Measures in the second edition of the Peabody Treatment Progress Battery (PTPB 2nd ed.)

The PTPB (2nd ed.) contains 11 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 baseline, every (or 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. There are parallel forms (Short Forms A and B) for the clinician, youth, and adult caregiver, each containing 13 items. An additional item is in the clinician version only that asks about youth self-harm. There are also parallel versions of the SFSS that include items in Short Forms A and B (SFSS-Full: 26 items for youths and caregivers; 27 items for clinicians). For all forms of the SFSS, items about alcohol use, drug use, and self-harm are not included in included in scale scores. Scores are reported as a total score, with two subscale scores (internalizing and externalizing). See Chapter 4 for more information on the SFSS.

2. Brief Multidimensional Students’ Life Satisfaction Scale – CEPI Version (BMSLSS-CEPI)
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). See Chapter 5 for more information on the BMSLSS-CEPI.

3. Children’s Hope Scale-CEPI Version (CHS-CEPI)
A self-report assessment of the youth’s beliefs in the ability to achieve goals, the CHS-CEPI also registers beliefs about initiating and sustaining movement toward these goals (4 items). Adapted from Snyder et al.’s Children’s Hope Scale (CHS; 1997) the CHS-CEPI provides a total score of youth hope, and is administered at baseline, once a month or at least every two months during treatment, and at discharge. See Chapter 6 for more information on the CHS-CEPI.

4. Treatment Outcome Expectations Scale (TOES)
The TOES (8 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 baseline 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. See Chapter 7 for more information on the TOES and the TPEI.

5. Therapeutic Alliance Quality Scale (TAQS) and Therapeutic Alliance Quality Rating (TAQR)
The Therapeutic Alliance Quality Scale (TAQS) for youth measures one of the most studied components of effective therapy, the client’s relationship with the clinician. The youth version asks five questions concerning the bond the youth has with the clinician and agreement on goals and tasks. The TAQS provides a total score. The Therapeutic Alliance Quality Rating (TAQR) has a clinician and caregiver version that includes global items on alliance. The Caregiver version includes two items and the clinician version includes four items and serves to orient the clinician when reviewing the youth and adult caregiver versions of the TAQS/TAQR respectively. The TAQR is not a scale thus no summary score is provided. The TAQS and TAQR are completed every week throughout concurrent treatment. See Chapter 8 for more information about the TAQS and TAQR.

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 (6 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. See Chapter 9 for more information about the YCIS.

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 of treatment outcomes. There are versions for the youth and adult caregiver (8 items each). Both provide a total score, with subscale scores for problem recognition and treatment readiness. There is a slightly different version for use at baseline and during the treatment phase; an item is re-worded so that it is appropriate for each time frame. See Chapter 10 for more information about the MYTS.

8. Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)
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 baseline, once a month or at least every two months during concurrent treatment, and at discharge. See Chapter 11 for more information about the SWLS.

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1 The Satisfaction with Life Scale is in the public domain (http://s.psych.uiuc.edu/~ediener/hottopic/hottopic.html).
9. Caregiver Strain Questionnaire–Revised Short Form (CGSQ-RvSF)

The CGSQ-RvSF 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 (i.e., observable negative consequences of caring for someone with special needs) and subjective strain (i.e., caregivers’ feelings associated with the objective strain). The CGSQ-RvSF represents a revised version of the CGSQ-SF (first edition of the PTPB), reduced in size from 10 items to 7 items for inclusion in this edition of the PTPB. This questionnaire provides a total score and two subscale scores, objective strain and subjective strain. It is completed by adult caregivers at baseline, once per month during treatment, and at discharge. See Chapter 12 for more information about the CGSQ-RvSF.

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. See Chapter 13 for more information about the SSS.

11. Session Report Form (SRF)

The SRF is a 25-item self-report measure completed by the clinician at the end of each clinical session intended to capture the session content and topics addressed in each treatment session. The SRF is completed every session during treatment and discharge. See Chapter 15 for more information about the SRF.

References for non-Vanderbilt scales:

