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Telephone 453-2149

August 26, 1996

To whom it may concern:

Permission has been given verbally by the authors of the assessments used in this thesis for the use of the material presented in the appendices. Assessment information presented in the appendices is the only extensively quoted material in the current study.

Jim Fagen

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Criterion-Related Validation of the California Adaptive Behavior Scale

James Joseph Fagan

A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Applied Psychology (Clinical) Saint Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia

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Abstract

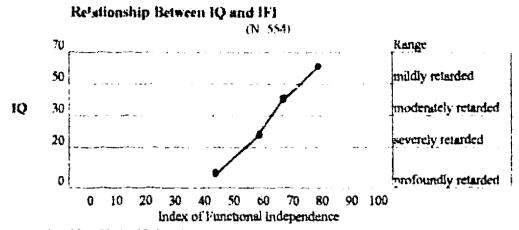
The California Adaptive Behavior Scale (CABS), an assessment tool for the evaluation of skill levels of mentally handicapped persons, was compared to the Basic Life Skills Scale (BLS) in an attempt to provide criterion-related validation of the CABS as an adaptive behavior scale. Pearson Product Correlation Coefficients were used to demonstrate validity. Principal Component Factor Analysis was conducted to determine the set of variables the CABS may share with the BLS among extracted factors. Results showed that the CABS overall score had a high relationship with the BLS overall score, and there was a high degree of relationship between skills measured by both scales. Extracted factors showed clear differentiation between groups of variables of both scales. Use of the CABS seems to have prescribed limits which must be considered. The findings of the statistical analyses indicated that while the BLS and CABS measure adaptive behavior, they do so in different ways. Further study is required to provide a larger sample base for normative data. The CABS provides a simple, quick assessment of skills in the mentally handicapped population and is a valuable method of measuring adaptive behavior in the population used in this study.

Criterion-Related Validation of the California Adaptive Behavior Scale

Definitions for mental retardation are derived from either the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual: Fourth Edition ([DSM IV]; American Psychiatric Association IAPAL 1994) or the American Association on Mental Retardation (AAMR), formerly the American Association on Mental Deficiency (AAMD, 1992). Both diagnostic systems specify the following criteria: (a) Age of onset before 18 years, (b) an Intelligence Quotient (IO) of less than 70, and (c) significant impairment in adaptive abilities. McCarver & Campbell (1987) provided two primary reasons for the inclusion of a significant impairment in adaptive behavior in the diagnostic definition of mental retardation: a) To counter the cultural bias of intelligence tests and b) to avoid labeling those whose low IQ scores in school did not present difficulties after their school years (p. 197). DSM IV also stated that an individual with an IO greater than 75 with significant impairment in adaptive behavior may be considered mentally retarded. Conversely, someone with an IO of less than 70 but with no significant impairment in adaptive functioning should not be considered mentally retarded (p. 39-40). Greenspan and Granfield (1992) suggested that adaptive behavior and intelligence are not separate; they are points along a continuum of intelligence factors.

The focus of the current study is on adaptive behavior. This is not to minimize the importance of IQ in diagnosis and placement decisions. However, Kamphaus (1987) and DesNoyers Hurley (1989) suggested that adaptive behavior measures can be at least as valid as standard measures of intellectual functioning in determining levels of care for individuals. Harrison (1987) provided data from 41 studies on the relationship between adaptive behavior scales and IO with the majority of Pearson Product Correlations in the moderate range. Cibiri and Jackson (1981, p. 78) showed the relationship between Independent Functioning Index (IFI) scores on the Basic Life Skills Scale (BLS) and intellectual level (see Figure 1), intellectual levels were categorized according to the

DSM IV levels of handicap (mild 4Q 50 to 70, moderate 4Q 35 to 49, severe 4Q 20 to 34, and profound 4Q below 20).



adapted from Cibiri and Jackson, 1981 Figure 1

Selection of an Appropriate Scale

Adaptive behavior assessment scales which have diagnostic utility and the able to provide programmatic direction, are important components in the delivery of service to the mentally handicapped (AAMD 1992; Blacher, Hanneman, & Rousey, 1992; Clinger, Finc, Johnson, Schwartzman & Drude, 1988; Conc, 1987; Hemming, 1986; Langone & Burton, 1987; Raynes, 1991). For this reason careful selection from the range of scales available is warranted (AAMD, 1992; Gresham & Elliot, 1987; Greenspan & Grantield, 1992; DesNoyers Hurley, 1989; Mathias & Nettelbeck, 1992; Raynes, 1991).

The literature has provided direction in the area of scale selection. Untertaining suggested for assistance in the selection of an appropriate adaptive behavior assessment scale have included the following: (a) The cost of the administration (Ravnes 1991), (b) the various environments in which the individual functions (Bruininks et al., 1987). (c) development of individualized education and training programs (Conc. 1987), (d) the ease and speed with which the instrument can be administered (Raynes 1991), (e) appropriateness of the test for clients regarding age, gender and level of disability (Raynes 1991), (f) the number of domains and related items covered (Raynes 1991), and (g)

evidence of reliability and validity of the instrument (Rayne:, 1991). Table 1 uses the suggested criterion in the selection of the scales to be used for this research.

In reviewing this table, several important points should be highlighted. First, the purchase prices noted in Table 1 for the Adaptive Behavior Scale (ABS), the BLS, and the California Adaptive Behavior Scale (CABS) are all reasonably cost effective

Table I Critistis need for the Selection of Adaptive Rehavior Scales

Clients ased for the Seischer of Manierae Deduator Schos							
Selection	Assessment Scale						
criteria	ABS	BLS	CABS				
Cost			\$200(US)				
(abbtox)	per package	per package	per package				
Suitable to							
environment	yes	yes	yes				
Individualized	Individualized no		report				
goal planning forms		provided	generated				
Method of			one page				
edmin.	_booklet	booklet	checklist				
Speed							
of admin.	2.5 hours	2 hours	10-25 min				
Number of							
domains	24	22	24				
Number of							
skills/criteria	629	393	332				
Reliability and	available	provided	minimal				
validity	in literature	with manual	available				

ABS = Ad unive Behavior Scale

BLS = Basic Life Skills Scale

CABS - California Adaptive Behavior Scale

(the cost for each scale is \$35, \$90 and \$200, respectively). It should be noted that while the CABS is nearly six times more expensive than the ABS, the reduction possible in scoring time will offset the initial cost. The price includes administration manual, scoring sheets/forms and scale development information. Each scale requires additional scoring booklets/forms obtained for a nominal fee. The booklets and instructions are presented clearly and concisely. There is no renewal fee or cost per client for any of the scales, Second, the BLS has the option of pre-developed Individual Program Plan (IPP) forms for clinicians to use in long or short-term treatment. The complete report of the CABS

clinicians to use in long or short-term treatment. The complete report of the CABS provides a list of identified strengths and needs of the individual being assessed. Third, completion time may vary depending on familiarity with the particular scale and clinical experience. The times noted in Table 1 include time taken to rate each CABS, it did not include time taken to produce a CABS report (which would add only minutes to the total assessment time). Entering raw data does not require a clinician, but can be done by secretarial staff. On the other hand the calculation of the ABS and BLS domain scores must be done by hand; this adds considerably to the time taken to complete the assessment.

The ABS and the BLS referenced in Table 1 meet the selection criteria in all areas for an adaptive behavior scale. The CABS meets criteria for all but one category. The external validity information provided with the administration manual (see Appendix A) by Gardner and Breuer (1985) lacks criterion validation to a recognized, contemporary. adaptive behavior scale such as the BLS.

The ABS is referenced in various reviews of adaptive behavior scales (Cone, 1987; Kamphaus, 1987; Evans & Bradley-Johnson, 1988). Harrison's (1987) comprehensive review of adaptive behavior scales provided reference to 29 studies using the ABS as an adaptive behavior scale with mentally handicapped persons. Within the context of a standard measure of adaptive behavior in the delivery of services to the mentally handicapped, the ABS is presented for comparison of findings in the current study. The BLS is the adaptive behavior scale used in the community setting in this study and has been the assessment tool of choice for the past eleven years. As is clear from Table 1, there is ample justification for the use of the BLS as a referent. It meets selection criteria. and it compares favorably to the ABS.

Adaptive Behavior

Detailed historical perspectives on the origins of adaptive behavior in service delivery for the mentally handicapped are provided in the literature (Bruininks, Thurlow & Gilman, 1987; Greenspan & Granfield, 1992; Raynes, 1991). Many definitions of adaptive behavior are currently used (AAMR, 1992; Cone, 1987; Greenspan & Granfield, 1992; Ravnes, 1991; Mathias & Nettelbeck, 1992; McCarver & Campbell, 1987; Olurin & Sturmey, 1989). In the present study three published definitions (from AAMR) of mental handicap will be used to attempt to define the construct of adaptive behavior. No single definition of mental handicap can provide as complete an understanding of adaptive behavior as does the blending of the three definitions. The 1961 definition stated: "Mental retardation refers to the subaverage general intellectual functioning which originates in the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior" (Raynes, 1991 p. 83). Grossman (1983) stated: "Adaptive behavior refers to the quality of everyday performance in coping with environmental demands. The quality of general adaptation is mediated by level of intelligence; thus the two concepts overlap in meaning" (AAMR, 1992, p. 38). Currently AAMR uses limitations in adaptive skills rather than adaptive behaviors in their definition. "... the application of the definition stresses that specific adaptive limitations often coexist with strengths in other adaptive skill areas, the existence in adaptive skills must be documented within the context of community environments typical of the individual's age peers and indexed to the person's individualized needs for support" (AAMR, 1992, p. 25).

The AAMR (1992) then describes the following adaptive skills: (a) communication skills. (b) self-care skills. (c) home living, (d) social functioning. (e) community abilities, (f) self direction, (g) health and safety behavior. (h) functional academics, (i) leisure activity. and (10) work activity. Impairment in more than one skill is required in order for an individual to be diagnosed with a mental handicap.

Adaptive Behavior Scales

As noted in Table 1, three adaptive behavior scales have been identified for the purpose of this study. Each may be used as an "all purpose" program planning tool. That is, each scale is suitable for the initial assessment of skill levels and provide treatment direction. Each scale chosen incorporates the theoretical construct of adaptive behavior as presented above and is designed to be completed by the following persons: a) Staff members who are familiar with the individual, b) family members or c) school personnel who are familiar with the individual. Direct testing is not always required, rather, familiarity with the individual to be assessed by the rater is seen as a validity criterion. The three scales chosen are typical of the choice of assessments available.

The Adaptive Behavior Scale ([ABS] [see Appendix B]) developed by Nihira. Foster, Shellhaas, and Leland (1974) stands out from other adaptive behavior scales in the literature as an important assessment tool. The ABS is particularly useful when maladaptive behavior is an issue in treatment. Maladaptive behaviors may be defined as those activities which, although not directly related to a particular skill, affect execution of tasks involving certain skills. For example, the self stimulatory behavior of staring at lights may not be directly related to the ability to wash dishes, but if an individual stares at lights to the exclusion of doing daily chores, his/her ability to "complete the skill" is affected.

The ABS is a two part assessment. Part I is divided into 10 domains. Each domain assesses daily living skills and abilities (e.g., physical development and socialization). Part Il is divided into 14 domains which identify maladaptive or "problem behaviors" (e.g., violent and destructive behavior and sexually aborrant behavior). All items in each domain are scored by the rater. Summary information for Part I and Part II is displayed by recording domain scores and which are entered in a grid-like profile summary. Summary scores are presented in deciles for ease of comparison of individuals to themselves and their peers.

A second scale, the BLS, was developed in Canada (Cibiri & Jackson, 1981); it is composed of six sections (see Appendix C). An important feature of the BLS is its rating of the presence of abilities, rather than deficits, as is the case with the ABS. High scores on the BLS indicate high adaptability. High scores on the ABS indicate high levels of maladaptive behavior. The BLS also provides a measure of the quality of the individual environment. Part I of the BLS is called basic life skills. It consists of seven domains of daily living skills which include self care skills and community living skills (e.g., "wash and dry dishes" and "know own age in years"). The basic life skills domains are organized from least to more complex skills. Part I is correlated very highly (r=.88, r^2 =.77, v < .01) with Part I of the ABS (Dalton, Cibiri, Baker, Malik & Wu, 1981). Part II (personal social behaviors) includes 11 domains, which include adaptability to change and frustration tolerance. Items such as "remaining calm in disputes and arguments" and "predictability of behavior" are rated in these domains. Each of the items in Parts I and II are rated on a scale of 0-5. Although the criterion for rating is slightly different from Part I to Part II, the rating of "0" indicates least a aptive and "5" most adaptive, representing "typical" or adaptive community behavior. Part II of the BLS does not correlate as highly (r=.-42, r^2 =.18, $p \le 01$) with Part II of the ABS (Dalton, et al., 1981). The negative correlation is expected since the "higher ABS score denote maladaptive behavior whereas higher BLS scores denote adaptive behavior" (Cibiri & Jackson, 1981, p. 84). Part III (moral awareness) evaluates the person's skills "related to distinguishing right from wrong in daily conduct" (Cibiri & Jackson, 1981, p. 14). Part IV (physical state) details information (e.g., general health and vision) about the individual being assessed. Part V (services currently received) establishes care needed (e.g., staff hours per week; type of supervision). Part VI (assessment of person's living and program environment) documents living conditions such as quality of living environment and involvement in leisure activities. Raw scores and averages for each domain are displayed by graphical representation of the scores in two summary sections. Section III is rated with a letter score

([A to D] [least moral awareness to most moral awareness]). The summary rating for the BLS is the Index of Functional Independence (IFI). The IFI is composed of averaged scores from the following BLS sections: (1) basic life skills, (2) personal social behavior, and (3) moral awareness.

The CABS (Ishown in Appendix D] (Gardner & Breuer, 1991) is the assessment tool which will be the focus of the present research. Due to its brief (i.e., 10 to 25 min.) completion time, the CABS may be particularly useful when there is limited time to document abilities. The CABS consists of 24 domains (displayed in Table 3).

Table 3 CABS Domain Headings

1	Toileting	13	Gress Motor
2	Dressing	14	Perceptual Motor
3	Fastering	15	Prevocational
4	Eating	16	Vocational
5	Baffring	17	Academic
6	Grooming	18	Translocation
7	Toothbrushing	19	Money Handling
8	Personal Interaction	20	Personal Management
9	Group Participation	21	Home Management
10	Receptive Language	22	Health Care
11	Expressive Language	23	Community Awareness
12	Leisure	24	Responsibility
			• •

Each domain is composed of daily living skills and abilities with corresponding age referenced norms for each skill. For example, in section 17, academic, #7 (prints first name) is referenced to age 5.5. In this manner, when an individual has been assessed using the CABS, the final score of each domain is related to chronological age (see Appendix E). The age referenced scores are displayed to the right of each skill. The final CABS report is computer generated.

The CABS is composed of 332 items distributed over the 24 domains. The number of items in each domain ranges from seven (in the section labeled fustening) to 19 (in sections on leisure, expressive language, gross motor, perceptual motor, and eating). Domains are organized from the most complex skill (at a rating of "01") to the least

complex (i.e., the highest rating per domain). Only the highest level of performance (i.e., the lowest number) in each domain is selected by the rater. It is assumed that those skills which rank below the highest skill are also accomplished by the individual being rated.

Each individual's scores are displayed in a computer printout (see Appendix D, Gardner & Breuer, 1991). The report includes: (a) The individual's chronological age, (b) computed adaptive age, (c) a listing of individual domain skills with corresponding computed age level, (d) vocational age (if appropriate), and (e) a list of strengths and needs based on the average skill level of the individual.

There are 20 reliability items (see Appendix F) and 31 validity items (see Appendix G).

Reliability items are "distributed so they occur in all areas and across all age groups. This is designed so that the reliability check can be made with as many items as possible."

(Gardner and Breuer, 1991, p. 20). Validity items "are constructed so that each item is paired with a second item which is theoretically a prerequisite for the initial item." (Gardner and Breuer, 1991, p. 21). For example in order to make change to 25 cents (8.5 years) one should be able to count to 25 ([5.0 years] [Gardner and Breuer, 1991, p. 21]). With regard to reliability, if it does not meet a level of 75% or higher (as determined by the program), the assessment cannot be completed as rated and must be readministered. The computer scoring program automatically conducts these internal reliability and validity checks.

The CABS is in use in all 50 states in the continental United States, and is the principal adaptive behavior scale in Texas and South Carolina. It is also one of three scales approved statewide in Michigan. Clearly, the CABS is becoming a scale relied upon in service settings. Until validity data are collected however, strong reliance on the CABS is not scientifically defensible. The current study will help provide needed validity data.

Validity

In their original study, Gardner & Breuer (1985) found that computing the internal validity check the CABS met the criteria for internal validity at a level of 98%. The question of external validity was not as easily answered. The original study demonstrated that the scores were valid in relation to the individuals who participated in the initial research. The study did not support, however, similar validity beyond the scope of that study. While indices of external validity were provided in the original study, the statistical analyses use the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale as the adaptive behavior measure referent. Direct comparison to a more accepted scale (e.g., the BLS) is lacking. Validity statements of a qualitative nature ([e.g., staff members answered the question, "Which report is more useful to you in accomplishing your objectives?"] [Gardner & Breuer, 1985, p. 211]) were provided by users of the scale. While individual, clinical judgment is critical in practice, face validity is not sufficient.

In the research literature, the BLS has been statistically linked with another valid measure of adaptive behavior, the ABS. In order to be recognized as an alternate choice in measuring adaptive behavior, a similar comparison is required for the CABS. A clinician will then be in a position to make a choice based on the most appropriate measure required. Concurrent validation of the CABS will provide the degree of statistical relationship (if any) between the BLS and the CABS. The CABS is the predictor variable and the BLS is the criterion variable.

Purpose of Research

The purpose of the research presented here is to evaluate the concurrent validity of the CABS as a measure of adaptive behavior, in relation to Part I of the BLS. The design used for this study is similar to that used by Cibiri and Jackson (1981).

Hypotheses

There are five main hypotheses to be examined in this study; each is stated as the null hypothesis.

- (1) CABS raw scores obtained by multiple raters will show no significant relationship when correlation coefficients are used to compare the scores.
- (2) When the CABS score for AA (adaptive age) is correlated with the IFI (index of functional independence) score of the BLS there will be no relationship as shown by correlational analysis.
- (3) CABS domains with similar names and similar content as BLS domains will show no relationship.
- (4) Principal component factor analysis of the combined domain scores of the CABS and the BLS will show no shared variables among factors when compared to the domain scores of Part I of the BLS.
- (5) Principal component factor analysis conducted for the BLS and the CABS separately will show no variables or factors common to the analysis conducted on the combined analysis of the scales.

Method

Participants

There were 38 mentally handicapped individuals from eight group homes in a community agency who participated in the study. While 42 individuals consented and contributed data, only 38 BLS scores were available for final comparison with completed CABS assessments. The participants had varied levels of abilities. IO values were not available for the participants. There were 16 individuals living in group homes and 22 living in developmental residences. There were three persons with a diagnosis of autism, three with a diagnosis of epilepsy, seven with a physical disability, six with a mental health diagnosis and two individuals with Down's syndrome. There were 23 males and 15

females. The mean chronological age was 38 years (SD 9.17), with ages ranging from 22 to 56 years. The male participants had a mean chronological age of 36 years (SI) 9.1), with ages ranging from 21 to 56 years. The female participants had a mean chronological age of 40 years (SI)=8.9), with ages ranging from 28 to 54 years.

