

Chester County, PA
Adult Probation and Parole Department
Evaluation of SAVE
February 2, 2016 to June 30, 2017

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July 2017

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Project Description

The Chester County Swift Alternative Violation Enforcement (SAVE) initiative proposed identifying 50 high risk individuals on probation or parole who are drug-involved, demonstrate histories of noncompliance, and face high risk of probation/parole failure through drug use, missed appointments and/or reoffending, and placing them in an SCF supervision track with close monitoring and swift and certain responses to violations that include modest sanctions. The department projected identifying an initial thirty (30) offenders in the Chronic Substance Abuse Program (CSAP) and twenty (20) additional offenders from the department's high risk general population caseloads. To date 101 individuals have entered the SAVE program.

Offenders were recommended for the SAVE program at a Gagnon/Morrissey I preliminary violation hearing. He/she met with a probation officer and/or counsel to discuss the program and receive information regarding the parameters and philosophy of the program. Offenders had the right to request that his/her violation proceed pursuant to the traditional probation parole violation procedure. A written colloquy outlining the program and accepting its conditions was provided and included a waiver of the offender's right to a Gagnon/Morrissey II hearing and clearly articulated the maximum sanctions for technical violations. The offender was also advised of his/her right to withdraw this waiver at any time and to proceed with normal Gagnon/Morrissey procedures.

Goals, Objectives and Deliverables

The overarching **goal** of this project is to develop an SCF initiative, implement the model with fidelity and institutionalize the project to become a mainstream court function resulting in reduced recidivism and better individual and criminal justice outcomes for program participants. The **objectives** of the project are to:

- Develop and implement strategies to identify, target supervision and treatment to high-risk/high-need offenders supervised in the community.
- Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism through the use of SCF practices and principles, including improvement in criminal thinking.
- Increase the number of supervision decisions that are fair and consistently applied, with consequences that are transparent.
- Promote and increase collaboration among agencies and staff who work in the probation/parole/reentry, pretrial, law enforcement, treatment and related fields.

Deliverables will include an institutionalized SCF program in the County; development of program materials (brochure, colloquy, orientation packet); an expanded random drug testing program; expanded cognitive behavioral training for offenders; expedited warrant service; and a project evaluation.

Expected Outcomes

Through the SCF project we expect to demonstrate a reduction in the number of offenders who violate the terms of their probation/parole; a reduction in the number of offenders who have their probation/parole revoked and a reduction in the number of offenders convicted of new crimes. Through streamlined court processes as well as thorough coordination and collaboration between the courts, probation, law enforcement and treatment providers, we expect to improve supervision by addressing every detected violation and responding quickly with proportionate consequences thereby sending a consistent message to program participants about personal responsibility and accountability. This project will minimize delays within the court system by expediting the reporting of violations, the scheduling of hearings and responses to violations, including immediate detention and the issuance of bench warrants for absconders including expedited warrant service.

This report contains an analysis of the intake and follow-up data collected to date and provides demographic data as well as level of functioning and motivation to change behavior.

Intake Data Summary

At intake, 101 participants completed the program survey which includes demographic data, the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA), as well as, the PA Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Program (BDAP) Self-Sufficiency Matrix (Appendix 1). The SAVE Program Survey is also included in Appendix 1 but it is only collected at discharge or 6-month follow up which will be reported here later in this report.

Demographics

Participants are primarily male (88%) and White (80%) (Table 1). Additionally, 6% (6) reported that they are Hispanic, Latino/a, or of Spanish origin. Just about three-quarters of the participants are ages 18 to 34 years while 26% of the participants are between the ages of 35 to 64 years (Table 1).

Table 1

	N	%
Gender (n=101)		
Male	89	88%
Female	12	12%
Race (n=99)		
White	79	80%
Black/AA	17	17%
Multi-Racial	3	3%
Age (n=100)		
18-24 years	12	12%
25-34 years	62	62%
35-44 years	17	17%
45-54 years	8	8%
55-64 years	1	1%

Housing

At Intake, when reporting about housing in the past 30 days, 59% (60) reported staying or living with family/friends, 15% (15) were in jail or prison, 16% (16) rented their own home, 4% (4) owned their own home, 4% (4) resided in a substance abuse treatment facility or detox center, one participant resided in an emergency shelter, and one reported “other” as their residence.

