Supplemental Table 2. Factor analysis of IADL difficulty items

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|  | Unidimensional confirmatory factor analysis | |  | Bifactor confirmatory factor analysis | | |
| Item | Standardized loading (SE) | Standardized threshold (SE) |  | General IADL factor | Cognitive IADL Bifactor | Physical IADL Bifactor |
| Planning meals | 0.893 (0.013) | 1.592 (0.035) |  | 0.832 | -0.469 |  |
| Setting out food & utensils | 0.849 (0.019) | 1.840 (0.043) |  | 0.840 | -0.265 |  |
| Cooking | 0.890 (0.014) | 1.501 (0.034) |  | 0.834 | -0.463 |  |
| Writing checks | 0.799 (0.021) | 1.819 (0.041) |  | 0.776 | 0.380 |  |
| Bills paid on time | 0.811 (0.020) | 1.753 (0.038) |  | 0.764 | 0.430 |  |
| Balancing a checkbook | 0.654 (0.018) | 1.240 (0.029) |  | 0.644 | 0.423 |  |
| Keeping household expenses balanced | 0.761 (0.019) | 1.721 (0.036) |  | 0.729 | 0.501 |  |
| Keeping track of doctor appointments | 0.582 (0.025) | 1.740 (0.044) |  | 0.553 | 0.298 |  |
| Remembering to take medications | 0.451 (0.022) | 1.376 (0.036) |  | 0.384 | 0.390 |  |
| Looking up phone numbers | 0.517 (0.024) | 1.587 (0.039) |  | 0.576 | 0.109 |  |
| Remembering often called numbers | 0.351 (0.018) | 1.007 (0.030) |  | 0.391 | 0.200 |  |
| Answering phone calls | 0.522 (0.033) | 2.105 (0.063) |  | 0.499 | 0.007 |  |
| Shopping | 0.737 (0.019) | 1.313 (0.030) |  | 0.668 |  | 0.499 |
| Travel by vehicle | 0.612 (0.025) | 1.607 (0.040) |  | 0.552 |  | 0.269 |
| Doing dishes, dusting, making beds | 0.708 (0.021) | 1.035 (0.029) |  | 0.632 |  | 0.427 |
| Laundry | 0.736 (0.019) | 1.419 (0.033) |  | 0.655 |  | 0.553 |
| Opening medicine bottles | 0.472 (0.023) | 1.439 (0.037) |  | 0.484 |  |  |
| Giving self injections | 0.412 (0.019) | 0.980 (0.030) |  | 0.418 |  |  |

Legend. The first two columns are results from a multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis unidimensional (CFA) model of IADL functioning, with a separate group for each ACTIVE study visit (year 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10). Fit of the model to the data was excellent (RMSEA=0.047; CFI=0.972). Standardized loadings are bounded between -1 and 1, and may be interpreted as correlations between the indicator and the overall IADL difficulty factor. Standardized thresholds, or location parameters in IRT, are on a z-scale, N(0,1), and represent the relative location of an item along the IADL difficulty factor. Larger thresholds indicate more severe IADL difficulty if one reports difficulty performing the item. The last 2 columns are standardized loadings from a bifactor CFA of baseline data in ACTIVE that included a general factor with all items and specific factors for physical and cognitive IADLs; the standardized loadings in the general column are uniformly larger than standardized loadings on each specific factor (cognitive and physical), thus we concluded there is insufficient evidence of a strong bifactor structure in these data because of insufficient variance left over after accounting for the general IADL difficulty factor.