CBT Skill Acquisition: Breaking the Cycle Version

Background
Interactive Journaling® is an evidence-based practice that is rooted in a cognitive-behavioral approach. Though several theories exist to describe why people improve as a result of participating in a CBT-based program, the acquisition of particular skills related to cognitive restructuring and behavioral activation scores are two factors that consistently predict behavior change.

With a foundation in cognitive-behavioral therapy, The Change Companies®' Breaking the Cycle series is intended to help people address their thinking, behavior and substance use, set goals for the future, and maintain positive changes in the months and years to come.

Description
The CBTSA: Breaking the Cycle Version instrument is a 28-item, self-report questionnaire that measures current CBT skills use among participants using Interactive Journaling®. It is designed to be completed by participants at two time points: prior to orientation and following completion of the Breaking the Cycle curriculum. It is estimated that it will take approximately 15 minutes for participants to complete this paper-pencil measure.

This measure is a modified version of the Cognitive-behavioral Therapy Skills Questionnaire (CBTSQ), an instrument with sound psychometric properties, including good overall internal consistency (overall: $\alpha = .91$; BA: $\alpha = .85$; CR: $\alpha = .88$). A validation study (Jacob, Christopher and Neuhaus, 2011) reported expected correlations with a variety of constructs among a large sample of patients receiving intensive CBT in a partial hospital setting.

There are three factors measured by this instrument: Behavioral Activation (BA: 7 items), Cognitive Restructuring (CR: 9 items) and Breaking the Cycle Objectives (BTCO: 12 items).

Note: Regardless of whether you are using one or all of the Journals in this series, the CBTSQ items should be included with each pre-post test you administer, along with the questions that correlate to the Journal(s) you are using.

Scoring
Sum the responses for each factor to compute a factor score:
Behavioral Activation items = 1 4 5 9 10 11 13
Cognitive Restructuring items = 2 3 6 7 8 12 14 15 16
Breaking the Cycle Objectives = 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

BA factor scores range from 0 to 35, and higher scores indicate greater use of BA skills. CR factor scores range from 0 to 45, and higher scores indicate greater use of CR skills. BTCO factor scores range from 0 to 60, with higher scores indicating greater understanding of Journal content.

Journal-specific scores can be calculated in the following way:
Getting Started: 17-19
Core Skills: 20-22
Basic Cognitive Skills: 23-25
Recovery Maintenance: 26-28
A total score can be calculated by summing the BA, CR and BTCO factor scores.
Data Entry and Analysis
To understand changes in scores in participants completing the program, the appropriate statistical test is a paired t-test. A paired t-test measures whether means from a within-subjects test group vary prior to and after being exposed to the Breaking the Cycle curriculum.

We recommend you store participant summary data at an item level (i.e., with all 28 items individually entered to allow computation of factor scores, Journal-specific scores and total scores) in an electronic spreadsheet, assigning participants a unique ID and storing data without identifying information for HIPAA compliance reasons. Note that in order to complete this analysis you must have matched data, meaning the same identifier must be used for patients at each time point.

Train for Change Inc.® offers comprehensive evaluation and reporting packages. Please contact us for further information.

Reporting Scores
A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare pre- and post-test scores for \( n=xx \) people participating in our non-residential substance use program that utilized The Change Companies®’ Breaking the Cycle curriculum. There was (a significant/not a significant) difference in pre-test scores \( (M=___, \ SD=___) \) and post-test scores \( (M=___, \ SD=___) \); \( t(___)=___, \ p=____ \).

References