# Based on the Evidence: Understanding the Core Components of Evidence-Based Practice

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#### **Louisiana Moving Forward**

#### Vision

□ Develop the capacity of targeted areas in the JJS to more effectively meet the needs of both the youth and the community, through use of evidenced-based practices.

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#### The Importance of EBPs

Helping to move the field from a conclusion that "nothing works" to being able to repeatedly and visibly demonstrate positive outcomes for youth.



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#### What are Evidence-Based Programs?

Programs with <u>acceptable</u> scientific evidence that they actually reduce future delinquency, violence, drug use, and other problem behaviors.



#### Why EBPs?

Strong Research Design

Evidence of Significant Deterrent Effects

Sustained Effects

Multiple Site Replication

Cost-effectiveness



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#### **Outcomes Associated with EBPs**

Reduce rates of re-arrest

Improved family functioning and school performance

Decreased drug use and mental health symptoms

Reduced rates of out-of-home placements

Cost savings



#### **PROGRAMS**

Most programs have no credible evaluation at reducing violence, drug use, and/or delinquency (1000 studies reviewed by the Univ. of Colorado)

Of those with credible evaluations:

Most don't work 30 to 35 clearly work or have promise A few appear to be harmful

(Thornberry & Mihalic, 2008)

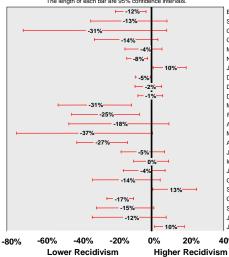


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#### The Estimated Effect on Criminal Recidivism for Different Types of Programs for Youth and Juvenile Offenders

The number in each bar is the "effect size" for each program, which approximates a percentage change in recidivism rates

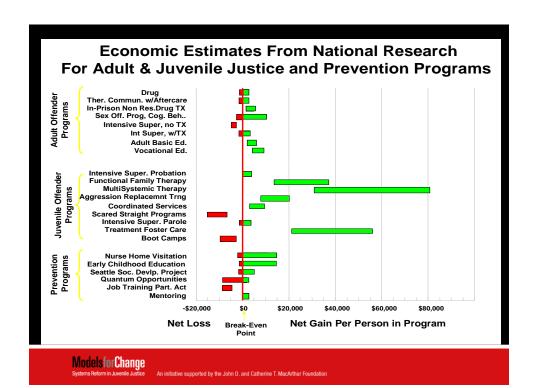
The length of each bar are 95% confidence intervals.



Type of Program, and the Number (N) of studies in the Summary

Early Childhood Education for Disadvantaged Youth (N = 6) Seattle Social Development Project (N = 1) Quantum Opportunities Program (N = 1) Children At Risk Program (N = 1) Mentoring (N = 2) National Job Corps (N = 1) Job Training Partnership Act (N = 1) Diversion with Services (vs. Regular Court) (N = 13) Diversion-Release, no Services (vs. Regular Court) (N = 7) Diversion with Services (vs. Release without Services) (N = 9) Multi-Systemic Therapy (N = 3) Functional Family Therapy (N = 7) Aggression Replacement Training (N = 4) Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (N = 2) Adolescent Diversion Project (N = 5) Juvenile Intensive Probation (N = 7) Intensive Probation (as alternative to incarceration) (N = 6) Juvenile Intensive Parole Supervision (N = 7) Coordinated Services (N = 4) Scared Straight Type Programs (N = 8) Other Family-Based Therapy Approaches (N = 6) Structured Restitution for Juvenile Offenders (N = 6) Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment (N = 5) Juvenile Boot Camps (N = 10) Source: Meta-analysis conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy

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#### **Benefit-to-Cost Ratios:** elected Blueprint Programs\* Ratio Program Outcome FFT \$13.25 Crime Reduction LST \$25.61 **Drug Reduction Drug Reduction MPP** \$5.29 **MST** \$2.64 Crime Reduction **MTFC** \$10.88 Crime Reduction Crime & Educ **NFP** \$2.88 \*Washington Institute for Public Policy (2004) **Models for Change**

## **Benefit-to-Cost Ratios: Selected Promising Programs\***

<u>Program</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
DARE	\$0.00	None
Boot Camps	\$0.00	None
Head Start	\$0.23	None
Scared Straight	-\$203.51	Increases Crime

\*Washington Institute for Public Policy (2004)

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#### **Programs vs. Practice**

**Evidence Based Programs** 

**Evidence Based Practice** 

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## Blueprints Programs Developmental Progression

	<u>Pregna</u>	ncy/Infancy	Early Childhood	<b>Elementary</b>	<u>Junior</u>	<u>H.S.</u>
Nurse-Family Partne	rship	Χ	Χ			
Incredible Years			X	Χ		
Big Brothers Big Sist	ers			Χ	X	Χ
PATHS				Χ		
Bullying Prevention F	Project			Χ	X	
Life Skills Training					X	
Midwestern Prevention	on Projec	et .			X	
Multisystemic Therap	ру				X	Χ
Function Family The	rapy				X	Χ
Multi-dimensional Tre	eatment F	oster Care			X	Χ
Toward No Drug Abu	se			(Thornb	erry & Mihal	X ic 2008)

