

# LOCATING & ADAPTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Many programs, such as the Family First Prevention Services Act, require use of evidence-based practices. Most granting organizations also require or prefer to fund interventions and programs backed by evidence that shows they are likely to be effective. And any efforts to develop new interventions depends on researching the impact of existing programs.

The first list suggests resources for finding interventions and programs with a strong evidence base. The second list suggests resources for adapting evidence-based programs to fit the needs of different communities and target populations.

## Locating Evidence-Based Practices

These resources help program managers, grant writers, and innovators locate and assess existing programs in a wide range of human and social services. The list is organized alphabetically.

### [Annie E. Casey Evidence-Based Practice](#)

Provides toolkits, resource documents, and other information on evidence-based practice to promote child well-being and healthy youth development. Practice resources are available on a variety of topics.

### [California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare](#)

Aims to advance the effective implementation of evidence-based practices for children and families involved with the child welfare system. This resource includes a searchable database of programs related to child welfare, descriptions and information on research evidence for specific programs, and guidance on implementation.

### [Campbell Collaboration](#)

Presents systematic reviews of research on policy and practice of social interventions. The reviews are exhaustive, including unpublished research, international scope, and peer reviews. The website provides systematic reviews on subject areas including disability, crime and justice, education, and social welfare.

### [The Community Guide](#)

Lists community preventive services on multiple health issues. This CDC guide contains a collection of evidence-based findings on interventions

for behavior change, disease prevention and environmental change in organizations of all sizes. Findings are based on systematic reviews of effectiveness and economic evidence.

### [Evidence-Based Behavioral Practice](#)

Links users to a variety of resources and tools to find, understand, and use evidence-based practices to change behaviors that contribute to health problems. The project is funded by the National Library of Medicine.

### [Healthy People 2030](#)

Provides evidence-based resources for improving health of all Americans across a wide range of topics. Categories of topics include social determinants of health, health conditions and behaviors, population health, environmental settings, and health systems.

### [National Council on Crime and Delinquency \(NCCD\)](#)

Presents research on social service programs over the past 30 years. NCCD collaborates with government agencies and local and national foundations to conduct social services research. Research areas include child welfare, juvenile and criminal justice, adult protective services, and community violence prevention.

### [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention \(OJJDP\) Model Programs Guide](#)

Includes the guide, literature reviews, and implementation guides for evidence-based juvenile

justice and youth prevention, intervention, and reentry programs. Programs can be searched by topics, risk and protective factors, and age ranges.

### [SAMSHA Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center](#)

Focuses on programs for prevention, treatment, and recovery support services for mental and substance use disorders. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides tools and information to incorporate evidence-based practices into community and clinical settings. The Resource Center features a collection of science-based resources that can be filtered by program and resource type.

### [Strengthening America's Families: Model Family Programs for Substance Abuse and Delinquency Prevention](#)

Contains 35 model family programs for preventing substance abuse and delinquency. The programs are summarized and divided into categories based on the

degree, quality, and outcomes of the research behind them. The downloadable booklet is published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

### [Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse](#)

Ratings of research programs and services intended to provide enhanced support to children and families and prevent foster care placements. Programs and services are rated as *well-supported*, *supported*, *promising* or *does not currently meet criteria*. This resource was established by the Administration for Children and Families specifically to identify programs that meet requirements of the Family First Prevention Services Act.

### [What Works for Health](#)

Presents evidence-based strategies for improving community health outcomes by topic. Topics include health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment. This resource is a project of County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

## Adapting Evidence-Based Practices

### [Considerations When Adapting a Program](#)

Outline of important considerations and acceptable changes in adapting programs from the Rural Health Information Hub.

### [Developing Strategies for Child Maltreatment Prevention](#)

Guide to adapting programs, with examples and evaluation strategies, from the University of Texas at Austin Child & Family Research Institute.

### [Making Adaptations Tip Sheet](#)

Advice from the federal Administration for Children and Families on how to adapt an evidence-based

program without negatively impacting outcomes. The guidance is written specifically for reproductive health programs, but the process and rationale are relevant in general to all types of programs.

### [Toolkit for Modifying Evidence-Based Practices to Increase Cultural Competence](#)

Discussion of steps to modify evidence-based practices for different groups, including evaluating a program's cultural appropriateness, published by the Center of Excellence in Culturally Competent Mental Health, The Nathan Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research.



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