Education/Job Training

The majority of participants reported not being enrolled in school or a job training program—92% (93); however, three participants (3%) were enrolled full-time, three (3%) were enrolled part-time, and one participant reported “other” but did not specify their enrollment status.

Employment

Fifty-eight percent of participants (59) reported that they are unemployed—47% (47) looking for work, 7% (7) not looking for work, 1% (1) engages in volunteer work, and 4% (4) are disabled. Additionally, three participants reported “other” means of employment which were not specified. Twenty-five participants (25%) reported being employed full-time and an additional seventeen participants were employed part-time.

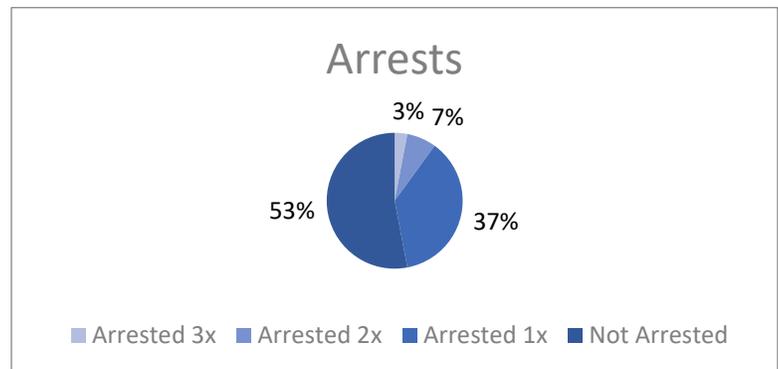
Substance use

Upon intake, fifteen participants (15%) reported using alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days. Also, 49% (49) reported using illegal drugs in the past 30 days. Of those who reported using alcohol or illegal substances, eleven participants reported using both alcohol and illegal drugs in the past 30 days.

Criminal Justice Involvement

In the past 30 days, 47% (46) of participants reported being arrested. Of those who were arrested, two participants reported being arrested 3 times in the past 30 days, five participants were arrested two times; however, the majority of the participants reported being arrested only 1 time (Figure 1).

Figure 1



Additionally, 53% (54) reported spending time in jail in the past 30 days. Participants reported spending as little as two nights in jail to as many as 30 nights in jail. Twenty-three participants reported spending two to nine nights in jail, nineteen spent ten to nineteen nights in jail, seven spent twenty to twenty-nine nights in jail and five participants spent thirty nights in jail.

Self-Sufficiency Matrix

The self-sufficiency matrix is an assessment and outcome measurement tool which has 12 individual domains, each measuring observable change in some aspect of self-sufficiency (Appendix 1). The domains are: Housing, Basic Needs, Transportation, Physical Health, Family/Social, Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (AODT), Mental Health, Legal, Education, Employment, Life Skills, and Child Care.

The matrix is designed to be flexible: any combination of scales can be used, based on the goals and strategies of individual programs. In addition, each scale was developed independently on a continuum from “in-crisis” to “self-sufficient” and allows for the measurement of client progress or maintenance over time. The matrix will be administered at initial entry and periodically to measure progress (six-month follow-up and discharge).

Overall, the majority of the participants (70% or above)

have reached self-sufficiency in all areas with the exception of transportation, AODT, legal, and employment. See Table 2.

