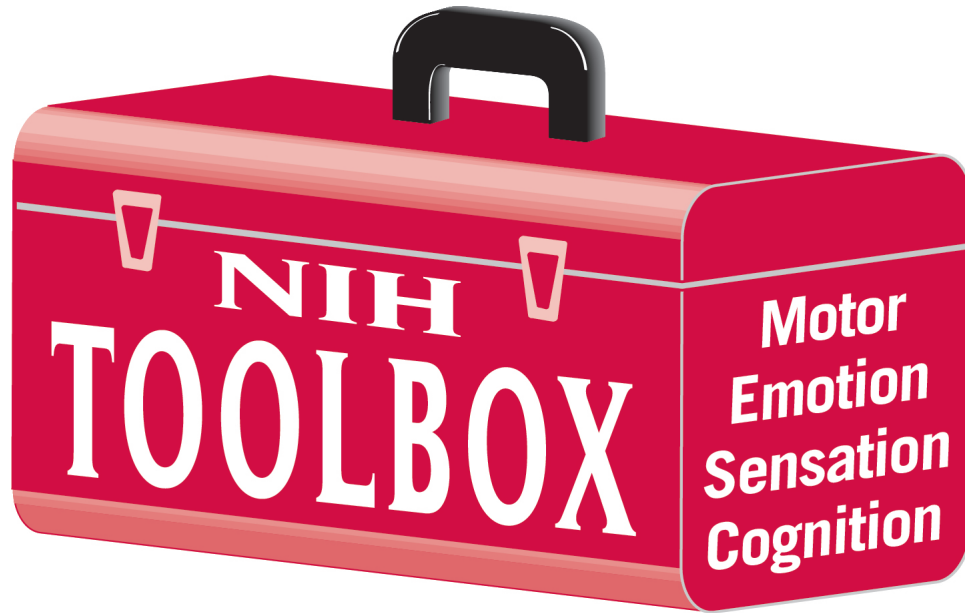


# NIH Toolbox



## Technical Manual

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# **NIH Toolbox Technical Manual**

**Domain:**

**EMOTION**

**Subdomain:**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

**Subdomain Component:**

**LIFE SATISFACTION**

**Measure:**

**NIH Toolbox Domain-Specific Life Satisfaction Survey**

**(Supplemental Measure)**

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## **Member Institutes, Centers, and Offices**

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)

National Eye Institute (NEI)

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

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This Technical Manual contains the following informational sections:

**Section 1: Introduction to NIH Toolbox**

**Section 2: Validation**

**Section 3: Norming**

**Section 4: NIH Toolbox and the National Children's  
Study (NCS)**

**Section 5: Domain Definition**

**Section 6: Subdomain and Subdomain Component  
Definitions**

**Section 7: Measure Description**

**Section 8: Post-Validation/Post-Norming Changes to  
the Measure**

**Section 9: The Measure's Scoring Model**

**Section 10: Measure Norms**

## **Section 1: Introduction to NIH Toolbox**

NIH Toolbox is a multidimensional set of brief measures assessing cognitive, emotional, motor, and sensory function from ages 3-85. This suite of on-line and royalty-free measures can be administered to study participants 3 to 85 years of age in two hours or less, across diverse study designs and settings.

### **What is the NIH Toolbox?**

The NIH Toolbox provides a standard set of royalty-free, brief, and comprehensive assessment tools that can be used by researchers and clinicians in a variety of settings, with a particular emphasis on measuring outcomes in longitudinal epidemiologic studies and prevention or intervention trials across the lifespan (ages 3-85). The battery ensures that assessment methods and results can be used for comparisons across existing and future studies and provides a “common currency” for the study of neurological research that promotes economies of scale and enhanced efficiency in measurement. The NIH Toolbox can be used to monitor neurological and behavioral function over time and measure key constructs across developmental stages. This facilitates the study of functional changes across the lifespan, including evaluating intervention and treatment effectiveness.

## **The NIH Toolbox Batteries**

The basic NIH Toolbox can be administered within two hours and divides tests into four domain batteries: Cognition, Emotion, Motor, and Sensation. In addition, within some domains, there are supplemental measures that are available to be administered.

## **Selection of the NIH Toolbox Domains and Subdomains**

Four domains were selected for the NIH Toolbox: Cognition, Emotion, Motor, and Sensation. Subdomain selection was based upon literature reviews, expert interviews, and multiple formal Requests for Information (RFI) of NIH-funded researchers. Initial literature and database reviews and an RFI identified the subdomains for inclusion in the NIH Toolbox, existing measures relevant to the project goals, and criteria for instrument selection. NIH Project Team members, external content experts, and contract scientists met at a follow-up consensus meeting to discuss potential subdomains along with the criteria affecting instrument selection, creation, and norming. Additional expert interviews were undertaken to gather more detailed information from clinical and scientific experts to help further refine the list of possible subdomains. A second consensus group meeting was held and results directed the decision for the final NIH Toolbox to assess four core domain areas (cognitive, emotional, motor, and sensory health and function).

