

Where in the World are Evidence-based Practices...for my Population?

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Welcome!





Trip Objectives

- Participants will understand the difference between evidence-based practices, and evidence-based programs.
- Participants will understand the risk needs responsivity (RNR) framework.
- Participants will identify one aspect of their program that is not operating as intended and classify it under the RNR framework.
- Participants will leave the presentation with one concrete solution to the aspect of their program that is not operating as intended.

What in the World is Evidence-based?



Evidence-Based **Practices**: Practices that integrate the best research evidence with clinical expertise and client values.

Evidence-Based **Programs**: Programs that have been rigorously tested in controlled settings, proven effective, and translated into practical models that are available to community-based organizations.

Evidence-Based **Principles**: Strategies that collectively inform an evidence-based model. (i.e. Motivational Interviewing, Validated Risk Assessments, etc.)

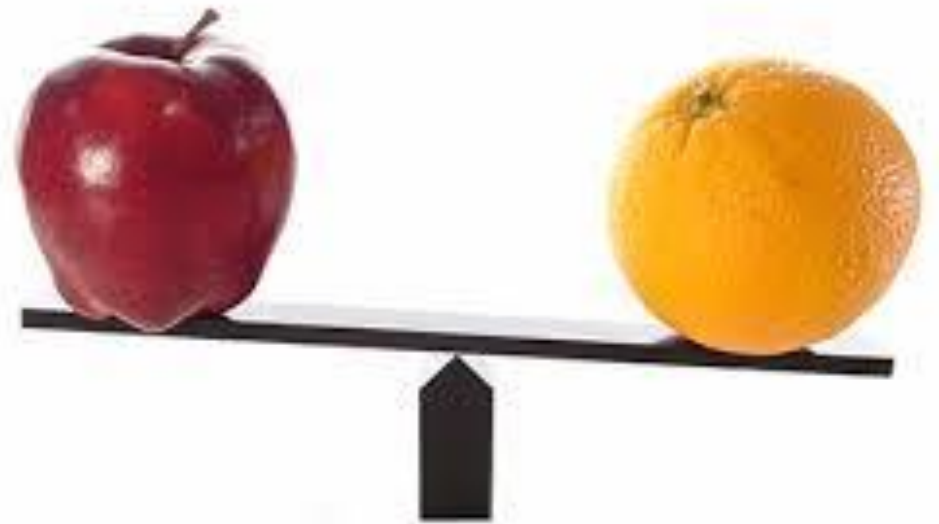
Other terms

- Evidence Informed
- Research Informed
- Best Practices
- Promising Practice
- Effective Strategy
- Inconclusive
- Other?



Who is right about what is evidence-based?

- The debate between collecting individual data and program characteristics (Blueprints vs. Lipsey).
- Program level data (SPEP)
- Individual level data using a control group
- Should programs be implementing EBP? What is feasible?



Where do you find evidence-based programs?

- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)
- Blueprints
- Crime Solutions.gov
- Other?



Can you adapt evidence-based models?

- Considerations:
 - Fidelity
 - Program Drift
 - Effectiveness
 - Better engagement
 - Flexibility

EBP





Risk, Needs, Responsivity (RNR) Framework



Risk

- The Risk Principle maintains that the intensity and duration of services should increase as a youth's risk level increases. Too often, when a youth has broken the law, professionals are inclined to overrespond, believing that it is more effective to respond strongly or respond early. Additionally, sometimes our programs select lower-risk youth to serve in our programs. This can result in net widening.

RISK

- What does the data say?
- Determining risk
 - Program Referrals
 - Case Planning
 - Re-assessment
 - Discharge
- Validated Screening and Assessment





Risk Considerations

- Cost
- Training
- Capacity
- Service Availability
- Other?

Needs

- The Need Principle maintains that criminogenic needs should be the target of programming. Unfortunately, sometimes youth are assessed and then provided whatever class or services are available, rather than what is needed. Criminogenic needs include dynamic risk factors specific to a particular youth. Examples of criminogenic needs include substance abuse, poor parental management, negative peers, and antisocial ties.





Needs

- What is your data telling you
- Where do you find the right interventions to match needs

Things to Consider

- Cost
- Training,
- Capacity
- Fidelity
- Buy In





Responsivity

- The Responsivity Principle maintains that services must be delivered in a way that accounts for the individual's characteristics or circumstances. General responsivity addresses the influence of specific services and whether interventions focus on behavioral and social learning practices, skill enhancement, and cognitive change.

Responsivity

- Specific responsivity involves individualizing treatment according to the characteristics of the individual, including strengths, ability, motivation, personality, and demographic characteristics.
- Explore to meet the needs
- Traditional and non-traditional partners
- Matching interventions





Things to Consider

- Cost
- Training
- Capacity
- Access
- Strength based

Dosage – (Another important component of RNR)

- Dosage considers the amount of the intervention a youth needs in order to meet the outcome desired. Often the outcome is recidivism reduction.