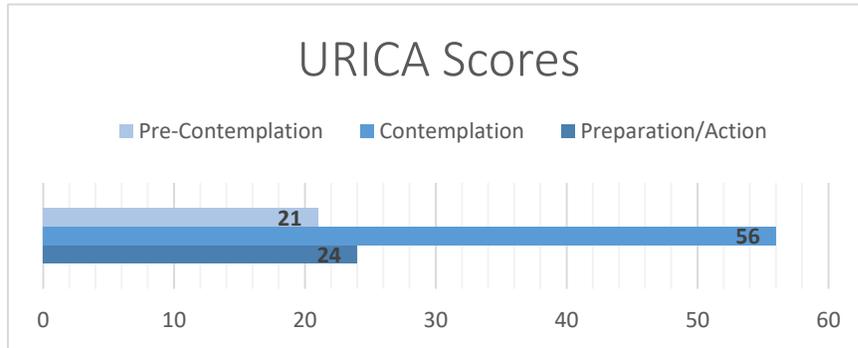
Table 2

Domains	Self-Sufficient	Stable/Safe	At-Risk	Unstable	In Crisis / Not Self-Sufficient
Housing	85%	8%	3%	0%	4%
Basic Needs	86%	11%	2%	0%	1%
Transportation	58%	20%	18%	3%	1%
Physical Health	72%	20%	8%	0%	0%
Family/Social	75%	21%	4%	0%	0%
AODT	62%	23%	7%	4%	4%
Mental Health	71%	18%	11%	0%	0%
Legal	60%	23%	16%	1%	0%
Education	83%	7%	7%	2%	1%
Employment	38%	21%	5%	0%	36%
Life Skills	81%	13%	0%	1%	5%
Child Care	88%	2%	1%	6%	3%

URICA

One hundred and one participants completed the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) upon intake into the SAVE program (Appendix 1). The URICA is a 32-item self-report measure which includes 4 subscales measuring the stages of change: Pre-contemplation, Contemplation, Action, and Maintenance. Participants’ responses are given on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strong disagreement) to 5 (strong agreement). The subscales are then combined (C + A + M – PC) resulting in a Readiness to Change score that can be used to assess readiness to change at entrance to treatment.

Figure 2 shows that, of the 101 participants with data in this area, twenty-one (21%) participants' scores fell into the Pre-Contemplation (Not considering the need to change) range (scores ranging from 4.7 to 7.9) while fifty-six (55%) participants' scores fell into the Contemplation category (Thinking about making a change)(8.1 to 11.0). Additionally, twenty-four (24%) participants' scores were in the



Preparation/Action stage (Starting to make a change) (11.1 to 14.0).

Intake Data Summary by Gender

Demographics

In regard to gender, there are twelve females and eighty-nine males who completed data for the SAVE program. Of the twelve female participants, 17% (2) reported themselves to be Hispanic/Latina. Eleven participants reported their race and 81% (9) are White and 19% (2) are Black or African American. Three quarters of the female participants are ages 18 to 34 years (18-24 years 17% and 25-34 years 58%).

Of the male participants, 4% (4) reported that they are Hispanic/Latino. Eighty-eight participants reported their race and 80% (70) of the male participants are White, 17% (15) are Black or African American and 3% (3) are multi-racial. Sixteen percent (14) of male participants are between the ages of 18 to 24 years, 63% (55) between the ages of 25 to 34 years, 14% (12) 35 to 44 years, 7% (6) 45 to 54 years, and 1% (1) 55 to 64 years.

Housing

In regard to housing, the female participants appear to have more stable housing than the male participants. Of the females, 75% (9) reported staying or living with family/friends in comparison to 57% (51) of the male participants, one female participant was in jail or prison during the past 30 days versus 16% (14) of the male participants, 17% (15) of the males and 8% (1) of the females rented their own home, 3% (3) of the male participants and 8% (1) of the female participants owned their own home. No female participants reported residing in a substance abuse treatment facility in comparison to 5% (4) of the male participants; lastly, no

female participants reported living in an emergency shelter compared to 1% (1) male participant.

Education/Job Training

Regardless of gender, the majority of participants reported not being enrolled in school or a job training program—92% (93); however, three participants (two males and one female) were enrolled part-time, three of the male participants and one female participant were enrolled full-time, and one male participant reported “other” but did not specify their enrollment status.

Employment

With regards to gender and employment, male participants reported higher rates of employment—28% (25) of the male participants are employed full-time and 18% (16) are employed part-time. Whereas, no female participants reported full-time employment and only 1 (8%) participant reported part-time employment.

Forty percent (35) of the male participants are looking for work which is less than the 67% (8) of female participants who are looking for work, 6% (5) of males and 17% (2) of females not looking for work, four male participants are disabled, another is engaged in volunteer work, and 2 male participants (2%) and 1 female participant (8%) reported “other” means of employment.

Substance use

Of the female participants, only one participant (8%) reported using alcohol in the past 30 days compared to 14 out of the 89 male participants (16%). Females reported slightly more illegal drug use than males with 58% (7) of the female participants reported using illegal drugs in the past 30 days and 43 of the male participants (48%) reported using illegal drugs in the past 30 days. Of those who reported using alcohol or illegal substances, one of the female participant and ten of the male participants reported using both alcohol and illegal drugs in the past 30 days.

