

ESTER: Introducing a fourth generation riskneed assessment instrument for youth with or at risk for conduct problems

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What is ESTER?

- ESTER is an assessment system that includes
 - o (1) a screening system (ESTER-screening)
 - (2) a structured research-based professional risk-need instrument (ESTER-assessment).
 - An easy-to-use computerized system that helps visualize and interpret assessments.
- Aims to facilitate assessment and follow-up assessments of risk and protective factors for conduct problems among youths (0-18 years) with or at risk for conduct problems.
 - Thus, for use in both *preventive* and *treating* settings

Developed by researchers in collaboration with practice

- Developed by the researchers Henrik Andershed & Anna-Karin Andershed
- Comments and suggestions from
 - Practitioners in various youth-related organizations
 - Professors in the field
- Has been formed together with practice via practical testing
 - Pilot version (October 2007) Practical testing revisions
 - Version 1 (April 2008) Practical testing revisions
 - Version 2 (October 2008) -> Practical and scientific testing
 - Now widely spread in Sweden

The ESTER system

- ESTER-manual
 - Explains use and the research behind the risk and protective factors that are assessed
- ESTER-screening
 - Short questionnaire to screen for strengths and difficulties –
 Main focus on risk factors
- ESTER-assessment
 - Professional structured assessment of risk and protective factors for conduct problems among youths (0-18 years) with or at risk for conduct problems
 - A support for decisions concerning interventions
 - × Easy-to-use computerized system

Can be used by all professions and organizations and to improve collaboration

- ESTER can be used by professionals working with assessment and interventions of youths with or at risk for conduct problems.
 - E.g., intake assessment and follow-ups
- · Can be used by all organizations that work with youths
 - E.g., preschool, school, social service, child and adolescent psychiatry, juvenile justice institutions, etc
- Uses a neutral behavior-focused language that can be accepted by all professions
 - o Can improve collaboration between organizations
- The computerized system is designed to facilitate collaboration
- No previous education or specific background is needed to use ESTER. A one-day training is required.

Developed for practice

- ESTER is developed for practice
 - Should be easy to use and not too comprehensive
 - Not focused on ALL known risk and protective factors
 - x Focus on the most practically useful factors

Assesses the most practically useful research based risk *and* protective factors

- ESTER-assessment focuses on 19 factors that are:
 - o Dynamic and potentially changeable via intervention.
 - Directly rather that indirectly related to the youth's risk for conduct problems.

Risk factors assessed in ESTER-assessment Family risk factors Definition: Parents have economical problems or are sad, depressed. Parent/s often consumes a lot of alcohol or have a criminal behavior. 2. Overactivity, impulsiveness or concentration difficulties. 11. Difficulties in parent-youth relations. Definitions: Parents are in conflict with or are not engage in the youth. They have difficulties to show love and affection or have difficult to accept and emotional attach to the youth. 2. Overactivity, impulsiveness or concentration difficulties. Definition: Is very physically active and restless. Is impulsive and has difficulties to wait for his/her turn and to think before he/she does something. Has difficulties to retain attention and to concentrate for longer times. 3. Difficulties with empathy, feelings of guilt or regret. Definition: Has difficulties with empathy or doesn't care about others or what they feel 12. Parents difficulties with parenting strategies. Definition: Parents doesn't strongly condemn non-desired behavior or have little knowledge about the youth's behaviors and activities. They have difficulties being consequent in their reactions to the youth's behavior or use harsh discipline towards and think. Doesn't seem to feel guilt and regret when he/she has done something wrong Definition: Has difficulties with speech, reading- or writing abilities. Insufficient school the vouth. S. Negative problem solving, interpretations or attitudes. Definition: Uses negative/destructive behaviors/problem solving strategies to solve different situations or has a negative way to interpreting others behavior and purposes. Express negative antisocial and status focused and materialistic attitudes and values. 6. Depressive mood or self harming behavior. Definition: Is add, depressed or has a self harming behavior. 7. Conduct problems. Definition: Brakes norms, rules or laws in an aggressive or non-aggressive way. 8. Alcohol- or drug abuse. Definition: Uses alcohol for intoxicated purposes or uses other drugs. Definition: Has difficulties to keep, or is not interested in relations with prosocial peers. Spends time with peers with conduct problem behavior or attitudes, or who uses alcohol or other drugs.