## **Selection of Measures for the NIH Toolbox**

More than 1,400 existing measures were identified and evaluated for potential inclusion in the NIH Toolbox. The selection criteria included a measure's applicability across the life span,



psychometric soundness, brevity, ease of use, applicability in diverse settings and with different groups, and lack of intellectual property constraints. There was also a preference for instruments that were already validated and normed for use with individuals between 3 and 85 years old. Results of the instrument selection process yielded draft development plans established for the NIH Toolbox measures.

### **Early Childhood Use**

NIH Toolbox measure development focused special attention on assessing young children, to ensure that all tests given are developmentally appropriate for ages 3-7. A special team of early childhood assessment consultants was engaged to provide testing guidelines for the very young, to offer input on measure development, and to review all NIH Toolbox measures to ensure they fit the needs of young children. Advanced statistical methods were used to emphasize continuity of measurement, allowing Toolbox users to confidently conduct longitudinal measurement from age 3 through the life span while assessing the same domain constructs.

## **Section 2: Validation**

Validation studies were conducted for all NIH Toolbox Emotion domain measures, to assure that these important tools for research met rigorous psychometric standards. Studies were

conducted across the entire age range and were statistically compared against “gold standard” measures wherever available.

For specifics regarding Emotion domain measure validation, see Salsman et al., Emotion Assessment using the NIH Toolbox, *Neurology*, in press. This manuscript describes measure development studies undertaken (e.g., expert panels for content development and validation; cognitive interviews; small and large-scale pilot testing) and psychometric characteristics (e.g., internal consistency and test-retest reliability; convergent and divergent validity).

## **Section 3: Norming**

NIH Toolbox conducted a large national standardization study in both English and Spanish languages to allow for normative comparisons on each assessment. A sample of 4,859 participants, ages 3-85 – representative of the U.S. population based on gender, ethnicity, race, and socioeconomic status – was administered all of the NIH Toolbox measures at sites around the country (n = 2,917 English-speaking children, ages 3-17; n = 496 Spanish-speaking children, ages 3-7; n = 1,038 English-speaking adults, ages 18-85; n = 408 Spanish-speaking adults, ages 18-85). NIH Toolbox normative scores are now available for each year of age from 3 through 17, as well as for age ranges 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, and 70-85, allowing for targeted and accurate comparisons to the U.S. population.

Specifics regarding NIH Toolbox norming sampling methods (e.g., stratification by age, gender, and language preference; sampling a minimum of 25-100 individuals per targeted demographic and language subgroup) and norming analytic methods (e.g., post-stratification adjustment using iterative proportional fitting, i.e., “raking”) can be found in the following publication: Beaumont et al., Norming Plans for the NIH Toolbox, *Neurology*, in press.

## **Section 4:     NIH Toolbox and the National Children’s Study (NCS)**

In collaboration with NIH Toolbox scientists, NCS investigators selected measures from PROMIS and NIH Toolbox for a Maternal Health Profile, the Maternal Self-Reported Health Battery. This profile assesses Physical Health (Physical function, Fatigue, Sleep disturbance, Sleep-related impairment), Mental Health (Anger, Anxiety, Depression, Positive affect, Perceived stress, Self-efficacy), and Social Health (Social support and companionship, Social isolation). The Maternal Self-Reported Health Battery was field tested in fall 2011, using an online sample of 1000 women (200 pre-conception, 150 pregnant women (50 per trimester), and 650 mothers with a child between 0-36 months of age). In addition, NIH Toolbox norming was jointly sponsored by the NCS and included: 3,413 children in single-year age bands (from 3-17 years); 1,446 adults in seven age bands, including the mothers of children also being tested; and 105 pregnant women. The NIH Toolbox sampling plan matched distributions of race/ethnicity and level of education for each age band.

## **Section 5: Domain Definition**

### **Domain: EMOTION**

Emotion refers to any strong feelings, as of joy, sorrow, or fear. Emotion is an affective state of consciousness in which joy, sorrow, fear, hate, or the like, is experienced, as distinguished from cognitive and volitional states of consciousness. Emotions can be negative and distressing, or positive emotions can be reflections of well-being in our lives, and positive social relationships can buffer stress and enhance health. The NIH Toolbox Emotion domain includes four major subdomains: Psychological Well-Being, Negative Affect, Stress and Self-Efficacy, and Social Relationships. Measures include both self-report and, for certain ages, parent-report versions.

