

Assessing for Differential Effects in Targeted RECLAIM: A Moderator Analysis of Treatment Type on Recidivism

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Targeted RECLAIM (TR)

- Prior investigations indicate TR reduces recidivism
- TR provides a wide range of services which are offered to diverse youth in fifteen distinct counties
- As an investment strategy, it is important to know which services produce the best results
- Toward this end, this section examines the difference in outcome by treatment type and risk level

Treatment Services

Many different types of services offered through TR:

- Residential programs
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) community
 - Thinking for a Change (T4C)
 - Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
 - Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)
- Family interventions
 - Multisystemic Therapy (MST)
 - High-Fidelity Wraparound

Residential Programs

- Youth are residents of the program
- Seven residential programs that received funding through TR
- Designed to target higher risk
- Provide more intensive services
 - Orientation classes, education, vocational and job readiness services, substance abuse and mental health treatment, recreation, CBT, etc.

Thinking for a Change (T4C)

- Cognitive-behavioral problem-solving program (Bush et al., 1997)
- Comprised of 22 lessons that target anti-social thinking
 - Includes cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions
- Is endorsed by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC)
- Has received favorable evaluation results (Golden, 2002; Wingard, 2008)

Aggression Replacement Training (ART)

- Teaches new thoughts, attitudes, and skills necessary to prevent aggressive behavior (Goldstein et al., 1998)
- Comprised of three components:
 - Skillstreaming
 - Anger control training
 - Moral reasoning
- Has received favorable evaluation results (see Gundersen & Svartdal, 2006; Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2004)

Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)

- Teaches officers how to restructure the content of their face-to-face interactions with offenders (Smith et al., 2012)
- The model encourages officers to:
 - Increase dosage for higher risk offenders
 - Focus on criminogenic needs
 - Use CBT skills in their interactions with offenders
- Has received favorable evaluation results (see Labrecque et al., 2013; Latessa et al., 2012)

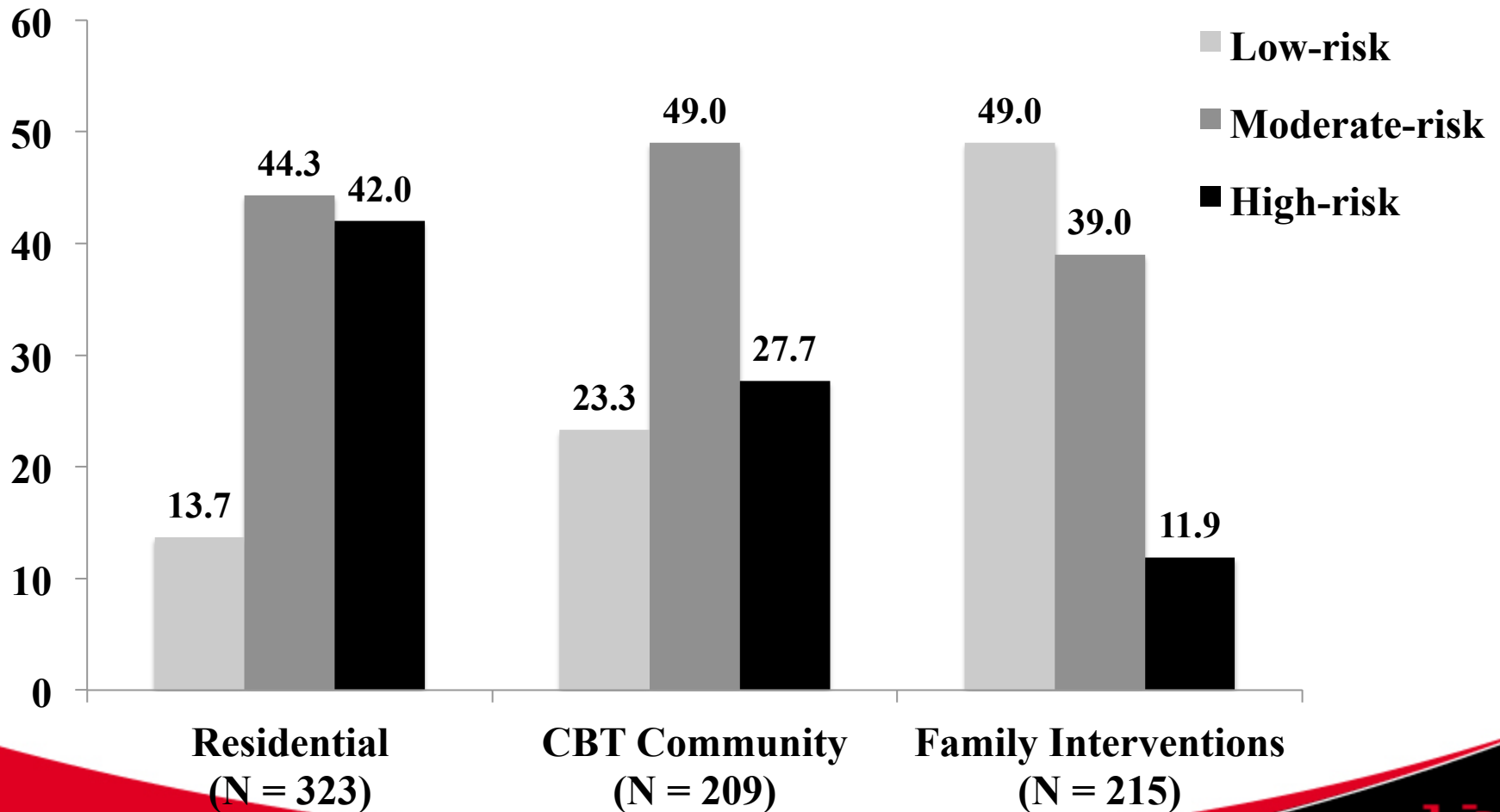
Multisystemic Therapy (MST)