Protective factors assessed in ESTER-assessment 13. Positive school attachment and performance. Definition: Nax a positive attachment to school and the school work and enjoys school work and as well as school-peers and teachers. Performs at least on an average level in all subjects. 14. Positive attitudes and problem solving strategies. Definition: Is happy, helpful, polite or has positive and constructive ways of solving problems and stresstul/pressed situations. 15. Positive relations and activities. Definition: Parents are clear usupport if so voice in the support if so voice in the support if so voice in the problem of the support is problem and stressful/pressed situations. 15. Positive activities and problem and supports. Participate regularly in structured activities or participate regularly in structured activities. Definition: Parents are clear usupport if so voice in the youth's iffe. They have support from other people or have the ability to usupport from other p

Explicitly developed for repeated assessments

- Made for repeated measures
 - Should facilitate repeated-measurement-thinking
 - Get more people in practice to do "before-and-after-intervention" assessments.
 - One can conduct an unlimited number of follow-up assessments with ESTER
 - Meaningful changes should be detected
 - × ESTER-assessment uses a five-point response scale
 - The computerized system makes the changes of risk and protective factors over time easy to follow

A specific period back in time is assessed

- In ESTER-assessment a period ranging from 1 to 36 months back in time can be assessed in the particular assessment.
 - The professional conducting the assessment makes this decision before the assessment is started.
- Follow-up assessments can be done as often as once a month if needed.

Involves structured documentation of planned and performed interventions

- The professional can in a structured way document planned and performed interventions
 - E.g., what is being done, goals, which risk and protective factors are focused, who will be involved, etc.

ESTER-assessment

- Professional structured risk-need assessment instrument
- 19 risk and protective factors
- Fourth-generation risk-need assessment instrument (see Andrews et al., 2006 concerning the generations):
 - It is structured, research based, and explicitly developed to be used from first assessment/intake to case closure
 - Support for decisions for interventions rather than an actuarial instrument
 - Use of the assessment for preventive/intervening purposes rather than prediction

ESTER-assessment (cont.)

- An "ESTER-assessment book" is used for each assessment:
 - Background
 - Information base
 - Rating of the 19 risk and protective factors
 - Planned interventions
 - Performed interventions
 - Follow-up analysis

ESTER-assessment (cont.)

- Multiple informants (e.g., parents, teachers, the youth) and types of information (e.g., files, interviews, etc) should be used to rate the 19 factors
- Total mean time appr. 4-8 hours to conduct
- Made for follow-up assessments (must not do follow-up assessment)
- Easy-to-use computerized system

				2.		
	Over	activity, imp	oulsiveness	or concent	ration diffi	culties
	Definition: Is v his/her turn and	to think before		nething. Has d	ifficulties to ret	
Accomment of	Have o		WHICH BI viors below oc k accurate desc			estion?
Assessment of	Overactivity					
risk factors	◆ Walks, climbs is demanded		stantly or cannot si			
	Impulsivity					
	♦ Seems to do or	say things without	thinking or has di	fficulties to wait fo	r his her turn	
	Concentration	lifficulties				
	Other Other observed concentration of	behaviors which a		the definition of "	Overactivity, impu	lstveness or
	How j		HOW PROM lematic has this Make a summar	been during th	e period in ques	tion?
	X	0.	1	2	3	4
	Not known	Not present	Weak	Evident	Pronounced	Very pronounced
	The information is insufficient concerning all these behaviors during the period in question.	None of the above behaviors have occured during the period.	Does not occur often or is only causing very limited problems for the youth or his/her surroundings.	Occurs pretty often or is causing problems to some extent for the youth or his her surroundings.	Occurs often or is causing extensive problems for the youth or his/her surroundings.	Occurs very often or is causing extensive and serious problems for the youth or his/her surroundings.

