Appendix C
Psychometric properties of research assessment tools selected for the study

Instrument	Reporter	Validity	Reliability
PRIME Early	Youth	r = 0.56 with SIPS	$\alpha = 0.88$
Psychosis Screener (1)			
PTSD Checklist	Youth	r = 0.61 with Trauma Symptoms Checklist	$\alpha = .94$
Civilian Version -			Test-retest $r = 0.66$
PCL-C (2, 3)			
	Youth	Canonical correlation with ten indicators of	Internal consistency: $\alpha = 0.70$
Columbia Impairment		psychological dysfunction: $r = .51$	Test-retest: $ICC = 0.63$
Scale – CIS (4)	Parent	Canonical correlation with ten indicators of	Internal Consistency: $\alpha = 0.85$
		psychological dysfunction: $r = .81$	Test-Retest: ICC = 0.89
	Youth	Higher rate of independent DSM-IV diagnosis	Total difficulties: $\alpha = .80$, test-retest $r = .62$
		associated with higher SDQ scores for all subscales	Emotional symptoms: $\alpha = .66$, test-retest $r = .57$
		-	Conduct problems: $\alpha = 0.60$, test-retest $r = .51$
			Hyperactivity: $\alpha = 0.67$, test-retest $r = .60$
			Peer problems: $\alpha = 0.41$, test-retest $r = .54$
Strengths and			Prosocial behavior: $\alpha = 0.66$, test-retest $r = .51$
Difficulties			Impact: $\alpha = 0.81$, test-retest $r = .21$
Questionnaire – SDQ	Parent	Higher rate of independent DSM-IV diagnosis	Total difficulties: $\alpha = 0.82$, test-retest $r = .72$
(5,6)		associated with higher SDQ scores for all subscales	Emotional symptoms: $\alpha = 0.67$, test-retest $r = .57$
			Conduct problems: $\alpha = 0.63$, test-retest $r = .64$
			Hyperactivity: $\alpha = 0.77$, test-retest $r = .72$
			Peer problems: $\alpha = 0.57$, test-retest $r = .61$
			Prosocial behavior: $\alpha = 0.65$, test-retest $r = .61$
			Impact: $\alpha = 0.85$, test-retest $r = .57$
Global Appraisal of	Youth	Total disorder screener: $r = .94$ with GAIN-I Severity	Total disorder screener: $\alpha = 0.87$
Individual Needs -		Internalizing: $r = .89$ with GAIN-I Internal	Internalizing: $\alpha = .74$
Short Screener –		Externalizing: $r = .88$ with GAIN-I Behavior	Externalizing: $\alpha = .76$
GAIN SS (7)		Substance use: $r = .92$ with GAIN-I Substance	Substance use: $\alpha = .76$

		Crime/violence: $r = .86$ with GAIN-I Crime/Violence	Crime/violence: α=.72
Burden Assessment	Family	Higher scores in an actively service-seeking sample	$\alpha = 0.91$ and 0.89 in two different studies
Scale - BAS (8)	member		
Assessment of Quality	Youth	In an older adult sample:	In an older adult sample:
of Life-6D – AQOL-		• Physical factor: $r = 0.73$ (physical function	Physical ability: $\alpha = 0.86$
6D (9, 10)		SF-36)	Relationships: $\alpha = 0.63$
ļ		• Psychological factor: $r = -0.74$ (mental health	Mental health: $\alpha = 0.79$
		SF-36)	Coping: $\alpha = 0.73$
		In a youth sample:	Pain: $\alpha = 0.84$
l		 Lower utility scores among obese youth 	Senses: $\alpha = 0.50$
ļ		compared to youth with a healthy weight	
	Youth	Total continuity: $r = .82$ with CSQ	Management, collaboration: $\alpha = 0.77$
		Management: $r = 0.71$ with CSQ	Informational, provider knowledge: $\alpha = 0.90$
l		Informational: $r = 0.58$ with CSQ	Relational, interpersonal: $\alpha = 0.93$
Continuity of Care in		Relational: $r = 0.84$ with CSQ	
Children's Mental	Family	Management, collaboration: $r = 0.76$ with CSQ	Management, collaboration: $\alpha = .83$
Health - C3MH (11,	member	Management, transitions: 0.74 with CSQ	Management, transitions: $\alpha = .80$
12) [42]		Informational, provider knowledge: $r = 0.63$ with	Informational, provider knowledge: $\alpha = .89$
		CSQ	Relational, interpersonal: $\alpha = .93$
ļ		Relational, interpersonal: $r = 0.62$ with CSQ	Relational, consistency: $\alpha = .86$
		Relational, consistency: $r = 0.73$ with CSQ	
	Service	Access: $r = 0.49$ with the CSQ	Access: $\alpha = 0.87$
ļ	users	Services provided: $r = 0.56$ with the CSQ	Services provided: $\alpha = 0.89$
Ontario Perception of		Participation/rights: $r = 0.51$ with the CSQ	Participation/rights: $\alpha = 0.87$
Care Tool for Mental		Therapists/support workers/staff: $r = 0.54$ with the	Therapists/support workers/staff: $\alpha = 0.92$
Health and Addictions		CSQ	Environment: $\alpha = 0.89$
- OPOC (13)		Environment: $r = 0.50$ with the CSQ	Discharge: $\alpha = 0.91$
0100 (13)		Recovery/outcome: $r = 0.54$ with the CSQ	Overall experience: $\alpha = 0.91$
ļ		Service quality: $r = 0.62$ with the CSQ	
		Discharge: $r = 0.49$ with the CSQ	
Youth	Youth	Higher scores among youth more satisfied with their	Self: $\alpha = 0.852$
Efficacy/Empowerme		treatment plans compared to less satisfied	Services: $\alpha = 0.833$
nt Scale - YEES (14)			System: $\alpha = 0.882$

