

<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Participation Assessment with Recombined Tools-Objective (PART-O)</b>
<b>Sensitivity to Change</b>	No
<b>Population</b>	Adult
<b>Domain</b>	Social Role Participation
<b>Type of Measure</b>	Self-rating scale
<b>ICF-Code/s</b>	d1-9
<b>Description</b>	<p>The PART-O is an objective measure of participation, representing functioning at the societal level. The original instrument included 24 items derived. A subsequent revision, the PART-O-17, shortened the instrument to 17 items.</p> <p>Items are combined into three domain subscales: Productivity, Social Relations, and Out and About and all items are scored on a 0 to 5 scale. Domain scores are the average score of the items in the domain. With the exception of two items, items are rated based on frequency or hours of engagement in specified activities during the past week or month.</p> <p>Two final scores are produced: the Averaged Total score and the Balanced Total score. The Averaged Total score is calculated by averaging the three domain scores. The Balanced Total is calculated by subtracting the standard deviation of the person's three domain scores from the Averaged Total score.</p> <p>Standardized scores can also be calculated using data from samples of persons with and without disability living in Colorado and a sample of persons living in three states who received rehabilitation for a range of conditions.</p> <p>The PART-O can be administered via interview or as a written questionnaire to either the person with the disability or a proxy. Administration time for the PART-O is approximately 30 minutes.</p>
<b>Properties</b>	<p>See Whiteneck et al. (2011) for further details</p> <p><i>Concurrent validity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent correlation with the Mayo-Portland Participation Index (M2PI) (<math>r = 0.69</math>; <math>p &lt; 0.001</math>)</li> <li>• Adequate correlations between PART-O and functional measures assessed at inpatient rehabilitation discharge (Cognitive FIM, <math>r = 0.33</math>; Motor FIM, <math>r = 0.36</math>; DRS, <math>r = -0.32</math>)</li> <li>• Adequate correlation with the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) score at follow-up (<math>r = 0.34</math>; <math>p &lt; 0.001</math>)</li> </ul>

	<p>Found to have <i>internal consistency</i> by Rasch analysis</p> <p><i>Convergent validity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent correlation with CIQ-2 (0.83)</li> <li>• Excellent correlation with CHART-SF (based on the sum of the 5 included subscales) (0.82)</li> <li>• Excellent correlation with the POPS objective component (0.79)</li> <li>• Excellent correlation: CIQ-2 Social Integration subscale and the CHART-SF Mobility subscale had the highest correlations with PART-O (0.79 and 0.78, respectively)</li> <li>• Adequate subscale correlations (greater than 0.50) with PART-O included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CHART-SF Physical Independence (0.54)</li> <li>○ CIQ-2 Home Integration (0.52)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Test-Retest Reliability:</i> Not established</p> <p><i>Inter-Rater Reliability:</i> Not established</p>
<b>Advantages</b>	PART-O consolidated 3 frequently used measures into a single instrument (Community Integration Questionnaire; Participation Objective, Participation Subjective and the Craig Handicap Assessment and Reporting Technique) making it a more efficient measure of participation across 3 domains.
<b>Disadvantages</b>	Relatively lengthy instrument No evidence of sensitivity to change, therefore limited with use in intervention studies.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Jenny Fleming

### References

Whiteneck, G. G., Bogner, J. A., et al. (2011). "Advancing the measurement of participation." Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 92(4): 540-541