- Teaches parents skills to deal with adolescent problems and reduce conflict within the family (Henggeler et al., 2009)
- Seeks to enlist the support of the school, peers and other key community agents to maintain the benefits of treatment
- Designed for high-risk delinquents
- Has received favorable evaluation results (see Curtis et al., 2004; Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2004)

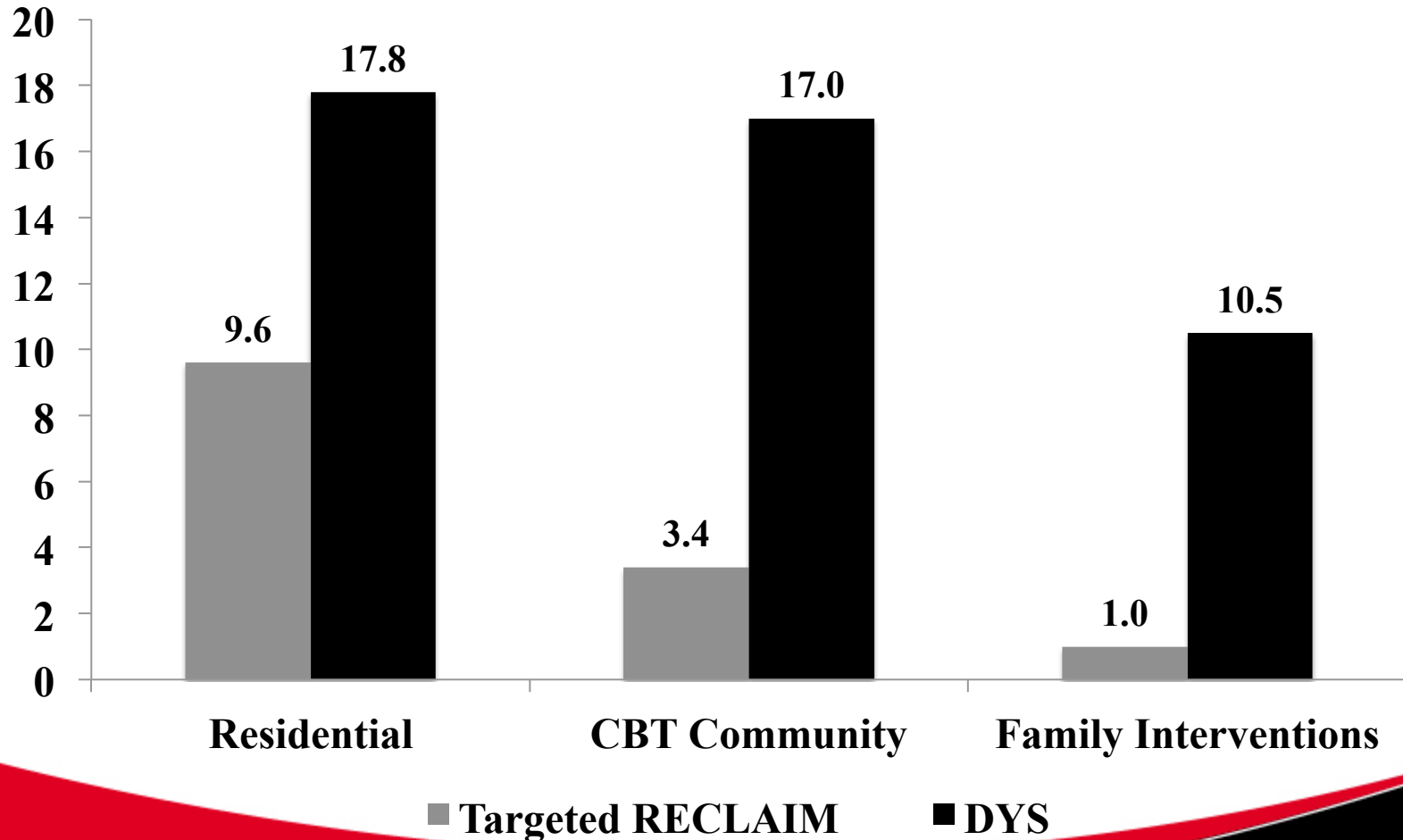
High-Fidelity Wraparound

- Strength-based approach that coordinates services across various agencies (Winters & Metz, 2009)
- Services are “wrapped around” the youth and family
- Has received favorable evaluation results (see Bruns, 2010; Suter & Bruns, 2008)