Rating of the risk factor's frequency and problem-level

HOW PRONOUNCED?

How frequent or problematic has this been during the period in question?

Make a summarized judgement.

X	0	1	2	3	4
Not	Not	Weak	Evident	Pronounced	Very
known	present				pronounced
The information is	None of the	Does not occur	Occurs pretty	Occurs often or	Occurs very
insufficient	above behaviors	often or is only	often or is	is causing	often or is
concerning all these	have occured	causing very	causing	extensive	causing
behaviors during	during the	limited	problems to	problems for the	extensive and
the period in	period.	problems for the	some extent for	youth or his/her	serious
question.		youth or his/her	the youth or	surroundings.	problems for the
		surroundings.	his/her		youth or his/her
			surroundings.		surroundings.

ESTER-screening

- Short screening questionnaire to screen for strengths and difficulties
 - Main focus on risk factors
- Main purpose:
 - To screen for youths in need for more detailed assessment/interventions
- 4-pages (appr. 15 minutes)
- Versions to:
 - × Parent/guardian
 - × Professional (e.g., teacher, treatment staff, etc)
 - × The youth (when 10 years or older)

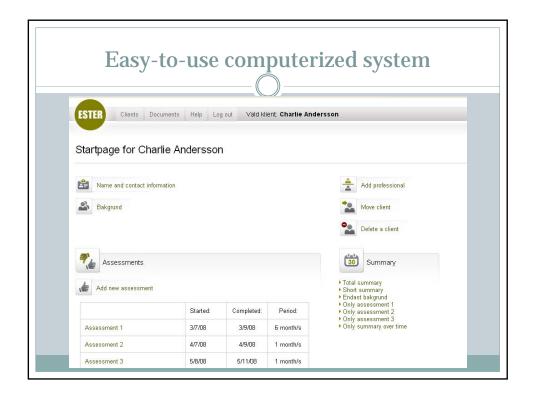
ESTER-screening (cont.) Two open-ended questions about perceived strengths and difficulties A number of questions with a three-point scale about risk factors of the youth and the family (family part is optional to include) One open-ended question about perceived need of help or support

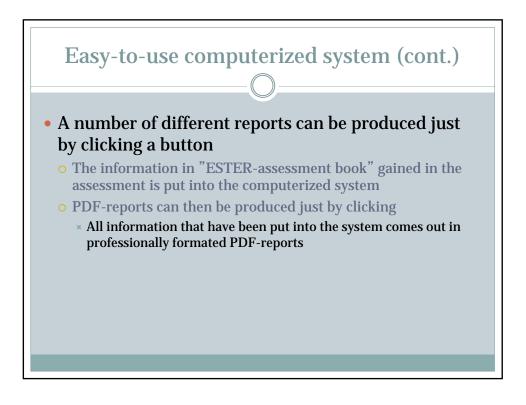
STER-screening: Focu	IS C	n r	isk 1	fact	ors
	No or as not caused problems	Sometimes or has caused some problems	Often or has caused serious problems	Do not know	
Defiant behavior, anger, or fearlessness					
a Have defied, refused to agree to things, been "against", argued, bickered.					
b Have easily gotten irritated or angry – easily gotten in conflicts with others.					
c Have done risky and dangerous things, or have not seemed to be afraid of things others are afraid of.					
Overactivity, impulsiveness, or concentration difficulties					
a Have constantly walked, climbed, or run around, not been able to sit still.					
b Have done or said things without thinking ahead, have had problems to wait for his/her turn.					
c Have had a hard time concentrating for longer periods of time, and keep up his/her attention.					
3. Difficulties with empathy, guilt, or regret					
a Have not seemed to care when someone gets hurt over things he/she does, not seemed to care about others? feelings.					
b Have not seemed to regret when he/she has done something wrong, not seemed to feel bad or regretful when he/she has done something wrong.					

