

Outcome Measure	Sydney Psychosocial Reintegration Scale (SPRS)
Sensitivity to Change	Yes
Population	Adult
Domain	Social Role Participation and Social Competence
Type of Measure	Clinician rating scale, self-report scale, informant-report scale
ICF-Code/s	d8, d9, d7, d5, d4, d6
Description	<p>The SPRS comprises 12 items in three domains: (1) Occupational activity – 4 items; (2) Interpersonal relationships – 4 items; and (3) Independent living skills – 4 items. Additional unscored factual information is obtained in a 15-item background interview.</p> <p>Form A of the SPRS measures “change since injury”. Form B is complementary and measures “current competency”.</p> <p>The scale can be administered in a face-to-face interview, or clinicians can make ratings based on their knowledge of the patient. The interview takes approximately 15-20 minutes, whereas ratings based on knowledge takes less than 5 minutes.</p> <p>Responses on Form A are made on a 5-point scale: 0 (equivalent of extreme change), 1 (a lot), 2 (moderate), 3 (a little), 4 (not at all, including “better than before”). Total score ranges from 0 to 48 (0-16 for each domain), with higher scores representing better levels of psychosocial reintegration.</p> <p>Responses on Form B are made on a comparable 5-point scale in terms of current level of competency: 0 (equivalent of extremely poor), 1 (a lot of difficulty), 2 (definite difficulty), 3 (a little difficulty), 4 (very good).</p> <p>Separate forms for Clinician, Self and Informant Ratings.</p>
Properties	<p>See Tate (2010) for full details.</p> <p><i>Internal consistency</i> for total score excellent for Form A ($\alpha = .90$) (Tate et al., 1999) and Form B ($\alpha = .93$) (Tate et al. 2004).</p> <p><i>Inter-rater reliability</i> (ICC) is .95 for Form A (Tate et al., 1999), and .84 for Form B (Tate et al., 2004).</p> <p><i>Test-retest reliability</i> (ICC) is .90 following 1 month for Form A (Tate et al., 1999), and .90 following 1 week for Form B (Tate et al., 2004).</p> <p><i>Convergent/divergent validity</i> – Tate et al. (1999) Correlates highly with similar measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) SPRS Work & Sickness Impact Profile (SIP)-Work + Recreation, $r = -.72$ (2) SPRS-Relationships & SIP-Psychosocial, $r = -.76$ <p>Lower correlations with dissimilar constructs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) SPRS-Work & SIP-Relationships, $r = .45$ (2) SPRS-Relationships & SIP-Work+Recreation, $r = -.41$

Advantages	Extensive and rigorous development process. Sensitivity to change and treatment effects. Two forms give the SPRS versatility Informant versions particularly useful when self-report may be questionable.
Disadvantages	Psychometric properties largely established on original SPRS (which had a 7-point scale).
Additional Information	
Reviewers	Jenny Fleming

References

Tate, R. Hodgkinson, A., Veerabangsa, A., & Maggiotto, S. (1999). Measuring psychosocial recovery after traumatic brain injury. Psychometric properties of a new scale. *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation, 14*, 543-557.

Tate, R.L., Pfaff, A., Veerabangsa, A., & Hodgkinson, A.E. (2004). Measuring psychosocial recovery after brain injury: Change versus competency. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 85*, 538-545.