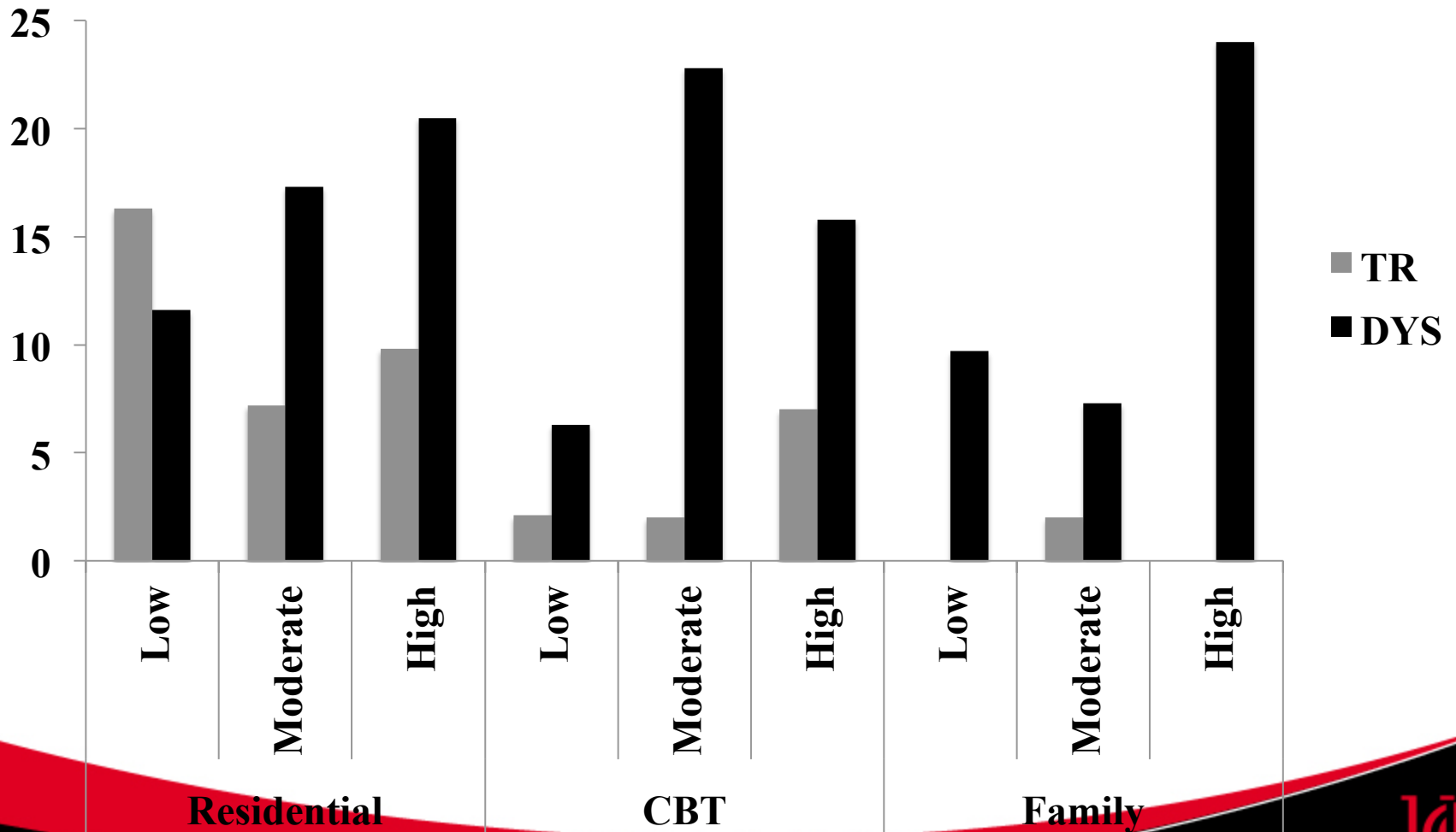
TR Youth by Treatment Type and Risk Level