Materials

For the purpose of this study, a CABS assessment form (see appendix D) was completed for each participant. A Basic Life Skills Scale (BLS) assessment (see Appendix C) was also used for each participant although, as stated earlier, new BLS assessments were not completed for this study.

BLS assessments for the participants were obtained from house files. Four BLS assessments were obtained prior to 1994; these were dated 1993. It is not expected that this time difference in BLS assessment dates will affect the validity of these data for comparison with the CABS assessments. While adaptive behavior may change over time within the population studied, it remains fairly stable over short periods of time as was the case in the current study.

Consent

Several steps were followed in order to obtain consent. First, if potential participants were able to provide informed consent, the study was explained and his/her participation requested directly. Ability to consent was determined by discussing with home staff the participants' ability to give consent to scenarios similar to the research proposed, (for example, his/her ability to consent to routine medical examinations or to make plans to engage in social interactions). If he/she was able to adequately evaluate the above scenarios, the individual was considered to be able to consent to participation in this study. Eight persons were able to provide informed consent in this manner. One person required extensive explanation before providing consent (this person was concerned that someone may be able to identify participants by reading the study). Consent was reached when confidentiality was ensured. All participants who were able to give personal consent wished

to be informed of the study outcome. Second, where a participant's informed consent was not considered appropriate. family members were approached for consent. Where family members provided consent, and individuals were typically included in decisions of this type, individual participants were still approached for their final consent. Four persons were approached in this manner. When participants were not able to give consent on their own, family members were contacted. Consent was reached for 26 persons in this manner. Regardless of the consent process, full disclosure of the purpose of the research was made to each family member or participant. Similarly, full disclosure of the purpose of the research was made to each staff member. All participation was voluntary (see Appendix H for consent form and introductory letter).

Rater Selection

Individual CABS assessments were conducted on an in house basis by direct care workers of each participant, under supervision of the author. The author's familiarity with the participants was not sufficient to complete a valid assessment. The CABS relies on observational information and does not require direct testing. All direct care workers were completing the CABS on the basis of two criteria: a) Their familiarity with the participant and b) availability to participate in the assessment times scheduled in house. All but one of the direct care workers participating in the study had known the participants they were rating for at least one year. One staff member knew the participants she was rating for eight months. Several staff members had known the participants for more than five years.

Rater Instruction

The author met with staff persons from each group home. Staff members received standard instructions from the author regarding the method of administration of the CABS. The instructions were provided verbally to both staff members at the same time. Direction was given in the following manner:

1) The instruction section at the beginning of the CABS assessment form, domain section, was read (see Appendix C)

- 2) Independent functioning was explained to mean that the participant was able to complete a given skill in a particular domain, as much as possible, without assistance (i.e., he/she would initiate the task/skill, and complete it over a variety of settings with a variety of persons).
- 3) If the exact skill being rated had not been observed directly by the staff, but a similar skill had been observed, competency was assumed for the skill being rated. For example, although staff may not have seen a participant dance (#3, section 13, gross motor) there was no reason, given other gross motor skills, to presume the person was not able to dance.
- 4) Where the chosen skill clearly met the criteria for independent functioning, but one or more skills below did not, referred to as splintered skills by Gardner and Breuer (1991, p. 24), and the other lower skills did not affect level of care, staff members had the option to select the higher skill (Istaff members were required to provide the author with
- 5) Where a person communicated nonverbally using sign or augmentative communication methods, both were rated as spoken language.
- Where a person was physically capable of performing a skill with a prosthesis. and actually used that prosthetic device, credit was to be given for that activity. Steps 1 to 5 of the above instructions were consistent with instructions provided by Gardner and Breuer (1991).
- 7) Clarification of the prescribed rating method was solicited by the author prior to any completion of the CABS.
- 8) Each staff member was instructed to put a "1" or "2" in a top corner of his her rating sheet. The author was thus able to contact the stail member at a later time if corrections were required by the internal reliability and validity measures in the CABS program, It was necessary to contact four staff members for correction, as reliability levels had fallen below 75%.

- 9) For each participant, name and date of birth were recorded on the rating sheet to allow for possible follow-up regarding score inconsistency and for computation of adaptive ACC.
- 10) Following presentation of the instructions and subsequent clarification, staff members began completing the CABS in the presence of the author. Staff members were asked not to discuss any questions they might have regarding individual domain criteria during the assessment. When both staff members had completed the assessment, individual questions regarding particular domain criteria were clarified by the author. Questions of clarification referred to one of two categories: (a) Interpretation of domain criteria (e.g., "What does 'Goes about at night unrestricted' mean in section 18 'translocation'?") and (b) individual participant skill levels ([e.g., "I'm not quite sure how the resident we are assessing can disassemble simple objects [section 14, perceptual motor] I've never seen him do that."]). If clarification resulted in a change in the rating of an item, an asterisk was made next to the original item and the new rating placed on the line at the top of the domain. The clarification process was important in obtaining as accurate an assessment as possible. Raw (uncorrected) scores were noted on the rating sheet for interrater reliability and corrected scores provided the data entered into the CABS computer program. Each participant was rated in this manner.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics will be completed on the time it takes both raters to complete the CABS assessment.

Interrater reliabilities (Pearson Product Coefficients) will be completed on the raw domain scores (i.e., ratings before correction) of the CABS to determine if ratings by more than one rater provide similar AA scores for the individual assessed.

Pearson Product Correlation Coefficients will also be computed on domains which have the same or similar names or when analyzed for content similarity. A positive

correlation will be taken to indicate that the two scales measure similar skills within domains.

The correlation matrix for the combined BLS and CABS factor analysis will be produced. Examination of the correlation matrix will be important in the early analysis of variables to determine the degree of relationship within the domains of the two scales.

Correlation (Pearson Product) coefficients will be completed on the IFI scores of the BLS and AA scores of the CABS. A positive, moderate to high relationship of the II-I to the AA will indicate that a similar relationship exists as that reported by Dalton, et al. (1981) between the BLS and the ABS. The assumption is, that the two scales assess similar skills and/or tap the same construct, i.e., adaptive behavior.

Principal component factor analysis will be conducted separately on the domain scores for Part I of the BLS and domain scores of the CABS. Principal component factor analysis will also be conducted for the combined domain scores of the BLS and the CABS. Separate analysis will be necessary to determine whether factors extracted from each scale separately share common variables when domains are combined. Combined factor analysis will be conducted in an attempt to establish whether there are variables that may be shared among factors extracted from both scales. Similarity in the type of shared variables may indicate that the two sales measure a similar construct, adaptive behavior.

For each principal component factor analysis, factor extraction and varimax rotation will be conducted. Factor extraction will be limited to a few factors for the analysis rotation, thus providing a more accurate examination of variable membership in the factors following rotation. Unrotated and rotated factor matrices will be completed for each of the three analyses. A factor matrix (sorted with a limit of r = .50) for each scale will be conducted separately and for the BLS and CABS combined, which will permit comparison of variables with a medium to high relationship to the extracted factors.

The Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 6.1 for Windows, Student Version, and the SPSS/PC+ 4.0 will be used for statistical analysis of the data collected.

Results

The mean adaptive age of the sample as computed by the CABS was 6 years, 3 month (ISD -3.9) (with ages ranging from 1 year, 1 month to 14 years, 7 months)). The mean adaptive age of the 23 males in the sample was 6 years 8 months ([SD=3.75] [with ages ranging from 1 year, 5 months to 14 years, 7 months]). The mean adaptive age of the 15 females in the sample was 5 years 2 months (ISD=4.26) [with ages ranging from 1 year, 1 month, to 14 years 3 months]). The mean adaptive age of the 16 individuals living in group homes in the sample was 9 years, 5 months ([SD=3.5] [with ages ranging from 4 year to 14 years 7 months]). The mean adaptive age of the 22 individuals living in developmental residences in the sample was 9 years 5 months (ISD=2.3) [with ages ranging from 1 year, I month to 8 years, 7 months]).

Descriptive statistics for time taken to complete the CABS are displayed in Table 3. The mean time it took to rate an individual using a CABS assessment was 11.56 minutes (SD=4.6 with times ranging from 5 to 23 min.). Scores for thirty-three participants were available for analysis; five were not available due to interruptions during assessment.

Descriptive Statistics on the Time (in Minutes) for the Completion of CABS							
	Межл	11.56					
	SD	40					
	Range	18					
	Minimum	5					
	Maximum	23					
n -33							

Reliability

Interrator reliability correlations are presented in Table 4. Thirty five pairs of scores were available for analysis. Due to the inconsistent marking of corrections during rating three assessments could not be used in the analysis. Results indicate that the mean interrater Pearson Product Moment Correlation was r .. 77 (SI) .. 17). Only two pairs of scores were significant at an alpha value of .003 (r=.45 p<.027 & r=.30 p<.15).

Table 4								
Mean Interrater Reliability Coefficients (Pearson Product) for Raw CABS Scores								
SD	0.17							
Kange	0.69							
Minanum	0.30.							
Maximum	0.99							
n=35								

Validity

The IFI scores (see Table 5) of the BLS and the AA scores of the CABS were correlated at .72 (r^2 =.52, $p \le .001$). The proportion of the variance (r^2) indicates that 52%

Table 5 Validity Coefficients for Shaliar Domains and Summary Scores (BLS and CABS)

							CABS		~	N-38 2	teles of g	- 61 6	01
	АА	Todosa	Dresson	Emag	Parsonal Salarae	Group Particip	Reserv Lang	Lang	Learner	Gross Motor	Farrep Motor	Presen Maret	Hero Mark
er '	.72**												
Todating	5700	57**											
Dreuma	670-	51*	.54**										
ž es a,	65-	45	57	.72**									
Sunal Maceurs	(500	47	Şter	6 tes	61								
Barran Patatros	*	21	43*	37	46*	34**							
Spakes Language	7.5***	47	13 **	معزن) j==	۔۔ر ہ	.58··						
Express Language	79**	5 ₂ ea	\$ }=	u**	6 1	×	59 4-	11. .					
Fee Skoth	5747	Ø	47*	66**	7203	5940	46"	44*	49*				
Gross Motor	45***	2	21	>8**	4	19	15	13	02	40			
Foot Motor	34	43*	450	79**	68	49-	40	49	5200	محهزا	***		
Concept of Self)yes	45	Жи	48)9 ^{m a}	∑, a a	-,geo	e yee	e constant	5,750	. وري	.71**	
Depense	77=	46	%=	7400	62***	27*	440	479	19	70~	. Edward	- Mare	

of the variance of the AA score of the CABS was accounted for by the IFI score of the BLS.

Pearson Product Moment Coefficients for similarly named or similar content domains of the CABS and BLS are presented in Table 5. A complete correlation matrix for all BLS and CABS domain variables is displayed in Appendix L Each of the 12 coefficients were significant ($[p \le .001]$ [toileting/toileting r = .57, dressing/dressing r = .64, eating/eating r=.72, personal interaction/social manners r=.61, group participation/human relations t=.34, receptive language/spoken language t=.58, expressive language/expressive language t=.68, leisure/recreation skills t=.49, gross motor/gross motor 1=.60, perceptual motor/fine motor 1=.76, personal management/concept of self r=.77, home management/domestic r=.801). Two of the compared variables with correlations below .50 ([p\le 001] [group participation/human relations 1=.34 and leisure/recreation skills 1=.491).

A correlation matrix of BLS and CABS domains (presented in Appendix J) showed that all domain variables of the BLS and CABS had coefficients greater than r=.50 (p≤.01).

Factor Analysis

Basic Life Skills Scale

Table 6 displays initial principal component statistics including eigenvalues, percent of variance and cumulative percent of the variance for the extracted variables of the BLS.

Table o Principal Component Analysis: BLS Domain Scores

Factor	Eigenvalue	Percent of Variance	Cumulative Percent
1	16.7118	72.7	72.7
2	1.5883	6.9	79.6
3	1.0303	4.9	84.5

Nearly 85% of the total variance of the 23 variables was explained by the three extracted factors. Factor 1= 72.7% of the variance, Factor 2=6.9% of the variance and Factor 3=4.9% of the variance. The remaining 20 factors accounted for 15.5 % of the total variance of the variables.

The principal component factor analysis, rotated factor matrix (sorted with a limit of r=.5) for the BLS is displayed in Table 7. The unrotated and unsorted factor matrices arc

Table 7 Retated, Sorted Factors' Matrix for the BLS

Varimax Rotation 1, Extraction 1, Kaiser Normalization. Varimax converged in 8 iterations.

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
GROSS MOTOR			0.84312
FINE MOTOR	0.52787		0.65555
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	0.74503		
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	0.61215	0.50395	
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	0.72921		
EATING	0.72491		0.53336
TOILETING			0.70425
DRESSING	0.55946		0.68368
PERSONAL HYGIENE	0.51535		0.69084
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	0.78298		
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	0 68354	0.62967	
HUMAN RELATIONS	0.87474]
SOCIAL MANNERS	0.80843		
RECREATION	0.77367		
DOMESTIC	0.50993		0 69452
COMMUNITY		0.71399]
VOCATIONAL	0 62835]
CONCEPT OF SELF	0.75762	0.51918	
CONCEPT OF SPACE	0.5998	0 6464]
CONCEPT OF TIME	0.60536	0.67769	
READING		0 8745	
WRITING		0.79218	
IMATH		0.75356]

displayed in Appendix K and L, respectively.

Table 8 displays the sorted variables from Table 7 in groupings with descriptors for each factor extracted. Factor 1 has 11 variables explaining 72.7% of the proportion of total variance. These variables may be described as daily living skills based on the

grouping of variables. Factor 2 has six variables explaining 6.9% of the total variance and may be described as academic skills. Factor 3 has the 6 remaining variables within its 4.9% of the proportion of variance. Factor 3 may be described as motor skills.

Table 8 Factor descriptions for the BLS

California Adantive Behavior Scale.

Table 9 displays the initial principal component statistics including eigenvalues, percentage of variance and cumulative percent of the variance for the extracted variables of the CABS. The four factors accounted for 78.2% of the total variance of the

Table 9 Principal Component Analysis: CABS Pomain Scores

Factor	Eigenvalue	Percent of Variance	Cumulative Percent	
1	14.33	59.7	59.7	
2	2.153	9	68.7	
3	1.267	5.3	74	
4	1.014	4.2	78.2	

24 variables. Factor 1= 59.7% of the variance, Factor 2=9% of the variance, Factor 3=5.3% of the variance and Factor 4=4.2% of the variance. The remaining 20 factors account for 21.8 % of the total variance of the CABS variables.

The principal component factor analysis rotated factor matrix with Pearson Product Moment Coefficients (sorted with a limit of r=.5) for the CABS is displayed in Table 10.

Table 10 Retated, Serted Factors' Matrix for the CABS

Varimax Rotation 1, Extraction 1, Kaiser Normalization Varimax converged in 8 iterations.

Variable	Fector 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Toileting		0.71369		
Dressing	0.8369			
Fastening	0.61886			
Esting	0.65524			0.54104
Bathing	0.67096	0.54027		
Groeming	0.86101			
Toothbrushing	0.71658			
Personal Interaction				0.85885
Group Participation			0.6254	0.61928
Receptive Language		0.8367		
Expressive Language		0.65909		
Leisure			0.64084	
Gross Motor				
Perceptual Motor		0.50915		0.53503
Prevocational				0.61479
Vocational		0.63443	0.62402	
Academic		0.57829		0.56049
Community Access			0.74155	
Money Management			0.52763	
Personal Management	0.58509			
Home Management	0.69529			
Health	0.5396			
Community Awareness			0.74936	
Responsibility			0.53227	

The unrotated factor matrix and the unsorted factor matrices are displayed in Appendix M and N, respectively.

Table 11 displays the sorted variables form Table 10 in groupings with descriptors for each factor extracted. Factor 1 has nine variables explaining its 59.7% of the proportion of total variance. Based on their groupings, these variables may be described as self care skills. Factor 2 has five variables explaining 9% of the proportion of the

Table 11

Factor Descriptors for the CABS

Factor 1=Self Care Skills

Factor 2- Personal Development Skills

Dressing

Tinleting

Fastening

Receptive Language Expressive Language

Esting Bathing

Vocational

Grooming **Toothbrushing** Academic

Personal Management Home Management

Health

Factor 3-Recreation Skills

Factor 4= Prevocational Skills

Group Participation

Personal Interaction Perceptual Motor Prevocational

Leisure

Community Access Money Management Community Awareness

Responsibility

total variance and may be described as personal development skills. Factor 3 has six of the remaining variables within 5.3% of the proportion of variance. Factor 3 may be described as recreation skills. Factor 4 has three variables which account for 4.2% of the proportion of variance and may be described as prevocational skills. Only the domain gross motor is not included in the proportion of variance attributed to one of the four factors extracted by factor analysis of the CABS.

Combined BLS and CABS

Table 12 displays the principal component analysis initial statistics including eigenvalues, percent of variance, and cumulative percent of the variance for factors. Factor 1 accounts for 62.5% of the variance in the sample, Factor 2 accounts for 6.6% of the variance and Factors 3 to 6 account for 4.7%, 3.9%, 2.9%, and 2.4% of the sample variance respectively. The cumulative percent of the total variance of the 47 variables accounted for by the six factors extracted is 83.1%.

Table 12 Principal Component Analysis: BLS and CABS Domain Scores

Factor	Eigenvalue	Percent of Variance	Cumulative Percent
1	29.39561	62.5	62.5
2	3.10213	6.6	69.1
3	2.20914	4.7	73.8
4	1.84772	3.9	77.8
5	1.34502	2.9	80.6
6	1.14649	2.4	83.1

Table 13 displays the sorted variables from the combined factor analyses of the BLS and CABS (sorted with a limit of r=.5). The unrotated and unsorted factor matrices are displayed in Appendix N and O, respectively. Table 14 groups the variables with descriptors for each extracted factor. Factor 1 has 14 variables explaining 62.5% of the proportion of total variance with 13 of those variables drawn from the BLS and one from the CABS. These variables may be described as activities of daily living based on the grouping of variables. Factor 2 has 13 variables explaining 6.6% of the total variance and may be described as community living skills. Nine of the variables comprising Factor 2 are drawn from the CABS and 4 drawn from the BLS. Factor 3 has the 11 remaining variables within its 4.7% of the proportion of variance including four from the CABS and seven from the BLS. Factor 3 may be described as motor skills, with seven variables from the BLS and four from the CABS. Factor 4 has five variables all drawn from the CABS which account for 3.9% of the proportion of variance and may be described as personal hygiene Skills. Factor 5 has two variables explaining 2.9% of the proportion of the total variance, both variables are drawn from the CABS. Factor 5 may be described as concept of self.

Table 13 Rotated, Sorted Factors' Matrix for the BLS and CABS

BLS=FULLY CAPITALIZED

Varimax Rotation I, Extraction I, Kaiser Normalization. Varieties converged in 10 iterations.

