


THE CAMPBELL COLLABORATION
 What helps? What harms? Based on what evidence?

Hva er "kunnskaps-basert"?

Eamonn Noonan, CEO

Kriminalomsorgens utdanningscenter
Oslo, 10. juni 2009

The Campbell Collaboration www.campbellcollaboration.org


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Kunnskap, evidens, effektmåling

Det er mulig å fremskaffe bedre kunnskap;

bedre kunnskap gir bedre beslutninger;

prosessen med å fremskaffe kunnskap gir i seg selv impulser til bedre gjennomføring av tiltak;

bedre beslutninger og bedre gjennomføringer fører til bedre politikk;

og i sum forbedrer dette folks liv!

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Hva gjør The Campbell Collaboration?



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Tilbake til vitenskap

"Feeling our way across the river"

"Organised distrust gives trustworthy reports."

Gjennom vitenskapelige metoder til kvalifisert kunnskap

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Hva er vitenskapelig tilnærming?

Gode spørsmål

Hensiktsmessige og gode metoder (valg og bruk)

Vitenskapens viktigste imperativ er kontinuerlig å utfordre sine egne sannheter!

Åpent/gjennomsiktig

Eiterprøvbart

Konklusjonene basert kun på bevisene

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Systematiske oversikter mht info-overflod

- Økt publisering av vitenskapelige undersøkelser;
- Et vell av ressurser på internett.
 - Hvilken informasjon kan man stole på?
 - Er informasjonen utdatert?
 - Viser undersøkelser bare deler av virkeligheten?

Systematiske oversikter

- En metode for å sammenstille og få kunnskap om store mengder informasjon.
- Kartlegger områder der man er usikker, eller hvor ingen eller lite forskning er blitt gjort, og hvor det er behov for nye studier.
- Et verktøy for å skille reell og antatt kunnskap.
- Bidrar til å svare på hva som virker/ ikke virker.

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Systematiske oversikter mht skjevhet (bias)

- Manglende bruk av vitenskapelige prinsipper kan lett føre til skjevhet (bias).
- Forskere kan påvirkes av ytre faktorer, som for eksempel
 - Favoritteorier;
 - Hvem som finansierer;
 - Behovet for å finne en viss type resultater.

Systematiske oversikter

- Bruker et sett vitenskapelige metoder som defineres på forhånd;
- Har som formål å begrense bias;
- Sikter på å identifisere, vurdere og sammenstille alle relevante studier for å besvare et særskilt spørsmål.

Noen uenigheter blant forskere

- Hva slags empiriske forskning bør vurderes? Bare randomiserte forsøk (RCT)? Quasi-experiments?
- Bør man tar stilling til kostnader?
- Kunnskapsdebatt eller politiske debatt?
 - "There is inconclusive evidence of the effectiveness of MST compared with other interventions for youth" *eller*
 - "MST should not be used."
- Kvantitative / kvalitative

Randomiserte forsøk og gullstandard

- Helse og sosial: ulike verdener med ulike metodebehov?
- Mange RCTer i helse
 - over 200 000 i 2000; mangedoblet siden 1970-tallet
- Få RCTer i kriminologi
 - 85 i perioden 1982-2004
- Campbell Library: over halvparten av våre oversikter tar med seg ikke-randomiserte primærstudier
- Bevegelse fra "Hierarchy of evidence" til "Fitness for purpose"

Utvalgt Campbell Systematic Reviews

- Petrosino, Petrosino, Buehler: Scared straight
- Wilson, MacKenzie, Mitchell: Boot camps
- Winokur, Holdan, Valentine: Kinship care
- Tolan, Henry, Shoeny, Bass: Mentoring
- MacDonald, Turner: Treatment foster care (TFC)

Alle fritt tilgjengelig på internett:
www.campbellcollaboration.org

Scared straight

Background: 'Scared Straight' and other programs involve **organized visits to prison by juvenile delinquents or children at risk for criminal behavior**. Programs are designed to deter participants from future offending through first-hand observation of prison life and interaction with adult inmates.

Objectives: To assess the effects of programs comprising organized visits to prisons by juvenile delinquents (...), aimed at deterring them from criminal activity.

Results: The analyses show the intervention to be more harmful than doing nothing. The program effect, whether assuming a fixed or random effects model, was nearly identical and negative in direction, regardless of the meta-analytic strategy.

Conclusions: We conclude that **programs like 'Scared Straight' are likely to have a harmful effect and increase delinquency relative to doing nothing** at all to the same youths. Given these results, agencies we cannot recommend this program as a crime prevention strategy. Agencies that permit such programs, however, must rigorously evaluate them not only to ensure that they are doing what they purport to do (prevent crime) - but at the very least they do not cause more harm than good to the very citizens they pledge to protect.

Petrosino A, Turpin-Petrosino C, Buehler J. "Scared Straight" and other juvenile awareness programs for preventing juvenile delinquency. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2004.2

Boot camps

Background: ... first opened in United States adult correctional systems in 1983... In the typical boot camp, participants are required to follow a **rigorous daily schedule of activities including drill and ceremony and physical training**, similar to that of a military boot-camp. Punishment for misbehavior is immediate and swift and usually involves some type of physical activity like push-ups. Boot-camps differ substantially in the amount of focus given to the physical training and hard labor aspects of the program versus therapeutic programming such as academic education, drug treatment or cognitive skills.

Objectives: To synthesize the extant empirical evidence on the effects of boot-camps and boot camp like programs on the criminal behavior (e.g. post-release arrest, conviction, or re-institutionalization) of convicted adult and juvenile offenders.