Criminal Justice Involvement

In the past 30 days, just less than half of all the participants reported being arrested; however, the female participants reported higher arrest rates. Also, 75% (9) of the female participants were arrested in the past 30 days as well as spent time in jail. One female (8%) participant and one male participant (1%) reported being arrested 3 times in the past 30 days which is the most among all of the participants. Of the nine females who spent time in jail, they spent an average of 9 of the last thirty days in jail.

Forty-two percent (37) of the male participants were arrested and 51% (45) spent time in jail in the past 30 days averaging about 14 days of the last 30 days in jail.

Self-Sufficiency Matrix

In regard to gender and the Self-Sufficiency Matrix, male and female participants are similarly self-sufficient in the following areas: Housing, Basic Needs, Physical Health, Family/Social, Mental Health, Education, and Child Care.

However, several males and females reported higher levels of self-sufficiency in the other domains. Sixty percent of males in comparison to 42% of females were self-sufficient in regard to transportation. Males reported lower levels of self-sufficiency for their Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (AODT) than female participants (males-59%, females-83%). Ninety-two percent of females reported to be self-sufficient when it comes to their legal needs; however, only 56% of males reported this.

It is important to note that both the male and female participants reported low levels of self-sufficiency in the area of employment; two-thirds of the female participants and about one-third of the male participants reported to be “in crisis” in regards to employment, by far the highest area of crisis in all of the domains. See Table 3.

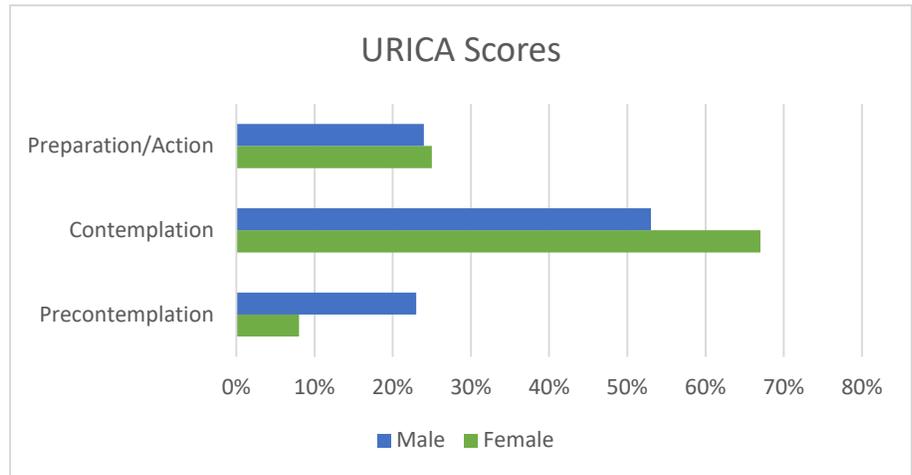
Table 3. Self-Sufficiency Matrix by Gender

Domains	Self-Sufficient		Stable/Safe		At-Risk		Unstable		In Crisis / Not Self-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Housing	85%	83%	8%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	8%
Basic Needs	85%	92%	13%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Transportation	60%	42%	19%	33%	19%	17%	2%	8%	1%	0%
Physical Health	72%	75%	20%	25%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Family/Social	75%	75%	22%	17%	3%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
AODT	59%	83%	25%	8%	7%	8%	5%	0%	5%	0%
Mental Health	70%	75%	19%	17%	11%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal	56%	92%	26%	0%	17%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Education	82%	92%	8%	0%	7%	8%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Employment	41%	17%	23%	8%	5%	8%	0%	0%	32%	67%
Life Skills	78%	100%	15%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	6%	0%
Child Care	88%	92%	2%	0%	1%	0%	7%	0%	2%	8%

URICA

The University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) results show both similarities and differences between gender scores. A larger percentage of females' scores fell into the Contemplation range; however, a larger percentage males' scores in the Pre-Contemplation and stage. Only one (8%) female

Figure 3



participants' score was in the Pre-contemplation range in comparison to twenty (23%) of the male participants' scores. In the Contemplation category, eight of the twelve (67%) females' scores fell in this range versus forty-seven (53%) of the males' scores. Lastly, three (25%) of the females scored in the Preparation/Action stage which is comparable to the twenty-one (24%) of the males who scored in this range (Figure 3).

Matched Sample Summary

Thirty-seven participants completed both intake and 6-month follow-up interviews which includes demographic data, the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA), as well as, the PA Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Program (BDAP) Self-Sufficiency Matrix (Appendix 1).