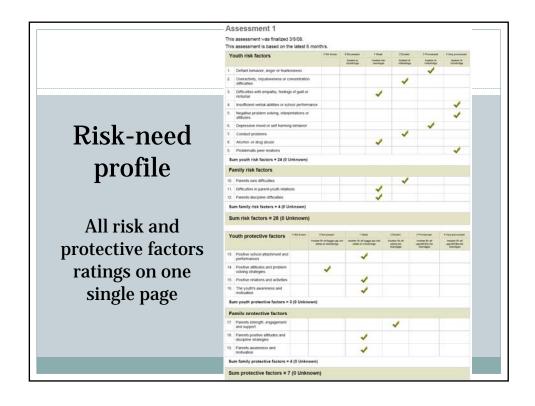
Your child's strengths and resources?
All young people have characteristics or ways of being that are seen as positive or a resource. Which are the most salient strengths you as a parent see in your child?
Your child's weaknesses and difficulties? Many young persons have difficulties or ways of being that are seen as negative or as a weakness. Which are the most salient difficulties or weaknesses you as a parent see in your child?

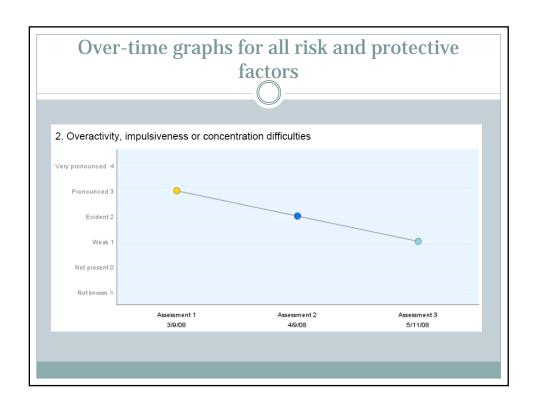
A computerized system

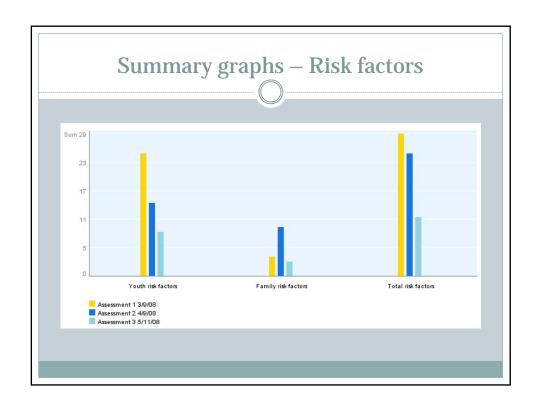
- An easy-to-use system
- Web-based
 - On secure server, with double-layered pass-word, encryptation, etc.
- Facilitates:
 - Understanding of the assessment
 - × Visualizes the results in an easy-to-understand way
 - I.e., the reports that are produced can be used directly with the parents and the youth
 - o Collaboration between colleagues and different organizations
 - Can share and move clients to other uses.

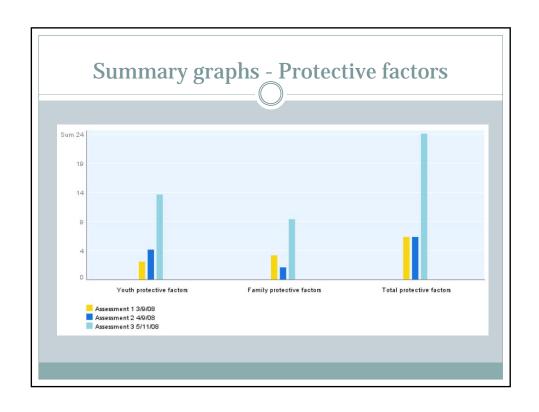












Research support

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