CABS=Normally Capitalized

Varimax converged in 10 iterations		EACTIVID 1	FACTOR 3	EACTIVE A	EACTION 5
	FACIOR	PACION A	0.83281	FACION 4	FACION
GROSS MOTOR	0.56965	 	0.65725		
FINE MOTOR		 	0.05725		
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	0.71649	 	 		
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	0.56348	 	ļ		
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	0.7274 .				
EATING	0.72295		0.504		
TOILETING	0.59.094		0.5941		
DRESSING	0.52686		0.59331		
PERSONAL HYGIENE	0.55911		0.62426		
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	0.80011				
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	0.68129				
HUMAN RELATIONS	0.906				
SOCIAL MANNERS	0.79473				
RECREATION	0.81114		<u> </u>		
DOMESTIC	0.57532		0.62283		
COMMUNITY	0.51638	0.59466			
VOCATIONAL	0.67744				
CNCEPT OF SELF	0.75609				
CONCEPT OF SPACE	0.62975	0.51227			
CONCEPT OF TIME	0.61643	0.53223			
READING		0.62624			
WRITING		0.55484	0.51863		
MATH		0.50243			
Tolleting					
Dressing				0.75574	
Fastering			0.50749	0.50052	
Eating			0.55384	0.50616	
Bathing				0.57348	
Grooming				0.82364	
Toothbrushing			1	0.66218	
Personal Interaction	0.54577				
Group Participation		0.68907			
Receptive Language					0.74422
Expressive Language		0.6391			0.5497
Leisure		0.76224			
Gross Motor		0.58602	0.64061		
Perceptual Motor			0.58619		
Prevocational					
Vocational		0.75402			
Academic					
Community Access		0.71282			
Money Management		0.71629	T		
Personal Management					
Home Management	0.54371			0.53992	0.7411
Health		0.55354			0.54771
Community Awareness	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.77656]		
Responsibility	0.50482	0.60210	1		

Table 14 Combined Factor Descriptors for the BLS and CABS

Factor 1=Activities of Daily Living	Factor 2=Community Living Skills
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	COMMUNITY
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	READING
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	WRITING
EATING	MATH
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	Group Participation
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	Expressive Language
HUMAN RELATIONS	Leisure
SOCIAL MANNERS	Vocational
RECREATION	Community Access
VOCATIONAL	Money Management
CONCEPT OF SELF	Health
CONCEPT OF SPACE	Responsibility
CONCEPT OF TIME	Community Awareness
Personal Interaction	·
Factor 3=Motor Skills	Factor 4-Personal Hypiene Skills
GROSS MOTOR	Dressing
FINE MOTOR	Bething
TOILETING	Greening
DRESSING	Toothbrushing
	•
PERSONAL HYGIENE DOMESTIC	Home Management
RECREATION	Proton E-Company of Polif
Fastening	Factor 5-Concept of Self
Eating	Receptive Language
Gross Motor	Home Management

Eleven of the 13 BLS variables in Factor 1 of the combined BLS and CABS analysis were also common to Factor 1 of the BLS analysis. All four of the BLS variables in Factor 2 of the combined analysis were also common to Factor 2 of the BLS analysis. All seven of the combined variables in Factor 3 of the combined analysis were also common to the BLS analysis.

Perceptual Motor

The single CABS variable in Factor 1 of the combined analysis was common to Factor 1 of the CABS analysis. Factor 2 of the combined analysis shared only one of the nine CABS variables with Factor 2 of the CABS analysis. There were no common variables with Factor 3 of the CABS analysis when compared to the combined analysis.

One factor in both the CABS and the BLS analyses accounted for the majority of the variance within the scales, 59.7% and 72.7% of the variance, respectively.

There were four domain variables of the BLS and CABS which were correlated at significant levels, and also grouped together in factors of the combined analysis (personal interaction/social manners, r=.61[Factor 1], gross motor/gross motor, r=.60 [Factor 3], perceptual motor/fine motor, 1=.76 [Factor 3], and personal management/concept of self, r=.77 [Factor 1]). The language domains in both scales also correlated at significant levels but did not group together in factors in the combined analysis (receptive language [Factor 5Vspoken language [Factor 1], r=.58, and expressive language [Factor 2Vexpressive language [Factor 1]), r=.68.). The domains which measured leisure and recreation in both scales correlated at significant levels, did not group together in the same factor in the combined analysis (leisure [Factor 2]/recreation [Factor 1]), r=.49).

Discussion

The CABS has a high level of interrater reliability when instructions were provided for its administration. Based on this finding, the null hypothesis ([1] CABS raw scores obtained by multiple raters will show no significant relationship when correlation coefficients are used to compare the scores.) is rejected. Thus, clinicians receiving data from the CABS from direct care workers may be confident that scores are stable across multiple raters.

The findings regarding time to complete the CABS support claims made by Gardner and Breuer (1991). Thus, the CABS allows for a significant reduction in time from two hours for completion of the BLS, and still provides an adequate examination of an individual's abilities. It also represents a significant decrease in the cost of administration compared to the BLS as a major advantage.

The null hypothesis, ([2] When the CABS score for AA [adaptive age] is correlated with the IFI [index of functional independence] score of the BLS there will be no relationship as shown by correlational analysis.) can be rejected based on the findings of this study. The high relationship between the AA of the CABS and the IFI of the BLS indicates that the two scales are measuring adaptive behavior. In a similar way, Cibiri and Jackson (1981) had evaluated the BLS and its ability to test skills which were similar to the ABS.

There was a high level of correlation between the variables of the CABS and BLS, and specifically between the 12 domains which were similar in content or name. The findings indicate that there is a significant proportion of variance common between the two scales for all the similar domains examined. These relationships are indicators that both assessments are measuring similar constructs within adaptive behavior. Considering this relationship, the null hypothesis, ([3] CABS domains with similar names and similar content as BLS domains will show no relationship.) is rejected for this sample.

The principal component factor analysis did not show that the combined analysis of factors consistently shared variables when compared to the separate analysis. There was not sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis ([4] Principal component factor analysis of the combined domain scores of the CABS and BLS will show no shared variables among factors when compared to the domain scores of hart I of the BLS) based on the combined and the individual factor analysis.

Specifically, Factor 1 of the combined analysis, activities of daily living dominates the skill pool measured by the analysis. Although the CABS contributes to this factor, it does so with only one variable, personal interaction (which is correlated with the respective BLS variable, social manners, and is also present in this factor).

The remaining factors of community living skills, personal hygiene skills and language skills share common BLS and CABS variables. A significant percent of the variance is already accounted for, however, by the first factor (activities of daily living).

On the basis of consistently high levels of correlational information, the two scales adequately evaluate adaptive behavior. While a high degree of relationship between similar domains is present, the correlated domains do not consistently group together in the same

factor groupings; this suggests that, although the BLS and CABS seem to evaluate adaptive behaviors, they do so in different ways.

With regard to this last point, the BLS seems to place more emphasis on an individual's skill level in relation to a community standard. The CABS uses an approach which promotes comparison of an individual to him/herself as the criterion for success. In concrete terms, the BLS would encourage the client to develop eating skills which would enable him/her to eat in a restaurant. The CABS may define success when a client is able to eat with less staff assistance than before; while this client would not be able to eat "adaptively" in a restaurant, he/she would enjoy more personal independence than in the Dasi.

The BLS is a much more powerful assessment tool when analyzed on its own or in combination with the CABS. There were ten of the variables extracted to Factor 1 of the BLS analysis that surfaced in Factor 1 of the combined analysis of the BLS and the CABS. Based on this finding, the null hypothesis, ([5] Principal component factor analysis conducted for the BLS and the CABS separately will show no variables or factors common to the analysis conducted on the combined analysis of the scales.) may be rejected. When compared to the factor analysis of the BLS, the CABS variables do not group in a similar fashion when examined on their own. The BLS seems to drive the assessment and overpower the CABS in its ability to assess skills.

In all three analyses, one factor surfaces as a powerful indicator of assessed abilities. Daily living skills from the BLS analysis, self-care skills from the CABS analysis, and activities of daily living from the joint analysis. They all address daily personal needs. Again, the BLS dominates with a more representative skill pool from which to draw.

The combined analysis of the two scales is highly influenced by the BLS. When analyzed on its own, however, the CABS seems to cluster some skills in a more discrete manner than the BLS. The CABS seems to isolate two factors (self care skills and

recreation skills) in a more homogeneous manner than does the BLS, when its factors, even with regard to Factor 3 of the BLS (motor skills) are examined for homogeneity. As is the goal of factor analysis, a great deal of parsimony regarding explanation of the variables has been achieved in the analysis of the CABS and the BLS. Three (BLS), four (CABS) and five (combined BLS and CABS) factors are responsible for most of the total variance of the variables from the two scales. It is thus possible to describe the factors which make up adaptive behavior with a significant reduction from 23 variables to three factors in the BLS, from 24 variables to four factors for the CABS, and from 47 variables to five factors when the two scales are combined. A study by Thackrey (1991) reported similar findings, when a comprehensive Test of Adaptive Behavior (CTAB) had six factors extracted with one factor (self help skills) accounting for 86% of the variance.

Limitations

The external validity of the results may be increased by using larger samples representing various levels of intellectual impairment, as well as levels of care. representative of institutional and community based agencies. Increasing the sample size in this manner would also provide normative data which are lacking in the literature at this time.

Based on the results of the current study use of the CABS may lead to significant savings of staff time completing assessment information.

The data presented here indicate that the CABS provides a quick, reliable and valid measure of adaptive behavior. Efficiency of the CABS should not be the only criterion for the selection of this scale. The selection criteria presented earlier must be used to chose the scale that will meet the needs for which treatment is required. Furthermore, it may be useful to administer more than one scale; the CABS may be used as the primary assessment tool, with the BLS or a similar scale serving as an adjunct to the information gathered by the CABS.

Recommendations

Based on the results of this study, the clinician in a community based agency should consider the CABS as a reasonable choice from the available adaptive behavior scales. The CABS is useful as an intake/initial assessment tool which delivers a satisfactory range of information regarding a person being considered for placement/treatment; it may also prove useful when administered to a client soon after admission to an agency. The CABS may also provide an ongoing baseline of ability for individuals in care (i.e., to compare the individual to him/herself over a period of time).

As has been acomplished with the BLS (Cibiri & Jackson, 1981) and the ABS (Harrison, 1987), an understanding of the relationship of the CABS to IQ, should be developed. Considering the lack of intelligence based measures on file for the participants in the current study, future placements of individuals to community agencies would benefit would benefit from measures relating 10 to both the BLS and CABS, in other words, a choice of tools is available to the clinician.

An examination of the relationship between level of care and performance on the CABS would also prove useful in future research. The following questions may be pursued: (a) Is the CABS a reliable and valid predictor of the level of care an individual requires? Decisions relating to the placement of individuals are, by definition, made prior to placement, at a time when clinical information regarding the individual's level of ability may be lacking. Although the CABS seems to be limited in the scope of adaptive behaviors it measures, it may provide sufficient information to assist with placement. (b) For what level of care is the CABS most useful (e.g., group homes, developmental residences, or independent care settings)? Findings from this study indicate that the CABS is suitable in the assessment of abilities related to self care and recreation: there are specific groups of individuals who may benefit from attention to these areas of adaptive behavior. (c) What is the relationship between CABS scores and presence of maladaptive behaviors? The CABS does not measure problem behaviors in any observable way. There may, however, be

relationships between factors of the CABS, the BLS, or the ABS which will help in decisions of a predictive nature based on only scores of the CABS.

The CABS is appropriate for a variety of assessment purposes with the mentally handicapped. Individuals who live in developmental residences often require extensive training in self care skills and recreation skills. These individuals would benefit from the assessment in these domain areas provided by the CABS, and the development of training programs. Second, persons who are mentally handicapped and living quite independently in the community, also require assistance with skills of recreation and self care, even though they function at a more autonomous level than those living in developmental residences. Thus, the CABS may prove useful by establishing an entry level of recreation and self care skills (i.e., the minimum requirement for independent community living) for this group of clients when admission is considered.

Children with a mental handicap would also benefit from the CABS. The age referenced skills are particularly relevant when dealing with the developmental milestones of childhood. However, at least at the present the CABS does not appear to provide the requisite information for assessment of the profoundly handicapped. While it would measure skill deficits well at this level, program direction does not seem to be sufficient for adequate planning strategies.

Where a measure of motoric abilities is a consideration for treatment, the CABS provides a satisfactory measure throughout the various domains. Specific measurement and subsequent evaluation of adaptive motor responses of an individual would be possible.

Consideration should be given to develop a package of reporting forms designed to monitor treatment. Quality of treatment provided does not rest solely with the assessment itself, but rather with repeated measurement of change in behavior over time. In the ongoing evaluation and modification of treatment goals, a well constructed tracking system which incorporates the domains of the assessment tool would provide the clinician with a useful method for trainment planning and recording treatment success.

The CABS may become a more powerful adaptive behavior measure if changes were made to the manner in which the scale is administered. While the BLS measures adaptive behavior by providing a discrete score for each skill rated, the CABS rates only the skill which has been determined to be the most independent in each domain. If more kenient scoring (i.e., rating each skill regardless of assistance required) were allowed in the administration of the CABS, several treatment options would be possible: First, by scoring and preserving all ability levels and including those skills in the final report, skill gaps within domains may be effectively identified. Second, the skills rated in this manner may then be used to develop task analyses to address identified deficits. Specifically, this would allow step-by-step instructions to teach the requisite skills for the chosen domain (e.g., toothbrushing). Third, this scoring method would permit a more in-depth analysis of individual and group scores of the CABS. For example, scores from the sample used in the current study may be scored in the fashion presented above, and become the basis for additional research using the CABS. Anecdotally, it should be noted that during data entry for the current study, the author observed that some of the staff members participating in the present study, used a method of scoring similar to that suggested above. The information provided in these assessments may then be used to pursue the recommended program direction suggested previously.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the data from this study support the continued use of the CABS as a valuable addition to our ability to measure adaptive behavior for persons with a mental handicap. The face validity presented in Gardner and Breuer (1985) now has the benefit of empirical validation within a clinical setting.

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Appendix A

CABS External Reliability and Validity Research (copied without correction from the CABS administration manual)

Chapter 7

RESEARCH

DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED SAMPLE

The reliability and validity of the CABS was examined with 118 severely and profoundly retarded young men and women. They ranged in age from 12 to 29 years (Nean age \pm 23 years), had been institutionalized for an average of 15 years, and included 4 with visual handicaps, 5 with hearing handicaps, 5 with ambulation problems, and 35 with epilepsy. The average social age as measured by the Vineland Social Naturity Scale was 48 (Range 28 to 81) months.

Over a 12 month period, the CABS and the Vineland were administered to each of the subjects, using the same Informant and the same Informant in order to minimise interscorer reliability problems as a confounding factor. The tests were administered within 2 weeks of each other, not necessarily in the same order, and interspersed with as many as 5 other tests at any one time to reduce memory effects.

7.1 RELIABILITY

7.1.1 Internal Reliability

The internal reliability for each person, based on a comparison of the 28 pairs of items, ranged from 76% to 186% agreement, with an average of 94% agreement for all subjects.

7.1.2 Interscorer Reliability

Interscorer reliability was determined by having two Informacts rate the same 18 subjects. For AA and WR, the Pearson r coefficients were .86 and .88 respectively (p>.81) and the Spearman Rho coefficients were .91 and .97 respectively (p>.82881).

With respect to delineating Strengths and Weaknesses (defined as one or more standard deviations above/below the mean), the Informants agreed on 98% of the possible pairings. In only 1% of the cases were Type I/II errors committed (ie., a domain identified as a strength by one Informant was identified as a weakness by the second Informant). These errors were confined to an individual whose overall AA score was 5.58 years and who had received minimal scores on more than half the domains, so that even minute differences in scoring could be reflected in Type I/II errors.

Across the 24 areas, interscorer agreement averaged 63% while in another 22% of the cases, the judgements were within a 12 month range of each other. In only 15% of the cases were judgements greater than 12 months difference made. For these same subjects, interscorer agreement on the Vineland was 58% while disagreements greater than 12 , months were 36%.

7.1.3 Intrascorer Reliability

Intrascorer reliability was determined by having one Informant re-rate 18 persons following a period of one week. The resulting Pearson r coefficients were .81 and .85 for AA and WR respectively, while the Spearman Rho coefficients were .87 and .92.

7.2 VALIDITY

7.2.1 Internal Validity

The internal validity for each person, based on a comparison of the 31 pairs of items, ranged from 78% to 188% agreement, with an average of 98% agreement for all subjects.

7.2.2 Concurrent Validity: AA

Concurrent validity for AA was assessed by comparing the Social Age scores obtained on the Vineland with the Adaptive Age scores obtained on the CASS. The Pearson r =.95, N=110, is significant at the .88888881 level.

A second measure of concurrent validity was taken by having a Psychiatric Technician familiar with a group of 14 subjects rank order them with respect to overall competence, and then the rankings were compared with rank orders generated from the Adaptive Age scores. 11.4 Spearman-Rho thus generated was .77 which is significant at the .861 level.

7.2.3 Concurrent Validity: SR

Concurrent validity for the School Readiness score was obtained by comparing scores obtained with the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test with the CABS SR score. The Spearman-Rho based on a comparison of 15 subjects was .83 which is significant at the .881 level.

7.2.4 Concurrent Validity: WR

Concurrent validity for the Work Readiness Scale was obtained by having Vocational Education Instructors rank order 12 subjects with respect to overall vocational readiness (disregarding behavioral problems), and comparing these rankings with rank orders generated by the WR Scale. The Spearman-Rho was .64 which is significant at the .85 levei.

Concurrent validity was also assessed by comparing scores on the Vocational Interest and Sophistication Assessment with WR scores for these same 12 subjects. The Spearman-Rho was .68 which is significant at the .05 level.

NON-DISABLED SAMPLE

In addition to the study generated by the severely and profoundly retarded young men, a second study with normal children was undertaken. This study involved 48 normal children enrolled in elementary school. They ranged in age from 6 to 12 (Mean age = 8.4), had no psychosensory handicaps, and were from predominately white middle class homes. The CABS was administered by the children's

teachers and mothers, allowing for comparisons between different judges. School grades were used as the criteria for the SR score in the youngest children, and overall judgements by teachers were used as the criteria for AA scores.

7.3 RELIABILITY

The reliability for each student, based on a comparison of the 20 pairs of items, ranged from 80% to 100%, with an average of 95% agreement.

7.4 VALIDITY

7.4.1 Internal Validity

The internal validity for each student, based on a comparison of the 31 pairs of items, ranged from 69% to 188%, with an average agreement of 97%.

7.4.2. Concurrent Validity: AA

Concurrent validity was assessed by comparing the Teacher's overall evaluation with AA scores for each of the 4 class grades involved. The Spearman-Rho was .81 which was significant at the .81 level.

7.4.3. Concurrent Validity: SR

Concurrent validity was assessed by comparing the academic achievement records of the youngest students with their SR scores. The Spearman-Rho was .77 which is significant at the .85 level.

