

Evidence-based programs: A failed experiment or the future of human services?

Blueprints 2012

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During the Golden Age of research in human services, the field has been <u>dominated</u> <u>by the randomized, controlled</u> <u>experimental paradigm</u>



A key lesson from the Golden Age is that the <u>effects of</u> <u>social programs in practice</u> <u>hover near zero</u>, a <u>devastating discovery for</u> <u>social reformers</u>



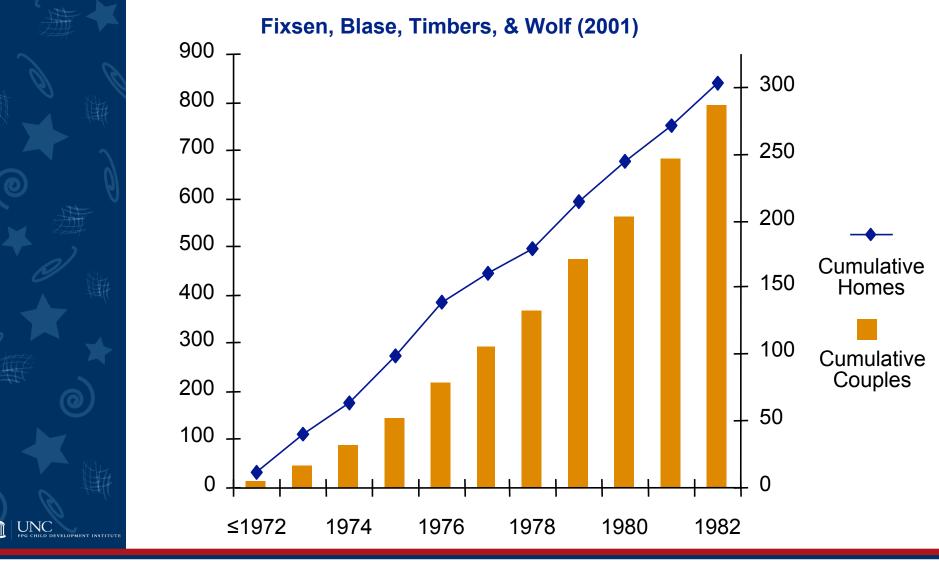
A consequence of these findings is the recognition of the <u>importance of implementation</u> research in overall evaluations



Rossi, P. H., & Wright, J. D. (1984). Evaluation Research: An Assessment. Annual Review of Sociology, 10, 331-352.

Summarized the Golden Age that began with Kennedy in 1962, flourished during Johnson's Great Society programs, and ended with Reagan in 1982

Inim Teaching–Family Replications





Follow Through Programs

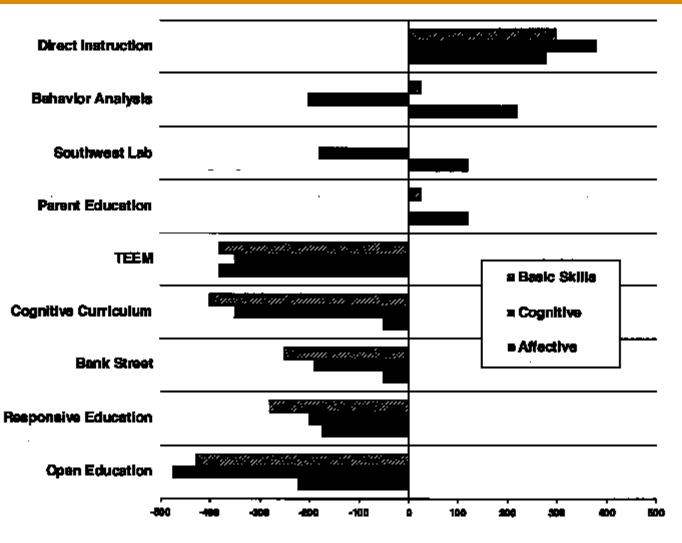


Figure 1: This figure shows the average effects of nine Follow Through models on measures of basic skills (word knowledge, spelling, language, and math computation), cognitive-conceptual skills (reading comprehension, math concepts, and math problem solving) and self-concept. This figure is adapted from Engelmann, S. and Carnine, D. (1982), Theory of Instruction: Principles and applications. New York: Irvington Press.