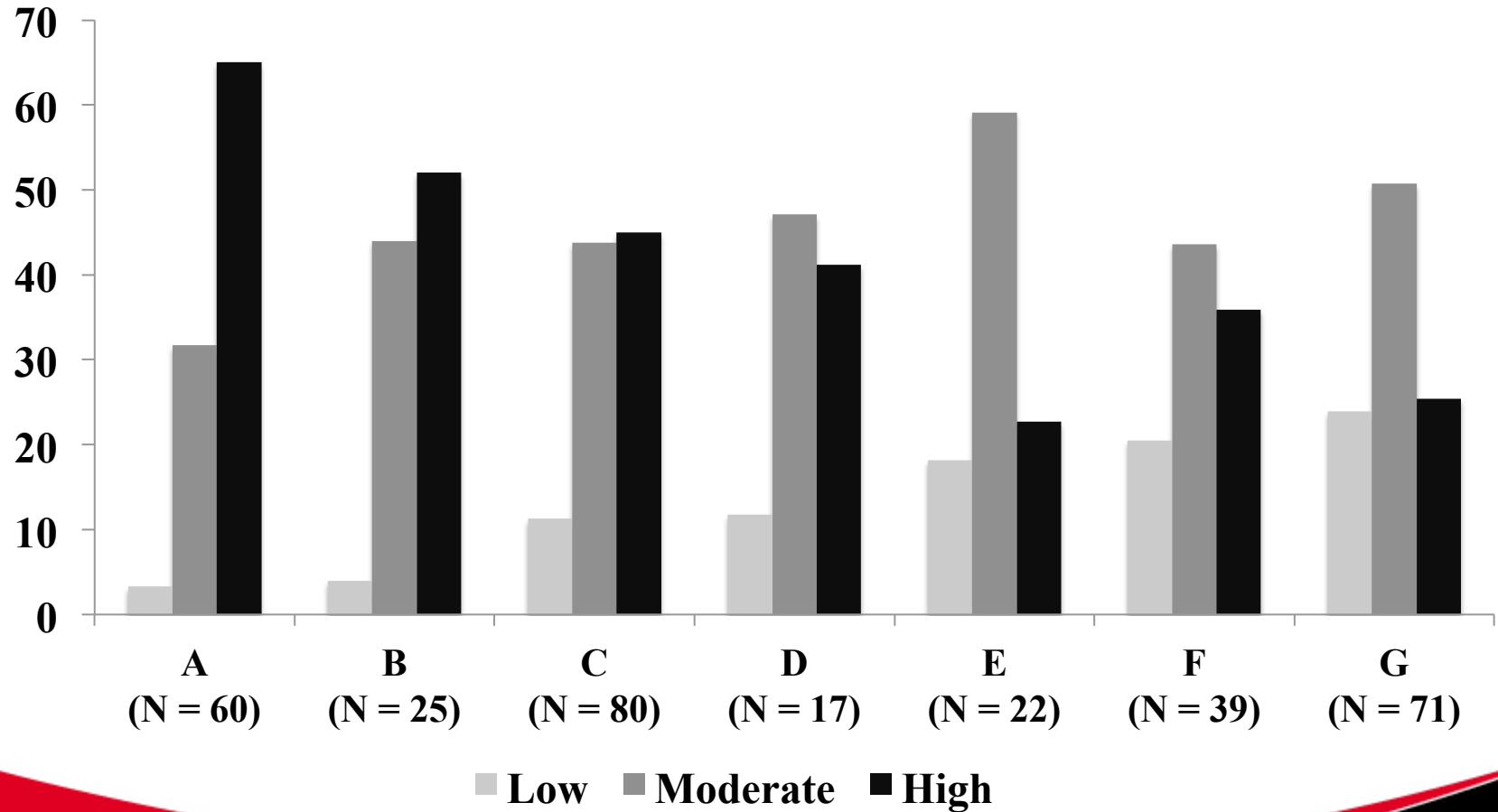
Recidivism by Group and Treatment Type



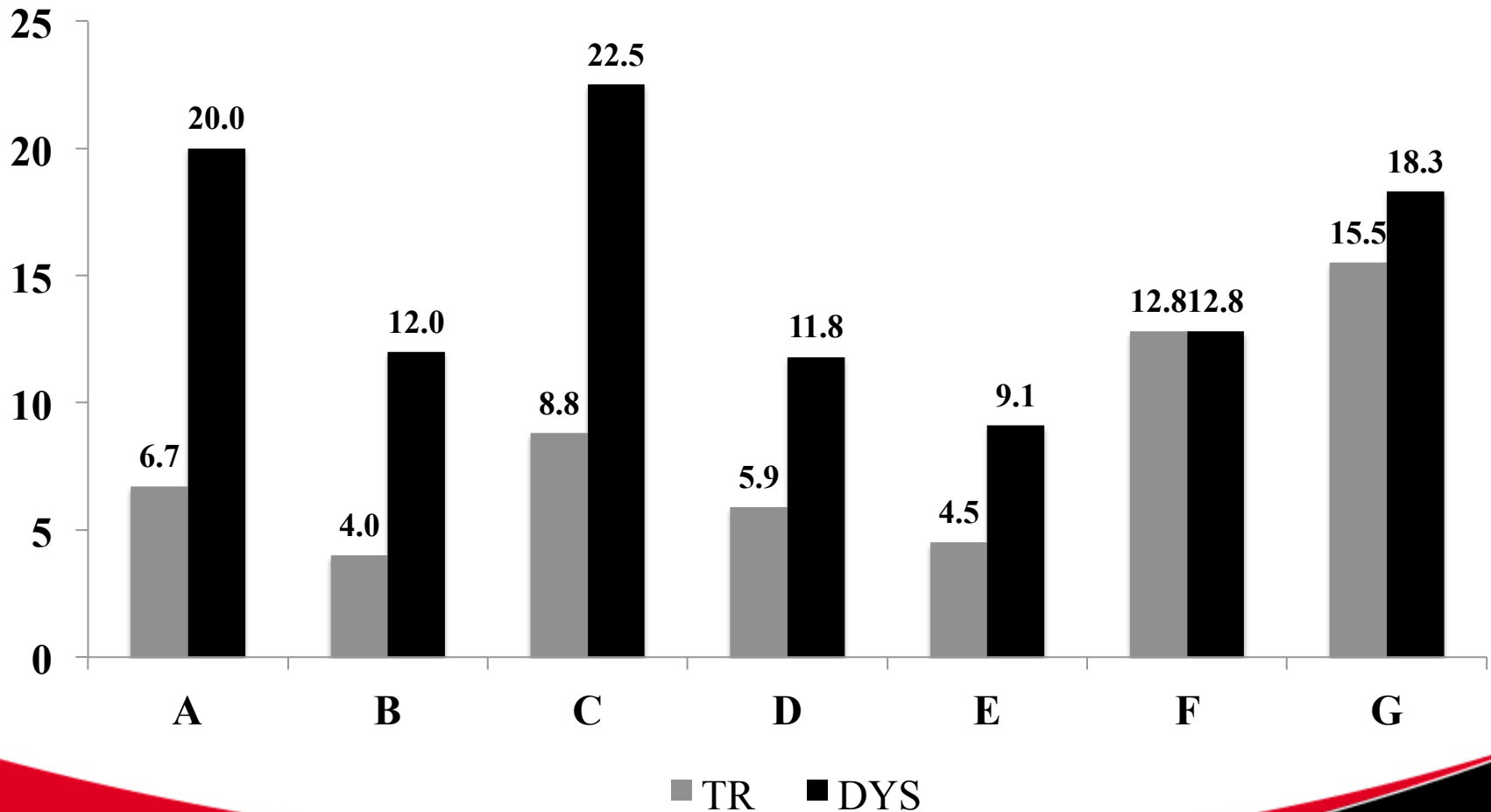
Recidivism by Group Type, Treatment Type, and Risk