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#### **Blueprints Prevention Approach**

	<u>Universal</u>	<u>Selected</u>	<u>Indicated</u>
PATHS	X		
Bullying	X		
LST	X		
MPP	X		
TND	X	X	
Incredible Years		X	X
Nurse Visitation		X	
BBBS		X	
FFT		X	X
MST			X
MTFC			X (Thornberry & Mihalic, 2008

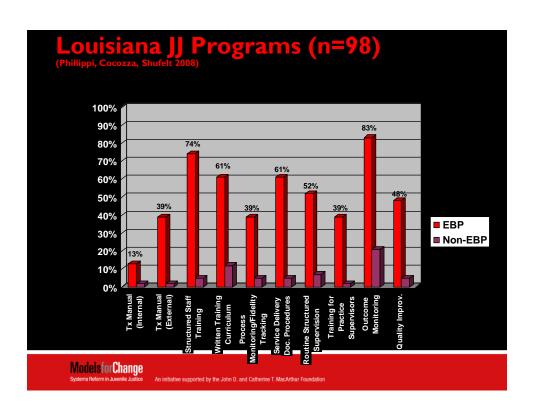
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#### **Survey of Louisiana Providers**

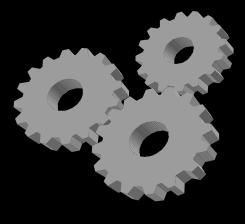
- 95 Providers representing 98 programs/services participated in a recent survey of juvenile justice service providers
- 23 identify their program/service as an evidence-based or promising program (self-report, thus fidelity to a program model was not determined; however, 17 could be cross-referenced with a title on a national list)

(Phillippi, Cocozza, Shufelt, 2008)

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#### So what are these components?



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#### **Treatment Manuals**

A detailed prescription of services, workbooks, procedures, handouts, etc.

(e.g. Cannabis Youth Treatment Series, Seeking Safety, Blueprints, etc.)

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#### **Staff Training**

Training of staff is done in a very structured manner, typically utilizing an established curriculum

Staff are trained and/or facilities are licensed to provide a specific intervention

(e.g. MST, FFT, etc.)



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#### **Process monitoring**

Monitoring of procedures and delivery of service ensures models are being delivered as prescribed

Provides a means to track fidelity

Service delivery documentation procedures (standardized) Infrastructure reinforces what staff have been trained to do



#### **Supervision**

Staff receive routine, structured supervision of their work

Supervisors are trained in a specific method of supervision that reinforces the model



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#### **Outcome monitoring**

Beyond counting outputs (e.g. number of youth in a program, number of assignments completed)

EBPs track system change, behavioral change, symptom reduction, and long-range outcome



#### **Implementation Quality**

Widespread implementation of effective programs is unlikely to affect delinquency or substance abuse unless there is careful attention given to the <u>fidelity and quality</u> of implementation.

(Thornberry & Mihalic, 2008)



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## Strategy for Upgrading Quality of Prevention Programs

Whenever possible implement best evidence-based programs

Funding for unproven programs must include evaluation component

Programs evaluated and found ineffective should be discontinued

Sustain and build capacity for evidence-based programs with mainstream funding

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(Thornberry & Mihalic, 2008)

### **Commonalties Among Effective Programs/Interventions**

Sound Theoretical Rationale / focused on Risk Factors

Intervention Programs: Intense, Clinical

Multi-modal and Multi-contextual

Social Competency/Skill Development Strategy

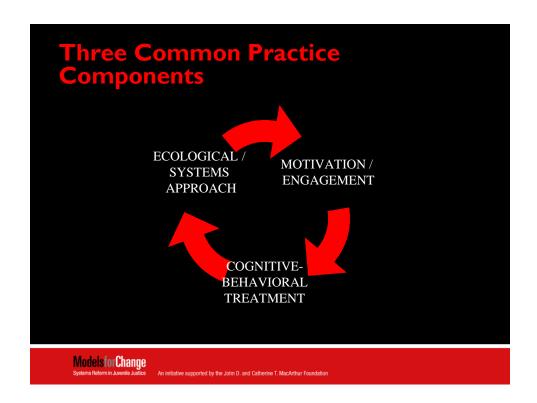
Cognitive/Behavioral Delivery Techniques

Outside Institutional Settings

Capacity for Delivery with Fidelity

(Thornberry & Mihalic, 2008)

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#### **Motivation / Engagement**

Treatment failure vs. failure to engage

Stages of change

Client centered, directive method of communication for enhancing motivation o change

Goal directed and rolling with resistance

Eliciting change talk



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Example: Michael enters the juvenile justice system not trusting and not engaged in any of the treatment offered. He reports to his counselor that he doesn't need any help, and just wants to get out of detention.

