



Sampling of Outcomes Measures that May be Appropriate for Parent Peer Specialist Program Outcomes
 October 2022
 Robyn F. Hardt Schultz, Ph.D
 Wisconsin Family Ties

Name	Acronym	Sources	Description	Instrument Cost	Training	Length of Time to Proctor	Recommended Repetition
Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale	CAFAS PECFAS JIFF	Sweeney, M. (2018) For additional information see https://www.dwctraining.com/Child-Adolescent-Functional-Assessment-Scale-CAFAS.id.3447.htm#:~:text=The%20provision%20of%20all%20required,youth's%20functioning%20improves%20over%20time	This assesses the level of functioning of an individual child. It is typically completed by a mental health practitioner in conjunction with the child/adolescent. Information is often used to assess, track outcomes, and inform treatment decisions. Additional assessments for various age groups include PECFAS and JIFF.	\$15 per instrument.	Training and booster training required every two years. Cost varies.	10 minutes.	Proctor quarterly.

Caregiver Strain Questionnaire Or Modified Caregiver Strain Index	CGSQ MCGSI	Brannon, A. (1997) Sweeney, M. (2018) The modified version: Onega, L. (2008)	This full original tool assesses the level of stress that is experienced by a parent or caregiver of a child/ youth with an emotional behavioral or mental health condition. The full version features 21 items for the caregiver to answer.	Original version: Permission required Modified version: Free.	Varies.	Varies.	Proctor pre-service and then regularly after that.
Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment Tool	CANS	Lyons, J. (2009) Additional Information: https://www.magellanprovider.com/media/11838/cans-mhmanual.pdf	The CANS gathers information on child/youth and caregiver/adult strengths and weaknesses. It is primarily a communication tool. It also facilitates quality improvements and monitors outcomes of services. There are multiple versions with different foci.	Open domain	Annual training and certification exam required. Costs are associated with this.	Unclear.	Proctor every six months.
DUKE – UNC Functional Support Questionnaire	UNC – FSQ	Broadhead, W. (1998) See this site for abstract: https://www.jstor.org/stable/3765493	There are 14 questions that are self-administered to parents regarding their social support. The sample population included parents from a family practice, but the applicability to the Parent Peer Specialist Program is evident.	Unlikely -----	Little to none		
Family Assessment of Needs and Strengths	FANS	Families together in New York State (n.d.) For more information see: https://www.ftnys.org/family-peer-support/family-needs-strengths-fans/ Registration for training can occur at this locale.	The FANS focuses on outcomes assessment and documents individual needs and strengths. The framework encompasses four clusters: parent self-care, parent knowledge and current skill level, parental internal awareness and ability to perceive external changes, and the power of parental voice in service delivery. For more details about clusters, see sources. A 4-point scale ranks the urgency of assistance with a specific need. It is the parent perception that matters, and their ideas that are key to the creation of an action plan. The PPS assumes a supportive and guiding role.	Open domain.	Certification is required. Modified training likely due to covid: components are likely to include fees. Elements are to include: Web-based FANS Basic Training for 4.5 hours plus homework, test score of 75% or more, in-person follow-up training for 4 hours. Originally training was 100% in-person.	This instrument is collaboratively completed by the parent and the PPS. The amount of time to proctor varies family by family.	Proctor within the first 30 days of contact, then every 90 days, and again at discharge.