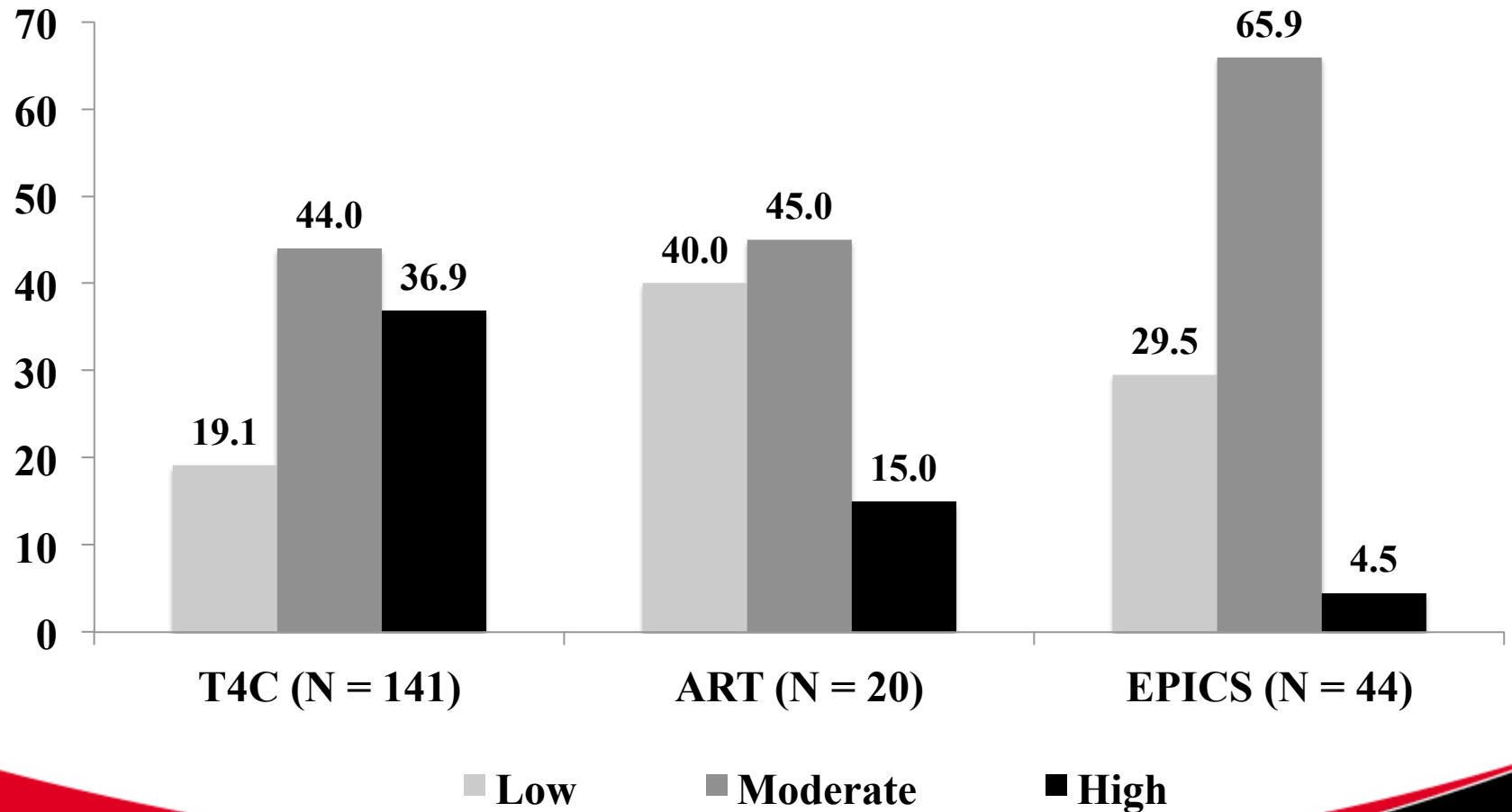
Youth by Residential Program and Risk Level