The New Golden Age

The "evidence-based movement" is an international experiment to make better use of research findings in typical service settings.

The purpose is to produce greater benefits to children, families, individuals, and society.



The New Golden Age

- The evidence-based program movement
 - Evidence-based
 - **Program**
 - **Movement**



Evidence-based

What defines "evidence"

- Two or more high quality research studies using randomized group designs (within subject designs)
- Preferably done by two or more independent research groups
- Preferably summarized in metaanalyses of findings across studies



Evidence-based

For the past decade the National Institutes of Health have spent over \$100 billion a year on research to develop evidence-based programs

Other federal agencies (e.g. IES; USAID) and philanthropies add to this total each year

Evidence-based

In 2008 NIRN documented 32 websites and review articles

- Assess the quality of "evidence" by examining research methods
- Name some programs as "evidence-based" and others as promising or other
- N = 700 deemed to be "evidence-based programs" based on external reviews
- Blueprints website N = 11 Model Programs (out of 900 reviewed)

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The New Golden Age

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 - Movement

Programs

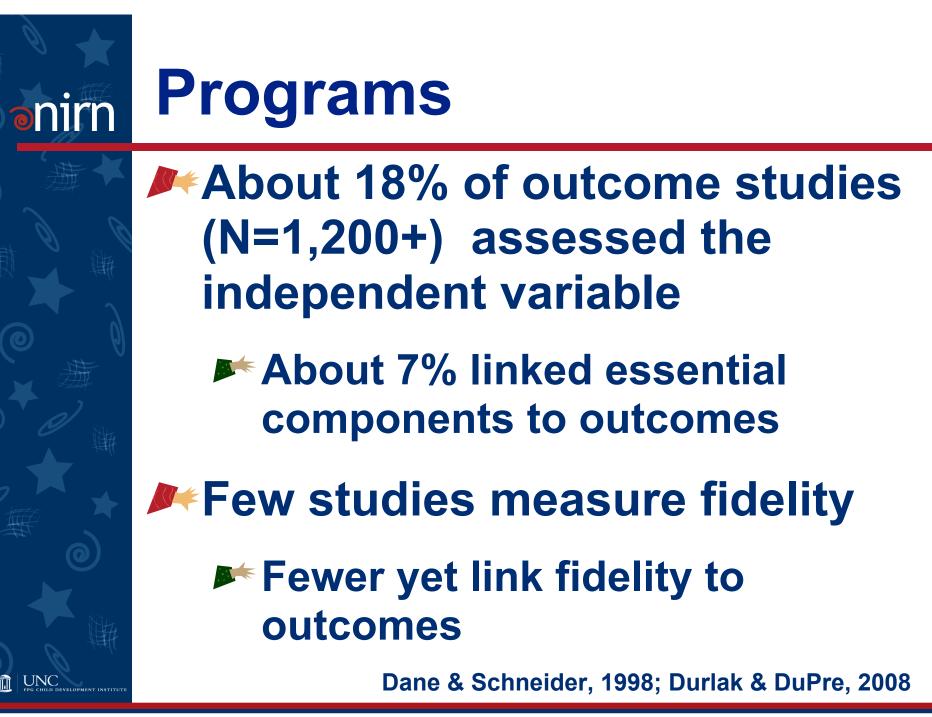
- What is a "program?"
- Clear <u>description</u> of the program
 - Philosophy, values, principles
 - Inclusion exclusion criteria
- Clear <u>essential functions</u> that define the program & linked to outcomes
- Operational definitions of essential components (do and say)
 - Practical <u>performance assessment</u>

Highly correlated (0.70+) with outcomes

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359 outcome studies in 8 journals

