FOCUS AREA	MEASURE/ASSESSMENT	PURPOSE	RESOURCE
Adverse Childhood Experiences	ACE measure	Kaiser Permanente's Department of Preventative Medicine in San Diego in collaboration with the US Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)  Looks at how ACE factors are a major public health risk factor for many medical and mental health conditions  Free Questionnaires	http://www.cdc.gov/ace/pyramid.htm
		ACE Measure	http://www.acestudy.org/files/AR- V1N4.pdf
		ACE website (under construction)	http://www.acestudy.org/
Trauma	TSI (Trauma Symptom Inventory) TSC (Trauma Symptom Checklist)	Need to assess trauma and symptoms to best address them	http://www.johnbriere.com/psych_tes ts.htm
	UCLA PTSD Reaction Index for DSM-IV	The UCLA PTSD Index for DSM-IV (UPID) (Pynoos, et al., 1998) is a revision of the Child PTSD Reaction Index: CPTS-RI. It is a 48-item semi-structured interview that assesses a child's exposure to 26 types of traumatic events and assesses DSM-IV PTSD diagnostic criteria. It includes 19 items to assess the 17 symptoms of PTSD as well as 2 associated symptoms (guilt and fear of event's recurring).	http://nctsn.org/products/administration-and-scoring-ucla-ptsd-reaction-index-dsm-iv
	TESI-C (Trauma Events Screening Inventory-	The TESI-C is a 15-item clinician- administered interview that assesses a child's experience of a variety of potential	http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/pages/assessments/tesi.asp

	traumatic events including current and previous injuries, hospitalizations, domestic violence, community violence, disasters, accidents, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Additional questions assess PTSD Criterion A and other additional information about the specifics of the event(s).	
CAPS (Clinical Administered PTSD Scale)	The CAPS is the gold standard in PTSD assessment. The CAPS is a 30-item structured interview that corresponds to the DSM-IV criteria for PTSD. The CAPS can be used to make a current (past month) or lifetime diagnosis of PTSD or to assesses symptoms over the past week.  In addition to assessing the 17 PTSD symptoms, questions target the impact of symptoms on social and occupational functioning, improvement in symptoms since a previous CAPS administration, overall response validity, overall PTSD severity, and frequency and intensity of five associated symptoms (guilt over acts, survivor guilt, gaps in awareness, depersonalization, and derealization).	http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/pages/assessments/caps.asp
More Trauma Assessment Tools	Exposure Instruments Traumatic Events Screening Inventory for Children – Brief Form (TESI TESI-C-Brief)  Ages 4-18 with a version designed to be more focused on younger children  Violence Exposure Scale for Children Children- Revised (VEX VEX-R)	http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/pages/assessments/tesi.asp  http://www.nctsnet.org/content/violence-exposure-scale-children-revised-

		Impact Instruments PTSD Checklist (PCL) (over age of 15)	fox@umd.edu  http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/pages/assessments/ptsd-checklist.asp
		PROPS and CROPS Grades 3 through 8 (age groups)	http://www.mirecc.va.gov/docs/visn6 /3 PTSD CheckList and Scoring.pdf http://www.childtrauma.com/ax.html
Trauma Resiliency	Post Traumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI)	More and more we are learning to measure strengths and resiliency factors and learning to bolster these factors in our clients, this measure can be used to assess positive attributes that clients and caregivers have through the experience of a trauma	http://cust-cf.apa.org/ptgi/
Anxiety/Avoidance in Relationship	Adults: ECR-R	Supports "measuring" or assessing the types of attachment styles adults and possibly adolescents have using a four categorical model: Secure; Preoccupied; Dismissing; and Fearful	http://www.psych.uiuc.edu/~rcfraley/ measures/ecrr.htm
		Actual ECR-R measure	http://www.psych.uiuc.edu/~rcfraley/ measures/ecrritems.htm
		Information about scoring ECR-R measure	http://www.psych.uiuc.edu/~rcfraley/ measures/measures.html

Adults: AAI	The Adult Attachment Interview was developed to assess attachment styles in adults. During the AAI, the participant is asked to provide five adjectives that describe each parent and an example of an episode that illustrates each adjective. Interviewers inquire about the following:	http://www.patcrittenden.com/includ e/adult_attachment_interview.htm  Information on the AAI and training in administering it
	<ul> <li>How caregivers responded to them when s/he was upset;</li> <li>Whether caregiver threatened her/him;</li> <li>Whether s/he felt rejected;</li> <li>Explanation for caregivers behavior;</li> <li>Affect of these childhood experiences on her/his adult personality</li> <li>(George, Kaplan, &amp; Main, 1984)</li> </ul>	http://www.patcrittenden.com/include/courses.htm  Measures across the LifeSpan for attachment including the AAI
Adult Attachment Projective Picture System	A measure that takes less intensive training and was designed to assess the same adult attachment patterns as the AAI  - 8 pictures - Agency of Self - Connectedness - Synchrony - Attachment Defensive processes	http://attachmentprojective.com/background/

