Title: Utilization and content validity of the Swedish version of the Volitional Questionnaire (VQ-S)

Authors: Agren & Kjellberg

Major Finding: The content validity of the Swedish Volitional Questionnaire (VQ-S) was upheld and the assessment was found to have clinical relevance and potential for implementation with adults with intellectual impairments.

Participants:
- 13 occupational therapists
  - Therapists had worked with clients appropriate for use with the VQ-S for an average of 6.3 years
  - Therapists had knowledge of MOHO gained through readings and/or use of assessments based on MOHO
- 26 clients
  - 11 female, 15 male; mean age: 35.8
  - All had intellectual impairments, 13 had additional disabilities

Method: The 13 therapists used the VQ-S six times, completing a questionnaire about its utility and content validity after each use and a final questionnaire based on their overall experience using the VQ-S.

Analysis: Quantitative analysis using Excel was completed on client ratings on the VQ-S and therapist responses to the questionnaires. Qualitative analysis on the open-ended questions from the questionnaires was completed using content analysis.

Findings:
- The VQ-S was supported in its use as a tool for providing therapists with deeper knowledge about their clients that is useful for planning intervention.
- Most therapists found the instructions in the VQ-S manual to be adequate but had various opinions on the specific instructions for use of the rating scale.
- All therapists reported that the VQ-S adequately assessed their clients’ volition on all occasions.

Conclusion: The clinical relevance and potential for implementation of the VQ-S were supported and the assessment was found to have good content validity through its ability to adequately capture information about clients’ volition.

Implications for future research: Future research should investigate the reliability and construct validity of the VQ-S.

Evidence–based practice implications:
- The VQ-S is a reasonably easy means of accurately assessing volition in adults with communication and/or cognitive impairments.
- Therapists who find the VQ-S forms to be too time-consuming to complete may consider writing less extensive qualitative comments.