Reference	Name of the Scale(s)	Characteristics of the Caregiver Sample Used in Tool Validation Process							
		Age of carer (range and mean)	Race/Ethnic distribution	Sample size and % Female	Relationship of carer to person receiving care	Sample selection description	Diagnosis of person receiving care	Years/Months/ Hours per week providing care	Caregiver Education
Kosberg *et al.*(1990)[6]	**The Cost of Care Index (CCI)**	Mean: 66	Not reported	N=127 Female=64%	Spouses=68% Other relatives=32%	Participants were recruited through the cooperation of local AD supports groups in the area. Caregivers were interviewed in their homes by trained personnel.	AD	Not reported	Not reported
Goodman (1991)[7]	**Scale 1: Perceived Social Support for Caregiving (PSSC)** **Scale 2: Social Conflict (SC)**	Mean: 62	Not reported	N=206 Female=69.2%	Spouse=72.1% Adult child=25.2% Other relative=2.7%	Convenience sample recruited from members of support groups and applicants to a telephone network program (that is, a telephone-based support group).	AD	Not reported	Not reported
Theut *et al.* (1991)[8]	**Anticipatory Grief Scale (AGS)**	Range: 59-76 Mean: 68.1	Not reported	N=27 Female=100%	Spouse=100%	Recruited from the Geropsychiatry Outpatient Clinic at the Veterans Administration Medical Center	Diagnosed with ADRD using DSM-III-R criteria; all had progressive deterioration	Not reported	Range=1-6 years beyond high school Mean=2.48 years beyond high school
Vitaliano *et al.* (1991)[9]	**The Screen for Caregiver Burden (SCB)**	Mean: 67.4 (SD=7.4)	Not reported	N=79 Female=68.4%	Spouse=100%	Spouse caregivers and care recipients were recruited in western Washington State. No further details are provided.	Diagnosis of possible/probable Primary Degenerative Dementia	Not reported	Mean: 13.4 years (SD=2.8)
Given *et al.* (1992)[10]	**Caregiver Reaction Assessment (CRA)**	Mean: 61.1 (SD=12.0)	Not reported	N=377 Female=81.4%	Spouse=55.4% Other family=44.6%	Participants were recruited from community health agencies (physically impaired, N=267) and eight chapters of the Alzheimer's Association (N=110)	ADRD=29.2% Physically impaired=70.8%	Mean=5.0 years of caring (SD=5.7)	At least some college=59.2%
Semple (1992)[11]	**Family Conflicts Scales (FCS)**	Mean: 62.2	Unknown=64% White=30% Black=4% Asian=1% Hispanic=1%	N=555 Female=26%	Spouse=58.7% Adult child=39.8% Child-in-Law=%1.4	Recruited from local Alzheimer's Association contact records of self-described primary caregivers of a noninstitutionalized spouse or parent (including parent-in-law) with AD or similar dementia.	AD or similar dementia from caregiver reports	Unknown=64% 0-1 year=9% 1-2 years=13% 3-5 years=11% 6+ years= 3%	Unknown=64% <High school=4% High school=10% Some college=10% College graduate=6% >College=6%
Teri *et al.* (1992)[12]	**The Revised Memory and Behavior Problem Checklist (RMPBC)**	Mean: 54 (SD=13.4)	Not reported	N=201 Female=61%	Spouse=46% Adult child=41% Other relative=10% Friend=3%	The sample recruitment pool consisted of all new patients participating in a comprehensive assessment for cognitive impairment at a geriatric clinic. Most patients were referred by family member or primary care physician because of concern about cognitive changes or mood disturbances.	Dementia=85% Depression=10% Other=5% Note: Because the sample represented a consecutive series of patients in a hospital clinic, the study included carers of patients with and without dementia.	Not reported	< Grade school=1% Grade school=3% High School=47% College=27% Graduate Degree=15% Unknown=7%
Macera *et al.* (1993)[13]	**Caregiver Burden Scale (CBS)**	Mean: 61	Black=24% Non-Black=76%	N=82 Female=84%	Spouse=54% Other relative=46%	Potential participants were contacted through support groups and the Statewide AD Registry.	Moderate to severe AD	Mean: 63 months of caregiving	Not reported