	Children: IPPA	The IPPA was developed in order to assess adolescents' perceptions of the positive and negative affective/cognitive dimension of relationships with their parents and close friends particularly how well these figures serve as sources of psychological security. The theoretical framework is attachment theory, originally formulated by Bowlby and recently expanded by others. Three broad dimensions are assessed: degree of mutual trust; quality of communication; and extent of anger and alienation. The development samples were 16 to 20 years of age; however the IPPA has been used successfully in several studies with adolescents as young as 12.	http://www.eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPort al/search/detailmini.jsp? nfpb=true& &ERICExtSearch SearchValue 0=ED24 1853&ERICExtSearch SearchType_0=n o&accno=ED241853  Article on History of the IPPA http://www.google.com/search?q=Inv entory+of+Parent+and+Peer+Attachm ent&rls=com.microsoft:en-us&ie=UTF- 8&oe=UTF- 8&startIndex=&startPage=1  Actual IPPA Measure
Attachment Measures for younger Children	Story Stem Techniques	Assessment Tool designed to tap into children's representations of attachment relationships      Less threatening than asking children direct questions given their more natural tendency to process in stories (not as good at verbalizing own thoughts and feelings)     Stems/Scenarios presented provide opportunity to gather information on variety of different stressors (not just separation)     Good research in its utility and practiced in 10 countries	Understanding Attachment and Attachment Disorders (2006) by Vivien Prior and Danya Glaser
	MacArthur Story Stem Battery (MSSB)	Assesses attachment representations and perceptions of parenting with children between 3 and 8	Revealing the Inner Worlds of Young Children: The Macarthur Story Stem Battery and Parent-Child Narratives Book by Robert N. Emde, Dennis P.

		<ul> <li>Story stems are presented to children in an animated fashion</li> <li>Specific neutral probes are used to encourage the child to engage</li> <li>Usually takes about 40 minutes and is videotaped so that it can be coded</li> <li>Battery has 14 stems which are connected to conflicts and emotional events occurring between caregiver and child</li> </ul>	Wolf, David Oppenheim; Oxford University Press, 2003  IBRETHERTON@MACC.WISC.EDU
Other Children Attachment Measures	Story Stem Assessment Profile (SSAP)	Looks at attachment representations through story stem exercises (projective)  Ages 4-8	http://tereza.tiddlyspace.com/bags/tereza_public/tiddlers/Story%20Stem%2 OAssessment%20Profile
	Manchester Child Attachment Story Task (MCAST)	Looks at attachment representations through story stem exercises (projective)	http://bsb-lab.org/site/wp- content/uploads/Barone_etal_2009_p sychometric- properties_MCAST_ijbd.pdf
		MCAST is now computerized  Ages 4-8	http://www.scss.tcd.ie/conferences/TI MH/12-Minnis.pdf

	Child Attachment	The CAI completes assessment through a semi-	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/psychoanalysis/r
	Interview (CAI) – scores	structured interview (20-60 minutes).	esearch/cai.htm
	non-verbal and verbal	(======,	
	communication	Ages 7-12	
		Caution if using with a child who may be	
		actively being abused/neglected by a	
		caregiver	
	Parent-Child Interaction	Looks at interaction of child with parent, parent	http://pages.uindy.edu/~rholigrocki/p
	Assessment (PICA-II)	with child and dyad interactions. Attunement and	<u>cia.htm</u>
		empathy are two factors measured.	
		Ages 3-5	
	Family Attachment	Developed by Joanne May through 40 years of	http://www.familyattachment.com/pa
	Narrative Therapy (FANT)	experiential work with clients and families.	ges/narrative.html
		Interventions focus on healing of caregiver	
		narratives to nurture child and provide	
		foundation for growth.	
Canadah da (Canadah da 1)	Co Construction	Ages 3-21	Charle D'Assetine R Plans (2005) Co
Sensitivity (Caregiver)	Co-Construction	Assessment of Child and Parent Interaction (video	Steele, D'Agostine, &Blom (2005) Co Construction Manual
		tape)  • Lasts 5 minutes	Construction Manual
			LESSONS LEARNED
		<ul> <li>Involves caregiver and child building something with blocks</li> </ul>	LESSONS LEARNED
		In 10 second segments, evaluate Parents	1) Children's negative facial
		Nonverbal, Parents Verbals, Global	expressions are linked to
		Parent rating, Child NonVerbals, Child	parent's negative facial
		Verbal, Global Child Rating, and Dyad	expressions, non-supportive
		Ratings (Coordination, Creativity, and	touch, and parental looking
		Overall Interaction)	behaviors
		a varian interaction,	2) Children's attunement with
			caregiver linked to positive
			parental facial expression,
			verbal references to shared
			experiences (we and us), using

Avoidance	Commitment (Caregiver)	This is My Baby (TIMB) Assessment helps assess level of commitment foster care parent has to child via a point system	child's name, responding to child's questions, supportive touch (non-avoiding behaviors)  Oppenheim & Goldsmith (2007)  Attachment Theory in Clinical Work with Children
Brain and Processing	QEEG	These EEG based"Brain Maps" can help determine what areas of brain need focus (slowing down or speeding up)and thereby can direct Neurofeedback techniques	http://www.eegspectrum.com/ http://aboutneurofeedback.com/
Auditory Processing Difficulties	SCAN:A SCAN:C	<ul> <li>Screen for auditory processing difficulties</li> <li>Look at how information is received by brain an interpreted</li> <li>Can appear to not be listening, actually need more time to process</li> <li>Looping (information processing time)</li> </ul>	http://www.pearsonassessments.com/HAIWEB/Cultures/en-us/Productdetail.htm?Pid=015-8914-600 http://www.adhd.com.au/CAPD.htm
Visual Processing Difficulties	Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test Rey Complex Figure Test	-Clarify difficulties clients making sense and interpreting information seen -Often clients lack an awareness in the immediate environment -Often clients have a decreased ability to react to facial expressions, which impacts social interactions	http://www.ncld.org/ld- basics/related-issues/information- processing/visual-processing-disorders