

Preliminary Validation of the BASC-2 in a Canadian Pediatric Sample with and without ADHD



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Introduction

- Adopting psychological tests for valid use with ethnocultural groups other than those with whom the test was developed may require collecting new normative data (Gregoire et al., 2008).
- The 2nd edition of the Behavior Assessment System for Children (BASC-2; Reynolds & Kamphaus, 2004) is an American norm-referenced test that is widely used in Canada, although no empirical studies has investigated this practice.
- The present study sought to preliminarily validate the use of American normative data with Canadian youth who were typically developing or who had ADHD.

Participants & Methods

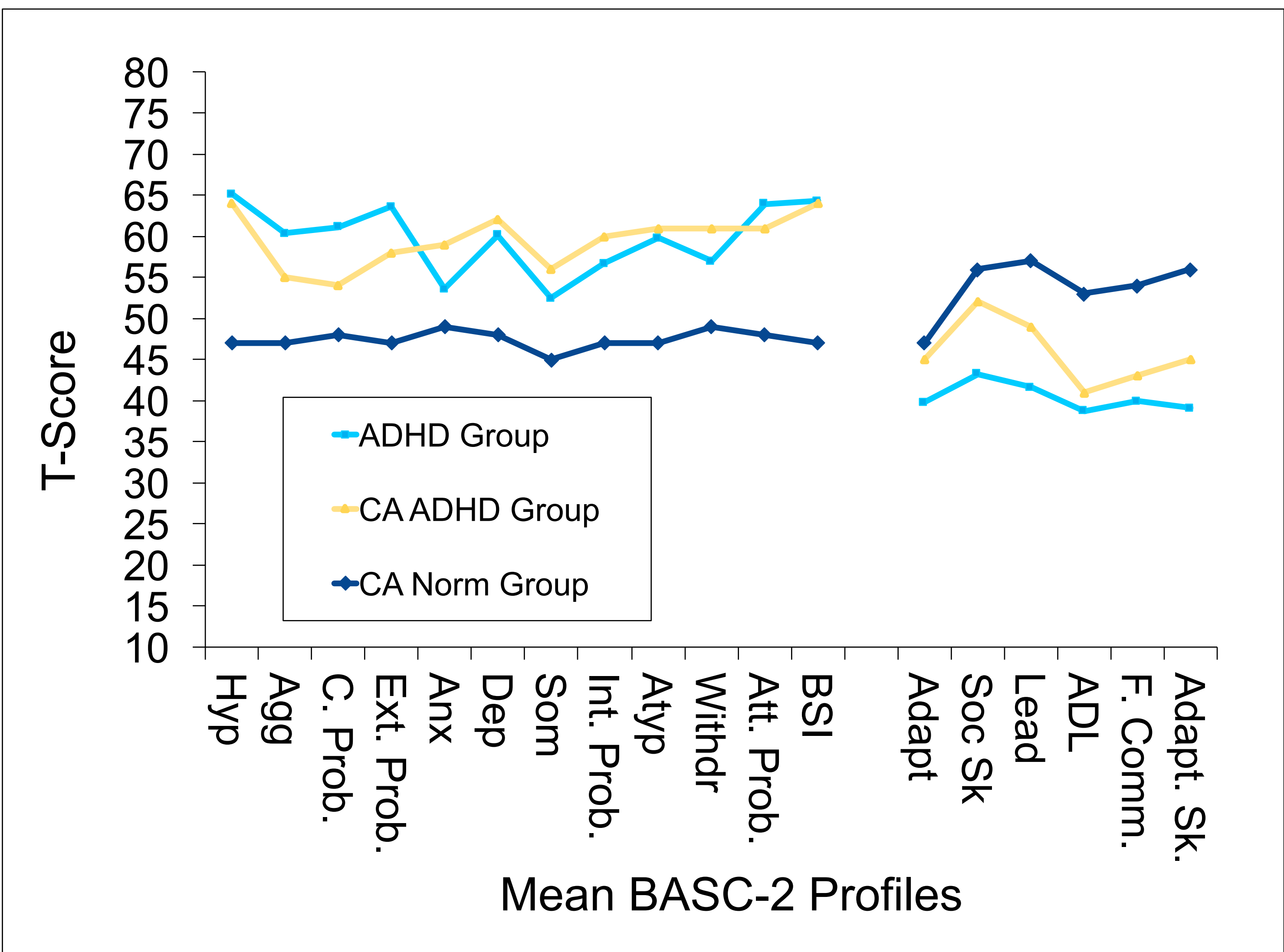
- Participants were youth ages 9 to 16 years with ($n = 17$) and without ($n = 30$) ADHD who did not differ significantly in age or IQ.
- Parents of participants completed the Parent Rating Scale of the BASC-2.
- Data from the typically developing participants and 4 participants with ADHD were used to develop a set of Canadian normative data.
- One-sample t -tests were used to compare the four composites of the BASC-2 between ADHD groups and normative groups.

Results

- Mean T scores of participants in the Canadian normative data set did not differ significantly from 50 on 3 composites.
- T scores of participants with ADHD generated from the Canadian normative data did not differ significantly from the mean T scores of the ADHD clinical group on 3 composites.

	Canadian Normative Group (CA Norm Group) <i>N</i> =34			Canadian ADHD Group (CA ADHD Group) <i>N</i> =17		
Variable	Test Value	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Test Value	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Externalizing Problems	50	-1.8	.078	63.6	-0.7	.478
Internalizing Problems	50	-1.6	.116	56.7	2.4	.030*
Behavioral Symptoms Index	50	-1.6	.124	64.3	1.0	.337
Adaptive Skills	50	3.8	.001*	39.1	-0.4	.719

* $p < .05$



Discussion & Conclusions

- Findings provide preliminary evidence of the validity of using American normative data with Canadian youth with or without ADHD based on T scores.
- Canadian participants with ADHD largely conformed to the expected profile of scores.
- Future studies should investigate the equivalence of scores of American and Canadian samples by comparing raw scores.

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