Demographics

Participants are primarily male (86%) and White (73%) (Table 1). Additionally, 11% (4) reported that they are Hispanic, Latino/a, or of Spanish origin. Almost three-quarters of the participants are ages 18 to 34 years while just over one-quarter of the participants are between the ages of 35 to 54 years (Table 4).

Table 4.

	N	%
Gender (n=37)		
Male	32	86%
Female	5	14%
Race (n=37)		
White	27	73%
Black/AA	9	24%
Multi-racial	1	3%
Age (n=37)		
18-24 years	4	11%
25-34 years	23	62%
35-44 years	6	16%
45-54 years	4	11%

Housing

In the past 30 days, in regard to housing, 32% (12) reported staying or living with family/friends at intake versus 65% (24) reported staying or living with family/friends at follow-up. Eleven percent (4) were in jail or prison at intake and 19% (7) at follow-up; **however, 35% (13) rented their own home at follow-up which is a large improvement from 19% (7) at intake.** No participants at follow-up reported residing in a substance abuse treatment facility in which two reported this at intake. One participant at follow-up reported having “other” housing arrangements, one was living at an emergency shelter, and one participant was living in transitional housing at follow-up but no one reported this at intake.

Education/Job Training

The majority of participants reported not being enrolled in school or a job training program at intake and follow-up—92% (34) at intake and 86% (32) at follow-up; however, five participants (14%) were enrolled full-time at follow-up in comparison to two (5%) at intake.

Employment

Of the 37 participants with data in regards to employment, about 60% of participants (22) reported that they are unemployed at intake versus only 32% (12) at follow-up. Of those who were unemployed, 68% (15) at intake and 83% (10) at follow-up were looking for work. Twenty participants (54%) reported being employed full-time compared to only 27% (10) at intake. Additionally, 14% (5) were employed part-time at intake and at follow-up.

Substance use

At intake, six participants (16%) reported using alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days compared to only one participant (3%) at follow-up. Also, **24% (9) reported using illegal drugs in the past 30 days at follow-up which is an improvement from the 57% (21) who reported using illegal drugs in the past 30 days at intake.**

Criminal Justice Involvement

Of the participants that completed both an intake and follow-up interview, there was a decrease in those who reported being arrested: seven participants (19%) at follow-up compared to 17 participants (46%) at intake reported being arrested in the past 30 days.

Additionally, 57% (21) at intake reported spending time in jail in the past 30 days compared to 32% (12) at follow-up. At follow-up, only three participants (8%) ten or more days in jail which is an improvement from the nine participants (24%) who spent ten or more days in jail at intake.

Self-Sufficiency Matrix

The self-sufficiency matrix is an assessment and outcome measurement tool which has 12 individual domains, each measuring observable change in some aspect of self-sufficiency (Appendix 1). The domains are: Housing, Basic Needs, Transportation, Physical Health, Family/Social, Alcohol, Other Drug and Tobacco (AODT), Mental Health, Legal, Education, Employment, Life Skills, and Child Care.

The matrix is designed to be flexible: any combination of scales can be used, based on the goals and strategies of individual programs. In addition, each scale was developed independently on a continuum from “in-crisis” to “self-sufficient” and allows for the measurement of client progress or maintenance over time. The matrix will be administered at initial entry and periodically to measure progress (six-month follow-up and discharge).

Overall, the majority of the participants in the matched sample (70% or above) have reached self-sufficiency at follow up in most areas with the exception of transportation, legal, and employment. In the area of employment, there was a large improvement in reporting self-sufficiency from 32% (12) at intake to 65% (24) at follow-up.

Table 5.

