

<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Behaviourally Referenced Rating System of Intermediate Social Skills – Revised (BRISS-R)</b>
<b>Sensitivity to Change</b>	Yes
<b>Population</b>	Adult
<b>Domain</b>	Language and Communication
<b>Type of Measure</b>	Objective test
<b>ICF-Code/s</b>	b1, b3
<b>Description</b>	<p>The BRISS-R (Farrell, Rabinowitz, Wallander, &amp; Curran, 1985) is a set of rating scales that focuses on social behaviour, usually a videotaped interaction, with some facets that are particularly useful for assessment of people with TBI including a scale that examines partner directed behaviour (including subscales examining the Use of Reinforcers, Self-centred behaviour and Partner directed behaviour) and a scale examining personal conversational style, including social manners, use of humour and self-disclosure.</p> <p>Subjects are videotaped in a social interaction and then the conversation is rated using the BRISS-R scales. The scenario for the video tape involves an interaction with an opposite-sex stranger who introduced themselves, and ask “How has everything been going this morning?” and proceeds with a 10 minute conversation.</p> <p>The BRISS-R consists of 6 subscales: (1) Language – quality and appropriateness of vocabulary, grammar and syntax, (2) Speech Delivery - fluency, rate, quality and mannerism of speech delivery, (3) Conversational Structure – silences, asking questions, topic change, (4) Conversational Content – topic interest and substance, (5) Personal Conversational Style – amount an appropriateness of self-disclosure, use of humour and social manners, and (6) Partner Directed Behaviour – use of reinforcers and attention towards partner, self centred behaviour and sensitivity to the partner.</p> <p>Subscales are rated on a 7 point Likert scale from 1 (very inappropriate), 4 (normal) to 7 (very appropriate). A rating of less than 4 is considered “below normal” (Flanagan et al., 1995; March &amp; Knight, 1991). Scale 5 (Personal Conversational Style) is particularly relevant and sensitive to communication difficulties following TBI (Flanagan et al, 1995), and scale 6 (Partner Directed Behavior) was sensitive to identifying change post treatment in a study by McDonald and colleagues (2008).</p>
<b>Properties</b>	<p>The BRISS-R has been used in a number of studies with people with TBI (Flanagan et al., 1995; McDonald et al., 2004; McDonald et al., 2008). BRISS-R requires extensive rater training, and even then, good inter-rater reliability is difficult to achieve.</p> <p>Reasonable discriminate and concurrent validity and internal consistency has been reported (Wallander et al., 1985; Flanagan et al., 1995; Farrell et</p>

	al., 1985). Otherwise little other psychometric information.
<b>Advantages</b>	Some published data reporting use with people with a TBI.
<b>Disadvantages</b>	Limited psychometric information available. Extensive rater training required. Good inter-rater reliability difficult to achieve Not been extensively used/published since 2008 (McDonald et al., 2008) – question currency of measure
<b>Additional Information</b>	Should be considered very supplemental.
<b>Reviewers</b>	Kimberley Docking

### References

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