

MORAL RECONATION THERAPY — MRT®

JANUARY 2005 UPDATES

NEWS

We are often asked whether MRT is recognized as an effective, evidence-based, and/or innovative practice by various agencies or acknowledged authorities in criminal justice. Here is an update on the treatment areas in which MRT has gained that distinction.

1998 — MRT cited as an **“Innovative Practice”** in the *Adult and Juvenile criminal justice systems*.

Source: Koch Crime Institute, a private, non-profit organization devoted to improving criminal justice.

Ref: Koch Crime Institute (1998) *Innovative Practices in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems*. Topeka, KS: Koch Crime Institute.

1999 — MRT cited as a **“Program That Works”** to reduce *juvenile violence*.

Source: Seifert, K. (1999) The violent child: profiles, assessment and treatment. *Paradigm*, Fall, 7-9.

2000 — MRT cited as **“Effective Approach”** for *ex-offender employment*.

Source: Buck, M. L. (2000) *Getting Back To Work: Employment Programs For Ex-Offenders*. Field Report Series, Public/Private Ventures, Fall.

2001 — MRT cited as one of few programs that actually **“Reduces Recidivism.”**

Source: *United Nations Programme Network Institutes*

Ref: MacKenzie, D. L. (2001) *United Nations Programme Network Institutes Technical Assistance Workshop*; Vienna, Austria, May 10, 2001: *Sentencing and Corrections in the 21st Century: Setting the Stage for the Future*. National Institute of Justice.

2001 — MRT cited **“Successful Approach”** to *reduce recidivism*.

Source: University of Maryland research

Ref: Allen, L. C., MacKenzie, D. L., & Hickman, L. J. (2001) The effectiveness of cognitive behavioral treatment for adult offenders: a methodological, quality based review. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 45, 498-515.

2001 — MRT cited as a **“Proven Treatment”** to *reduce recidivism*.

Source: Oregon Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Ref: *What works for offenders in substance abuse treatment?* (January 2001). Oregon Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs.

2002 — MRT cited as **“Cost Effective”** and **“Proven to Reduce Recidivism.”**

Source: Citizens Crime Commission of Portland, Oregon

Ref: *A report of the recidivism reduction committee of the Citizens Crime Commission of Portland, Oregon* (May 2002).

2002 — MRT cited as **“Evidence-Based Practice”** *with Adults* and **“Promising Practice”** *with Juveniles*

Source: SAMHSA - Appendix II: Examples of Evidence-Based Programs, Guidelines for Building Mentally Healthy Communities.

2002 — MRT cited as a **“Best Practice”** for *offender substance abuse treatment*.

Source: North Carolina Department of Correction

Ref: Pearce, S. C., & Halbrook, D. (August 2002) *Research findings and best practices in substance abuse treatment for offenders*. North Carolina Department of Correction, Office of Research and Planning.

2004 — MRT cited as **“Evidence-Based Practice”** in *probation and parole*.

Source: State of Connecticut, Judicial Branch, Court Support Services Division

Ref: White, T. F. (February 2004) *A Framework for implementing evidence-based practice in probation and parole*. State of Connecticut, Judicial Branch, Court Support Services Division.