Domains	Self-Sufficient	
	Intake	Follow-Up
Housing	75%	86%
Basic Needs	84%	81%
Transportation	61%	65%
Physical Health	65%	70%
Family/Social	73%	81%
AODT	49%	76%
Mental Health	54%	70%
Legal	51%	65%
Education	68%	97%
Employment	32%	65%
Life Skills	70%	78%
Child Care	81%	89%

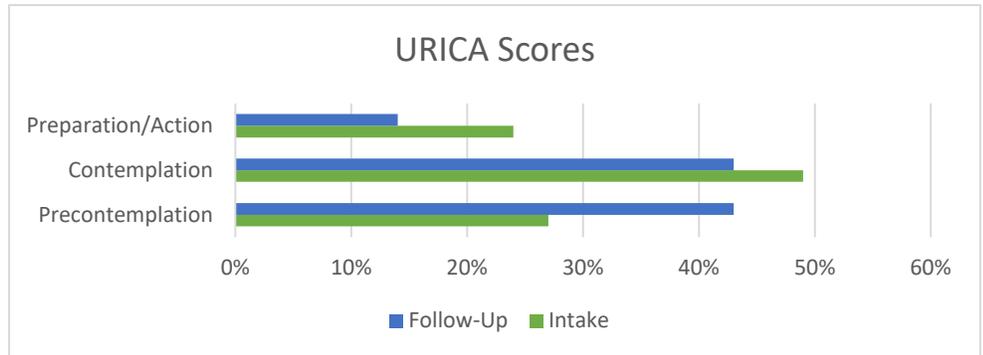
URICA

Seventeen participants completed the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) upon intake and at follow-up in the SAVE program (Appendix 1). The URICA is a 32-item self-report measure which includes 4 subscales measuring the stages of change: Pre-contemplation, Contemplation, Action, and Maintenance. Participants’ responses are given on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strong disagreement) to 5 (strong agreement). The subscales are then combined (C + A + M – PC) resulting in a Readiness to Change score that can be used to assess readiness to change at entrance to treatment.

Figure 4 shows that, of the 37 participants with data in this area, ten (24%) participants' scores fell into the Pre-Contemplation range at intake showing an increase to sixteen (43%)

participants' whose scores fell into this category at follow-up. In the Contemplation category, sixteen (43%) participants scored in this category at follow-up which is slightly lower than the eighteen (49%) participants who

Figure 4



scored in this category at intake. Additionally, nine (24%) participants' scores were in the Preparation/Action stage at intake and only 5 (14%) at follow-up. Since there was an unexpected increase in those who were in pre-contemplation from intake to follow-up, it is important to note that of the sixteen participants who were in pre-contemplation at follow-up, only 5 (31%) were in pre-contemplation at intake, nine (56%) were in contemplation and two (13%) were preparation/action.

Exit Interview Report

At the completion of the program participants are asked to complete an anonymous survey on their experience in the program. The following table on the next page includes the responses from 21 individuals that completed the survey.

Part I. Circle the answer that best describes how you feel about the **Judge** in your case.

Question	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
Were you treated politely and with respect by the Judge?	2	3	6	4	6
Did you trust the Judge to be fair to you in hearings?	3	5	2	4	7
Did the Judge listen to what you said when you came to Court?	5	2	5	1	8
Did the Judge expect too much of you?	5	3	5	6	2
As far as you know, did the Judge apply the rules about going to drug tests and treatment the same way for you as for other participants?	1	1	2	3	14
Did the Judge follow the same rules every time about what would happen if you failed a drug test, skipped a test or did not attend treatment?	1	2	1	4	13

Part II. Circle the answer that best describes how you feel about your **Probation Officer**.

Question	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
Were you treated politely and with respect by your PO?	0	1	0	4	16
Was your PO fair to you?	1	0	1	3	16
Do you feel that your PO was concerned about you?	0	1	2	9	8
Did visits with our PO help you stay drug free?	3	2	3	9	3
Did your PO expect too much of you?	5	5	4	4	3

Part III. Circle the answer that best describes how you feel overall about **SAVE**.

Question	Not Fair at All	Somewhat Unfair	Somewhat Fair	Very Fair
Overall, how do you rate the fairness of the courts, probation officers and treatment staff in the handling of your case?	6	7	2	6
Overall, how do you rate the fairness of the court in using sanctions for using drugs, skipping drug tests or skipping treatment?	4	5	2	10

21 Total Survey's (1 client did not answer questions 2, 3 and 4 in Part II)

Appendix A-Instruments

Demographic data collected only at intake:

SAVE Admission Date: |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|

Month and year of birth? /__|__| / / __|__| / __|__| /

Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin? Yes No

What is your race?

- White Black or African American American Indian
 Alaska Native Pacific Islander Asian Indian
 Other Asian Multi-racial DON'T KNOW

What is your gender?

- Male Female Different identity (SPECIFY): _____

Was the client was screened for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders?