Appendix B

The Adaptive Behavior Scale

AAMD ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE For Children and Adults 1974 Revision

Name				Special Identification			
(last)		(first)			´		
Date (mo)	(day)	(year)	Sex:#	Date of Birth		sy) (ye	w1
• 1	,,,				line) le	***	n j
Name of person fi	Iting out Scale						
iource of inform		ationship to persor	being evaluated (M	uch as "John D	oe - Paren	1," or "	Self -
Additional Inform	nation:				,,_ _	· 	 -
There are severi accompanying Ma	al ways of a <i>mual</i> .	dministering the So art of the Scale imm	tich describe some of tale; these, and deta eduately procede the s	alled scoring in	structions,		
		MSTRUCT	IONS FOR PART OF	<u> </u>			
There are two several possible re			of the Scale. The first	requires that yo	ou select or	NY ONE	of the
	121 €	iating on Public (Cur	le only <u>ONE</u>)				
	Ciride or Orde or	es complete meals in es simple meals like hot dogs es soft drinks at sod cardeen sod order at public	hamburgers a fountain	2			

Notice that the statements are arranged in order of difficulty. 3,2,1,0. Circle the one statement which best describes the most difficult task the person can usually manage. In this example, the individual being observed can order simple meals like hamburgers or hot dogs (2), but cannot order a complete dinner (3). Therefore, (2) is circled in the example above. In scoring, 2 is ensered in the circle to the right.

1969, 1974, 1975 American Association on Mental Deficiency

The second type of item asks you to check ALL statements which apply to the person. For example

[4] Table Manners		
(Check ALL statements which app	i v)	8-number
Swallows food without chewing		checked =
Chews food with mouth open	-£	
Draps food on table or floor		
Uses napkin incorrectly or not at all	=	(6)
Talks with mouth full		
Takes food off others' plates	_	
Eats too fast or too slow		
Plays in food with fingers		
None of the above		
Does not apply, e.g., because he or		
she is completely dependent on		
others. [If checked, enter "O" in		
the cecle to the right }		

In the example above, the second and fourth items are checked to indicate that the person "chews food with mouth open" and "uses napkin incorrectly." In scoring, the number of items checked, 2, is subtracted from 8, and the item score, 6, is entered in the circle to the right. Most items do not, however, require this subtraction; instead, the number checked can be directly entered as the score. The statement "None of the above," which is included for administrative purposes only, is not to be counted in scoring here.

Some items may deal with behaviors that are clearly against local regulations, (e.g., use of the telephone), or behaviors that are not possible for a person to perform because the opportunity does not exist, (e.g., rating in restaurants is not possible for someone who is bedridden). In these instances, you must still complete your rating, Give the person credit for the item if you feel absolutely certain that he or she can and would perform the behavior without additional training had he or she the opportunity to do so. Write "AR" for "Against Regulations" or "HNO" for "Has No Opportunity" next to the rating made in these cases. These notations will not affect the eventual scoring of that item, but will contribute to the understanding and interpretation of the person's adaptive behavior and emironment.

Please observe the following general rules in completing the Scale:

- 1. In items which specify "with help" or "with assistance" for completion of task, these mean with dinner physical assistance.
- 2. Give the person credit for an item even if he or she needs verbal prompting or reminding to complete the task unless the item definitely states "without prompting" or "without reminder."

This Scale is prepared for general use. Therefore, some of the items may not be appropriate for your specific setting, but please do try to complete all of them.

PART ONE

I INDEPENDENT FUNCTIONING

(b) Self-Care at Tolled If the t. All statements which apply? I must provide at the tasks webout help byte, on tasks west welthed help found tolled west welthed help found tolled west welthed help found tolled west welther help found on tasks welther help found on tasks welther help found of the place B. Folless Use ADD ADD	C. Cleanings Ity washing Hands and Face If head All sufferences which apply Norther hands until wash Washer hands until wash Washer hands and the with matter Breath hands and ther with matter If such and the control of the face Ity and the above [8] Bandsing (Certic only ONE)	Projection and completes balance cuesded Nother and divers will completely welface prompting on helping Neights and divers will residuably well well possepting Neights and divers will well be to Alientysis to scape and well beto Alientysis to scape and well beto Alientysis to scape and well beto Alientysis to scape and wells well Alientysis to scape and wells well Alientysis to scape and maish well Alienty Alie	(f) Personal Hygiene (f heri A <u>21</u> statements which apph) (the strings anderson pain Barron's sharpe anderson pain Barron's sharpe anderson pain Barron's sharpe and assisted Den not beep auds then by will Barron's the above Den not apph o' g breave he or She not apph o' g breave he or she is completely dependent on others (18 stanked ones 0 on the stricte to the right)	Aughern isothopies and brushers teeth with tap and Sharm motion. Aughern isothopies and brushers teeth with tap and sharm motion. Against tookhopies and brushers teeth. Brusher seeth without help but seamed apply treathaster. Brusher seeth with supervision. Brusher seeth with supervision. Stagement as harvest worth brushed.
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9

SMT	(4)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	8 12			-		1111
II. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT	A Sensory Development (Observeble functioning ability) Vaim (Web glaver, if used) (Curte only ONE)	No deficiently in several Some deficients on several Creat deficients on several No servine at all No servine (Worth Inserting and, of used) Existing (Worth Inserting and, of used)	Na galizzaki en koaring Speed distrukt en kwaring Coast dalstallt en kwaring Na kwaring al ali	A. Sensory Development	6. Motor Development [M] Soft Balance (Corte onto (200))	Stands on 'Topus' for len intronds of asked Stands on one foot for two introds of asked Stands with support Stands with support Stands with respont	(15) Wilking and Rusming (Chech A <u>15</u> Statemens which apply) Wath above	Vigila up and down stars alone Walks down stars by alternating feet Runs without taking often Highs dups or jumps Neger of the alone	(26) Central of Hands (Check ALL Hesemens which apply) Cathers ability (Sathers ability confund 3.075 capps with thumb and forger Name of the above
	Ē.		1152	; O	Z				
(Theth All segmentsions which apply)	Ricks on stain, long-distance but or plane authoredently Ricks about net-perdently Ricks submits or city but for collambial pounts; and-perdently Ricks submits or city but for tentambial pounts;	C. Travel Above	H. Other Independent Functioning (38) Telephone (Ovech ALL statements which speck)	Uses retephane dorectory Uses pay adreshone Meakes retephane calls from private refestione Anywers satisfabre approprietely Takes beingshone messages Name of the above	(21) Michigana Indonésia Faritaina (Dec A <u>II</u> , szermes obel 2001)	Prepares over bed at right Gers to bed unastrated, e.g., getting in bed, covering with blanker, ex. Has enginery control of appeters, exis moderately Knews postage rates, burs stemps from Past Office	defined. Deals such temple separations, e.g., cuts, burns Known how and sebare to obtain a demain's or demain's heep.	Mare af the shore series of the contract of the shore Above House of the short functioning Above House House House	1. INDEPENDENT FUNCTIONING ABO

127] Lomb Founction (1 heck Att statements which apply)	Buys all own clothing Buys all own clothing Buys own clothing scressories Makes minor purchases without help (cendy, soft drinks, etc.) Does shopping with slight supervision Does shopping with close supervision Does no shopping B Shopping Skills ADD 30-31
II PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRIANGLES AS	III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ADD
III ECONOMIC ACTIVITY A. Money Handling and Budgeting	IV. LANCUACE DEVELOPMENT
	A. Expression
[28] Maney Handling (Circle only ONE)	and the second of the second of the second
Uses banking facilities independently Assires change correctly but does not use banking	[32] Writing (Circle only <u>ONE</u>)
Spokes 3	Wristes sensible and understandable letters 5 Writers short notes and memos 4
Adds coms of versus denominations, up to one dolur	Writes or prints forty words 3
Uses money, but does not make change correctly 0 Does not use money 0	Wintes or prints ten words 2 Whites or prints own name 1 Cannot write or print any words 0
[29] Badgeting (Check ALL statements which apply)	
Seves money or tokens for a particular purpose	[33] Preverbal Expression [Check ALL statements which apply)
Budgets fares, mesis, etc	Nods head or smiles to express happiness
Controls own reagor expenditures	Indicases hunger indicases wants by pointing or vocal noises
	Chuckles or laughs when happy
A Money Handling and Budgeting 28-29	Expresses pleasure or anger by vocal noises is able to say at least a few words (Enter "5" if checked, regardless of other stems). Name of the above.
8 Shopping Skills	[34] Articulation (Check ALL statements which apply of no speech, check "None" and
[30] Errands (Circle Only ONE)	enter '0'' in the circle) 4-number
Corn to several shops and specifies different	Speech is low, weak, whispered or difficult to thecked =
Gors to une shop and specifies one item 3	Speech's slowed deliberate or labored
Consider errands for simple purchasing without	Speech is horried, accelerated or pushed Speaks with blocking hatting, or other
Coes on errands for simple purchasing with a	erregular interruptions
note: 1 Langoi be sent on estands: 0	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

1351 Seniences (Circle only <u>ONE</u>)	C Social Language Development
Sometimes uses complex sentences containing "facture" but "etc	[79] Conversation (ii brisk ALL statements which apphi) Uses phrases such as "stiesure and "thank stor" Is sociable and table during meals Table to others about sports, family group attenders, etc. None of the above
Talks about action when describing pictures Names people or objects when describing pictures Names familiar objects Asks for things by their appropriate names to non-verbal or nearly non-verbal A. Expression ADD 32-36	[40] Airstellaneous Language Development (Check ALL statements which apply) Can be reasoned with Obsepasty responds when talked to Talks sensibly Reads books, newspapers, magazines for engineest Repeats a story with lattle or no did study fills as the main stems on application form reasonably well house of the above
B. Comprehension [37] Reading (Circle asly ONE)	C. Social Language ADD Development 95-46
Reads books sortable for children nine years or elder 5 Reads books suitable for children seven years old 4 Reads senous signs, e.g., "NO PARKINO." "ONE WAY,""WEN," WOMEN," etc. 2 Recognizes from more words by sight 1	IV LANGUACE DEVELOPMENT ADD TRIANGLES AC
Recognizes fewer than ten words or none at all 0 [36] Complex Austractions (Check ALL statements which apply)	V NUMBERS AND TIME
Linderstands instructions containing prepositions, e.g., "on," "en," "behind," "under, etc. Understands instructions referring to the order en which things must be done, e.g., "first do" then do." Understands instructions requiring a decision If— do this but if not, do—" Name of the above	Mumbers Circle only ONE
8 Comprehension	

[62] Time 10 heck ALL statements which apply)	[47] Food Preparation (Cocke only ONE)
Tells tene by clock or watch correctly to the monate Understands time intervals, e.g., between "3-30" and "4-30" Understands time equivalents, e.g., '9-15" is the same as "quarree past more" Associates time on clock with various actions and events have all the above	frepares an adequate complete meal (may use carmed or frozen food) Muses and cooks simple food, e.g., fries eggs, makes parcakes, cooks TV dimers, etc. Prepares sample foods requiring no mixing or cooking, e.g., sandwiches, cold cereal, etc. Does not prepare food at all. [48] Table Clearing (Circle only ONE)
[43] Time Concept (t beck ALL statements which apply)	Chars table of breslable dishes and glassware Clears table of unbreakable dishes and silvemare 1
Names the days of the week Refers correctly to "morning" and "afternoon" Understands deference between day-week, minute-hour, month-year, etc Have all the above	B Kritchen ADD 46-48
V NUMBERS AND TIME ADD 41-43	C. Other Domestic Activities
	(45) General Domestic Activity
VI. DOMESTIC ACTIVITY	(Cherk All statements which apply)
A. Cleaning [44] Rann Cleaning (Cercle only ONE)	Washes dishes well Makes bed reactly Helps with household chores when asked Dops household tasks routinely None of the above
Cleans store well, e.g., sweeping, dusting and tidying 2 Cleans mem but not thoroughly 1 Does not clean room at all 0	C. Other Domestic Activities ENTER
[65] Laundry (Check ALL statements which apply)	
Washes clothing Drues clothing Epidis clothing Irons clothing when appropriate	VI. DOMESTIC ACTIVITY ADD
A Cleaning ADD 44.45	VII. VOCATIONAL ACTIVITY
	[50] Job Complexity (Circle only ONE)
B. Kachen	Performs a job requiring use of tools or machinery, e.g., shop work, sewing, etc. 2 Performs simple work, e.g., simple gardening.
Flaces all eating identify only ONE Places all eating identify as well as paphins salt proper, suctar etc. in positions fearned. Places plates: glasses, and sitensits in positions learned. Places silver plates: cups, etc., on the table.	mousing Hoors, emprung trashlets 1 Performs no work at all 0

	B Perseverance
[51] Job Performance (Check ALL statements which apply)	[55] Assention (Circle only ONE)
(II "O" is circled in item 50, check. Pione of the above" and enter "O" in the circle). 4 number Endangers others because of carelessness	Still pay attention to purposeful activities for more than litteen minutes, e.g., playing games regions, circums to
Does not take care of mols	Will the Alicotion to purposeful activities for at
is a very sion worker	inus (disent mouse)
Does slappy, maccurate work	Will pay attention to purposeful activities for at
Neate of the share	feast sen minutes William assession to purposeful activities for all
	itsis for mouses
1001 to 3 44.55.	trill not pay attention to perposeful activities
[52] Work Habits (Check ALL statements which apply)	let as long as for rotoutes 0
(iii '0' is circled in stem 50, check "None of	(56) Persistence
the above" and enter "0" in the citie)	(Check ALL statements which apply) 4 number Becomes excludes and checked =
Is late from work without good reason 5-reamber checked =	Fails to carry out tasks
ty aften absent from work Does not complete jobs without constant	lumes from one activity to another
Foot are confined from any concepts	Niceds constant encouragement to complete task
Lesses work station without permitsion —	Next of the share
Coumbles or gripes about work	Does not apply, e.g., because he or she is intally incapable of any organized activities
Name of the above	(If checked, enter "0" at the circle to the
	netic)
VII. VOCATIONAL ACTIVITY	B. Perseverance A00
59-52	***
	C. Leisure Time
VIII. SELF-DIRECTION	APPRIATE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
	[57] Leisure Time Activity (Check ALL sustements which apply)
A. Initiative	(Check ALL statements which apply)
A. Initiative	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes feisure time on a fairly complex
	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes feisure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc.
A. Initiative [53] Sulliative (Circle only ONE) loctates most of own activisies, # E .	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes feisure time on a fairly complex
A. Initiative [53] Sulliative (Circle only ONE) loctuates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. 3	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes fersure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. Has habby, e.g., parsing, embroidery,
A. Initiative [S3] Saltiative (Critic only ONE) locitates most of own actenties, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. Has hebby, e.g., parsing, embroidery, collecting stamps or coins. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., matching television, listening.
A. Initiative [S3] Saltiative (Circle only ONE) Initiates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores sorroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. 2	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His hebby, e.g., parsing, embroidery, collecting stamps or come. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., narching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc.
A. Initiative [S3] Selliative (Circle only ONE) locitates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed.	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. Has hebby, e.g., parsing, embroidery, collecting stamps or coins. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., matching television, listening.
A. Initiative [S3] Selliative (Circle only ONE) loctates most of own activistics, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed. Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g.,	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His hebby, e.g., parsing, embroidery, collecting stamps or come. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., narching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc.
A. Initiative [S3] Selliative (Circle only ONE) Includes most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed.	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., parking, embroidery, collecting stamps or coins. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., natribing television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc.
A. Initiative [S3] Selliative (Circle only ONE) loctates most of own activistics, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed. Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g.,	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., parking, embroidery, collecting stamps or coins. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., natribing television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc.
A. Initiative [S3] Saltiative (Critic only ONE) loctuates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., pusting away toys, etc.	C'heck ALL statements which apply) Organizes feisure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., passing, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes fersure sime adequately on a simple fivel, e.g., narching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. Name of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER 57
A. Initiative [SS] Saltiative (Circle only ONE) Iostiates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [S4] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply)	(Check ALL statements which apply) Organizes lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., parking, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., noatching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above. C. Lersure Time
A. Initiative [S3] Selliative (Circle only ONE) Initiative most of own activistics, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away foys, etc. [S4] Passivity (Check All statements which apply) Hes to be made to do things.	C'heck ALL statements which apply) Organizes feisure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., passing, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes fersure sime adequately on a simple fivel, e.g., narching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. Name of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER 57
A. Initiative [SS] Saltiative (Circle only ONE) Iostiates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [S4] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply)	C'heck ALL statements which apply) Organizes feisure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., passing, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes fersure sime adequately on a simple fivel, e.g., narching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. Name of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER 57
A. Initiative [53] Seminative (Circle only ONE) Initiates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., pusting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambition Serons to have no interest in things Frinshes task last because at waiterf time	Creatures fersure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billipres, fishers, etc. His highly, e.g., passing, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Urganures fersure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., natching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER VIII SELF-DIRECTION ADD TRIANGLES A-C.
A. Initiative [53] Semilative (Circle only ONE) Includes most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambelion Serons to have no interest in things Frinshes task last because at wasterf time. Is unnecessarily dependent on others for help	Creatures lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishes, etc. His habby, e.g., pastling, embroidery, collecting stamps or coins. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., natching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. Neme al the above. C. Lersure Time
A. Initiative [S3] Selliative (Circle only ONE) Inotates most of own activistics, e.g., sasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away foys, etc. [S4] Passivity (Check All statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambetion Serons to have no interest in things Frinshes task last because at wasters time Is unnecessarch dependent po others for help Movement is slow and stuggish	Creatures fersure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billipres, fishers, etc. His highly, e.g., passing, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Urganures fersure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., natching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER VIII SELF-DIRECTION ADD TRIANGLES A-C.
A. Initiative [53] Semilative (Circle only ONE) Includes most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambelion Serons to have no interest in things Frinshes task last because at wasterf time. Is unnecessarily dependent on others for help	Creatures fersore time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbr, e.g., parving, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes fersore time adequately on a simple livel, e.g., natching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER 1X. RESPONSIBILITY 1SE! Personal Belongings if we fer only (Ind.) Very dependable always takes care of personal belongings.
A. Initiative [53] Semiative (Circle only ONE) Initiative most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, ward, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply) Has to be made to do things. Has no ambition. Seems to have no interest in things. Frinshes task last because at wasted time. Is unnecessarily dependent on others for help. Movement is slow and stuggesh. Name of the above. Does not apply e.g. this sure he or she is totally dependent on others.	Creatives fersure time on a fairly complex fevel, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His hebbr, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His hebbr, e.g., pasking, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Urganures fersure sime adequately on a simple level, e.g., matching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above C. Lersure Time ENTER 1X. RESPONSIBILITY 1SE; Persunal Belongings if or fer only (Ind.) Very dependable always takes care of personal belongings. Usually dependable usually takes care of
A. Initiative [53] Semiative (Circle only ONE) Incitates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check All statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambition Serons to have no interest in things Finishes task last because at wasterf time. Is unnecessarily dependent in others for help Movement is slow and stuggesh Name of the above. Does not apply e.g. breause be or she is totally dependent on others (iff checked enter: 0 in a the circle.)	Creanures lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiprds, fishers, etc. His helbr, e.g., plays billiprds, fishers, etc. His helbr, e.g., passing, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Urganures lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., matching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above. C. Lessure Timse
A. Initiative [53] Semiative (Circle only ONE) Initiative most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, ward, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check ALL statements which apply) Has to be made to do things. Has no ambition. Seems to have no interest in things. Frinshes task last because at wasted time. Is unnecessarily dependent on others for help. Movement is slow and stuggesh. Name of the above. Does not apply e.g. this sure he or she is totally dependent on others.	Creatures lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbri, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbri, e.g., pastling, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., watching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above. C. Lessure Time
A. Initiative [53] Semiative (Circle only ONE) Includes most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks if there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away foys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check All statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambition Serons to have no interest in things Frinshes task last because at wasterd time. Is unnecessarily dependent on others for help Movement is slow and stuggesh Same of the above Does not apply e.g. because he or she is totally dependent on others. Iff checked enter 0 as the circle to the right 3	Creatures lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbr, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbr, e.g., parting, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple livel, e.g., natching television, listering to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above. C. Lersure Time
A. Initiative [53] Semiative (Circle only ONE) Incitates most of own activisies, e.g., tasks, games, etc. Asks of there is something to do, or explores surroundings, e.g., home, yard, etc. Will engage in activities only if assigned or directed Will not engage in assigned activities, e.g., putting away toys, etc. [54] Passivity (Check All statements which apply) Has to be made to do things Has no ambition Serons to have no interest in things Finishes task last because at wasterf time. Is unnecessarily dependent in others for help Movement is slow and stuggesh Name of the above. Does not apply e.g. breause be or she is totally dependent on others (iff checked enter: 0 in a the circle.)	Creatures lessure time on a fairly complex level, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbri, e.g., plays billiards, fishers, etc. His habbri, e.g., pastling, embroidery, collecting stamps or comes. Organizes lessure time adequately on a simple level, e.g., watching television, listening to phonograph, radio, etc. None of the above. C. Lessure Time

