

Appendix A

Collaborative Values Inventory

Explanation: Many collaboratives begin their work without much discussion in depth of what their members agree upon—or what they don't agree upon as well. This questionnaire can serve as a neutral, anonymous way of assessing how much a group shares ideas about the values that underlie their work. It can bring to the surface issues that may not be raised if the collaborative begins its discussion with programs and grant proposals, rather than with what its members really value in doing their work. To know that a group may have strong disagreements about some of the most basic assumptions about their community and its needs and resources may help the group clarify later disagreements about less important issues that are really about these more important underlying values.

Each question should be administered anonymously to a group, using a Likert 1-7 scale for each.

1. Dealing with the problems caused by alcohol and other drugs would improve the lives of a significant number of children, families, and others in need in our community.
2. Dealing with the problems caused by alcohol and other drugs should be one of the highest priorities for funding services in our community.
3. People who abuse alcohol and other drugs should be held fully responsible for their own actions.
4. There is no way that a parent who *abuses* alcohol or other drugs can be an effective parent.
5. There is no way that a parent who *uses* alcohol or other drugs can be an effective parent.

6. There is no way that a parent who is chemically dependent on alcohol or other drugs can be an effective parent.
7. In assessing the effects of the use of alcohol and other drugs, the standard we should use for deciding when to remove children from their parents is whether the parents are fully abstaining from use of alcohol or other drugs.
8. In assessing the effects of the use of alcohol and other drugs, the standard we should use for deciding when to remove children from their parents is whether the parents are competently parenting and whether their children are safe.
9. We have enough money in the systems that respond to the problems of alcohol and other drugs today; what we need is more effective programs using the funding we already have.
10. We should fund programs that serve children and families based on their results, not based on the number of people they serve, as we often do at present.
11. We should fund programs that treat parents for their abuse of alcohol and other drugs based on their results, not based on the number of people they serve, as we often do at present.
12. If we funded programs based on results, some programs would lose some or all of their funding.
13. The agencies in our community do a good job of involving people from the community in planning and evaluating programs that serve families and respond to the problems of substance abuse.

14. Changing the system so that more services were delivered closer to the neighborhoods and community level would improve the effectiveness of services.
15. Changing the system to allow more services to be delivered by for-profit agencies would improve the effectiveness of services.
16. Changing the system to require that all clients, regardless of income, who receive services should make some kind of payment for the services with donated time, services, or cash would improve the effectiveness of services.
17. If agencies delivering services to children and families would work more closely together when they are serving the same families, the effectiveness of services would improve.
18. The most important causes of the problems of children and families cannot be addressed by government; they need to be addressed within the family and by such nongovernmental organizations as churches, neighborhood organizations, and self-help groups.
19. The problems caused by use of tobacco by youth are largely unrelated to the problems caused by the use of alcohol and other drugs by youth.
20. A neighborhood's residents should have the right to decide how many liquor stores should be allowed in their neighborhood.
21. The messages that youth receive from the media, TV, music, etc. are a big part of the problem of abuse of alcohol and other drugs by youth.

22. The price of alcohol and tobacco should be increased to a point where it pays for the damage caused in the community by use and abuse of these legal drugs.

23. The most important causes of problems affecting children, families, and others in need in our community are [circle only three]:

a lack of self-discipline

a loss of family values

racism

drug abuse

mental illness

domestic violence

alcoholism

poverty

economic changes that have eliminated good jobs

low intelligence

inadequate support for low-income families who work

lack of skills needed to keep a good job

the harm done by government programs

illegal immigration

the level of violence tolerated by the community

the drug business

incompetent parenting

too few law enforcement personnel

fragmented systems of service delivery

deteriorating public schools

the way the welfare program works

children born and raised in single-parent homes

a lack of business involvement in solutions

too few jails and prisons

illiteracy

child abuse

an overemphasis upon consumer values

media concentration on negatives

other _____