- 32% used a treatment manual
- 22% supervised treatment agents
- 18% measured protocol adherence
- ▶ 6% did all three
- **55% did none of the above**

Moncher & Prinz (1991)

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Programs

Know a lot about <u>Scientific</u> rigor

Rigor is not used by practitioners to impact the lives of people

Know little about Programs

Programs are used by practitioners to impact the lives of people



The New Golden Age

- The evidence-based program movement
 - Evidence-based
 - **Program**
 - **Movement**

Letting it happen

- Recipients are accountable
- Helping it happen
 - Recipients are accountable

DO IT YOURSELF APPROACHES TO MOVING SCIENCE TO SERVICE

Based on Hall & Hord (1987); Greenhalgh, Robert, MacFarlane, Bate, & Kyriakidou (2004); Fixsen, Blase, Duda, Naoom, & Van Dyke

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Prevention programs in 5,847 schools; 2004-2005 school year
 Avg. 9 innovations per school
 7.8% were evidence-based
 3.5% used with fidelity

US Department of Education, 2011



Longitudinal Studies of a Variety of Comprehensive School Reforms

Evidence-base	Actual Supports	<u>Outcomes</u>
	<u>Years 1-3</u>	<u>Years 4-5</u>



Aladjem & Borman, 2006; Vernez, Karam, Mariano, & DeMartini, 2006

Past Federal Funding

- \$500 million invested in "Family Support Services" 1993-1998
- No implementation supports beyond whatever TA was offered by states
- No fidelity criteria insisted upon by the developers (e.g. Kinney, Haapala, Booth)
- National evaluation = not effective
 - Over 25% was spent on <u>in-offic</u>e interventions with parents or children (< 0 fidelity)</p>
 - An <u>implementation failure</u> labeled Homebuilders as an intervention failure

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onim Current Federal Funding

- \$100 billion for innovative programs (USDE)
- \$63 billion for maternal health programs (USAID)
- \$4 billion for homevisiting programs (ACF)
- Little/ no funding for <u>implementation supports</u> for these program initiatives

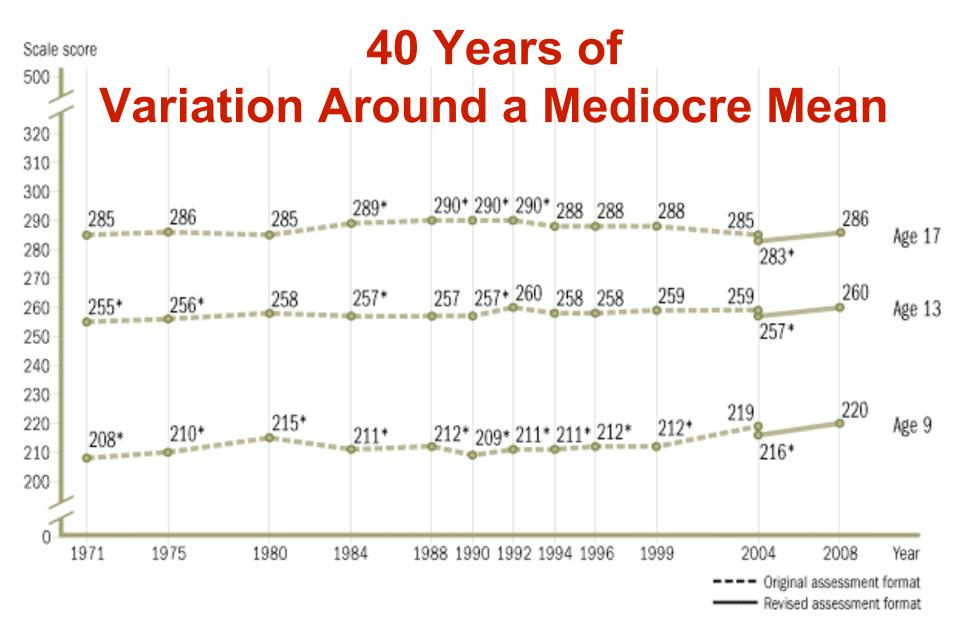


The New Golden Age

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National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP)



