

Measures in the Peabody Treatment Progress Battery (PTPB)

The PTPB contains 10 instruments measuring both therapeutic processes and outcomes, including positive or strength-oriented outcomes (e.g., hope) and more traditional measures of problems. The treatment process instruments measure constructs that correlate with outcomes.

1. Symptoms and Functioning Severity Scale (SFSS)

Completed by the youth, adult caregiver and clinician, the SFSS is given at intake, every other week throughout treatment, and at discharge. The SFSS is best considered a global measure of severity and is not an instrument that can be used to provide a diagnosis. Items are based on four of the most common mental health disorders for youth: ADHD, conduct/oppositional disorder, depression, and anxiety. Additional items are related to peer and family relationship problems, and drug and alcohol use. Scores are reported as a total score, with two subscale scores (internalizing and externalizing). There are clinician, youth, and adult caregiver forms of 33 items or two parallel forms of 16 and 17 items each..

2. Brief Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (BMSLSS)

Completed by youth, the BMSLSS-CEPI assesses life satisfaction across five dimensions. This short questionnaire (6 items) is administered on the same schedule as the SFSS, and yields a total score. The CEPI version represents a revised version of the BMSLSS (Seligson, Huebner, & Valois, 2003).

3. Children's Hope Scale (CHS)¹

A self-report assessment of the youth's beliefs in the ability to achieve goals, the CHS (Snyder et al., 1997) also registers beliefs about initiating and sustaining movement toward these goals (6 items). The CHS provides a total score of youth hope, and is administered at intake, once a month or at least every two months during treatment, and at discharge.

4. Treatment Outcome Expectations Scale (TOES) and Treatment Process Expectation Index (TPEI)

The TOES (10 items) assess youths' and adult caregivers' expectations about the anticipated outcomes of treatment. Completed by the youth and the adult caregiver, the TOES provides a total score, and is administered at intake only. It may be accompanied by the Treatment Process Expectations Index (TPEI), an additional list of nine recommended questions that assess youth and caregiver expectations about their role in counseling and the counseling process itself.

¹ The Childrens' Hope Scale is in the public domain (<http://www.psych.ku.edu/faculty/rsnyder/child.htm>).

5. Therapeutic Alliance Quality Scale (TAQS) and Therapeutic Alliance Quality Rating (TAQR)

The TAQS measures one of the most important components of effective therapy, the client's relationship with the clinician. The youth version of the TAQS has 13 items, and assesses the bond with the clinician and agreement on goals and tasks. The adult caregiver version has 10 items, assessing perceived helpfulness and competence of the clinician in addition to the caregiver-clinician bond and agreement on goals and tasks. Each version of the TAQS provides a total score. The TAQR is the clinician version, with 4 items. There is no total score for the TAQR; instead, it serves to orient the clinician when reviewing the youth and adult caregiver versions of the TAQS. The TAQS and TAQR are completed every other week throughout concurrent treatment.

6. Youth Counseling Impact Scale (YCIS)

A self-report questionnaire, the YCIS assesses the youth's judgments of the short-term positive impact of counseling in regard to increased insight as well as positive changes in behavior, cognition, or affect following the previous session (11 items). The YCIS provides a total score, and subscale scores for insight and change. This measure is administered every two weeks or at least once per month during treatment.

7. Motivation for Youth's Treatment Scale (MYTS)

The MYTS assesses treatment motivation, a key predictor of seeking and staying in services, as well as treatment outcome. There are versions for the youth (10 items) and adult caregiver (9 items). Both provide a total score, with subscale scores for problem recognition and treatment readiness. The youth version has an additional subscale for desire for help. The MYTS is administered at intake, and every two weeks or at least once per month during concurrent treatment.

8. Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)²

A short instrument, the SWLS (Pavot & Diener, 1993) is completed by adult caregivers to measure their global judgments of life satisfaction. This five item questionnaire yields a total score, and has the same schedule as the caregiver strain measure. The SWLS is administered at intake, once a month or at least every two months during concurrent treatment, and at discharge.

9. Caregiver Strain Questionnaire— short form (CGSQ-SF)

The CGSQ-SF assesses the extent to which caregivers and families experience additional demands, responsibilities, and difficulties resulting from caring for a child with emotional or behavioral disorders. Components of caregiver strain include objective strain, observable negative consequences of caring for someone with special needs, and

² The Satisfaction with Life Scale is in the public domain (<http://s.psych.uiuc.edu/~ediener/hottopic/hottopic.html>).

subjective strain, caregivers' feelings associated with the objective strain. The CGSQ-SF represents a revised version of the CGSQ (Brannan, Heflinger, & Bickman, 1997), reduced in size from 21 items to ten items for inclusion in the PTPB. This questionnaire provides a total score and two subscale scores, objective strain and subjective internalized strain. It is completed by adult caregivers at intake, once per month during treatment, and at discharge.

10. Service Satisfaction Scale (SSS)

The SSS provides a general indicator of how well youth and adult caregivers perceive the mental health organization's services (5 items). The SSS yields a total score, and is completed every two months during concurrent treatment, and at discharge

References for non-Vanderbilt scales:

- Pavot W., & Diener E. (1993). Review of the Satisfaction with Life Scale. *Psychological Assessment*, 5(2), 164-172.
- Seligson, J. E., Huebner, E. S. & Valois, R. F. (2003). Preliminary validation of the Brief Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale. *Social Indicators Research*, 61(2), 121-145.
- Snyder, C. R., Hoza, B., Pelham, W. E., Rapoff, M., Ware, L., Danovsky, M., et al. (1997). The development and validation of the Children's Hope Scale. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 22(3), 399-421.