[63] Statemarties With Others [Curite only ONE]	Interacts with others in group games or activity Interacts with others for at least a short period of trace, e.g., showing or affering tory, clothing or ubjects Interacts with others and attivitively with lattle writersorium Dates not respond to others in a sociality acceptable manner	[44] Participation in Cerup Activities (Cortic only <u>ONE</u>) invaries group activities (loader and organizer) Participaters in group activities sportuneately and eagerly (active participant) Participates in group activities if enchanged to to so (passive participate in group activities (Loes not participate in group activities	(Check All surgements which apply) Refuses to take surm? Does not share with others Cors and if he does not got his way ingention take or sucher who is helping and the given in hauge of the above Does not apply, e.g., because he or she has no pocul interaction or a producingly withdrawn. (If checked, order "V" in the circle to the right)	nts which apply to the type type type type type type type typ	X SOCIALIZATION ABO
[89] Comeral Responsibility (Crete only Ord.)	Wery connectedates and asternes much responsibilities as soneal effort, the assigned activities are almost performed. Usually dependable-mains an effort to carry out responsibility, one can be responsibly certain that the assigned activity will be performed. Unreliable-mains in the effort to carry out revolutible-mains that the structured activity will be performed activity will be performed.	not goen responsibility, is unable to carn out 0 responsibility at 48 1X. RESPONSIBILITY ADD P SA 59 X. SOCIALIZATION [46] Congertation (Carte only <u>OME</u>)	Offers assistance to others Is willing to here of solved Perset helps others [61] Commissionals for Others [61] Commissionals for Others [61] Commissionals as the affairs of others Takes care of others belongings Denets or manages the affairs of others when mention Takes care of others he affairs of others when mention Takes care of others and others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when mention Takes care of others affairs of others when Takes of others affairs of others affairs of others when Takes of other affairs of others a	(Check ALL sidements which apply) Recognition people other than Lamity Has enformation about others, e.g., pcb. address, relation to self Knows the curres of people other to hms, e.g., Classimates are places Knows the runnes of people other to hms, e.g., Classimates are places Knows the runnes of people of regularity on conditional	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART TWO

Part Two contains only one type of item. The following is an example

[2] Damages Personal Property	Occasionally	Frequently
Rips, tears, or chews own clothing	①	2
Soils own property	1	Q (5)
Teurs up own magazines, books, or other possessions	1	0
Other (specify]	1	2
None of the above	Total g	4

Select those of the statements which are true of the individual being evaluated, and circle (1) if the behavior occurs occasionally, or (2) if it occurs frequently. Check "None of the Above" where appropriate. In scoring, total each column on the bottom (Total) line, and enter the sum of these totals in the circle to the right. When "None of the above" is checked, enter 0 in the circle to the right. In the above example, the first statement is true occasionally, and the last two statements are true frequently; therefore, a score of 5 has been entered.

"Occasionally" signifies that the behavior occurs once in a while, or now and then, and "Frequently" signifies that the behavior occurs quite often, or habitually.

Use the space for "Other" when

- 1. The person has related behavior problems in addition to those circled
- 2. The person has behavior problems that are not covered by any of the examples listed

The behavior listed under "Other" must be a specific example of the behavior problem stated in the item

Some of the items in Part Two describe behaviors which need not be considered maladaptive for very young children (for example, pushing others) The question of whether a given behavior is adaptive or maladaptive depends on the way that particular behavior is viewed by people in our society Nonetheless, in completing this Scale you are asked to record a person's behavior as accurately as possible, ignoring, for the moment, your personal biases, then, when you later interpret the impact of the reported behaviors, you should take into consideration societal attitudes

PART TWO

I VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE BEH	lly Frequently	Occasionally Frequency
[1] Threatens or Dues Physical Violence	na a sa denomina	35) Mas Violent Temper, or Temper Tantrums
Uses threatening gestures 1 Indicectly causes signly to others 3 Spiss on others 1 Fushes , scratches or punches others 1 Pulls others 1 hair, eyes, etc 3 Bides others 1 Throws objects at others 1 Chokes others 1 Uses objects as weapons against others 1 Pluts amenals 1 Other (specify 1 1		Stamps (set while banging objects or stamping doors, etc
[2] Camages Personal Property		II. ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
Raps, tears or chevrs own clothing 1 Soils own property 1 Tears up own insignations, books, or other possessions 1 Other (specify 1 Italian of the above 1 Total [3] Damages Others' Property		Cossqu about others 1 2 Tells untrue or enaggerated stories about others 1 2 Teases others 1 2 Ficts on others 1 2 Other (specify 1 2 Other (specify 1 2
Rups, lears, or chevrs others' clicking 1 Soils others' property 1 Tears up others' magazines, books, or personal posessions 1 Other (specify 1 Hence of the above Yatal		[7] Bennes and Manipulates Others Trees to self others what to do Demands services from others Pushes others around Causes tights among other people Manipulates others to get them in trouble Other ispectly Manipulates others to get them in trouble Total
Teens up intigurines, books or other public property. Is overly rough with furniture (kicks): mutilizes, knocks it down). Shuffs toilet with paper, towels or other solid objects that cause an overtion. Attempts to ser lices	$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$	Salvays in the way