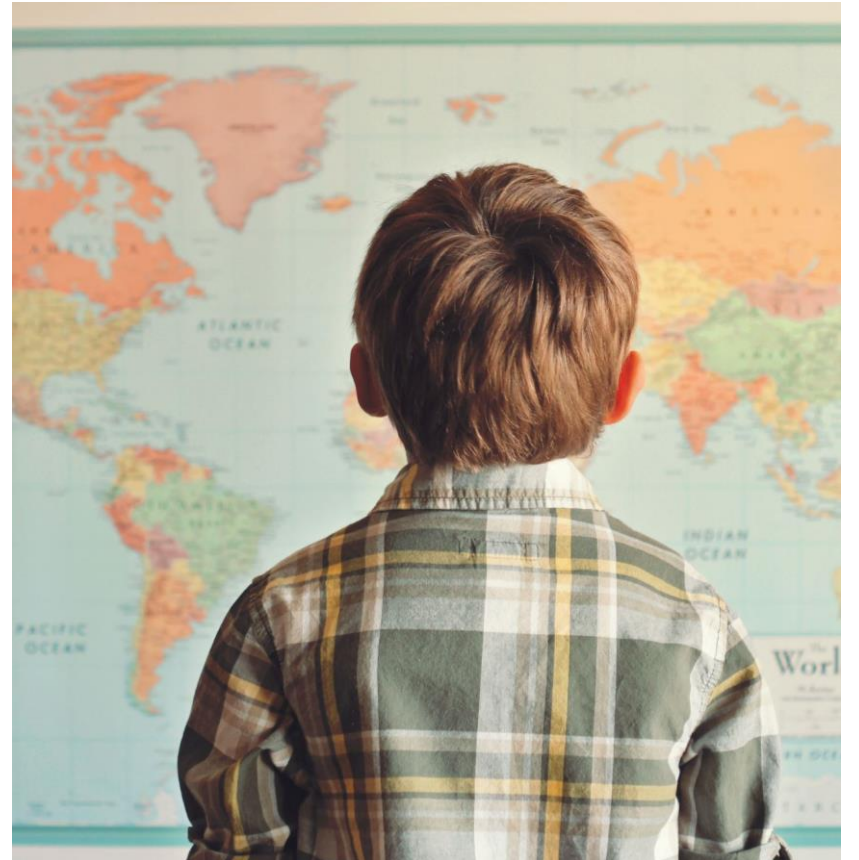


Things to Consider

- The amount of staff interaction
- How often the youth should engage in the programming activities
- How long the youth remains in the program
- Other

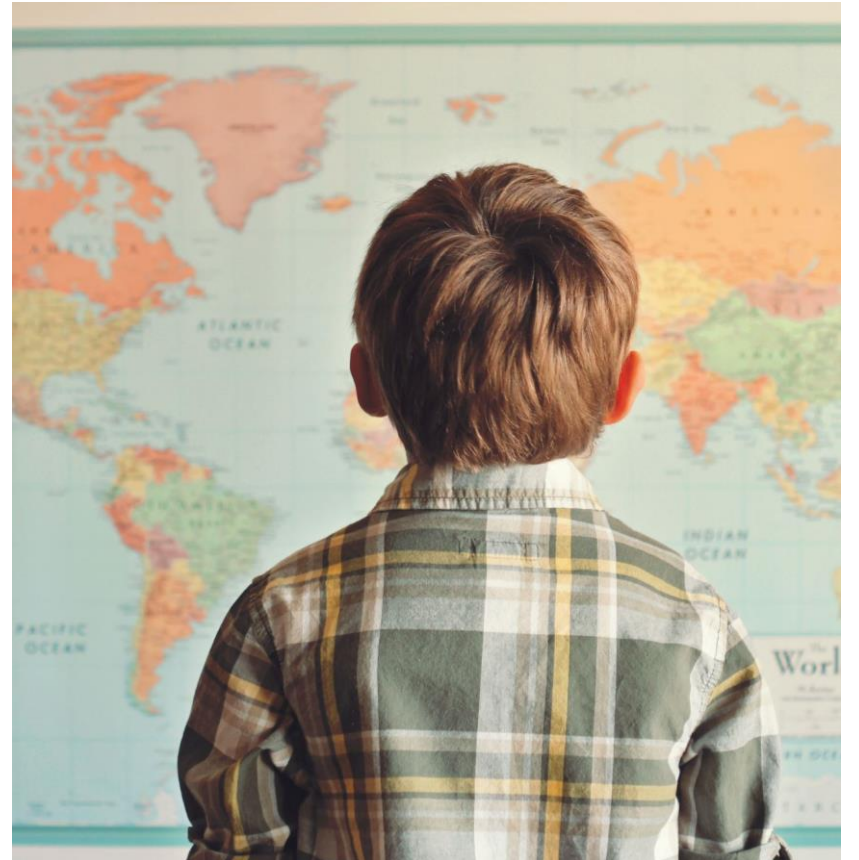
Let's apply this to your program!

- Which piece of RNR are you **doing well**? Move to the sign in the room and discuss briefly:
 - In one sentence, what does your program do?
 - Why did you pick this piece of RNR?
 - How have you been successful incorporating this piece of RNR into your program?
- Be mindful of time so everyone has a chance to share.



Let's apply this to your program!

- Which piece of RNR is **challenging** you?
Move to the sign in the room and discuss briefly:
 - Why is this piece of RNR a challenge?
 - What have you tried to implement and why didn't it work?
- Be mindful of time so everyone has a chance to share.





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Questions?

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