Family Empowerment	Family	Family: $\kappa = 0.83$	Family: $\alpha = 0.88$, test-retest $r = 0.83$
Scale – FES (15)	member	Service System: $\kappa = 0.70$	Service System: $\alpha = 0.87$, test-retest $r = 0.77$
		Community: $\kappa = 0.77$	Community: $\alpha = 0.88$, test-retest $r = 0.85$
		Overall: $\kappa = 0.77$	•
		with independent clinician ratings	

References

- 1. Kline E, Wilson C, Ereshefsky S, Denenny D, Thompson E, Pitts SC, et al. Psychosis risk screening in youth: a validation study of three self-report measures of attenuated psychosis symptoms. Schizophr Res. 2012;141(1):72-7.
- 2. Weathers F, Litz B, Huska J, Keane T. PTSD Checklist-Civilian version (PCL-C). Boston, MA: National Center for PTSD, 1994.
- 3. Conybeare D, Behar E, Solomon A, Newman MG, Borkovec TD. The PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version: reliability, validity, and factor structure in a nonclinical sample. J Clin Psychol. 2012;68(6):699-713.
- 4. Bird HR, Shaffer D, Fisher P, Gould MS, et al. The Columbia Impairment Scale (CIS): Pilot findings on a measure of global impairment for children and adolescents. Int J Methods Psychiatr Res. 1993;3(3):167-76.
- 5. Goodman R. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: A research note. Child Psychology & Psychiatry & Allied Disciplines. 1997;38(5):581-6.
- 6. Goodman R. Psychometric properties of the strengths and difficulties questionnaire. J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2001;40(11):1337-45.
- 7. Dennis ML, Chan YF, Funk RR. Development and validation of the GAIN Short Screener (GSS) for internalizing, externalizing and substance use disorders and crime/violence problems among adolescents and adults. Am J Addict. 2006;15 Suppl 1:80-91.
- 8. Reinhard SC, Gubman GD, Horwitz AV, Minsky S. Burden Assessment Scale for families of the seriously mentally ill. Eval Program Plann. 1994;17(3):261-69.
- 9. Allen J, Inder KJ, Lewin TJ, Attia JR, Kelly BJ. Construct validity of the Assessment of Quality of Life 6D (AQoL-6D) in community samples. Health & Quality of Life Outcomes. 2013;11:61.
- 10. Keating CL, Moodie ML, Richardson J, Swinburn BA. Utility-based quality of life of overweight and obese adolescents. Value Health. 2011;14(5):752-8.
- 11. Tobon JI, Reid GJ, Goffin RD. Continuity of Care in Children's Mental Health: development of a measure. Adm Policy Ment Health. 2014;41(5):668-86.
- 12. Tobon JI, Reid GJ, Goffin RD. Continuity of Care in Children's Mental Health: development of a measure. Adm Policy Ment Health. 2014;41(5):668-86.
- 13. Rush B, Hansson E, Cvetanova Y, Rotondi N, Furlong A, Behrooz R. Development of a client perception of care tool for mental health and addictions: Qualitative, quantitative, and psychometric analysis. Final Report for the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Toronto, Ontario: Health Systems and Health Equity Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2013.
- 14. Walker JS, Powers LE. Introduction to the Youth Self-Efficacy Scale/Mental Health and the Youth Participation in Planning Scale. Portland, OR: Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health, Portland State University, 2007.
- 15. Koren PE, DeChillo N, Friesen BJ. Measuring empowerment in families whose children have emotional disabilities: A brief questionnaire. Rehabil Psychol. 1992;37(4):305-21.