

<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Family Assessment Device (FAD)</b>
<b>Sensitivity to Change</b>	Not enough evidence
<b>Population</b>	Paediatric and adult
<b>Domain</b>	Family Environment
<b>Type of Measure</b>	Self-report
<b>ICF-Code/s</b>	d7, d9
<b>Description</b>	<p>The FAD is based on the McMaster Model of Family Functioning (MMFF), a clinically oriented conceptualization of families. The instrument consists of 53 items that are statements a person could make about his/her family. The model identifies six dimensions of family functioning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Problem Solving, the family's ability to resolve problems at a level that maintains effective family functioning.</li> <li>(2) Communication, which is defined as the exchange of information among family members. The focus is on whether verbal messages are clear with respect to content and direct in the sense that the person spoken to is the person for whom the message is intended.</li> <li>(3) Roles. Established patterns of behavior for handling a set of family functions which include provision of resources, providing nurturance and support, supporting personal development, maintaining and managing the family systems and providing adult sexual gratification. In addition, it includes consideration of whether tasks are clearly and equitably assigned to family members and whether tasks are carried out responsibly.</li> <li>(4) Affective Responsiveness, assesses the extent to which individual family members are able to experience appropriate affect over a range of stimuli.</li> <li>(5) Affective Involvement, is concerned with the extent to which family members are interested in and place value on each other's activities and concerns.</li> <li>(6) Behavior Control which assesses the way in which a family expresses and maintains standards for the behavior of its members. Behavior in situations of different sorts (dangerous, psychological and social) is assessed as are different patterns of control (flexible, rigid, laissez-faire and chaotic are considered).</li> </ol> <p>Scores range from 1 to 4 with 1 reflecting healthy functioning and 4 reflecting unhealthy functioning. The FAD is made up of seven scales. One, General Functioning, assesses the overall health/pathology of the family. The other six assess the six dimensions of the MMFF.</p>
<b>Properties</b>	<p><u>Internal consistency:</u> Internal consistency over a one-month period was examined in 39 individuals (Nelson et al., 1989). Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> was found to range from .72 to .83 for the subscales, and general functioning is .92. Correlations between the subscales ranged from .37 to .67.</p> <p><u>Test-Retest Reliability:</u> Forty-five individuals were administered the FAD on two occasions, separated by one week. The test-retest estimates for the FAD scales were adequate, ranging from .66 to .76 (Miller, Bishop,</p>

	<p>Epstein, &amp; Keitner, 1985).</p> <p><u>Concurrent Validity:</u> The FAD was compared with the Family Unit Inventory (FUI; an 80 item tool designed to assess a number of family dimensions). Correlations of &gt;.5 were obtained for 6 of the 8 cases where relationships were predicted between FAD and FUI scales (Miller et al., 1985).</p> <p><u>Discriminative Validity:</u> Families rated by an experienced family therapist as unhealthy or healthy on specific dimensions had significantly higher family mean scores on the corresponding dimensions (Miller et al., 1985).</p> <p><u>Construct validity:</u> The scale can discriminate clinical from nonclinical families (76% of the nonclinical group and 64% percent of the clinical group correctly predicted). The FAD is associated with the Locke Wallace Marital Satisfaction Scale in both husbands and wives.</p>
<b>Advantages</b>	Its widespread use in TBI studies, particularly longitudinal family studies, has created a large literature in TBI. Thus, it has the advantage of comparison across studies.
<b>Disadvantages</b>	Issues with discriminability (differences not very large) noted by Chief Investigators of the Moving Ahead CRE. Long completion time (53 items).
<b>Additional Information</b>	The FAD General Function subscale is a Core Measure in the Family and Environment Domain in McCauley et al (2012). The FAD (full-version) is also a supplemental measure in this same domain. The FAD is a Supplemental measure in the Psychological Status Domain in Wilde et al (2012).
<b>Reviewers</b>	Vicki Anderson (adolescents) Cathy Catroppa(adolescents) Robyn Tate (adults)

### References

- Miller, I. W., Bishop, D. S., Epstein, N. B., & Keitner, G. I. (1985). The McMaster Family Assessment Device - Reliability and Validity. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 11(4), 345-356. doi: DOI 10.1111/j.1752-0606.1985.tb00028.x
- Nelson, L. D., Satz, P., Mitrushina, M., Van Gorp, W., Cicchetti, D., Lewis, R., & Van Lancker, D. (1989). Development and validation of the Neuropsychology Behavior and Affect Profile. [doi:10.1037/1040-3590.1.4.266]. 1, 266-272. doi: 10.1037/1040-3590.1.4.266