Implementation Science

- Best Data Show These Methods, When Used Alone, <u>Are Insufficient</u>:
- Diffusion/ Dissemination of information
- Main Training
- Passing laws/ mandates/ regulations
- Providing funding/ incentives
- Maintain Change/ reorganization

About 5% to 20% Realize Intended Benefits

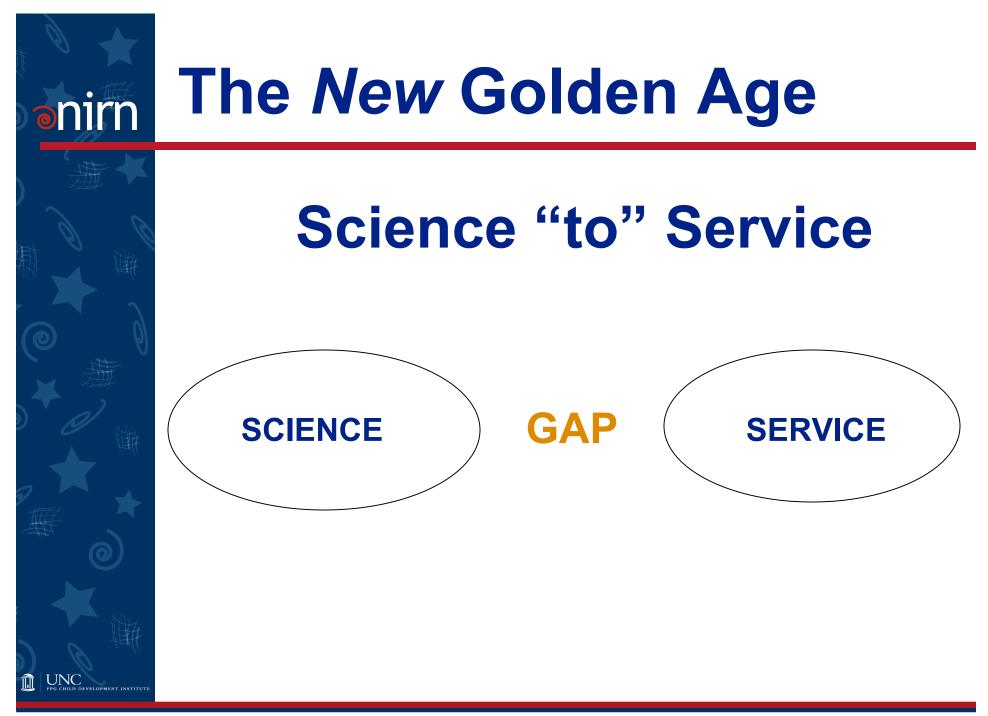
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Focusing on methodological rigor to move science to service is not sufficient

Relying on passive/unplanned means to move science to service is not sufficient

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Human services involve interaction-based sciences and services