Gerritsen *et al.* (1994)[14]	**Care-Giving Burden Scale (C-GBS)**	Mean: 60.1	Not reported	N=89 Female=75%	Spouse=49% Adult child=27% Other=24%	Eligible caregivers were referred by general practitioners to geriatric outpatient clinic of a psycho-geriatric nursing home.	AD=37% Amnestic disorder=15% Organic psycho-syndrome=20% Multi-infarct dementia=7% Unknown=21%	Not reported	Not reported
Gilleard *et al.* (1994)[15]	**Dementia Quiz (DQ)**	Mean=61.7 (SD=14.19)	Not reported	N=298 Female=Not reported	Relationship of the family CG to care recipient is not reported.	Recruited through advertisements in the Alzheimer's Disease Society Newsletter asking for volunteers to complete the quizzes. Quizzes were also given to relatives of dementia patients participating in research (family caregivers = 87.6%). Nursing home staff (7.0%) and nursing and social work professionals (5.4%) who were participating at workshops or seminars on	Dementia=87.6% Non-dementia=12.4%	Not reported	Not reported

						dementia were also given the quiz.			
Hinrichsen & Niederehe (1994)[16]	**The Dementia Management Strategies Scale (DMSS)**	Range: 25-93 Mean: 59.6 (SD=14)	Not reported	N=152 Female=70.4%	Spouse=36.1% Adult child=58.6% Other=5.3%	Participants were recruited from medical, psychiatric, neurologic, and specialized dementia evaluation clinics, and a social service program.	Dementia Note: The MMSE mean for the patient sample was 9.2 (SD=7.5), indicating significant cognitive impairment.	Not reported	Not reported
Carruth (1996)[18]	**Caregiver Reciprocity Scale (CRS)**	Range: 51-60	Black=7.6% Hispanic=1.0% White=91.1%	N=303 Female=83.8%	Adult child=100%	A convenience sample was recruited through letters sent to retired teachers, employees of a state university, and employees of a regional hospital. Caregivers also asked others to participate.	Dementia=36.3% Arthritis=58.7% Hypertension=46.2% Heart Disease=42.9%	Not reported	Not reported
Keady & Nolan (1996)[19]	**Behavioral and instrumental stressors in Dementia (BISID)**	Not reported	Not reported	Sample 1: N=205 Female=Not reported Sample 2: N=264 Female=Not reported	Not reported	Samples were drawn from three populations: The Wales Alzheimer's Disease Society, Alzheimer's Scotland, and the Crossroads Care Network in Wales. Surveys were administered to two independent samples. The BISID measure was included as part of both surveys.	AD	Not reported	Not reported
Vernooij-Dassen *et al.* (1996)[20]	**Sense of Competence Questionnaire (SCQ)**	Mean: 63	Not reported	N=141 Female=67%	Wife=26% Husbands=24% Daughters (natural or in-law)=28% Sons (natural or in-law)=8% Friend/Neighbor=14%	Participants were recruited from community general practitioners (GPs). GPs were approached by the researchers and were asked to collaborate in finding potential eligible patients who had been diagnosed with AD or multi-infarct dementia, who lived in the community, and who had a family caregiver.	Mild Dementia=13% Moderate Dementia=58% Severe Dementia=29%	Not reported	Not reported
Davis *et al.* (1997)[22])	**Caregiver Activity Survey (CAS)**	Range: 34-83 Mean: 66.5 (SD=13.1),	Not reported	N=42 Female=67%	Spouse=71% Other relative=17% Friend/Neighbor=5% Paid caregiver=7%	Recruited from the patients (and their caregivers) at two Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers: the University of Washington and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York	MMSE scores from 0 to 29 and met the "National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke" criteria for probable AD.	Not reported	Not reported
Picot *et al.* (1997)[23]	**Picot Caregiver Rewards Scale (Picot-CRS)**	Range: 28-82 Mean: 58.9 (SD=12.1)	Black=100%	N=83 Female=100%	Adult child=60.2% Child-in-Law=3.6% Spouse=13.3% Sibling=6.0% Other=16.9%	Recruited from a variety of community agencies that served an aging population and from written media.	Medical diagnosis of ADRD or identified by agency as probably demented or a history of confusion in the past 6 months.	Not reported	Some High school=35% High school graduate=49% College graduate=16%