- Yes No

If the client was screened for co-occurring disorders, did the client screen positive for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders?

- Yes No

Collected at all data collection points

Interview Type [CIRCLE ONLY ONE TYPE.]

Intake Interview Date: |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|

6-month follow-up Interview Date: |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|

12-month follow up Interview Date: |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|

SAVE exit Discharge Interview Date: |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|

In the past 30 days, how many days have you used alcoholic beverages?

|__|__| DAYS

In the past 30 days, how many days did you use any illegal drugs including prescription drugs that were taken for reasons or in doses other than prescribed?

|____|____| DAYS

In the past 30 days, where have you been living most of the time?

- Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)
- Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel
- Staying or living with family/friends (e.g., room, apartment or house)
- Transition Housing, Permanent supportive housing, Therapeutic community or halfway house
- Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center
- Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility
- Jail or prison House rented by client House owned by client
- Other (SPECIFY): _____

Are you currently enrolled in school or job training program?

- No/Not enrolled Enrolled, full time Enrolled, part time
- Other (SPECIFY): _____

Are you currently employed?

- Employed full time (35+ hours per week, or would have been)
- Employed part time Unemployed, looking for work
- Unemployed, disabled Unemployed, volunteer work
- Unemployed, retired Unemployed, not looking for work
- Other (SPECIFY): _____

In the past 30 days, have you been arrested? Yes No

If yes was it a VOP? Yes No **OR** New charges? Yes No

Out of the times you have been arrested in the past 30 days, how many nights have you spent in jail/prison? |____|____| nights

**Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs
Self-Sufficiency Matrix**

Domains	<u>Self-Sufficient</u> Score: 0-1	<u>Stable/Safe</u> Score: 2-4	<u>At Risk</u> Score: 5-7	<u>Unstable</u> Score: 8-10	<u>InCrisis/Not Self-Sufficient</u> Score: 10+
Housing	Housing is sufficient and meets client needs	Housing is sufficient but may not be meeting client needs	Insufficient or housing is at risk but help is available	At risk of losing housing and has no one to help	Housing help is needed
Basic Needs	Basic needs are being met	Client has resources to meet his needs but may not be adequate	Client lacks resources to meet basic needs but help is available	Basic needs are not being met and has no one to help	Basic needs are not being met
Transportation	Client has adequate transportation which meets their needs	Client has adequate transportation that is sometimes reliable	Client lacks adequate transportation but help is available	No transportation and has no one to help	No reliable transportation
Physical Health	No problems or health needs are being met	Immediate health problems are being addressed	Client has health problems but help is available	Client has severe health problems and has no one to help	Client has health problems which are not being addressed
Family/Social	Family system is stable; no help is needed	System is somewhat stable; but has someone to help	System is unstable but help is available	System is very unstable; and has no one to help	System is in crisis
AODT	In recovery and no other help is needed	In treatment or involved in self help group with regular attendance and help is available	In treatment or involved in self help group with no regular attendance but help is available	Client not in treatment or recovery; and has no one to help	Not in treatment or self help group and not seeking help
Mental Health	No problems or mental health needs are being met	Immediate mental health problems are being addressed	Client has mental health problems but help is available	Client has severe mental health problems and has no one to help	Severe mental health problems not being addressed and not seeking help
Legal	No legal problems; no help needed	Few legal problems and receiving help	Some legal problems and receiving help or help is available	Legal problems not being addressed; and has no one to help	Legal problems are not being addressed
Education	Sufficient education level; no help needed	Insufficient education level but currently in school or attending training	Insufficient education level but help is available	Insufficient education level and wants help but has no one to help	Insufficient education level and is not seeking help
Employment	Working full time; no help needed	Working but is in need of help	Working but job is in jeopardy but help is available	Working but job is in jeopardy; wants help but has no one to help	Unemployed and not seeking help
Life Skills	No basic life skills needed	Life skills are sufficient but may not be meeting needs	Life skills are inadequate and help is available	Life skills are inadequate and has no one to help	Life skills are inadequate and not seeking help
Child Care	Child care needs are being met	Child care is sufficient but may not be meeting needs	Child care is unstable or insufficient but help is available	No child care or at risk of losing child care	Needs child care

R-8/03

Name: _____

Date: _____

This questionnaire is to help us improve services. Each statement describes how a person might feel when starting therapy or approaching problems in their lives. Please indicate the extent to which you tend to agree or disagree with each statement. In each case, make your choice in terms of how you feel right now, not what you have felt in the past or would like to feel. For all the statements that refer to your “problem”, answer in terms of problems related to substance use and/or mental health. The words, “here” and “this place” refer to your treatment center. Please circle the number that best describes how much you agree or disagree with each statement.