			~~~~	
III REBELLICHIS BEMAVIOR	(12) Spiners Regulations as Regular Boutines, the magaine activide comment toles but undits conferent to be forced born, toles from extra values rules or regulations e.g., e.g., e.g., or regulations e.g., e.g., e.g., or regulations e.g., e.g., e.g., or the second activities, e.g., and such such as the deer insported activities.	Requests or Orders  Cets upper if gives a direct order  Cets upper if gives a direct order  Plays deal and dear not follow restrictions  Ones eas they attention in restrictions  Retryes to word on assigned sudpert  Hesders for long persods before damp  assigned tades  (Days the oppose of what was requested  Other typerons  Head opposed to what was requested	(14) Hea Impandent or Retablises Attitude Toward Authority Reserve; persons as authority, e.g., eachers, group leaders, ward personnel, es; is heard toward prouple as authority Maris procesie an authority Says that he can fore prouple an authority Says that he can fore prouple an authority Says relative well come to his or ham prepares in authority Other (speciely	155 is About four, or East For, the Freeza Freeza.  Is lare to required places or activities  Fails to return to places adver the significant strong an extend etc.  Least-1 place of required activities or group to contribute or extend etc.  Is absent from south class etc.  Is absent from south class etc.  San out fairs etc.  San out fairs et ought from home, frespital and desired etc.  San out fairs et ought from home, frespital and desired etc.  San out desired etc.  San out faire et ought from home, frespital and desired etc.  San out faire et ought from home, frespital and desired etc.  San out desired etc.  San out faire etc.
fra	~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		
Occasions ⁸ ;				
[9] is incommission of Others	Keeps temperature in public areas uncomfortable for others, e.g., potent others and the selven, e.g., potent others are selvent are reading that too louds.  Sprawin over furniture or space meeted by others  Other (specific control of the selvent are selvent are reading that too louds).  Sprawin over furniture or space meeted by others.  Other (specific control of the selvent are selvent at the	Does not return things that write borrowed Uses others' property without permission Lises others' property Damages at hers' property One secondary property Other topicity Other topicity Other topicity Uses Augys Language (11) Lises Augys Language Uses hostile Language, e.g., "studied jert." "denty pag." etc.	Several, carses, or uses observe languages Yells or screams should a modern or verbally threatern others, suggesting physical vacience Other sepecify  II. ANTHSOCIAL BEHAVIOR  AD  III. A	

I was the tight to no advantage to the fact on games less assignments of the fact of games less assignments of the fact of the fact of the above the fact of the above the fact of the above the fact of the fact	Takes others belongings of not kept in place or locked place or locked Takes others; belongings from packets, purson the autres, esc.  Takes others belongings from packets, the purson the autres, esc.  Takes others belongings by opening or the place focks.  Other reports 1 2  Other reports 1 2  Other reports 1 2  Other reports 1 3 2	III REBELLIOUS BEHAVIOR 12-17  IV UNTRUSTWORTHY BEHAVIOR  [18] Takes Others' Property Widows  Frontiscians	Peternysis group discussion by talking about unrelised topics.  Denous games by refusing to follow rules.  Denous group activates by making load natives or by acting up.  Does not stay in sign during fession period, leach period, or other group resides.  Other (specify	[16] Rims Awar or Alternate to Run Awar Alternate Ic run inno from Peoplish horse or school ground Num ever from group accorders e.g., prince, school busin, etc Runs swar from fropsial, horse or school ground Other (specify    1	Occasionally frequently
	V WITHDRAWAL MAD NO. STERLOTYPED BEHAVIOR AND ODD MANNERISMS	122  is Sky	Servin usus are of terroundings  It cliffs on the feature consect  It apatheric and corresponsive an feeling  Fish a fisher exponentian  Prish a fished exponentian  Other tignor's  have of the above  Total	Sats or stands on one provision for a long period of time.  Day against but sat and match others 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	V WITHDRAWAL

XII SEXUALLY ABERRANT BEHAVIOR	(1) Employs in insuperspecies  Leaving in the majorithm reserve  Majorithm in from of effect above  Table  Table  Table  Table	Expect back concretantly ofter  Sands in public places unto point  Expects back extractions desire accretion.  Expects back extractions desire accretion.  Expects back extractions attending on the concrete conc	
Occasionally Frequently (198) Mas Other Economic Makin and Tenfoncies	famen's personaler about pieces to set  Survivo  Survivo	ECCENTRIC HABITS  THE SELF-ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR  U  V  E  E  E  E  E  E  E  E  E  E  E  E	 X. SELF-ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR ENTER  XI HYPERACTIVE TENDENCIES  (12) Hus Physractive Tendencies  Table accessories  Will may use the any length of tense  Considerity from or length dense  Considerity from or length around the room  or half  Moves or jegent constantly  Other ispecies  Name of the above  Tense  Tens

T BEHAVIOR			•		
XII SEXUALLY ABERRANT BEHAVIOR	(33) Engages in Inappropriate Mastarbaine Massarbaes in from of others  Other (spece)  (34) Engages Bady Improprify	Exposes tody unnecessarity attervished to stank to the Stanks in public places with papers down or with desists up Exposes body excessively downg activities or giving, electronesses in public places, or in those of lighted amodesis.  Other (specify	(35) Has Namescual Tendencies is settably attracted to members of the same set. Has approached others and attempted homographed atts Has engaged in homoserual attract Other specify.	(36) Secure Shearer Shea in Security Learnspeake.  Is overly sedective in appointence or account.  Hage or carester too intersety in public.  Needs watcheng with regard to secure between theirs or unbactions others: clothing to seach intersets.  Estimate of unbactions others: clothing to seach intersets.  Estimate of unbactions others: clothing to seach intersets.  Estimate of unbactions of the security is overly algorithms in public places.  Estimate of the security of the	Seesile (stem advantage of sensality  Conservation in the above  XII SEXUALLY ABERRANT .  BEHAVIOR
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URBANCES	Orange San	 3			
XIII PSYCHOLOCICAL DISTURBANCES	197] Toust to Operationals Dum Abilities Dum not recognise then himsteans Hots about loure plans that are unratious Other (appent)	Dies not talk when corrected Wickelson or posts when corrected Becauses uppet when criticated Secusions uppet when criticated Secusions uppet when criticated Secusions and ornes when corrected Other (Speciely	(31) Reacy Pearly to Frustration Effects awn mississ on either Withdray or pauls when thearing Becomes appet when thearing Becomes appet when thearing Other Especials Other Especials	(4) Emanda Excessive Attention or Praise Wants excessive praise is painted of attention given to others Demands excessive revision or Acts safe to gan astention Other (specify Chief (specify Land of the above [41] Seems to feel Persected	Complans of untermess even when equal sharm or provinges have been green. Complems. Nectods loses me Says. Evershoots packs on me Says. Evershoots packs on me Says. Propile sale about me Man Surpensus of propile. Ans surpensus of propile. Other (specify

Appendix C

The Basic Life Skills Scale

Answer Booklet Basic Life Skills Scale

by Stephen M.Cibiri Lloyd J. Jackson

Name	Sex. □M	Date of	ber	th	C.B. no.									
	□ F	Ì												
Date of Assessment	Residence/Locat													
	Indicate Assessor's charges of terminarity with Individual's everyday functioning													
Auesor		LOPE	1	I do not know here/h her term of functions	er with respect to had ing.									
Assessor			2	I have some idea abordus of m	ut hit/her functioning ly accuracy.									
**************************************		į	3	I know he/her functionly a few areas.	oning accurately in									
Date of Assessment Assessor Assessor Overall average score for: Overall average score for: Level of:			4	I know his/her functi most areas	Ones descuratory at									
		Hogs	5	I know he/her functi all aress.	ioning accurately in									
Oversii sverage score for:	Part i Basic L	ite Skill	is.	(a) =										
Oversil average score for:	Part II Peson	il Social	Bel	Marions (b)*										
Level of:	Part III Moral A	/wai sus	.55 .55	(c) =										
Index of Functional Indep	endence (1,F.1.)		(((a+b) ×10 +e)=										

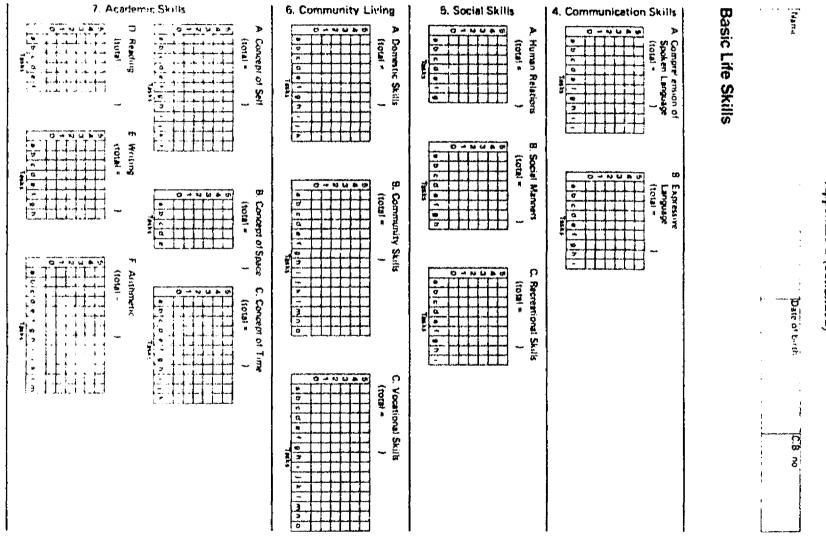
Basic Life Skills Scale

Assessment of Functional Independence and Program Needs of Developmentally Retarded Persons

by: Stephen M. Cibiri & Lloyd J. Jackson

(Computer Answer Form)

Ne	ime		Date of birth	CB no	
Pi	art I Basic Life Skills				
Le	vels of Performance				
5	Performs (specific) task completely indep	endently in the appr	operate time and mani	er Adapts to situation	
4	Knows how to perform the task but is sig	er and needs to be re	eminded or motivated t	to do n	
_	Can perform part of the task. Requires pl	, -	-		
_	Shows interest, makes attempts but does	-			
_	Shows no swareness of what is required -			Mister	
v	Unable to perform the task due to the spi	коне раучем напол	cap.		
					
	A. Gross Motor Skills (total = 1		B. Fine Motor S (total =	k.Hs)	
Motor Skills					
8					
Š					
÷	e D C d e 1 g h i i k 1 m n o p q	7 5 2 4 4 4 7 7	20.001	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	Tarks			Tests	
_	A. Visual B. Auditory Discrimination Discrimina	£. Tacti	ie imination		
Perceptual Skills	(total =) (total =) (total	!=		
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E R					
Per					
N	Tesas Tasas	†)	44		
_					
	A. Eating Skills B (LODE) = 1	Total #			
<u>.</u>			##		
SKE	aibicia e ligibilità i	* b & d * (g 'n .			
3. Self Care Skills	Task 6	Tasas	Erdenter)		
o ₹a	C Dressing Skills (total ~		^t enional Hygiene Skille. total *		
ς Σ					
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Name	Date of birth	CB no
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Part I SUMMARY PROFILE of Basic Life Skills

	Skill Area	Raw Score	Dreide by no		rege ore		_				-	_	_	_	<u> </u>	-	Pro	f, i	<u>.</u>		_				_		_	_	_
L		Score	of Herris	Sec tron	Area	Ċ)				1				2					3					4				
	A. Gross Mosor Skrib		25				\parallel																						\coprod
1	8 Fine Motor Skills		15													$ lap{l}$				\coprod									
	Oversil Motor Skills		40									I				\prod					\prod	\llbracket	$ brack {f I}$	\prod		\prod	\coprod		
	A. Veusi Discrimination		7				- Aller State											\prod			\prod		\prod			\prod			\prod
2	S. Auditory Discrimention		6				\prod									\prod							\prod	\prod		\prod			\prod
-	C. Tactile Discrimination		6				\prod	\prod				į				\coprod					I	\prod	\prod	\prod		\prod			\prod
	Oversit Perceptual Skills		19				$ lap{I}$				$\ $	200				\prod				Π	\prod		$\ $			\prod			\prod
	A. Esting Stulk		12													I				П	II		I			Π	П		П
	B. Toilet Skith		12			۱	П			П	I				I	I		П	Π	I	I	I	I		П	П	П	П	
3	C. Dressing Skills		20			11	N		П		II				I	I		I		I	П	I			Т	Π	П		Π
	D. Personal Hygiene		17			П	П	П	I	П	I				П	I	II	I	П		П	I	I	I	Π	Π	Π		П
	Overall Self Care Skills		61			П			I		I					I	\prod	I	П	I	П	II	I	I	Π	Π	П	Т	П
	A Spoken Language		10				\prod		I	П	I	П			1	П	II	I		I	П	1			T	П	П	T	
4	S. Expressive Lenguege		Q				11	П	Ĩ	П	Ħ	П		T	1	I	II	Ħ		I	I	1	I	I	T	П	П	T	П
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_	B. Social Manners		8		1		Ħ			I	I	1				I	I		I	П		11	1	Ħ	T	T	П	П	П
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	Overall Social Skills		24		! '		îÌ	П	Ĭ	1	Ţ	,				11	Ħ	Ì	I	Ħ	Ħ	11	Ħ	Ħ	T	Ť	П	T	
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ے	B. Commonity Skills		15				1				Ī					1	11	Ħ	\parallel	I		I							
6	C. Vocational Skiris		15				1			15	Ī				I	Ħ	1	Ħ	1	I		I	Ħ	Ħ	ı	ıŤ	Ī	T	
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	Overall Academic Skills	*- * 1	55				•÷.	∤ †⁴	i	. ,	1	•		•	1	11	Ħ	1:	**			1	* †	1	ij	Ħ	1	۲	†
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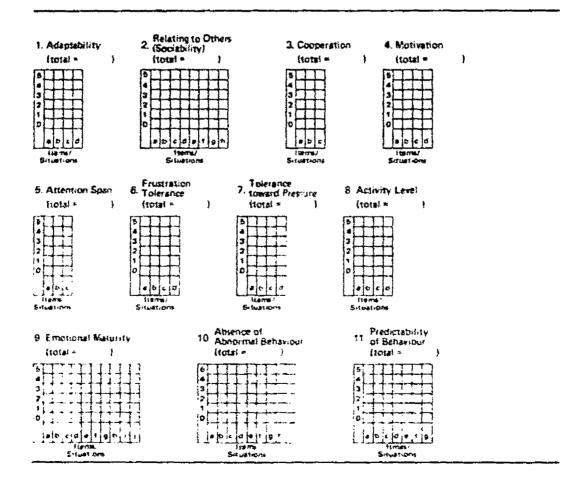
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Name	 	 	Date of birth		C.B. no.	
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Part II Personal-Social Behaviors

Levels of Personal-Social Behaviors

- 5. His/her typical reaction in a given situation approximates the reaction of most people in the community. it would be acceptable to the general public. Shows understanding of and respect for social norms.
- 4 His/her typical reaction in a given situation would most probably be acceptable to the general public, but he/she requires continuing social guidance.
 - Has limited understanding of social norms.
- 3. His/her reaction in a given situation is acceptable within the residential setting but would not be acceptable to the general public.
 - Has little or no understanding of social norms.
- 2 His/her reaction in a given situation presents occasional problems in the residential setting but can be handled without special therapeutic intervention.
- 1 His/her reaction in a given situation presents difficult problems, which may require special therapeutic intervention.
- O His/her reaction in a given situation presents difficult and frequent management problems. Requires long-term therapeutic treatment in a specialized setting.



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Part II ESTIMATED PROFILE of Personal-Social Behaviors

	Divide Profide												,																
Main Personality Traits	Scure	no oi items	Score	0)				1				;	2					3					4	_				T 63 T
1 Adeptebility		4				li					I	П			П	I			П	П	I		l	T	I	I	I	Π	T
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3 Cooperation		3			П						I	Π		I		I	I			П			I		П		Ţ		I
4 Motnetion		4													li				T	П			I		П				П
5 Attention Spen		3			$\ $						\prod		II		I	\prod					\prod		$\ $	\prod	\prod				
6 Frustration Tolerance		4						ı				П	П			I			П	Π	I	П	I	П	\prod	I	\prod		
7 Tolerance toward Pressure		4			П		Π				I	П	I	П					П			П	I	I	I		I		I
8 Activity Level		4			I							I	I		\prod			I	П	I	I	П		I	\prod	I		П	\prod
9 Emotions Meturity		10												I	I					$\ $	I	I	$\ $	II	I				\prod
10 Absence of Abnormal Behaviour		9					ļ					I	I		П				Π			I	I	П	I	I	Ī	\prod	
11 Predictability of Behaviour		7			\prod								I	I							\prod	I	I	I					
Oversil Average Score (b)		50										\prod							I		\llbracket		\prod	I				\prod	
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Part III Moral Awareness

Levels of Moral Awareness

- A. Demonstrates respect for normal rules of community conduct by acting in a responsible and acceptable manner. This person is capable of living in the community with no moral supervision
- 8 Displays respect for normal rules of community conduct but with limited understanding of them. This may retuit in occasional lapses into minor unacceptable acts towards self, others or property. This person is capable of living in an appropriately supervised community setting, but requires limited moral supervision
- C. Demonstrates little or no understanding of normal rules of community conduct by acting in an unpredictable manner. Such behaviour is occasionally antisocial or even dangerous. This person is capable of living in the community only under structured and supervised conditions
- D. This person appears to have full understanding of normal rules of community conduct but deliberately chooses not to respect them. There is a high probability that the person will plan and perform dangerous, harmful or immoral acts towards others. This person requires a highly controlled, closely superiosed setting

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Appendix C (continued)

Name	-	 	. –	 	Date of	I birth	CB no	
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Part VI Assessment of Person's Living & Program Engironment Please cricle one digit only, and edd a recommendation if appropriate Recommendation Operation/Consideration Factor a speropriste has room of hather been What type of iming environment does having presently live in? Type of present trucks enveloped theret room with 2-5 other persons tives in word exist 7 20 office persons fives in large exert exist 20+ persons How would you rate his/her living environment ne cleaniness, furnishing and decoration? clean, funnished and decorated with times Quality of trying actinguistics clean, furnished and decreated defocated defocated in clean image and furnished with bere necessible only. 1 - serious lack of nacessipes in all stees 4 - wary high functioning 3 high functioning to moderate Indicess seek of functioning of pursons with whom haythe charm invest back and comes in contact during the day. wary high functioning Social climate in the living enumbers I very low functioning Indicate the type of emotional climate that emits in haifter living estal-emits forestor house, open others to personal escurity? A - consistently paint, retexed, free from emotional uppers and personal threets Emptional climers in the Bring and borness 3 - matrix caint and relaxed 2 - rather teres with frequent emptions upwis 1 - oury space, stransful and insecure A - has complete demenship and control over passing possessions. Dose this person own objects for personal enjoyment expropriate for his/her physical age? Personal possessions expressions for ser 2 - course feet objects 2 - does not have objects for personal use 1 - not capable of utilizing personal powersions Indicate the degree of autonomy this person has in insiliar free time to move or travel independently Personal fraction — accentery 4 - has full autonomy — feasons 3 - has to sak for parmission 2 - restricted — requires expensision 1 - requires controlled environment Encional degree of involvement and fewl of person's personation in leases services. A interactively perticipant in any activities
3 - interactively perticipants in some activit 2 - noninteractive in most activities 1 - does not get involved — out of contact Dose this person have an opportunity dutates training to apply acquired skille? (se, cooking, esc.) Opportunities to epply sprigate features desired activity 4 - apportunity available for any skill press Inpportunity available for most skill eres
 Opportunity limited to some skills only
 Time or no opportunities available Does trafely perscipets in planning — determining or influencing own future? Participation in planning major changes to personal late actively participates - makes final choice he/she is consulted Pershe is informed of decision before changes
 Hershe is not informed before changes take place. Indicate fragulatory of contacts (beside flatf) with indispendent, socially matter persons and a degree of expositions this person has to the life in the community of Social learning and community auposura comes in delly contect with independent and meture persons (basides staff) CORONNACION & 3 - Parture social contact limited to few frours per week 2 - Metura locusi consect brocked to few bours per month 1 - raie or no opportunities 4 must meet been needs independently, racense occasional guideence only Indicate the degree of given on mental pressure for him/her to propley independence to meeting the free needs 3 has crose sugar valion, raphives immediate dividence when hacessery guidance when hecessary 2 oticewas help of top slow or unmotivities 1 réquires compléte personel care Performence How are traverds for appropriate behaviour administrato? A - sittings-allely on a point system base श्राद्वाच्या १५४**०** ~ १**११०-६**१ द्वा 3 price a day evaluation of performance 2 once a vest evaluation of partormence 1 depends on situation In your opinion what potential does this person have to learn swift and behalmour required for more independent community (wing? he/she is capeble of lawring.

4. complex teshs (eg. Viol. skird, Academic).

3. moderately complex tasks (eg. Premorkshop).

4. simple tasks only (Sert Care Skird).

1. not capable of learning at present. Estimate of potential to learn skills and Deficiency for independent hwing Indicate to what degree does have receive personal attention during training intensity of training and personal altention elegions personalized training or 1.1 3 staining in small groups of 2 thru 5 2 staining in groups of 6 thru 12 3 training in large groups Program Brown partient indicate type of enuronment in which major training took place cluring test year 4 specie: red training area coom outside living area separate section within hising area

AND BUTHERS BOYCORD

4 more than a water 2 more than 3 months 1 less than 3 months

Indicate how long perthe has been in the present and remaining

Langth of stay in present amment

Appendix C (continued)

Тур	e of Car	•	Proq Attend	ram fance	Part V	6, Use of Arms/Hands	6. Ui Ley		4. Heari	ng]	3. V	isio n	2. D Hea	ental iith	1	, Genera Health	!	Part	Name]
□ Risiden	Pursual problems of the control of t	Indicate cur	Dr. system	The means of the		Check one Left Right Remarks	Remarks	Chask ges Ditornal	Regist Ear	Chack one	Rymarks	Check com Left Eye Right Eye	Rymants (In	Check one	Present Medicalion	Remains (In	Chack one Discount	7		!
Onsidence providing complete personal care	Most paners	indicate content type of cald	are hours	The means lot all bours per with direct care suff. Check o	Services Currently Received	D Normal			Ŭ Normai	ONormal	!	□ Normal □ Normal	it special condition	Chads one [] Normal require require chack-up only.	XCB1600	it specials condition	Chadk one Normal requise requise check-up only	Physical State		
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Obsonic care, eg Infirmany or hussing Home	наберугаціяня Іделяеті	ישטיים פריטינע	3cub	wally aftends p		De typestonal use			Dom	<u> </u>	!		arms, exc.)	Has special o		pay, Dubbelos, e	Dery Special o		:	
Specialized care fraging only studies of the special section of the section of th	Distriction and services	fact a conductation of the seasons	[] to 14 hours per weet	Copy series by prince shape				Chan Wheet Chas	20		:			Has special condition raquists ferences	:	6)	These special constition request for the special constition		Date of both	
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		nes greitle Cace.		Tagger and				ļ	ļ										sum v d	:

Appendix D

The California Adaptive Behavior Scale

CALIFORNIA ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE

Organization	(Code) Name	(Cade
Address	Date o	Berth
CotyState	Zo Informatil Na	me (Code
Phone	Examiner Nat	me (Code
Signature	Date Prepared Da	ite Sent Contract No
INSTRUCTIONS Select the highest level of plan the black space next to each little.	erformance in each area. Assume independent fun	nctioning unless otherwise indicated. Put the number of the
	S. SAINING	1. GROW PARTICIPATION