Schoefield *et al.* (1997)[24]	**Comprehensive instrument to assess the experience of caregiving: A battery of scales** **Scale 1:** **Social Support** **Scale 2:** **Family environment** **Scale 3:** **Caring role** **Scale 4:** **Help Needed by Recipient** **Scale 5:** **Behavior Problem**	Range: 15-80 <35 =12% 35-49 =39% 50-64 =31% >64 =18%	Not reported	N=976 Female=78%	Parent=20.4% Adult child=39.3% Spouse=23.0% Other=17.3%	Participants were selected through a statewide random survey of households using computer-assisted telephone technology with a team of 25 trained interviewers and four supervisors. Respondents who self-identified as caring for someone who was aged or had a long-term illness, disability or other problem were asked to participate.	Dementia or cognitive impairments=20% Other long-term illnesses and disabilities=80% (Other long-term illnesses and disabilities included: physical impairments, cancer, stroke, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, etc.)	<=1 year of care=16% 1-2 years of care=15% 3-5 years of care=27% 6-9 years of care=16% >=10 years of care=26%	<10 years=32% 10-11 years=35% >11 years=33%
Kaufer *et al.* (1998)[25]	**The Neuropsychiatric Inventory**	Range: 40-89 Mean: 64.2 (SD=13.0)	Not reported	N=85 Female=71.8%	Spouse=63.5% Adult child=32.9% Child-in-Law=3.5%	Recruitment targeted caregivers of patients enrolled in the memory disorder clinics at the University of California at Los Angeles and the	Possible AD=30.6% Probable AD=69.4% Note: Measured by	Not reported	Not reported

	Caregiver Distress (NPI-D) Scale					University of Pittsburgh	National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke -Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association Work Group criteria.		
Zeiss *et al.* (1999)[26]	**<u>Scale 1:</u>** **Caregiver Self-Care Self-Efficacy** **<u>Scale 2:</u>** **Problem-Solving Self-Efficacy**	Range: 30-85 , Mean: 59.5 (SD= 11.3)	Not reported	N=217 Female=83%	Spouse=53% Adult child=45% Other=2%	Participants were caregivers who completed a research program to judge the effectiveness of two psycho-educational classes designed to reduce the emotional distress of caregivers of frail older adults at the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center.	Cognitive deficits, in particular, AD=53% No cognitive impairment=47%	Not reported	Not reported
Farran *et al.* (1999)[27]	**Finding Meaning Through Caregiving Scale (FMTCS)**	Mean: 71.67 (SD=8.54)	Black=35.8% White=64.2%	N=215 Female=63.7%	Spouse=100%	Respondents were recruited by referrals from Alzheimer's clinics, Veterans Administration hospital programs, community home-care programs, and adult day care centers in a large metropolitan area which provided services to persons with presumed medical diagnoses of possible dementia. Five participants were recruited from African American churches who were caring for a spouse who had trouble remembering the time, things that were told them, and recognizing people they knew, or were confused about everyday life.	Dementia	Not reported	Mean=13.1 years of education
Matsuda (1999)[28]	**Subjective Burden Scale (SBS)**	Mean: 55.0 (SD=9.9)	Japanese	N=255 Female=Not reported	Spouse=12.2% Adult child=58.4% Child-in-Law=26.3% Other=3.1%	Participants (N=213) were recruited from a patient registry at a private geriatric hospital. The remaining 42 participants were recruited from psychiatric outpatient clinics.	Dementia	Not reported	Not reported

AD = Alzheimer's disease; ADRD = Alzheimer's disease and related disorders; CDR = Clinical Dementia Rating; FTD=frontotemporal dementia; GCSE = General Certificate of Secondary Education (high school grading system in some European countries); MCI = mild cognitive impairment; MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination.