

PREFACE

The *Progress and Change Evaluation (PACE) Monitor* is a comprehensive assessment program specifically designed for judicial clients with substance abuse problems. However, the program is also applicable to judicial clients who do not indicate to have problems with substance abuse. Although *PACE* was developed to be used with the treatment curriculum *Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment - Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change (SSC)*, it can be used with judicial clients going through comparable treatment programs. Restrictions with respect to the use of *PACE* with non-SSC clients are addressed several places in this *Handbook*.

Providers may choose to use only portions of *PACE*, or the entire program. It is recognized that due to the comprehensive nature of *PACE*, providers and treatment agencies may not have the resources to implement the full *PACE* program. The automated *PACE* will provide more efficiency in its utilization.

The evaluation of progress and change is based on identifying problems in the area of substance abuse, criminal conduct and psychosocial adjustment at intake and admission into treatment and judicial supervision. Progress and change measures and assessments taken during treatment and at treatment closure are compared with those taken at the start of treatment. Likewise, the evaluation of the maintenance of progress and change following the formal treatment process is based on the baseline rates of change that were measured during treatment and at treatment closure.

Although *PACE* is designed to be used by treatment agencies, judicial supervisors (probation and parole officers or judicial staff in community corrections) may find that the *PACE* instruments as outlined in *Part III* of *Section I* of this *Handbook* can be useful in monitoring change in the offenders they supervise. The utilization of these instruments by judicial supervisors is addressed in *Part V* of *Section I* of this *Handbook*.

The instruments in *PACE* only provide guidelines

with respect to the progress and change made by judicial clients based on the convergent validation model of using both self-report and rater information (other-report). These guidelines can be used by treatment providers in developing and modifying the client's treatment plan. The results from *PACE* can also provide guidelines for judicial supervisors in developing and modifying the judicial supervision plan.

Finally, providers and judicial supervisors should make every effort to use the information provided by the *PACE Monitor* within a therapeutic framework, and not as a basis to impose sanctions or punishment. Certainly if, at any point, the findings of *PACE* and the judgment of treatment or judicial staff suggest that the client is at increase risk for recidivism, an increase of judicial structure (e.g., increased judicial supervision, time-out in an incarcerated setting) may be seen as a necessary measure in preventing recidivism. Short of full recidivism or violation of the requirements of judicial supervision, these structures should be used to prevent recidivism and not as a punishment or sanctioning mechanism.

If the findings of *PACE* suggest that the judicial client is at risk of harm to self or others, then the appropriate therapeutic and judicial structures should be utilized to prevent such harm. The same approach should be used with respect to preventing relapse. If information from the *PACE Monitor* and the judgment of the treatment provider or judicial supervisor indicate that the offender is at risk of relapse, then appropriate treatment methods and structures should be used to help the client prevent relapse into harmful patterns of substance abuse.

The instruments and methods of *PACE* can be used by treatment agencies to evaluate the efficacy of a particular treatment program. However, the purpose of *PACE* is to evaluate progress and change of individual clients during treatment and to monitor the maintenance of progress and change following treatment with the bottom line goal of helping judicial clients prevent relapse and recidivism.