4. POLETING	01. Species	O1. Acting member of a fearm or club
62 Faithes without augmention	52 Sathes specied	02 Engly's social gasherings
01. These without supervision	03 Emphes and cleans tub	03 Enters compressions/fournements
04 Wees with instructions/functions	O4 Bathes with minuted verbal prompts	SH Plays scasses sports
QS. Come for self at splict	CS. Adequately cleans nose	OS Active in 411 or scouts
OS Gees by self, occasional accidents	OG. Washes face thorsuphly	06 Plays preadolescent games
67. Rabit stained	07. Dries body thoroughly	07. Dosenves group routines 08. Plays follow the leader
QB. Indicates need to use tollet QB. Has equite storements	CO. Washes hards thoroughly CO. Washes hady thoroughly	OF Plays comprises exercist garners
18. Crimins in taliti	10. Dries hand thoroughly	10. Sings in groups
11. Remains as talk! augurated	11. Scape menticlets	11. Plays bookly structured group garnes
12. Share discomfort at being welf-solled	12. Applies soop to body parts	12. Knows to wait turn
13. maintained by caretalax.	13. Applies step to hands	13. Plays with pears
	14. Places hands in water	14. Parafiel plays
2 DESIRING	15. Maintained by caretaker	15 Englys social walks 16 Minimal Does not engage in group activities.
01. Purchases entire transfribe	4. GEOOMING	10. Manuals Add the primate at factor and sections
C2. Parchages small distilling items	01. Stanes without remeder	
\$3. Drames self conclusion	02. Grooms interpendently	GO. RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE
04. Oreans weatly without suspinder	C3. Lines Speciels	6) Uses newscaper for information
QS. Removes pulliaver shirt	64. Combe/Southes hair adequatery	02 Reads and understands "how
06 Pyts on shoes	CS Sheecoss	03 Aucocyces basic sight vocabulary
07 Pots on coat/dress OB Removes coat/dress	OS. Combo/insistes, but not to style	04 Reads on presumer level
CS Removes socks	07. Blows nose unaded 06. Blows nose anded	OS Carries out 3 puccessive communitis
10 Maintained by Generalies	27. Wites Miss	06 Reads by way of pictures
	10 Pats combitmesh through him	07 Follows directions with 2 prepositions
	11 Allows hav to be washed	OS identifies action in pictures OS identifies objects by function
1 HASTBOING	12 "Combs" with assistance	10 Listens to sende stones
O1 Zips picket stoom	13 Maintained by caretaker	11 Follows 2 sample related successive commany
02 Ties shortaces 03 Laces shoes		12 Points to body parts when rained
64 Buckets and sobuekies	7, 1009:188/USH:NO	13 Points to common objects
25 Bytons	02. Uses seated flass effectively	14. Xison's puri name
d6 binners	CG. Brushes tests correctly	15 Understands sample commands
OT Descriptions	O4. Knows when to brush seeth	15 Onests to sound
06. Mantained by Circlaids	DS Parts Mortipastic on brush	17 (1900)
	06 Reads month	
4 EATING	 G7. Brashes tech with montal verbal prom; D8. Makes brashing strakes 	11. EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE
©1 Has complete eating study	09 Paris mornings in mouth	81 Corresponds regularly by letter
02 Cats must with laste and fork	10 Holds (oothous)	02 Writes simple states or poems
03 Ones region appropriately	11 Maintained by carroker	03 Makes long distance telephone calls
D4 Sets table appropriately	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	04 Wrises occasional short fetters
D5 Spreads self foods with knole	A. PERSONAL INTERACTION	05 Writes with pensil
06 Spreads butter	01 Dates	06 Can tell laminar story
07 Series self	02 Reliates comfortably with opposite sea	07 Repeats songs and rhymes 08 Prints simple words
DB Motts cup by handle DB Uses straw appropriately	03 Empathizes wish others 04 Practices most social conventions	04 Uses compound sentences
10 Gets divelapours from parcher	05 Engages in imaginary play	16 Uses pass nense
11 East appropriately with teck	Of follows rules	11 ficiales experiences
12 Unweips candy	07 Sustans microst for 90 moutes	12 Act out short stories
13 Discriminates edicie substances	68 induses operation	12. Gives own fuel name
14. East appropriately with spoon	09 Responds to weapy in resings	14 Uses short sentences or preases
15 Draws from copyrights unsaded	10 Expresses affection authors cors	15 Names laminar objects
15 Chews masticales food	11 Grees eye contact when caked	16 Gestares to make needs known 17 smillies words
17. Dues not dispot 18. Dennis from expriguess assisted	12 Gestures to make needs known 13 Shows affection when cued	18 GABORS, WARES BOUNDS his words
19 Helts stoom with political pristo	14 Demands paragoni attention	19 VOCARIES
20 Mantaged by Carptaker	15 Reactes for tambler persons	20 Minimal Does not attempt words
	16 Minimal Boes not enjoy personal waterac	

Appendix D (continued)

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12 Purs days away after using		15 Limentos contrypacitages 17. Transfers objects 18 Receives for praefly objects
10 Plans stateshade hasee	Of the state of th	14. Turns pages are by one 15. Decements simple objects
ON THACKES POUNDED SETTINGS ON CASES TO THAT PROVIDED TO	07 Changes 4 to 25	12 Apparation surgest adjusts 13 Teams forablishouses
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DE Sentiments alternate with	Of Farms one appending micray	OS. Others with pencil or cayon OT. Daylers transfer accurately
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11 Kanya aman cisan	13. Capacit to 2	SR. Salamons to place on each fool
10 Lacations white designation	11. Counts to 3	87. White describing
	7	A Long to the Control of the Control
OR Takes and made about to	SA. Manufa primary colors	Ď.
Of Februs states when	CD. Cappes weeks CD. Prints first agent	R Main shields
20 See to dest materials	PATE I	C. STATE THE CASE AND ADDRESS INCOME.
Di. Manages personal hydrin care		
N WENT COM		
No Death and Descript forms street	ACADEMIC	14. Carries tambin abjects
15 hays at hits household bad;	10 Hong San Providental density	15. Selection
15 Maries speciment	F	15. Outs with sciences
13 According phone	CO. First and july applications associated that the contract and applications associated the contract and th	12. States with blocks
12 English and Charle No.	ON Participate or approximation design for pay	12. Completes cray on pageouts
10 Adequate Side manners	St. 1872 In the same of the same of	10 TH
SE CHAIR RUMBY, AND PRICES	(2) Complete with patient rules	THE PROPERTY CHECKERS, CHECKERS CONTROLLED CO.
•	E.	S.T. Sauces of Sauce
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OF MARK OWN ARM BAN OF	13 CCCC PART BAT SERVICES	Of California and a supply beautiful to the call of th
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	17 725 WEST WEST	CT. THESE COMES CHARGE

Appendix E

Sample CABS Report

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CLIENT'S NAME:

DATE OF EVALUATION : 06/28/91

ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR

The client's level of adaptive behavior was measured using the California Adaptive Behavior Scale, yielding an adaptive age equivalence of 11.67 years. Based on a chronological age of 9.50 years, adaptive age appears to be within normal limits.

With regard to specific areas, the highest level of functioning and the corresponding age equivalencies are given below:

_			40 0
_	Toileting	Uses toilet before going out	(\$.0 yrs)
3	Dressing	Dresses self completely	(12.3 yrs)
3	FASTENING	Sips jacket sippers	(8.0 yrs)
4	EATING	Has complete eating skills	(9.1 yrs)
5	RATHING	Bathes with minimal verbal prompts	(6.2 yrs)
6	GROOMING	Combe/brushes, but not to style	(5.0 yrs)
_	TOOTHERUSHING	Brushes teeth correctly	(8.0 yrs)
	PERSONAL INTERACTION	Repathizes with others	(10.0 yrs)
_	GROUP PARTICIPATION	Plays seasonal sports	(11.0 yrs)
_	RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE	Reads and understands "how to" directions	(8.0 yrs)
	EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	Writes simple stories or poess	(11.25 yrs)
	LEISURE TIME	Plays tennis, basketball, chess, etc	(12.3 Yrs)
13	gross hotor	Danoes	(6.5 yrs)
14	PERCEPTUAL NOTOR	Draws complex designs from memory	(12.0 yrs)
15	PREVOCATION	Uses simple tools	(8.5 yrs)
16	VOCATIONAL	Knows basic sight vocabulary	(7.0 yrs)
17	ACADEMIC	Does simple creative work	(11.25 yrs)
18	TRANSLOCATION	Goes to school unattended	(5.8 yrs)
19	NONEY HANDLING	Buys small articles	(9.3 yrs)
20	PERSONAL MANAGEMENT	Selects clothes for weather	(8.0 yrs)
21	BONE MANAGEMENT	Adequate table manners	(10.5 yrs)
	HEALTH CARE	Treats minor injuries with help	(8.0 yrs)
	COMMUNITY AWARENESS	Buys fast foods	(9.0 yrs)
	RESPONSIBILITY		
44	VDULANDIDITILI	Teaches younger person	(8.0 yrs)

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The client's relative strengths and weaknesses are presented below. They represent scores one or more standard deviations above/below the mean.

Client's relative strenghts:

Appendix E (continued)

CALIFORNIA ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE

Page 2

CLIENT'S NAME:

DATE OF EVALUATION : 06/28/91

- 02 DRESSING
- 12 LEISURE TIME
- 14 PERCEPTUAL MOTOR
- 25 READING
- 26 WRITING
- 28 ATTENTION SPAN

Client's relative weaknesses:

- 05 BATHING
- GE GROOMING
- 13 GROSS MOTOR
- 16 VOCATIONAL 18 TRANSLOCATION

Reliability Evaluation

Reliability for this evaluation is 95% based on a comparison of 20 pairs of items embedded within the various domains.

Inconsistencies were found between the following pairs of items.

Repties and cleans tub (7.0 yrs) YES Empties and cleans tub 21 (7.0 yrs)

Note: These items should have been scored in a similar fashion (i.e., both yes or both no).

VALIDITY EVALUATION

Certain specific skills require prerequiste skills in order to be performed. The validity scale compares responses in one domain with prerequisite levels in another domain, to determine whether the responses are consistent, (e.g., a client who enjoys social walks must first be able to walk; a client who indicates a need to use the toilet must be able to gesture to make his needs known). On this basis, validity for this examination was 100 % based on a comparison of 30 pairs of items.

INFORMANT

Criterion-Related Validation of the California Adaptive Behavior Scale 74

Appendix F. (continued)

CALIFORNIA ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALE

Page 3

CLIENT'S NAME:

DATE OF EVALUATION : 06/28/91

Information for this evaluation was provided by Jim Fagan California Adaptive Behavior Scale. Copyright 1985 Planet Press Enterprise.

Appendix F

CABS Internal Reliability Items

CABS RELIABILIT	Y ITEMS			
ITEM	ARE	AREAS		
Shows discomfort when soiled/wet	1	22	1.8	
Uses toilet before going out	1	23	8.8	
Purchases entire wardrobe	2	29	17.4	
Ties shoelaces	3	14	6.8	
Unwraps	4	14	1.9	
Empties and clean tub	4 5	29	7.8	
Keeps nose clean	6	22	4.5	
Knows when to brush teeth	6 7	22	6.8	
Gestures to make needs known	8	12	1.2	
Plays follow-the-leader	9	10	6.8	
Knows basic sight vocabulary	11	16	7.9	
Washes, irons clothes	13	21	16.8	
Cleans up after activity	15	21	5.5	
Runs errands	15	24	4.8	
Occupies self for 30 minutes	15	10	1.0	
Does small jobs for pay	15	24	18.9	
Follows safety rules	16	22	14.8	
Adds to 18	17	19	6,5	
Goes to school by self			5.8	
Tells full name	21	12	2.5	

Appendix G

CABS Internal Validility Items

CABS VALIDITY ITEMS

AR	EA INITIAL ITEM (AGE)	ARE	A PREREQUISITE SKILL (AGE)
1	Indicates need to go to the toilet(1.9)	11	Gestures to make needs known (1.2)
3		4	
2	Removes coat/dress(2.8)		Holds spoon palmar grasp (8.5)
7	Spreads butter (5.8)		Transfers objects (1.2)
•	Gets drink unassisted(2.4)		Transfers objects (1.2)
5	Bathes unassisted(8.8)		Adjusts water temperature (5.0)
6	Wipes nose (3.8)		Holds spoon palmar grasp (0.5)
7	Puts toothbrush in mouth (2.0)		Holds spoon palmar grasp (8.5)
8	Sustains interest 99 min(4.5)		Attends to task 38 min (1.0)
9	Observes group routines (7.8)		Follows rules (5.5)
9	Enjoys social walks(1.0)		Walks (1.0)
	Reads on preprimer level(6.0)		Copies words (6.8)
11	Gives full name (2.5)		Knows own name (1.8)
12	Reads on own initiative (8.5)	17	Copies words (6.8)
12	Carries familiar objects(1.4)	14	Reaches for nearby objects (0.3)
13	Climbs (3.5)	4	Drinks from cup (1.4)
14	Draws triangle(5:0)	17	Scribbles (2.#)
15	Runs errands (4.0)	18	Goes about residence (1.6)
15	Matches by amount (6.8)	17	Compares sizes (3.0)
15	Puts beads in box(1.3)	14	Transfers objects (1.2)
16	Builds, repairs (16.8)	15	Uses simple tools (8.5)
17	Prints first name (5.5)	11	Gives full name (2.5)
17	Marks (1.8)	14	Grasps objects within reach (0.3)
18	Goes to nearby places (15.9)	23	Uses public transportation (12.8)
	Changes up to 0.25 (8.5)		Counts to 25 (5.8)
	Tells first/last name (2.5)		Knows own name (1.0)
	Empties/cleans tub (7.8)		Bathes assisted (6.2)
	Helps at household tasks (3.5)		Goes about residence (1.6)
	Adjusts water temperature (5.0)		Turns knob/unscrews (2.2)
	Indicates when sick (3.0)		Gestures to make needs known(1.2)
	Buys small snacks (6.0)		Is trusted with money (5.8)
	Runs errands (4.0)		Goes about residence (1.6)
- 4			anen menne venumence (vin)

Appendix 11

Consent Forms

Dear

My name is Jim Fagan I am a graduate student in Psychology at St. Mary's University, I am also Program Director for Regional Residential Services Society (RRSS) We spoke on the phone recently about a research project I am pursuing. The project I am proposing is for completion of my Masters in Clinical Psychology from St. Mary's.

During the conversation we had you told me you would give permission to involve your family member in that research. The project I am working on is described in this letter. Also attached is a letter of approval from Beverley Wicks, Executive Director of RRSS and a letter of consent for you to sign and return to me. The letter of consent will be the official record of your consent to the involvement of your family member in the project.

As part of the care we provide for each resident within RRSS, we complete assessments to help determine the best way to support each person where they live. The purpose of the project I am working on is to try to help us determine the type of supports/home people not yet living with us may need. In order to do this, I am proposing that information collected by myself and other RRSS staff on approximately 60 people living within RRSS be examined and compared to the level of care they are getting at this time. The information gathered may then be useful in determining the level of care people who need community residences may need. In other words I am hoping that by looking at the ability levels of people now living in a particular type of group home, we may be able to do two things. First we may be better able to predict the kind of care new residents may need. Secondly, that we will be able to do this before they actually move in to their new home. This assessment would happen during our admissions interview.

Essentially that is the goal of the project I am proposing I will now describe the way the information for the project will be collected.

Appendix II (continued)

Over a period of about one month, I will collect assessment information on each person selected for the study. This information will be gathered by myself by completing an assessment in consultation with staff in the house where each person lives. The staff selected for the project will know each person well. Time taken to complete the assessment will not take any time away from any of the residents involved. There will be no direct involvement by any individuals beyond the data collected during the assessment. Nor will any testing of any participant occur during the project. The assessment is completed based on the detailed knowledge from the staff in the resident's home.

No information beyond the current level of care of each person will be included in the study. There will be no way for anyone to determine where any of the residents live. their names, diagnosis or any other personal information from the study. Each assessment will be coded to protect their identity completely. None of this information is relevant to the purpose of the project. The project proposal has been approved by the Ethics Committee of St. Mary's University.

As indicated in the letter of consent, you have the ability to withdraw your permission at any time during the project and you may have access to the project upon its completion by making arrangements directly with me.

I hope this answers any questions you may have. If not please do not hesitate to call me at any time for more information. The number at my office is 465-4022. Thank you very much for your consideration and I look forward to contact when the project is completed late this summer.

Respectfully.

Jim Fagan

Appendix H (continued)

I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		give my permission for	or the information
collected	by myself and Jim Fagan	from the	to be used as describe	ed in the attached
cover lette	er for the purpose of the p	roject also	described in the cover le	etter. I understand
that there	will be no direct testing of	carried out	during the project and	that no program
changes v	vill result form the researc	h. I also u	nderstand that if at any	y point I wish to
withdraw	my permission to be invol-	ved in the p	project I may do so with	no effect of any
kind to m	e or anyone associated with	h the projec	a. If I wish, information	n collected during
the projec	t will be made available to	me upon co	ompletion of the project.	
Signature	·		Date:	

Appendix II (continued)

I give my permission for the informati	
collected on me by Jim Fagan and other Regional Residential Services staff to be used	85
explained to me for the purpose of the project also explained to me by Jim. I understa	nd
that there will be no direct testing carried out during the project and that no progra	ım
changes will result form the research. I also understand that if at any point I wish	to
withdraw my permission I may do so with no effect of any kind to me or anyo	ne
associated with the project. If I wish, information collected during the project will	be
made available to me upon completion of the project.	
Signature: Date:	

Appendix H (continued)

	give my permission for assessment information
collected on	by Jim Fagan and other Regional
Residential Services staff	to be used as described in the attached cover letter for the
purpose of the project also	described in the cover letter. I understand that there will be no
direct testing carried out du	uring the project, and that no program changes will result form
the research. I also unders	tand that if at any point I wish to withdraw my permission I
may do so with no effect of	f any kind to my family member or anyone associated with the
project. If I wish , informat	ion collected during the project will be made available to me
upon completion of the proj	ect.
Signature:	Date:

					Personal	Group	Receptive
	AA	Toileting	Dressing	Eating	Interaction	Participation	Languag
IFI	.7195**	.5067*	.5815**	6777**	6382**	5142**	5298**
TOILETING	.5747**	.5662**	5772**	.5898**	4567*	3256	4193*
DRESSING	.6738**	.5115*	.6412**	.7461***	6137**	4255**	4570"
EATING	.6626**	.4102	5679**	.7157**	7095**	4576*	4518*
SOCIAL MANNERS	.6529**	.4665*	.5255**	.6321**	6089***	36 66	510***
HUMAN RELATIONS	.3779	.2110	.4265*	.3176	4573*	3440	3405
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.7444**	.4703*	.5255**	.6471**	7111**	5292**	5840**
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.7928**	.5841**	5696**	.6550**	6145**	5035*	5940**
RECREATION	.6735**	.3779	.4745*	.6611**	7200**	5907**	4342*
GROSS MOTOR	.4138*	.2044	.2107	.5785**	.4007	1948	1564
FINE MOTOR	.7364**	.4303*	.4543*	.7874**	.6783**	4889*	4402*
CONCEPT OF SELF	.7878**	.4526*	.5572**	.7231**	.7615**	5489**	5896**
DOMESTIC	.7243**	.4592*	.5754**	.7930**	.6211**	4246*	4360*
	Expressive		Gross	Perceptual	Personal	Home	
	Language	Leisure	Motor	Motor	Mgmmt	Mgmnt.	
IFI	.5373**	.4504*	.5599**	.6550**	7201**	7134**	
TOILETING	.4327*	.2342	.5532**	.5625**	.5212**	5270**	
DRESSING	.4425*	.4181*	.6249**	.6412**	.5657**	6550**	
EATING	4765*	.4361*	.6372**	.7081**	6524**	699B**	
SOCIAL MANNERS	.5373**	.5193**	.5027*	.5641**	6616**	7011	
HUMAN RELATIONS	.2768	.2361	.2171	.3394	4249*	5529**	
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.5786**	.5429**	.5356**	.6516**	7282**	7700	
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.6760**	.5748**	.5822**	.6695**	.7975**	7286**	
RECREATION	.4434*	.4857*	.5987**	.6186**	6116**	7019**	
GROSS MOTOR	.1271	.2486	.5958**	.5181**	.3237	3763	
FINE MOTOR	.4927*	.5229**	.7447**	.7613**	.6033**	7161*=	
CONCEPT OF SELF	.6460**	.6001**	.5772**	.6780**	7709**	7741**	
DOMESTIC	.4728*	.3923	.6979**	.6514**	6303**	8032**	

Appendix J Pearson Product Correlation Matrix for All BLS and CABS Domains

	Toileting	Dressing	Fastening	Eating	Bathing	Greening
GROSS MOTOR	.2044.	.2107	.3867	.5785**	4186*	3503
FINE MOTOR	.4303*	.4543*	.7006**	.7874**	5753**	4440*
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	.4316*	.6385**	.6447**	.7176**	.5875**	5335**
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	.4632*	.4751*	.4976*	.5680**	3295	3953
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	.4063	.5077*	5925**	.6776**	.5755**	4180*
EATING	.4102	.5679**	.6811**	.7157**	.5001*	4657*
TOILETING	.5662**	.5772**	.6023**	.5898**	.4895*	3963
DRESSING	.5115*	.6412**	.7599**	.7461**	6308**	5214**
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.5004*	.5731**	.7717**	.7392**	6836**	5004*
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.4703*	.5255**	.5662**	.6471**	6570**	5245**
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.5841**	.5696**	.6501**	.6550**	6968**	5925**
HUMAN RELATIONS	.2110	.4265*	.2526	.3176	3860	3051
SOCIAL MANNERS	.4665*	.5255**	.5617**	.6321**	6508**	5292**
RECREATION	.3779	.4745*	.5596**	.6611**	5818**	4005*
DOMESTIC	.4592*	.5754**	.7268**	.7930**	6780**	5327**
COMMUNITY	.5645**	.4720*	.6027**	.6862**	6544**	4911*
VOCATIONAL	.3890	.5364**	.5431**	.7151**	.5838**	4980*
CONCEPT OF SELF	4526"	.5572**	.6339**	.7231**	6343**	.5149**
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.4673*	.4392*	.6118**	.7361**	5065**	4717*
CONCEPT OF TIME	.5078*	.4979*	.6933**	.7599**	6865**	5451**
READING	.6076**	.3948	.6823**	.6996**	7005**	5545**
WRITING	.4507*	.4003	.7014**	6804**	6231**	4761*
ARTTHMETIC	.4678*	.3791	.6371**	6649**	5969**	4558*

n=38 **p < .001, two- triled

^{*} p < .01, two- tailed

Appendix J (continued) Pearson Product Correlation Matrix for All BLS and CABS Domains

	Tooth -	Personal	Group	Receptive	Expressive	
	Brushing	Interaction	Interaction	Language	Language	Leisure
gross motor	.3113	.4007	.1948	.1564	1271	2486
FINE MOTOR	.5647**	.6783**	.4889*	.4402*	.4927*	5729**
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	.6297**	.6895**	.5276**	.5711**	5763**	5543**
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	.4208*	.6425**	.5058*	.4837*	5528**	5"02""
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	.5021*	.7302**	.6134**	.6282**	.5896**	6114**
