

ARTIC Scale

Attitudes Related to Trauma-Informed Care

Program Evaluation Recommendations

The following is not an exhaustive list of uses for the ARTIC Scale; it is meant to serve as a resource for best practices. Program evaluation with the ARTIC instrument is largely dependent on what you want to accomplish.

	Description	Example Application	Advantages	Disadvantages	Delivery Timing
Snapshot in Time	Data collected for one time point with no intervention given.	Cross-sectional research study to determine areas for further research.	Provides data quickly with little to no follow up required.	No comparison data is given.	At the researcher's leisure
Post-Survey	Data collected at the end of an intervention or program	Quantitative or mixed methods study where there is no time for pre-test	Measures self-reported changes in client attitudes when pre-test is not possible	No comparison data is given and bias is possible	After intervention
Pre- and Post-Survey	Data collected before and after the program/intervention is delivered	Quantitative or qualitative study looking to determine a measured, self-reported change in participant attitudes	Measures self-reported changes in client attitudes with pre and post- data	Requires a great deal of planning to execute. Bias is possible	Before and after intervention
Post-Survey with Retrospective Pre-Survey²	Data collected at the end of a program with participants being asked to assess current attitudes and reflect on previous attitudes	Quantitative or mixed methods study where there is no time for pre-test BUT want to establish measured change	Useful when pre-survey data is not possible but still provides pre- and post- data	Sources of bias (may want to consider follow-up ¹)	After intervention
Pre-, Post- and Follow-up Survey	Data collected before and after an intervention as well as 3-12 months after intervention	Longitudinal study looking to determine measured, self-reported and sustained change in participant attitudes	Measure of long-term change in attitude. Multiple, paired follow-ups can be conducted as needed	Requires a great deal of planning to execute. Bias is possible.	Before/after and intervals thereafter
Post-, Retrospective Pre-Survey, and Follow-up²	Three time points collected, including after the event, reflection on attitudes before the intervention, and 3-12 months after the intervention	Quantitative or mixed methods study where there is no time for pre-test BUT want to establish measured, sustained change	Effective to measure self-reported changes in attitudes. Follow-up serves as a bias mitigator ¹	Requires a great deal of planning to execute. Bias is still possible, although well-controlled with follow-up ¹	After intervention and intervals after

¹ Colosi, L., & Dunifon, R. (2006). "What's the difference? Post then Pre" & "Pre then Post." Retrieved on September 29, 2022.

² .Ellen. (2005). Program Development and Evaluation. Quick Tips #27 (Using the Retrospective Post-then-Pre Design), #28 (Designing a Retrospective Post-then-Pre Question), #29 When to Use the Retrospective Post-then-Pre Design), #30 (Analysis of Retrospective Post-then-Pre Data). University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.