Results: Thirty-two unique research studies met our inclusion criteria. These studies reported the results from 43 independent boot-camp/comparison samples. The random effects mean odds-ratio for any form of recidivism was 1.02, indicating that the **likelihood that boot camp participants recidivating was roughly equal to the likelihood of comparison participants recidivating**... The overall effect for juvenile boot-camp was slightly lower than for adult boot camps. Moderator analysis showed that effect for evaluating boot-camp programs with a strong treatment focus had a larger mean odds-ratio than studies evaluating boot camps with a weak treatment focus.

Conclusions: Although the overall effect appears to be that of "no difference," some studies found that boot camp participants did better than the comparison, while others found that comparison samples did better. However, all of these studies had the common element of a militaristic boot camp program for offenders. The current evidence suggests that this common and defining feature of a boot-camp is not effective in reducing post boot-camp offending.

Wilson DB, MacKenzie DL, Mitchell FN. *Effects of correctional boot camps on offending*. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2003:1

Kinship care

Background: Every year a large number of children around the world are removed from their homes because they are maltreated. Child welfare agencies are responsible for placing these children in out-of-home settings that will facilitate their safety, permanency, and well-being. However, children in out-of-home placements typically display more educational, behavioral, and psychological problems than do their peers, although it is unclear whether this results from the placement itself, the maltreatment that precipitated it, or inadequacies in the child welfare system.

Objectives: To evaluate the effect of kinship care placement on the safety, permanency, and well-being of children removed from the home for maltreatment.

Results: Sixty two quasi-experimental studies were included in this review. **Data suggest that children in kinship foster care experience better behavioral development, mental health functioning, and placement stability than do children in non-kinship foster care.** Although there was no difference on reunification rates, children in non-kinship foster care were more likely to be adopted while children in kinship foster care were more likely to be in guardianship. Lastly, children in non-kinship foster care were more likely to utilize mental health services.

Conclusions: This review supports the practice of treating kinship care as a viable out-of-home placement option for children removed from the home for maltreatment. However, this conclusion is tempered by the pronounced methodological and design weaknesses of the included studies.

Winokur M, Holtan A, Valentine D. Kinship care for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children removed from the home for maltreatment. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2009:1

Treatment foster care (TFC)

Background: Treatment foster care (TFC) is a foster family-based intervention that aims to provide young people (and, where appropriate, their families) with a tailored programme designed to effect positive changes in their lives. TFC was designed specifically to cater for the needs of children whose difficulties or circumstances place them at risk of multiple placements and/or more restrictive placements such as hospital or secure residential or youth justice settings.

Objectives: To assess the impact of TFC on psychosocial and behavioural outcomes, delinquency, placement stability, and discharge status for children and adolescents who require out-of-home placement.

Results: Five studies including 390 participants were included in this review. **Data suggest that treatment foster care may be a useful intervention** for children and young people with complex emotional, psychological and behavioural needs, who are at risk of placements in non-family settings that restrict their liberty and opportunities for social inclusion.

Conclusions: Although the inclusion criteria for this systematic review set a study design threshold higher than that of previous reviews, the results mirror those of earlier reviews but also highlight the tendency of the perceived effectiveness of popular interventions to outstrip their evidence base. **Whilst the results of individual studies generally indicate that TFC is a promising intervention for children and youth experiencing mental health problems, behavioural problems or problems of delinquency, the evidence base is less robust than that usually reported.**

MacDonald GM, Turner W. Treatment foster care for improving outcomes in children and young people. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2007:9

In progress: DNA testing in police investigations

The use of DNA testing as part of police investigative work has increased substantially since its emergence in the 1980s. Initially used primarily in serious cases, such as homicides and rapes, recent use has expanded to include additional crimes, such as property offences.

Does the use of DNA testing improve the effectiveness of the police in identifying and convicting perpetrators of crime, particularly if expanded beyond its traditional use in serious and violent offences?

David Wilson, David Weisburd. Use of DNA Testing in Police Investigative Work for Increasing Offender Identification, Arrest, Conviction, and Case Clearance

In progress: Motivational Interviewing (MI)

Motivational interviewing is a client-centred, directive method for enhancing intrinsic motivation to change by exploring and resolving ambivalence. MI counselling does not require professional training as nurse, psychologist, etc. Hence, MI may be incorporated in programmes run by health care staff as well as prison staff. There are explicit standards for practitioners regarding education and competence, and there is a quality control to ensure that the method is in fact used as intended.

Promising results have been reported as to the effect of the method offered both to persons with different addictions (nicotine, alcohol, drugs), psychiatric conditions, as well as combinations of these. MI has recently been introduced into the criminal justice system, in Europe as well as in North America.

Kjetil Karlsen, Geir Smedslund, Asbjørn Steiro, Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm. Motivational Interviewing (MI) against reoffending in prison populations.

Fra forskning til praksis – og tilbake

"The question we ask today is not whether our government is too big or too small, but whether it works"

Barack Obama

- Flere systematiske oppsummeringer av forskning
- Samle disse i et verdensbibliotek
- Oppsummere og forklare resultatene
- Mer dialog og flere møteplasser

Dagsorden: bedre kunnskap, bedre praksis

- Dialog mellom forskere, praksisfeltet, sluttbrukere og beslutningstakere i forvaltningen og politikken.
- Å bygge evalueringer inn i implementering
- Å øke krav til evalueringer
- Å forsvare uavhengighet i forskning

Takk!

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