Inherently more complex than atom-based sciences

e.g., atom-based ingredients don't talk back or run away

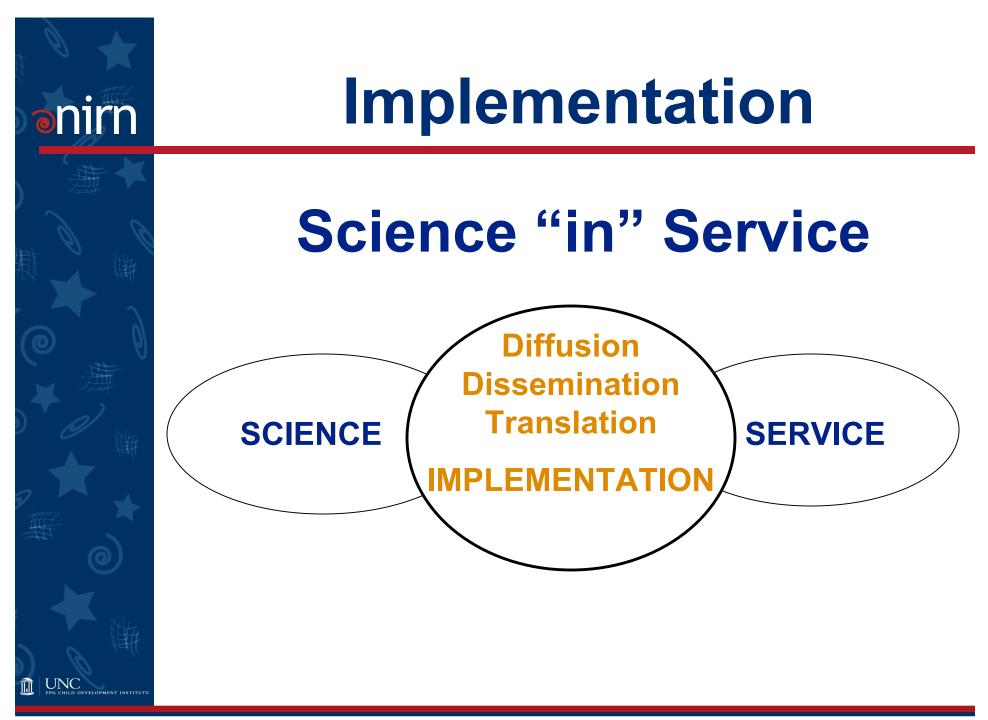
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Practitioners

In human services, the <u>PRACTITIONER /S THE</u> <u>INTERVENTION</u>

Everyone / everything else needs to be aligned to provide effective supports so all practitioners can produce desired outcomes for all recipients of services



Implementation

"In theory there is no difference between theory and practice; in practice, there is."

Albert Einstein

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The Challenge

Science to Service Gap

What is known is <u>not</u> what is used to help children, families, individuals, and communities

Implementation Gap

- What is adopted is not used with <u>fidelity</u> and good outcomes for consumers.
- What is used with fidelity is not <u>sustained</u> for a useful period of time.
- What is used with fidelity is not used on a <u>scale</u> sufficient to impact social problems.



Implementation

"Implementation has never been a national goal per se, but goals that can be reached only by effectively implementing new technology have been inherent in many national programs."

(Hough, 1975)

Implementation Science

Review and synthesis of the implementation evaluation literature (1970 – 2004)

Multi-disciplinary

Multi-sector



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Implementation Science

Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature



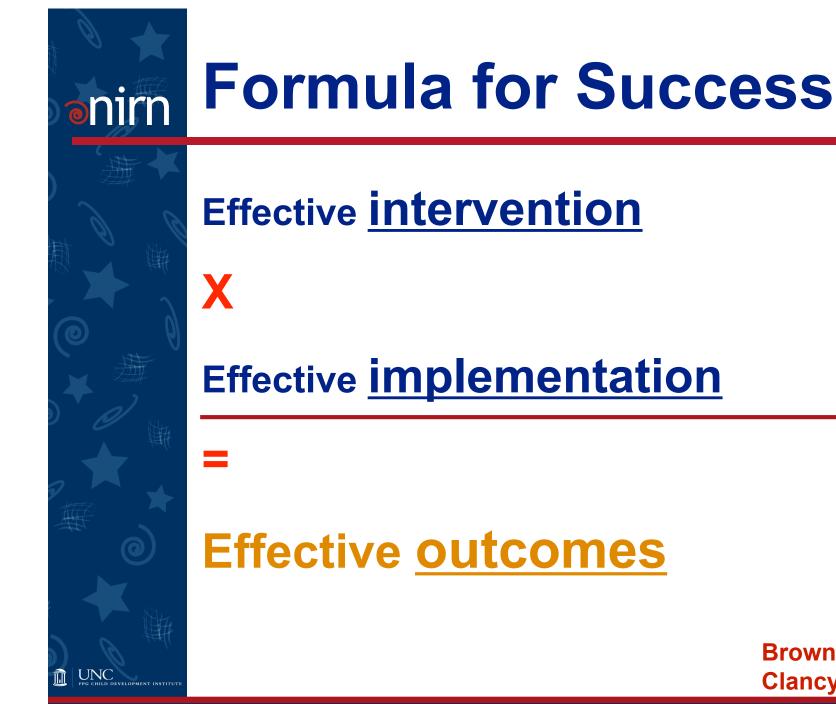
Fixsen, D. L., Naoom, S. F., Blase, K. A., Friedman, R. M. & Wallace, F. (2005). *Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature.* Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, The National Implementation Research Network (FMHI Publication #231).