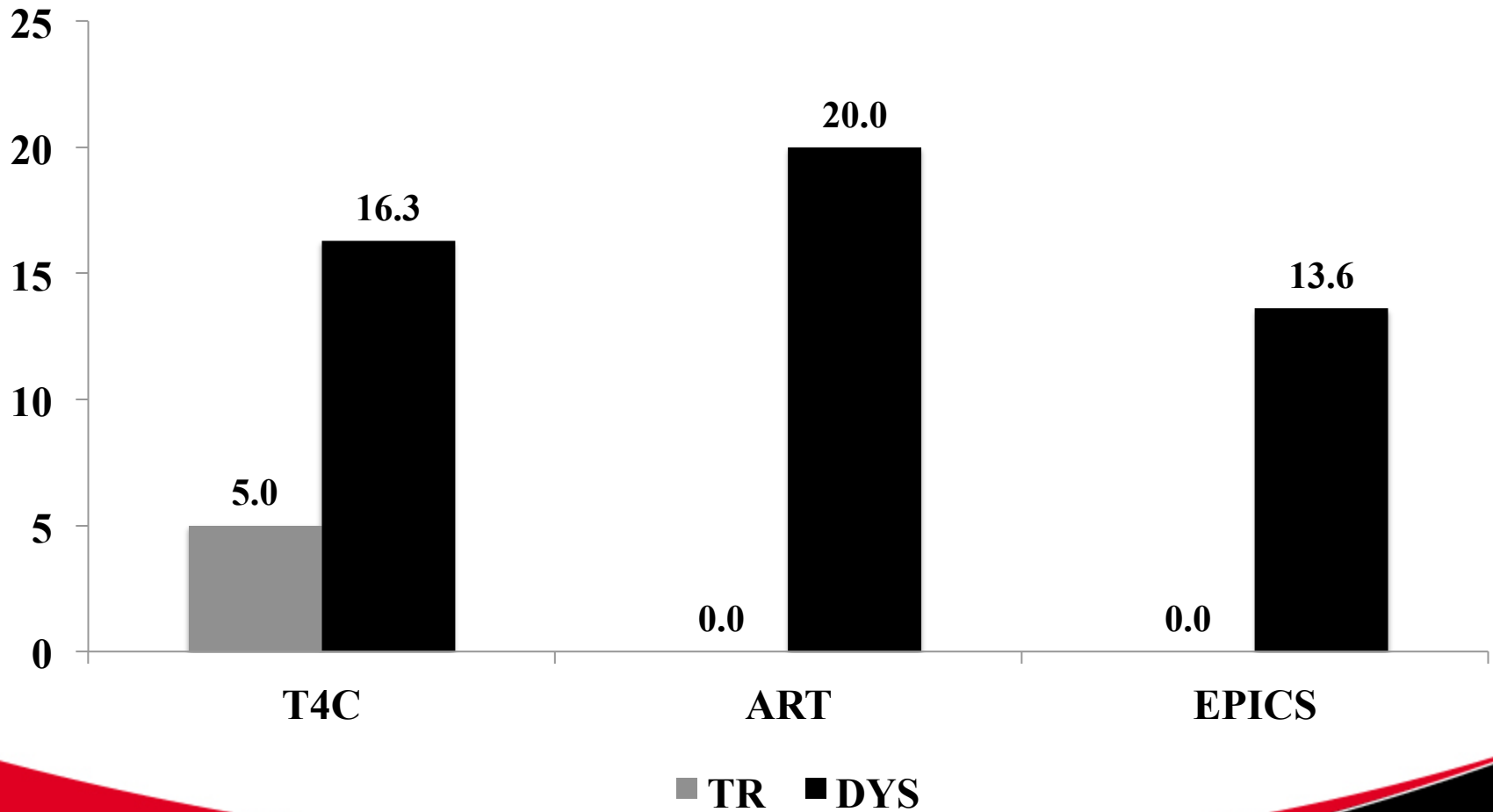
Recidivism by Residential Program



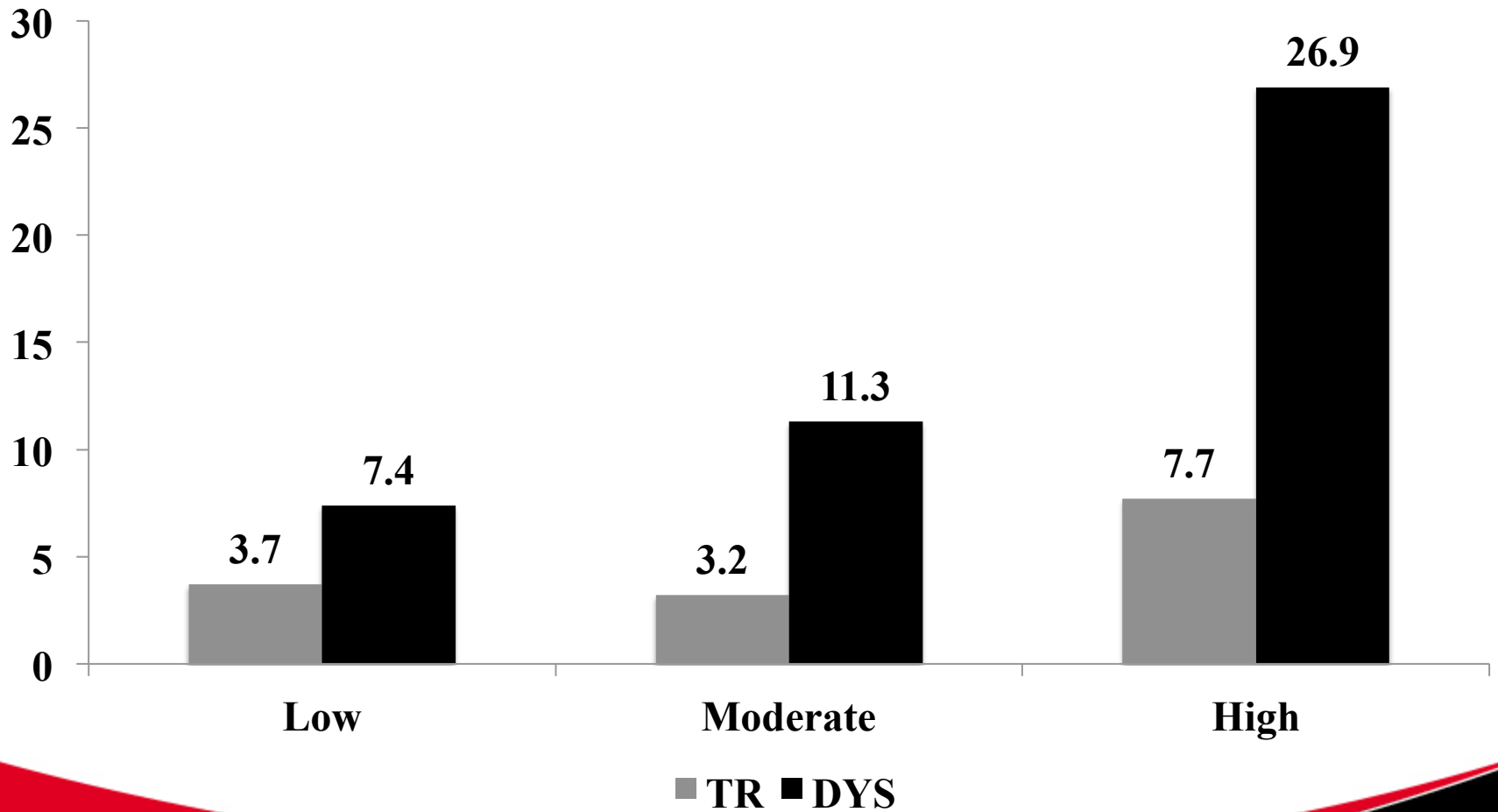
Youth by CBT Intervention and Risk Level