#### **PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

##### **POSITIVE AFFECT**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Positive Affect Survey

##### **LIFE SATISFACTION**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox General Life Satisfaction Survey

NIH Toolbox Domain-Specific Life Satisfaction Survey (Supplemental Measure)

## **MEANING AND PURPOSE**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Meaning and Purpose Survey

## **NEGATIVE AFFECT**

### **ANGER**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Anger-Affect Survey

NIH Toolbox Anger-Hostility Survey

NIH Toolbox Anger-Physical Aggression Survey

NIH Toolbox Anger Survey

### **FEAR**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Fear-Affect Survey

NIH Toolbox Fear-Somatic Arousal Survey

NIH Toolbox Fear-Over Anxious Survey

NIH Toolbox Fear Survey

NIH Toolbox Fear-Separation Anxiety Survey

## **SADNESS**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Sadness Survey

NIH Toolbox Apathy Survey (Supplemental Measure)

## **STRESS AND SELF-EFFICACY**

### **PERCEIVED STRESS**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Perceived Stress Survey

### **SELF-EFFICACY**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Self-Efficacy Survey

### **COPING STRATEGIES**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Emotion Control Survey (Supplemental Measure)

## **SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

### **PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Emotional Support Survey

NIH Toolbox Instrumental Support Survey

NIH Toolbox Maternal Relationship Survey (Supplemental Measure)

NIH Toolbox Paternal Relationship Survey (Supplemental Measure)

NIH Toolbox Positive Parental Relationship Survey (Supplemental Measure)

NIH Toolbox Negative Parental Relationship Survey (Supplemental Measure)

## **COMPANIONSHIP**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Friendship Survey

NIH Toolbox Loneliness Survey

NIH Toolbox Social Withdrawal Survey

NIH Toolbox Positive Peer Interaction Survey

## **SOCIAL DISTRESS**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Perceived Rejection Survey

NIH Toolbox Perceived Hostility Survey

NIH Toolbox Peer Rejection Survey

NIH Toolbox Sibling Rejection Survey (Supplemental Measure)

## **POSITIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Measured by:

NIH Toolbox Empathic Behaviors Survey

### **EMOTION Batteries**

There are two NIH Toolbox Emotion Batteries – a self-report battery and a parent-report battery. The self-report battery is available for ages 8-85 and includes all age-specified measures in the Psychological Well-Being, Negative Affect, Stress and Self-Efficacy, and Social Relationships domains, as indicated. The parent-report battery is available for ages 3-12 and includes all age-specified measures in the Psychological Well-Being, Negative Affect, Stress and Self-Efficacy, and Social Relationships domains, as indicated. There are individual scores provided for each individual battery measure, as described, but no composite scores.

## **Section 6: Subdomain and Subdomain Component Definitions**

### **Subdomain: PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

Psychological Well-Being includes both hedonic and eudaimonic aspects of well-being. Hedonic aspects are more subjective and experiential and emphasize pleasure and positive affect (happiness, serenity, cognitive engagement). Eudaimonic well-being is more evaluative in nature and emphasizes fulfillment and purpose (e.g., meaning, life satisfaction). NIH Toolbox



includes measures for three components of psychological well-being: Positive Affect, Life Satisfaction, and Meaning and Purpose.

**Subdomain Component:     LIFE SATISFACTION**

Life Satisfaction is one's cognitive evaluation of life experiences and is concerned with whether people like their lives or not. In NIH Toolbox, Life Satisfaction is measured by:

NIH Toolbox General Life Satisfaction Survey

NIH Toolbox Domain-Specific Life Satisfaction Survey (Supplemental Measure)

## **Section 7:     Measure Description**

### **EMOTION Supplemental Measure**

The NIH Toolbox Domain-Specific Life Satisfaction Survey is a supplemental self-report measure that assesses feelings and attitudes about specific domains of one's life (e.g., family, health, work, leisure). A 13-item fixed-length form is used for adults, and 7-item fixed-length forms are used for ages 8-12 and 13-17, as well as for the Parent-Report versions for ages 3-7 and 8-12.

## **Section 8: Post-Validation/Post-Norming Changes to the Measure**

No notable Post-Validation/Post-Norming changes were made to the measure subsequent to those changes previously reported on during the measure's development and validation phases (Salsman et al., Emotion Assessment using the NIH Toolbox, *Neurology*, in press).

## **Section 9: The Measure's Scoring Model**

Measurement theory applied for scoring:

Classical Test Theory (CTT)

CTT scoring approach employed:

Response level (i.e., from "not at all" to "very much")

Measure length:

Fixed (13 items, 18-85 Self Report)

Fixed (7 items, 13-17 Self Report, 8-12 Self Report, 8-12 Parent Report, and 3-7 Parent Report)

Response data:

Ordinal (items have a 5-point response scale; options range from “not at all” to “very much”)

Scores computed/available\*:

Individual item scores

No overall score is provided.

\*Details on these scores and their interpretations are available in the NIH Toolbox Scoring and Interpretation Guide.

## **Section 10: Measure Norms**

NIH Toolbox normative data are not available for this measure.