EATING	.5131**	.7095**	.4576*	.4518*	4765*	4561*
TOILETING	.5162**	.4567*	.3256	.4193*	.4327*	2342
Dressing	.6814**	.6137**	.4255*	.4579*	4425*	4181*
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.6830**	.6650**	.4919*	.5045*	5101*	4433*
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.5672**	.7111**	.5292**	.5840**	.5786**	5429**
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.6696**	.6145**	.5035*	.5940**	.6760***	5748==
HUMAN RELATIONS	.3071	.4573*	.3446	.3405	2768	2361
SOCIAL MANNERS	.5219**	.6089**	.3666	.5167**	5373**	5193**
RECREATION	.5830**	.7200**	.5907**	.4342*	4434*	.4857*
DOMESTIC	.7010**	.6211**	.4246*	.4360°	4728*	3923
COMMUNITY	.7101**	.6477**	.6032**	.5534**	6470**	6083**
VOCATIONAL	.6306**	.5854**	.4581 *	.4767*	.4655*	3893
CONCEPT OF SELF	.5518**	.7615**	.5489**	.5896**	.6460**	6001**
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.5434**	.6790**	.5126*	.6230**	.6434**	6725**
CONCEPT OF TIME	.6245**	.7199**	.5714**	.6786**	7165**	6973**
READING	.6806**	.5281**	.4620*	.6718**	7795**	7122**
WRITING	.6841**	.5258**	.4867*	.4911*	.5971**	5714**
ARITHMETIC	.6038**	.5661**	.4532*	.4074	.7017**	5135**

n=38 **p < .001, two-tailed

^{*}p<.01, two-tailed

Appendix J (continued) Pearson Product Correlation Matrix for All BLS and CABS Domains

	Gross	Perceptual	Prevoca-			Trans-
	Motor	Motor	tional	Vocational	Academic	location
GROSS MOTOR	.5958**	.5181**	.3847	.2503	3417	2195
FINE MOTOR	.7447**	.7613**	.6901**	.4351*	6948**	4566*
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	.5711**	.6159**	.8331 **	.4268*	7031**	4762*
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	.5318**	.4880*	.6298**	.3959	6994**	4987*
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	5269**	.6797**	.8495**	.4735*	7453**	4745*
EATING	.6372**	.7081**	.7695**	.2784	.7092**	3706
TOILETING	.5532**	.5625**	.5961**	.2784	5824**	3079
DRESSING	.6249**	.6412**	.7027**	.3139	6798**	4218"
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.6960**	.7112**	.7091**	.4296*	7057**	463"*
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.5356**	.6516**	.7745**	.4413*	7242**	5347**
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.5822**	.6695**	.7375**	.4732*	7785**	5973**
HUMAN RELATIONS	.2171	.3394	.4834*	.1419	3784	2268
SOCIAL MANNERS	.5027*	.5641**	6689**	.3171	64-14**	4939"
RECREATION	.5987**	.6186**	.6873**	.3666	6105**	4305*
DOMESTIC	.6979**	.6514**	6991**	.3693	5930**	4497*
COMMUNITY	.6952**	.6309**	.6639**	.6198**	7058**	6672**
VOCATIONAL	.5932**	.5597**	.7012**	.4548*	5326**	5112*
CONCEPT OF SELF	5772**	.6708**	8326**	.4308*	*862**	570747
CONCEPT OF SPACE	7574**	.7027**	.8097**	.5256**	~582 **	5426**
CONCEPT OF TIME	7143**	.7226**	8451**	.5764**	8271**	o876**
READING	7747	.7227**	.7193**	.6643***	7974**	7 2 m m
WRITING	.8013**	.7173**	.6420**	6105**	6*90**	5661**
ARITHMETIC	7226**	.6552**	.6412**	.5989**	6549**	5100=

n=38 **p < .001, two-tailed * p < .01, two- miled

Appendix J (continued)

Pearson Product Correlation Matrix for All BLS and CABS Domains

	Money	Personal	Home		Community	Respons
	Handling	Management	Management	Health	Access	ibility
GROSS MOTOR	.3100	.3237	.3763	.3369	3001	39*8
FINE MOTOR	.6207**	.6033**	.7161**	.6417**	4988*	o501**
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	.6670**	.6856**	.7625**	7096**	5335**	0004**
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	.6865**	.6738**	.4748*	.5820**	5564**	6055**
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	.7073**	.7023**	.7208**	.6543**	5038*	6521**
EATING	.6111**	,6524**	.6998**	.6205**	4002	±•4880d
TOILETING	.5322**	.5212**	.5270**	.5052*	3216	4716*
DRESSING	5495**	.5657**	.6350**	.5939**	4221*	6192**
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.6625**	.6365**	.7884**	.6797**	4594*	7270**
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.6877**	.7282**	.7766**	.6717**	5491**	6707**
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.7235**	.7975**	.7286**	.7151**	6205**	6602**
HUMAN RELATIONS	.3720	.4249*	.5529**	.3945	2834	3707
SOCIAL MANNERS	.5410**	.6616**	.7011**	.5777**	5141**	5475**
RECREATION	.6306**	.611 6**	.7019**	.5742**	.5389***	7041**
DOMESTIC	.6298**	.6303**	.8032**	.6846**	4894*	6944**
COMMUNITY	.8603**	.7406**	.7307**	.7523**	7152**	8498==
VOCATIONAL	.6662**	.6049**	.7834**	.6946**	5474**	6804**
CONCEPT OF SELF	.7301**	.7709**	.7741**	.6956**	5898**	.6815**
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.7826**	.7801**	.6689**	.6662**	6795**	7071**
CONCEPT OF TIME	.8293**	.8495**	.7784**	.7298**	7188**	7518**
READING	.8222**	.8362**	.6432**	.7340**	7539**	6880**
WRITING	.7411**	.7101**	.6526**	.7358**	6511**	6840**
ARITHMETIC	,7441**	.6937**	.6599**	.7600**	5946**	6554**

n=38 **p < .001, two-tailed

^{*} p < .01, two-tailed

Appendix K Unrotated Factors' Matrix for BLS Domains

	FACTOR I	FACTOR 2	FACIUR 3
GROSS MOTOR	.50242	67965	.20027
FINE MOTOR	.89740	20435	15422
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	90034	- 15399	10809
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	74653	- 24877	- 14510
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	89501	- 16631	05156
EATING	.90274	03097	.26982
TOILETING	66446	39669	.19067
DRESSING	.83986	.18337	.31319
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.90045	.23767	.17372
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.92551	23661	.01734
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.91778	- 19614	17313
HUMAN RELATIONS	.68118	47886	.29667
SOCIAL MANNERS	.87538	- 32076	.03088
RECREATION	.90470	14382	.19864
DOMESTIC	.89464	.24301	.17918
COMMUNITY	.87044	.06648	26640
VOCATIONAL.	.85906	03959	.06639
CONCEPT OF SELF	.94039	20469	~.02397
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.92558	05424	16544
CONCEPT OS TIME	.94300	05972	19266
READING	.23207	.12654	14792
WRITING	.81949	.32108	35581
ARITHMETIC	.82133	.02644	32588

Appendix 1. Rotated Unsorted Factors' Matrix for BLS Domains

	FACTOR I	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
GROSS MOTOR	02919	20676	.84312
FINE MOTOR	.52787	.40310	.65555
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	74503	39538	.36689
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	61215	50395	.10747
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	.72921	43702	.32960
EATING	.72491	28058	.53336
TOILETING	.25953	.26814	.70425
DRESSING	.55946	23806	.68368
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.51535	<i>.</i> 39323	.69084
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.78298	.47285	.27605
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	68354	.62967	.21692
HUMAN RELATIONS	.87474	.07571	.10209
SOCIAL MANNERS	.80843	.42265	.19476
RECREATION	.7 73 76	.32508	.41743
DOMESTIC	.50993	.38621	.69452
COMMUNITY	.44851	.71399	.34944
VOCATIONAL	.62835	.42142	.41418
CONCEPT OF SELF	.75762	.51918	.28860
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.55980	.64640	33078
CONCEPT OF TIME	.60536	.67769	.32280
READING	.30777	.87450	28021
WRITING	.21715	.79218	.47647
ARITHMETIC	.30367	.75356	.40415

Appendix M Unrotated Factors' Matrix for CABS Domains

Dressing 55059 65535 -08375 -01528 Fastening 81571 24592 08696 -24637 Eating 82915 28409 -14035 -19520 Bathing 79072 25989 33655 09693 Grooming .04305 .57802 02608 .24596 Toothbrushing 80410 .29300 11463 .25137 Personal Interaction .70962 -12096 50370 32030 Group Participation .62824 -40317 -46869 06131 Receptive Language .09416 23243 .49034 15646 Expressive Language .81734 29225 .18595 04723 Leisure .76427 39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 18865 07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 20199 00763 21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 -10410 27084		FACTOR I	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4
Fastening 81571 24592 08696 - 24637 Eating 82915 28409 - 14035 - 19520 Bathing 79072 25989 33655 09693 Grooming 64305 57802 02608 24596 Toothbrushing 80410 29300 11463 25137 Personal Interaction 70962 - 12096 - 50370 - 32030 Group Participation 62824 - 40317 - 46869 06131 Receptive Language 69416 - 23243 49034 - 15646 Expressive Language 81734 - 29225 18595 - 04723 Leisure 76427 - 39850 02787 15338 Gross Motor 77660 - 18865 - 07067 01933 Perocptual Motor 77430 - 20199 - 00763 - 21553 Prevocational 85163 06772 - 10410 - 27084 Vocational 66887 - 57995 19894 14397 Academic 89889 - 07092 04362 - 25289 Community Access 75762 - 05635 - 05318 46414 Money Handling 90389 - 20536 - 05155 - 00762 Personal Management 84388 15250 04219 - 01165 Home Management 79885 33432 - 04386 - 10970 Health Care 84292 09295 - 15637 08453 Community Awareness 08645 - 05115 - 17898 39843	Todeting	61630	- 05879	.47020	11630
Eating 82915 28409 -14035 -19520 Bathing 79072 25989 33655 09693 Grooming 04305 57802 02608 24596 Toothbrushing 80410 29300 11463 25137 Personal Interaction 70962 -12096 -50370 -32030 Group Participation 62824 -40317 -46869 06131 Receptive Language 69416 -23243 49034 -15646 Expressive Language 81734 -29225 18595 -04723 Leisure .76427 -39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 -18865 -07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 -20199 -00763 -21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 -10410 -27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 -07092 .04362 -25289 Commun	Dressing	55059	65535	08375	01528
Bathing 79072 25989 33655 09693 Grooming .04305 .57802 02608 .24596 Toothbrushing .80410 .29300 11463 .25137 Personal Interaction .70962 .12096 .50370 .32030 Group Participation .62824 -40317 -46869 06131 Receptive Language .69416 -23243 .49034 .15646 Expressive Language .81734 -29225 .18595 -04723 Leisure .76427 -39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 -18865 -07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 -20199 -00763 -21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 -10410 -27084 Vocational .66887 -57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 -07092 .04362 -25289 Community Access .75762 -05635 -05115 -05155 -0	Fastening	81571	24592	08690	- 24637
Grooming .04305 .57802 .02608 .24596 Toothbrushing .80410 .29300 .11463 .25137 Personal Interaction .70962 .12096 .50370 .32030 Group Participation .62824 -40317 -46869 .06131 Receptive Language .69416 -23243 .49034 .15646 Expressive Language .81734 -29225 .18595 .04723 Leisure .76427 -39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 -18865 -07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 -20199 -00763 -21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 -10410 -27084 Vocational .66887 -57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 -07092 .04362 -25289 Community Access .75762 -05635 -05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 -20536 -05155 -00762	Eating	×2015	28409	- 14035	19520
Toothbrushing 80410 29300 11463 25137 Personal Interaction 70962 -12096 -50370 -32030 Group Participation 62824 -40317 -46869 06131 Receptive Language 69416 -23243 .49034 -15646 Expressive Language 81734 -29225 .18595 -04723 Leisure .76427 -39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 -18865 -07067 .01933 Peroeptual Motor .77430 -20199 -00763 -21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 -10410 -27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 -25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 -20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01	Bathing	79072	25989	.33655	09693
Personal Interaction .70962 .12096 .50370 .32030 Group Participation .62824 -40317 -46869 06131 Receptive Language .69416 -23243 .49034 15646 Expressive Language .81734 -29225 .18595 04723 Leisure .76427 39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 18865 07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 20199 00763 21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 10410 27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 043	Grooming	.64305	.57802	02608	.24590
Group Participation 62824 - 40317 - 46869 06131 Receptive Language 69416 - 23243 .49034 - 15646 Expressive Language 81734 - 29225 .18595 - 04723 Leisure .76427 - 39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 - 18865 - 07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 - 20199 - 00763 - 21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 - 10410 - 27084 Vocational .66887 - 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 - 07092 .04362 - 25289 Community Access .75762 - 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 - 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 - 04386 - 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 1563	Toothbrushing	80410	.29300	11463	.25137
Reoeptive Language 69416 -23243 49034 -15646 Expressive Language 81734 -29225 18595 -04723 Leisure .76427 -39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 -18865 -07067 .01933 Peroeptual Motor .77430 -20199 -00763 -21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 -10410 -27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 -25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 -20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Personal Interaction	.70962	12096	50370	- 32030
Expressive Language 81734 - 29225 18595 -04723 Leisure .7642739850 .92787 .15338 Gross Motor .776601886507067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430201990076321553 Prevocational .85163 .067721041027084 Vocational .6688757995 .19894 .14397 Academic .8988907092 .0436225289 Community Access .757620563505318 .46414 Money Handling .90389205360515500762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .0421901165 Home Management .79885 .334320438610970 Health Care .84292 .0929515637 .08453 Community Awareness .086450511517898 .39843	Group Participation	62824	- 40317	- 4686 9	06131
Leisure .76427 39850 .02787 .15338 Gross Motor .77660 18865 07067 .01933 Peroceptual Motor .77430 20199 00763 21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 10410 27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Receptive Language	09410	- 23243	.49034	15646
Gross Motor .77660 18865 07067 .01933 Perceptual Motor .77430 20199 00763 21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 10410 27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Expressive Language	.81734	- 29225	.18595	04723
Perceptual Motor .77430 20199 00763 21553 Prevocational .85163 .06772 10410 27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Leisure	.76427	39850	.0 27 87	.15338
Prevocational .85163 .06772 10410 27084 Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 90762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Gross Motor	.77660	- 18865	07067	.01933
Vocational .66887 57995 .19894 .14397 Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Perceptual Motor	.77430	20199	- 00763	21553
Academic .89889 07092 .04362 25289 Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Prevocational	.85163	.06772	10410	27084
Community Access .75762 05635 05318 .46414 Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Vocational	.66887	57995	.19894	14397
Money Handling .90389 20536 05155 00762 Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Academic	.89889	07092	.04362	25289
Personal Management .84388 .15250 .04219 01165 Home Management .79885 .33432 04386 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Community Access	.75762	05635	05318	.46414
Home Management .79885 .33432 - 04386 - 10970 Health Care .84292 .09295 - 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Money Handling	.90389	- 20536	05155	- 90762
Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Personal Management	.84388	.15250	.04219	01165
Health Care .84292 .09295 15637 .08453 Community Awareness .08645 05115 17898 .39843	Home Management	.79885	.33432	- 04386	- 10970
		.84292	.09295	15637	.08453
Responsibility .832680449711309 .11789	Community Awareness	.08645	05115	- 17898	.39843
	Responsibility	.83268	04497	11309	.11789

Appendix N Rotated Unsurted Factors' Matrix for CABS Domains

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4
Todetnig	28862	.71369	.12511	07927
Dressing	.83609	.00631	00062	.19859
Fasterung	.61886	46459	08889	43287
Esting	.65524	273 97	16992	54104
Bathing	67096	54027	26486	.05664
Grooming	86101	.08831	.24243	.02988
Toothbrushing	.71658	.32678	.42254	.09970
Personal Interaction	.22399	.10633	.27459	.85885
Group Participation	- 00368	.07764	.62540	.61928
Receptive Language	.18417	.83670	.20243	.16071
Expressive Language	.20334	.65909	.43787	.35041
Leisure	.10586	.49250	.64084	.32058
Gross Motor	.26529	.39371	.48357	.42993
Perceptual Motor	.22536	.50915	30095	.53503
Prevocational	.47990	.40350	.20728	.61479
Vocational	09068	.63443	.62402	.20956
Academic	.39893	.57829	.26678	.56049
Community Awareness	.42242	23157	.74155	.11608
Money Handling	.31791	.48504	.52763	.49718
Personal Management	.58509	.41052	.32426	.34828
Home Management	69525	.29136	17461	40637
Health	.53960	.25347	.46557	.42259
Community Awareness	.43977	.17805	74396	.25531
Responsibility	.42576	.31630	.53272	.39617

Unrotated Principal Component, Factors' Matrix for the Combined BLS and CABS Domains

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR (
GROSS MOTOR	.48537	14869	.38911	56036	- 08143	07532
FINE MOTOR	.86112	22665	.02829	32497	01088	92758
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	.87780	23902	15190	.07546	.01131	06097
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	.74053	01304	00989	.08245	00247	23447
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	.87008	16363	29565	- 02489	07474	11482
EATING	.84731	38552	~.10801	14677	10785	11930
POILETING	.66229	18393	.30665	- 15438	28767	06348
Dressing	.81567	~.32122	.16669	- 13486	.11663	07759
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.87889	24803	.14942	18739	09281	- 08227
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	88896	21390	25521	09692	02550	- 09906
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.90557	08282	14067	19474	08430	- 10018
HUMAN RELATIONS	.58187	47336	41774	16783	- 02137	- 29186
SOCIAL MANNERS	.82253	2782 7	23302	.18213	06551	- 10538
RECREATION	.84633	32204	21285	09646	- 12590	- 16624
DOMESTIC	.86232	30468	.19873	- 16282	- 02279	- 16344
COMMUNITY	.89078	10407	02962	- 01670	- 14684	- 22845
VOCATIONAL	.82586	23519	04157	.00674	- 14577	- 22037
CONCEPT OF SELF	.91585	17334	- 25058	.07282	02350	05836
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.91135	01229	19482	07254	- 02809	00573
CONCEPT OF TIME	.95367	.02700	~.14299	03268	- 00430	01105
READING	.88399	.29450	.06095	.04491	04252	- 11752
WRITING	.84173	.15059	.17179	- 18359	- 09752	- 19230
ARITHMETIC	.82645	.08278	.06957	14201	- 96430	- 2329 6
l'oileting	.58641	20344	.15270	08549	4724	- 18887
Dressing	.58726	38834	.27692	43290	- 96761	21019
astening	.78813	.00789	.35710	01617	17475	21151
Eating	.83425	- 09298	.28617	- 05712	- 0~489	24838
Bathing .	.75826	.06136	.33441	24182	12778	- 21779
Grooming	61746	11138	.41886	.41416	- 21147	19802
Toothbrushing	.75737	08943	.41173	.21310	- 10943	- 15233
Personal Interaction	.74557	+.07664	- 27420	- 20818	- 17575	29538

Appendix O (continued)

Unrotated Principal Component, Factors' Matrix for the Combined BLS and CABS Domains

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR
Group Participation	.60831	.233.58	32904	22700	- 29789	06554
Receptive Language	.65741	.30201	14289	.17558	49004	- 03806
Expressive Language	.74147	.46494	~ 10339	.11339	20540	96153
Leisure	.69177	.49644	21710	.01245	- 01981	15136
Gross Motor	.77163	.23907	.17984	38797	- 06526	30608
Perceptual Motor	.78079	.14059	.04685	35030	14624	03162
Prevocational	.86276	- 02489	06876	.05836	07737	30326
Vocational	. 59703	.60789	- 13328	19308	09880	- 24132
Academic	.86359	.20098	- 02748	.04757	.21052	29685
Community Access	.68738	.40077	.08825	.02841	- 20 ⁷ 06	03851
Money Handling	.85949	.34054	- 07922	00087	- 04332	03922
Personal Management	.83484	.10624	.04066	24407	00182	08543
Home Management	.82698	18860	.13271	.18775	- 06924	- 08091
Health	.81935	.12217	.10807	.09887	- 19711	00104
Community Awareness	.73099	.37865	.05189	.16387	- 38224	07030
Responsibility	.81490	.15775	.03284	02565	- 19415	- 09945

Criterion-Related Validation of the California Adaptive Behavior Scale 93
Appendix P

Rotated Unsorted, Principal Component, Factors' Matrix for the Combined BLS and CABS Domains

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6
GROSS MOTOR	.08107	.13843	83281	.11074	05895	01908
FINE MOTOR	. 56965	.29061	65725	.16275	13718	11803
VISUAL DISCRIMINATION	.71649	.29351	.28545	.31884	.19296	20039
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	.56348	.42388	.11084	.16531	17976	37473
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION	.72740	.35713	.27825	.14452	22940	28814
EATING	.72295	.14263	.49696	.19743	17041	26008
TOILITING	.28223	.03298	.59410	.29872	36999	13147
DRESSING	.52686	.11017	.59331	34462	21830	16104
PERSONAL HYGIENE	.55911	.21278	.62426	.30130	26131	01177
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	.80011	.33136	.21008	.24799	24485	07370
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE	.68129	.37747	.17711	.35303	36 ⁷⁷ 6	06237
HUMAN RELATIONS	.90600	.03572	00962	.10662	06895	- 11238
SOCIAL MANNERS	.79473	.22269	.14542	28984	25680	06760
RECREATION	.81114	.30172	36483	.17946	04921	- 03685
DOMESTIC .	.57532	.19850	62283	.36728	16370	- 09834
COMMUNITY	.51638	.59466	.32208	.29523	21953	- 14103
VOCATIONAL	.67744	.31702	.34113	.32785	09515	- 12890
CONCEPT OF SELF	.75609	.37643	` .24222	.25806	22882	22335
CONCEPT OF SPACE	.62975	.51227	.33623	.18162	22207	.14281
CONCEPT OF TIME	.61643	.53223	.29348	.28233	29397	12792
READING	.33532	.62624	.29711	.32711	.43500	02010
WRITING	.32701	.55484	.51863	.27970	23772	- 14969
arithmetic	.42423	.50243	.44531	.23525	24850	- 159 6 1
Toileting	.17554	.20933	.22889	.20078	71049	- 05152
Dressing	.40401	- 05004	.14272	.75574	05557	21953
Fastening	.20721	.25667	.50794	.50052	37808	25385
Eating	.31975	.33159	.55384	.50616	.12138	25925
Bathing	.28161	.28417	.27833	.57348	47081	- 15721
Grooming	.21076	.19587	16669	.82364	05838	05103
Toothbrushing	.21123	.38803	.32059	.66218	26406	- 15986
Personal Interaction	.54577	.47160	.35090	.06332	06287	3834"

	FACTOR I	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6
Group participation	.36921	.68907	.19818	07397	- 07251	12763
Receptive Language	.30119	.36422	.03834	.10292	74422	16411
Expressive Language	.21519	.63910	.09401	.17484	.54970	19748
Leisure	.20785	.76224	.07847	.08264	30823	25175
Oross Motor	.17222	.58602	.06401	.13135	19558	92745
Perceptual Motor	.30061	.45731	.58619	.04400	34030	. 2585
Prevocational	.49010	.39760	.30685	.33378	26704	11,439
\'ocational	.10193	.74502	19362	12043	46203	3 160
Academic	33836	.49828	.29727	.28763	45103	12554
Community Access	.13756	.71282	.07718	.45201	14218	03944
Money Handling	.33797	.71629	24774	.23538	31947	13511
Personal Management	.40320	.46975	.16713	.48340	52048	17370
Home Management	.54371	.26745	.29570	.53992	19323	- 01253
Health	.35511	.55354	28067	.46142	14582	63354
Community Awareness	.18647	. 7765 6	.11012	.45120	03620	1,5908
Responsibility	.38219	.60219	.32158	.31783	15010	- 35001