1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Undecided 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. As far as I am concerned, I don't have any problems that need changing. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. I think I might be ready for some self-improvement. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. I am doing something about the problems that had been bothering me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. It might be worthwhile to work on my problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. I am not the problem one. It doesn't make much sense for me to consider changing. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. It worries me that I might slip back on a problem I have already changed, so I am here to seek help. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. I am finally doing some work on my problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. I've been thinking that I might want to change something about myself. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. I have been successful in working on my problem but I'm not sure I can keep up the effort on my own. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. At times my problem is difficult, but I'm working on it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. Trying to change is pretty much a waste of time for me because the problem doesn't have to do with me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. I am hoping that I will be able to understand myself better. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. I guess I have faults, but there's nothing that I really need to change. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 14. I am really working hard to change. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. I have a problem and I really think I should work on it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16. I'm not following through with what I had already changed as well as I had hoped, and I'm here to prevent a relapse of the problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Please continue to answer questions on the back of this page

1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Undecided 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Even though I'm not always successful in changing, I am at least working on my problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18. I thought once I had resolved my problem I would be free of it, but sometimes I still find myself struggling with it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19. I wish I had more ideas on how to solve my problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20. I have started working on my problem, but I would like help. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21. Maybe someone or something will be able to help me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22. I may need a boost right now to help me maintain the changes I've already made. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23. I may be part of the problem, but I don't really think I am. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24. I hope that someone will have some good advice for me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 25. Anyone can talk about changing; I'm actually doing something about it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 26. All this talk about psychology is boring. Why can't people just forget about their problems? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27. I am struggling to improve myself from having a relapse of my problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 28. It is frustrating, but I feel I might be having a recurrence of a problem I thought I had resolved. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29. I have worries, but so does the next guy. Why spend time thinking about them? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30. I am actively working on my problem. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 31. I would rather cope with my faults than try to change them. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 32. After all I had done to try to change my problem, every now and again it comes back to haunt me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

SAVE PROGRAM SURVEY

In order to provide effective services, we need to know what you think about your experiences in SAVE, the people who provided it, and your impression of the results of participating in SAVE. There is space at the end of the survey to comment on any of your answers. Please complete all of the following questions to the best of your ability, seal it in the envelope provided and drop it in the Survey box located in the Courtroom. *****This is administered only at discharge*****

All responses are confidential.

Part I. Circle the answer that best describes how you feel about the **Judge** in your case.

1. Were you treated politely & with respect by the Judge?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
2. Did you trust the Judge to be fair to you in hearings?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
3. Did the Judge listen to what you said when you came to Court?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
4. Did reviews with the Judge help you to stay drug free?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
5. Did the Judge expect too much of you?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
6. As far as you know, did the Judge apply the rules about going to drug tests and treatment the same way for you as for other participants?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
7. Did the Judge follow the same rules every time about what would happen if you failed a drug test, skipped a test or did not attend treatment?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time

Part II. Circle the answer that best describes how you feel about your **Probation Officer**.

1. Were you treated politely & with respect by your PO?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
2. Was your PO fair to you?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
3. Do you feel that your PO was concerned about you?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
4. Did visits with your PO help you to stay drug free?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time
5. Did your PO expect too much of you?	Almost Never	Not Very Often	Sometimes	Often	Every Time

Part III. Circle the answer that best describes how you feel overall about Treatment Court:

1. Overall, how do you rate the fairness of the courts, probation officers and treatment staff in handling of your case?	Not Fair At All	Somewhat Unfair	Somewhat Fair	Very Fair
2. Overall, how do you rate the fairness of the court in using sanctions for using drugs, skipping drug tests or skipping treatment?	Not Fair At All	Somewhat Unfair	Somewhat Fair	Very Fair

Please answer the following:

What was the **most** helpful aspect of the program?

What was the **least** helpful aspect of the program?

What part of the program made the strongest impression on you?

What was the most important event in the program for you?

Is there anything else you would like the SAVE program to know?

Thank you for participating in this survey.