

Title: Psychometric Properties of the Second Version of the Occupational Performance History Interview (OPHI-II)

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Major Finding: The three scales of the OPHI-II are valid across cultures, effectively measure a wide range of persons, and can be validly used by raters without formal training.

Participants:

- 151 raters (occupational therapists & occupational therapy students)
 - Learned to administer the OPHI-II from reading the manual or receiving a lecture on the OPHI-II
- 249 subjects
 - 56% Female, 44% Male
 - Age: 16 years—95 years. Mean: 56 years
 - Diagnostic Condition: 92 physical disabilities, 66 psychiatric disabilities, 91 living independently in community
 - Client data gathered in the United States, Finland, Iceland, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, and Sweden in six languages.

Method: Each rater rated at least 1 of 4 common videotaped interviews. Raters then interviewed and rated at least one additional subject.

Analysis: Rasch analysis using FACETS software.

Findings:

- Items on each of the three scales were determined to be valid measures (all met fit requirements).
- Over 90% of subjects were validly measured by all three scales of occupational competence, occupational identity, and occupational behavior settings.
- Each scale had enough precision to detect differences between persons of high, intermediate, and low levels of competence, identity, and environmental support.
- Regardless of training, over 90% of the raters used each scale consistently and had approximately the same degree of severity or leniency on each scale.

Conclusion: All three scales of the OPHI-II validly assess and detect differences in a wide range of persons of different nationality, culture, age, and disability status. The OPHI-II can readily be used in a valid manner and raters do not need formal training to use it in a consistent and interchangeable manner.

Implications for future research: Future studies can determine whether the scales are correlated with measures of related traits and whether they can predict behavior.

Evidence-based practice implications:

- **While past and current occupational identity ratings were rated in a similar manner for most clients, there was a gap between past and current occupational competence ratings. Therapists may anticipate that clients' occupational competence will be more impacted by disability than occupational identity.**
- **Formal training is not required to accurately use the OPHI-II, although therapists should read the manual and be familiar with MOHO.**