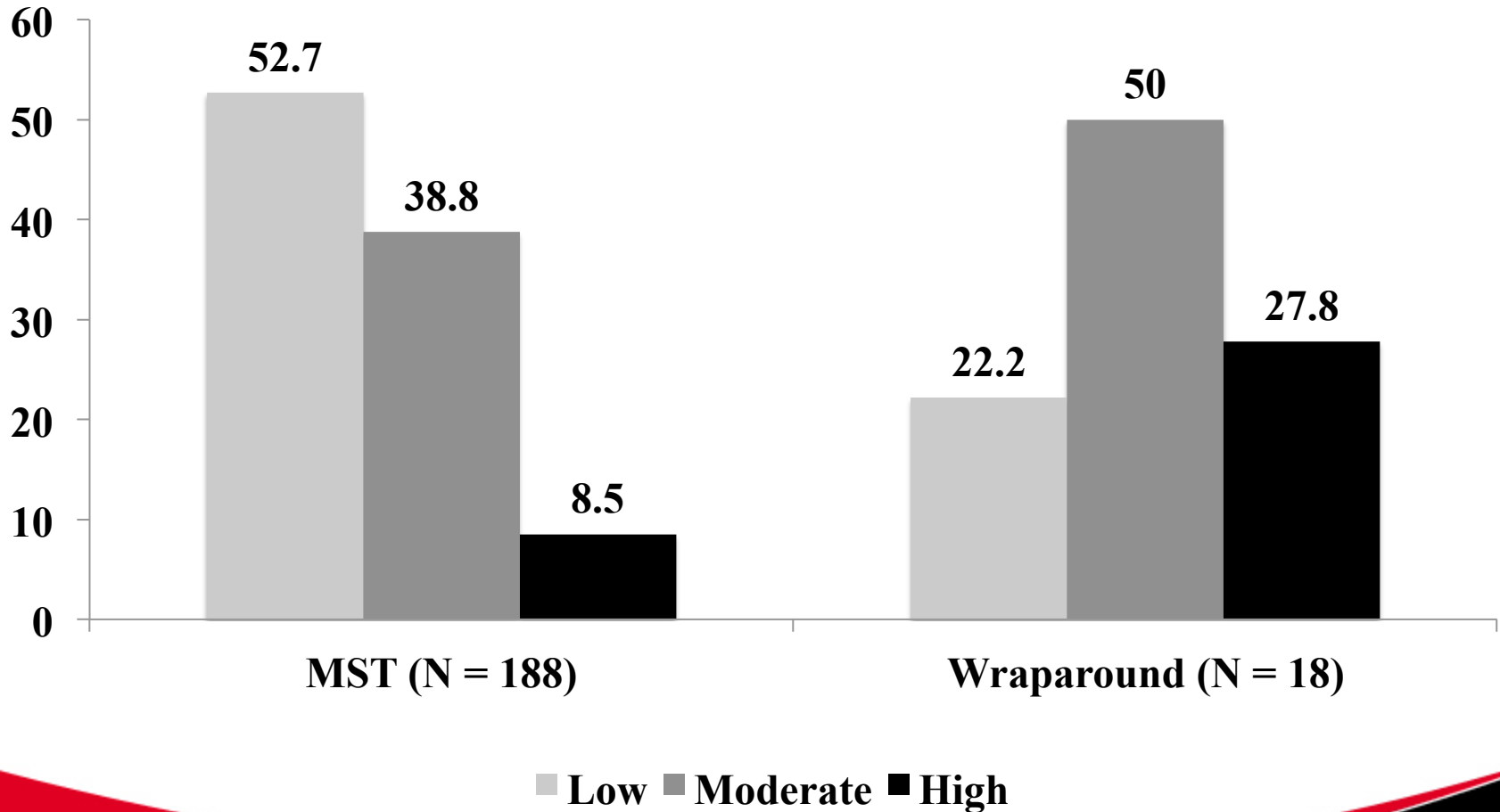
Recidivism by CBT Intervention



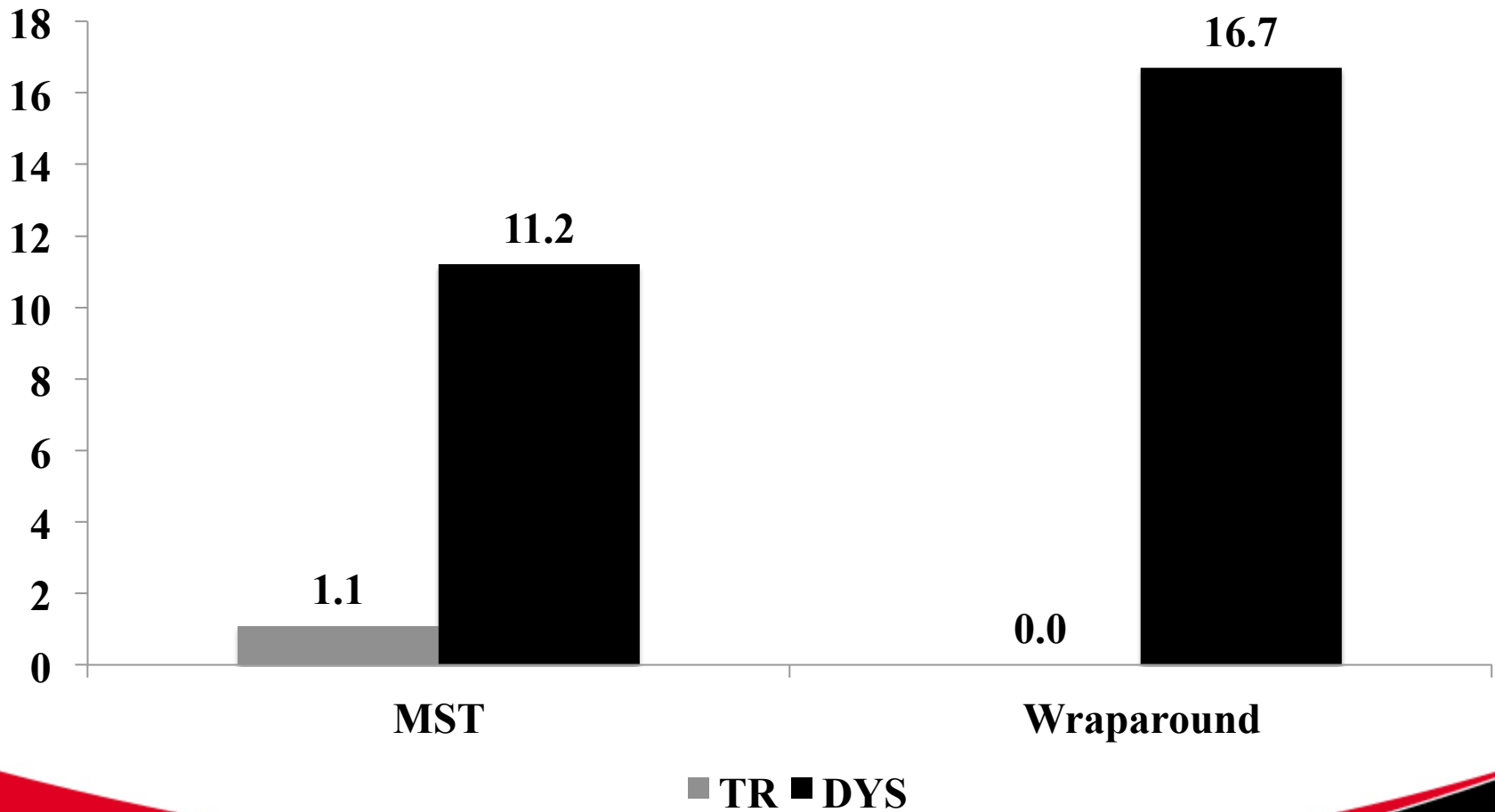
Recidivism for T4C by Risk Level



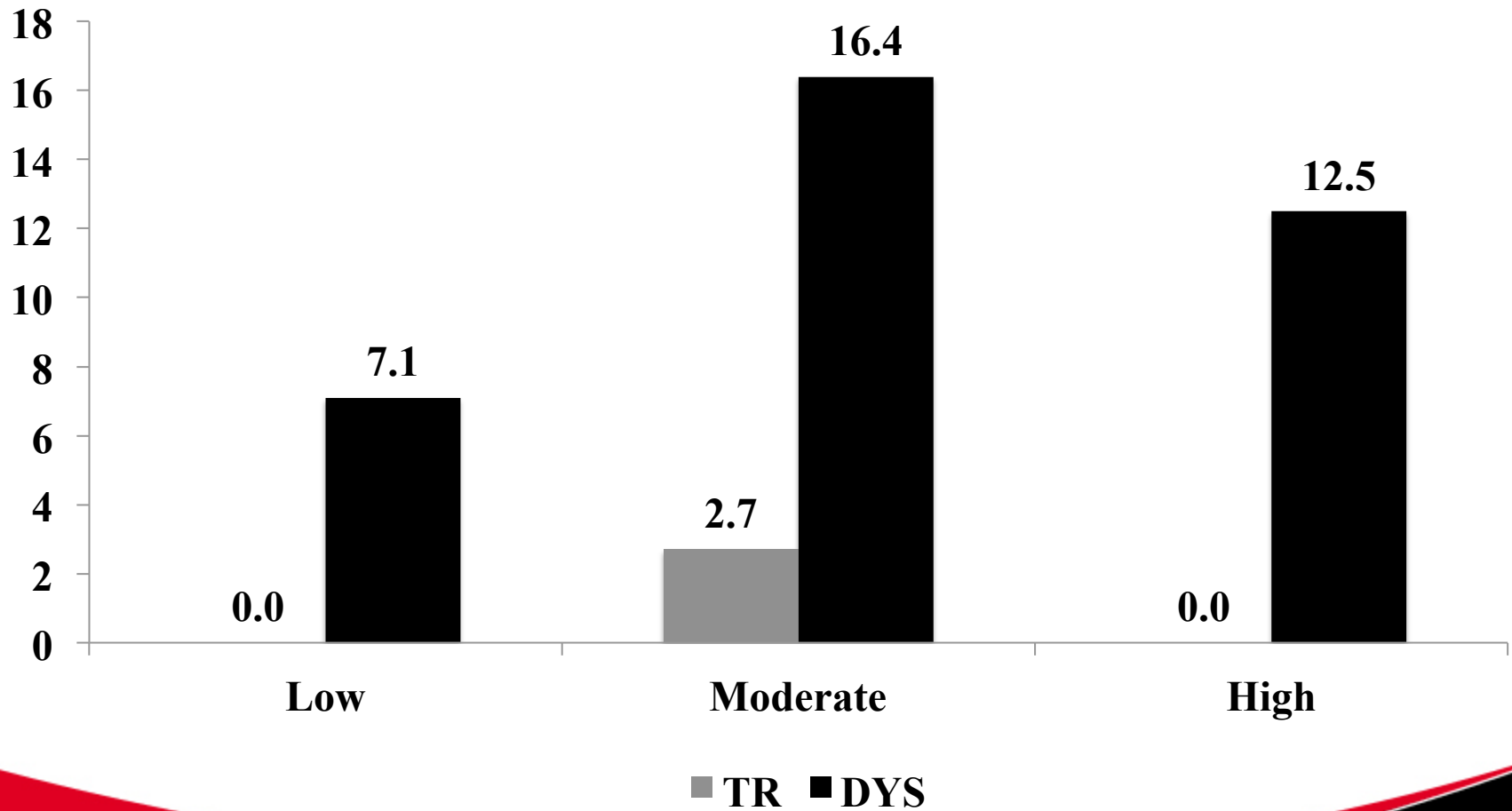
Youth by Family Service and Risk Level



Recidivism by Family Service



Recidivism for MST by Risk Level



Conclusion

- Overall, all three service types reduced recidivism compared to matched DYS releases
- Recidivism rates varied based on service type and risk level
- Services produced better effects with higher risks
- Low-risk offenders in residential programs recidivated more often than DYS matches

Conclusion

- Too early to draw definitive conclusions about all treatment types and services, but continued work in this area is bound to be fruitful
- More research in this area will help identify which programs are more (and less) effective
- It will also inform decision makers which offenders (e.g., risk) will achieve the best results in these programs

Recommendations

- Continue to evaluate services provided through TR:
 - Measure and test treatment fidelity on outcome
 - Examine other services youth receive
 - Investigate other responsivity considerations
 - Use of alternative control group
 - Cost-benefit analysis