Family Advocacy and Support Tool	FAST		This is the family version of the CANS assessment. It allows interventions to focus on the family rather than just on the child/youth				
Family Empowerment Scale	FES.	Koren, et al., 1992 Hayslip, Jr., 2017	“[A] questionnaire for assessing empowerment in families whose children have emotional disabilities. The questionnaire is based on a two-dimensional conceptual framework of empowerment derived from the literature. One dimension reflects empowerment with respect to the family, service system, and larger community and political environment; the other dimension reflects the expression of empowerment as attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors (Koren, et al., 1992). Features 36 questions using 5-point Likert scale.	Open domain.	None required.	Estimated 10 minutes.	Proctor upon first contact with a family, and then at regular intervals. Anticipate that empowerment may increase and decrease over time.
Family Journey Assessment	FJA	Serkin, C., 2015 Additional Information: https://medschool.cuanschutz.edu/psychiatry/community/ciirg/family-journey-assessment-research-and-training-materials	This assessment form focuses on the level of support needed by the family and utilizes a 4-point scale. Level of support can change over time. There is an interest in reducing caregiver burden and integrating family supports. Outcome categories can be referenced in detail (See sources) but generally include self-knowledge, well-being and reduced self-blame, knowledge seeking, collaboration and connection with others to decrease isolation, and use of skills. Semi-structured interviews with a 4-point rating scale. Parent and PPS rate level of support needed by family. Might evaluate PPS, but that is not primary intention.	Unclear.	There may be fees associated with training. Video conference training followed by watching. and rating two online videos. These video ratings are sent to Georgetown for assessment. Next, record and send an FJA interview to Georgetown to obtain feedback about the work. Repetitive training may be required over time..		Use within two weeks of contact with the family. The proctor every three months and at discharge.

Protective Factors Survey	PFS.	<p>Friends National Resource Center https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/protective-factors-survey/</p>	<p>“The Protective Factors Survey (PFS) is a 20-item measure designed for use with caregivers receiving child maltreatment prevention services such as home visiting, parent education, and family support. It is a pre-post survey completed by the program participants, usually parents or caregivers” (p. 5) There is a staff version, but primarily this is for parents/caregivers to complete.</p>	Open domain	The instrument is to be completed by the -parent/caregiver.	10-15 minutes.	Pre and post-test is best. Regular intervals are also recommended
---------------------------	------	--	---	-------------	---	----------------	---

References

- Brannan, A.M., Heflinger, C.A., Bickman, L. (1997). The caregiver strain questionnaire: Measuring the impact on the family of living with a child with serious emotional disturbance. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 5(4) 212-222.
- Broadhead, W., Gehlbach, S., De Gruy, F., and Kaplan, B. (1988). The DUKE-UNC Functional Social Support Questionnaire: Measurement of Social Support in Family Medicine Patients. *Medical Care*, 26(7).
- Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Magellan. (2017). *Praed Foundation*. <https://www.magellanprovider.com/media/11838/cans-mhmanual.pdf>
- Families together in New York state (n.d.). *FANS Family Needs and Strengths*. <https://www.ftnys.org/family-peer-support/family-needs-strengths-fans/>
- Friends National Resource Center. (2020). The protective factors survey user's manual. <https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/protective-factors-survey/>
- Hayslop, Jr., B., Smith, G., Montoro-Rodriguez, J., Streider, F., and Merchant, W. (2017). The utility of the family empowerment scale with custodial grandmothers. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 36(3): 320-350
- Koren, P., DeChillo, N., and Friesen, B. (1992). Measuring empowerment in families whose children have emotional disabilities: A brief questionnaire. *Rehabilitation Psychology* 37(4)
- Kwan, B. and Rickwood, D. (2015). A systematic review of mental health outcome measures for young people aged 12 to 25 years. *BMC Psychiatry*, 15(279). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4647516/>
- Lyons, JS (2009). *Communitics: A theory of measurement for human service enterprises*. New York: Springer.
- Onega, L. (2008). Helping those who help others: The modified caregiver strain index. <https://nursing.ceconnection.com/ovidfiles/00000446-200809000-00026.pdf>
- Serkin, C. (2015). Family Journey Assessment. *Assessments Family-Run Organizations Use in Family Support*. [Webinar].
- Sweeney, M., Donnelly, T., Baker, D. and Huckins, B. (2018). Parent & family peer support: A critical service in all systems. *Training Institutes University of Maryland, Baltimore*. [Webinar] http://www.fredla.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/SEC-7-Institute-F20_-Parent_Family-Peer-Support.pdf