

Scoring the STORI-30

Structure of the STORI-30

The STORI-30 is based on the 50-item STORI, and consists of 30 items, presented in 6 groups of five.

Items represent one of the four process components of recovery (see Andresen et al, 2011):

- Hope
- Identity
- Meaning
- Responsibility

Individual items within each group represent the stage of recovery.

The 1st item in each group represents a process (e.g. 'Hope') at Stage 1 (Moratorium),

The 2nd item represents a process atStage 2 (Awareness)

The 3rd item represents a process atStage 3 (Preparation),

The 4th item represents a process atStage 4 (Rebuilding)

The 5th item represents a process atStage 5 (Growth) etc.

Scoring

The first items from each group are totalled to give a Stage 1 subscale score; the second items from each group are totalled to give a Stage 2 subscale score, etc. That is:

Stage 1 subscale = Items 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26

Stage 2 subscale = Items 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27

Stage 3 subscale = Items 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28

Stage 4 subscale = Items 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29

Stage 5 subscale = Items 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

The Stage subscale with the highest total is the person's stage of recovery. Where the highest score is equal for two stages, use "highest" stage.

Please note:

There is no "Total" score. The way the items are constructed does not allow for summing a Total.

Similarly, the process components are not scored individually (i.e. there is no total "Hope" score).

Nor is there a "Stage" score for individual process components (i.e. no "Stage of Hope"), as there are insufficient items in each cell to give a reliable total.

Alternative Interpretation of Scores

To render the STORI-30 more sensitive to change, it may be possible to look at change in individual Stage subscale scores, rather than simply movement from one Stage to another. For example, a person may improve on "Stage 4" scores, but their highest score may not yet have moved to "Stage 5".

This method was not used in the development of the STORI, but we think it would be a more sensitive measure of change and a fruitful line of enquiry.

Please refer to Andresen et al (2003) for an understanding of the processes and stages of recovery.

Andresen, R., Oades, L., & Caputi, P. (2003). The experience of recovery from schizophrenia: towards an empirically-validated stage model. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 37, 586–594.

Andresen, R., Oades, L.G. & Caputi, P (2011). *Psychological recovery: Beyond mental illness*, Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

VISIT THE STORI WEBSITE: <http://www.uow.edu.au/health/iimh/stori/index.html>