Traditional engagement. Staff response: "You have to realize that you are not going anywhere, you've broken the law, and you need to look at what you've done wrong so you don't repeat it. You have real problems that we are here to help you work on. You may not like it now, but you'll get used to it, and we'll help you. As long as you cooperate with us, we'll work with you, etc..."

Motivational engagement. Staff response: "So your primary goal sounds like you want to get out of detention. That sounds like a great goal, what kind of ideas do you have to do that?" Youth responds, "I just need to get the judge of my case." Counselor, "that sounds like a good starting point, I've seen a lot of people just like yourself, who have worked with us and been able to go to their judge with reasons to get out of here."

(Phillippi & Schroeder, 2006)



#### Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment

Understanding, Predicting, and Changing Behavior

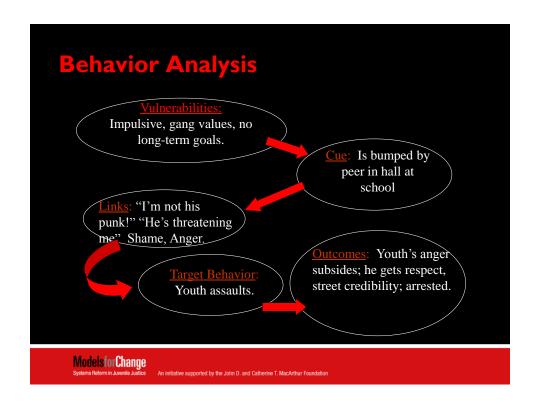
Thinking drives Feelings drives Behavior

Behavioral analysis (looking for the DRIVER)

Skills teaching

Generalizing to new events





#### **Ecological / Systems Approach**

#### **CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL SYSTEMS**

#### History

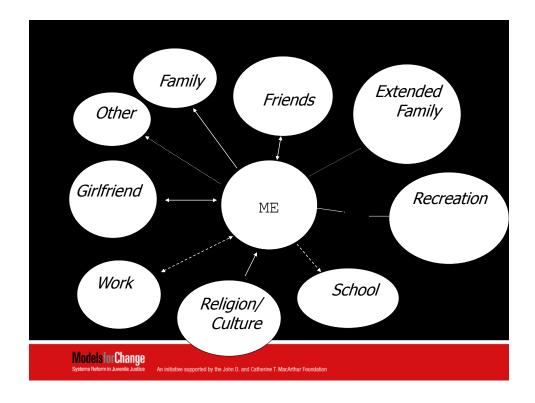
#### Structure

- Systems have parts that make up the whole
- Systems have subsystems
- □ Boundaries the interface/ point of connection & separation between system parts & between the system & its environment or other systems (THE FIT)

#### **Patterns**

- □ Repetitive patterns that reinforce the system's structures
- ☐ All systems exist to **SURVIVE**

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#### **Example of Harmful Effects**

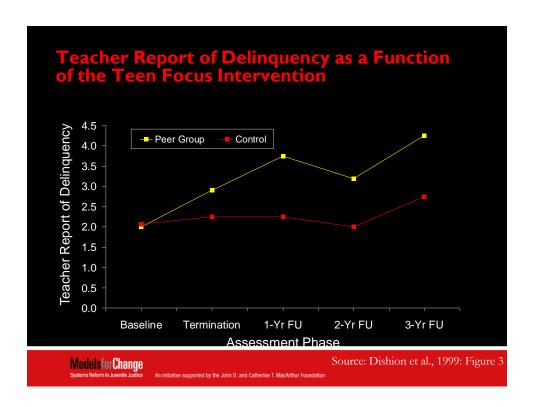
Dishion et al. (1999)

Randomized Clinical Trial of:

- a. Family Therapy
- b. Family plus Teen Focus Intervention
- c. Control group

Focus on comparison of b. & c.

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#### Finding the Right Program

What behavioral outcomes are targeted?

What risk/protective factors are targeted?

What are the characteristics of the individual/population to be served?

What programs address these risks/protective factors for this population?

What is the scientific evidence that this/these programs work?

What is the delivery capability of this/these program(s)?

What does the program/intervention cost?

What is necessary for a quality implementation?

(Thornberry & Mihalic, 2008)

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#### **Issues and Barriers**

Effectively Implementing EBPs

- □ Structural issues
- □ Workforce/Training concerns
- ☐ Family involvement and choice

Funding EBPs

- □ Funding services
- □ Cost and cost-effectiveness

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#### **EBP** Resources

Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (Community Based EBP Project-Sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation Models for Change in JJ initiative)

Stephen Phillippi, PhD <a href="mailto:sphill2@lsuhsc.edu">sphill2@lsuhsc.edu</a> or (504) 234-3899

Blueprints for Violence Prevention <a href="http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/">http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/</a>

OJJDP Model Programs Guide <a href="http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/mpg.html">http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/mpg.html</a>

SAMHSA Nat'l Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Services (NREP) http://www.modelprograms.samhsa.gov

Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/youthviolence/youvioreport.htm

