## University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	measuring the stages of change: Precontemplation, Contemplation, Action, and Maintenance. (There is also a 24-item version.) Responses are given on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strong disagreement) to 5 (strong agreement). The subscales can be combined arithmetically (C + A + M – PC) to yield a second-order continuous Readiness to Change score that can be used to assess readiness to change at entrance to treatment.
TARGET POPULATION	<b>⊠</b> Adults
	Adolescents
	Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?
	The URICA could be used in treatment and research to assess clinical process and motivational readiness to change.
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	Number of items: 32 or 24
	Number of subscales: Four 8-item subscales for 32-item version; four 6-item subscales for 24-item version
	Format(s): 🗵 Pencil-and-paper self-administered
	☐ Interview
	Observation
	☐ Computer self-administered
	☐ Other
	Time required for administration: 5 to 10 minutes
	Administered by: Self
	Training required for administration? $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no
SCORING	Time required to score/interpret: 5 to 10 minutes
	Scored by: Hand score by staff
	Computerized scoring or interpretation available? $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no
	Norms available? $\boxtimes$ yes $\square$ no
	Instrument normed on subgroups? $\boxtimes$ yes $\square$ no
	Which groups? An adult, outpatient alcoholism treatment population

PSYCHOMETRICS	Have reliability studies been done? $\boxtimes$ yes $\square$ no
	What measure(s) of reliability was used?
	☐ Test-retest
	☐ Split half
	Have validity studies been done? $\boxtimes$ yes $\square$ no
	What measures of validity have been derived?
	⊠ Content
	⊠ Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")
	⊠ Construct
CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT	The URICA assesses motivation for change by providing scores on four stages of change: precontemplation, contemplation, action and maintenance. Cluster analyses yielded five stages profiles among adult outpatients entering alcoholism treatment: Precontemplation, Ambivalent, Participation, Uninvolved, and Contemplation. In addition, motivation for change may be assessed using a second-order factor called Readiness to Change that seems useful at pretreatment. Clinicians may use the URICA to evaluate an individual's level of motivation for change and use this information to help guide treatment approaches. Subscales scores can be used to track shifts in attitudes related to the specific stages of change.
RESEARCH APPLICABILITY	The URICA could be used to measure process and outcome variables for a variety of health and addictive behaviors. Care must be used in evaluating clients in a pre-post design since relationships among subscales shift as individuals move into action and maintenance.
SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES	Copyright: ☐ yes ⊠ no
	Cost: None
	Source: Carlo C. DiClemente, Ph.D. Department of Psychology University of Maryland Baltimore County 1000 Hilltop Circle Baltimore, MD 21250

## SOURCE REFERENCE

DiClemente, C.C. & Hughes, S.O. (1990). Stages of change profiles in alcoholism treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, *2*, 217-235.

## SUPPORTING REFERENCES

DiClemente, C.C., Carbonari, J., Zweben, A., Morrle, T. & Lee, R.E. (2001). Motivation hypothesis causal chain analysis. In Longabaugh, R. & Wirtz, P.W. (Eds.), *Project MATCH Hypotheses: Results and Causal Chain Analyses.* Project MATCH Monograph Series, Vol. 8. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Edens, J.F. & Willoughby, F.W. (2000). Motivational patterns of alcohol dependent patients: A replication. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 14, 397-400.

DiClemente, C.C. & Prochaska, J.O. (1998). Toward a comprehensive, transtheoretical model of change: Stages of change and addictive behaviors. In Miller, W.R. & Heather, N. (Eds.), *Treating Addictive Behaviors, 2nd Edition.* New York: Plenum.

El-Bassel, N., Schilling, R.F., Ivanoff, A., Chen, D.R., Hanson, M. & Bidassie, B. (1998). Stages of change profiles among incarcerated drug-using women. *Addictive Behaviors*, 23, 389-394.

Willoughby, F.W. & Edens, J.F. (1996). Construct validity and predictive utility of the Stages of Change Scale for alcoholics. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, *8*, 275-291.

Carney, M.M. & Kivlahan, D.R. (1995). Motivational subtypes among veteran seeking substance abuse treatment: Profiles based on stages of change. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 9, 135-142.