| Leisure Motivation Scale (LMS)Copyright, available through Idyll Arbo |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pop | Time | Purpose | Measures | Scoring | Notes |
| Moderate to no cognitive disability, IQ 80 or higher, mental age of 12 or older, Rancho 7 or higher, mild to no orientation disability | $\begin{aligned} & \sim 10 \\ & \text { mins } \end{aligned}$ | To measure a client's motivation for engaging in leisure activities | Intellectual: The extent to which individuals are motivated to engage in leisure activities which involve substantial mental activities such as learning, exploring, discovering, creating, or imagining <br> Social: The extent to which individuals engage in leisure activities for social reasons. This component includes two basic needs. The first is the need for friendship and interpersonal relationships, while the second is the need for the esteem of others. <br> Competence-Mastery: The extent to which individuals engage in leisure activities in order to achieve, master, challenge, and compete. The activities are usually physical in nature. <br> Stimulus-Avoidance: The extent to which individuals engage in leisure as way to escape and get away from overstimulation life situations. It is the need for some individuals to avoid social contacts, to seek solitude and calm conditions; for others it is to seek rest and to unwind themselves. | Scale (1 = never true; 2 = seldom true; 3 = somewhat true; 4 = often true; 5 = always true) <br> Each component has 12 items. All 12 are added for a component score. The highest possible score for each component is a 60. <br> Component with highest score $=1^{0}$ motivator for leisure activity engagement <br> Component with lowest score = least motivating force for leisure activity engagement <br> A very low score may indicate that those kinds of motivators actually cause a person to AVOID the leisure activity | RT assessment tool. Used in a variety of settings to determine what motivates a person to participate in leisure activities. Helpful when trying to increase activity attendance/ participation in residential settings. If working in a rehab setting, clients are more likely to actively engage in activities that are intrinsically motivating resulting in better functional outcomes. For example, if a person is motivated by social activities and you need to work on standing tolerance then treating two clients within the same treatment session might motivate the person to engage in the therapeutic activity moreso resulting in better functional outcomes (standing longer). Motivators can also be paired up with healthy behaviors to promote continued engagement. For example, if a person is motivated to participate in activities that are stimulusavoidance then you would want to explore physical activities that allow for this (e.g., swimming, treadmill with earphones) rather than group exercise activities (e.g., aquatic therapy groups or group biking) because the person will be less likely to engage or continue engagement. Reengagement in healthy behaviors will benefit the client's health, which is what RT aims to do. <br> NOTE: Doesn't include all meaning. For example, missing freedom/autonomy, identity, power/control, etc. |

## LMS Completed Example

## LEISURE MOTIVATION SCALE (LMS)

PURPOSE: The purpose of this scale is to help the patient and the therapist work together to find out, in part, why the patient chooses to engage in leisure activities.
DIRECTIONS: Listed below are 48 statements. Each one begins with the phrase: "One of my reasons for engaging in leisure activities is ..." To the left of each statement is a line to indicate how true that statement is. A " 1 " mean it is often true, and " 5 " means that it is always true. Write down " 3 " means that it is sometimes true, " 4 " means that
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your basic grooming needs.


One of my reasons for engaging in leisure activities is...
1 1.. to expand my interests
3. to seek stimulation
2 3. to make things more meaningful for me
14. to learn about things around me

1. 5. to satisfy my curiosity
1.7. to learn about myself
1. to learn about myself
2. to expand my knowledge
3. discover new things
4.9. to discover new things
4 II to be creative
4 12.to use my imagination
25.to get a feeling of achievement
26.to see what my abilities are
27.to caallenge ny abilities
28.because I enjoy mastering things
2 29. to be good in doing them
4. to improve skill and ability in doing the
31.to compete against others
32.to be active
33.to develop physical skills and abilities
34.to keep in shape physically
35.to use my physical abilities
36.to develop my physical fitness
5 13. to be with others
5. 14. to build friendships with others
1. 15. to interact with others
3
16.to develop close friendships
1. 17.to meet new and different people
1 19.so others will think well of me for doing it to reveal my thoughts, feeling, or physical

$A=$ Intellectual $=27$
$B=$ Soina $=30$
$C=$ Competence - Mastery $=20$
$D=$ Stimulus foodance $=49$

## Narrative Summary of Findings

Here's an example of how you might document the above findings:
Results from the Leisure Motivation Scale (LMS) indicate pt is motivated to predominantly engage in leisure activities that allow the pt to escape, get away from over stimulating life situations, and seek solitude and calm conditions ( Stimulus-Avoidance $=49$ ), followed by activities that promote friendship and esteem from others (Social $=30$ ) and activities that promote learning, exploring, discovering, creating, or imagining (Intellectual $=27$ ). Interestingly, the pt received a very low LMS score $($ Competence-Mastery $=$ 20) for activities that require challenges and competition indicating that this is not a motivator for leisure participation and may actually cause the pt to avoid the activity.