Download all or part of the monograph at:

http://www.fpg.unc.edu/~nirn/resources/publications/Monograph/

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Brown & Flynn, 2002 **Clancy, 2006**

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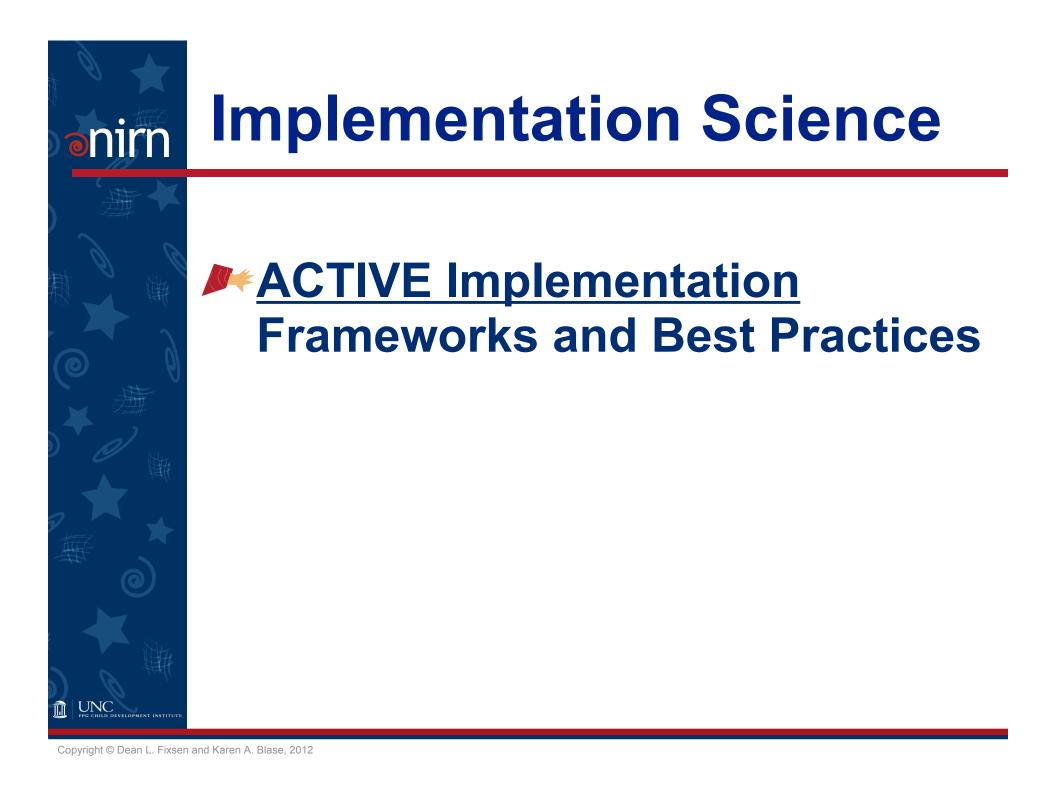
Implementation Science

An <u>intervention</u> is one thing Implementation is something else altogether

Like <u>serum and a syringe</u>

- Very different evidence bases
- **Each is necessary**
- Neither one is useful without the other

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Implementation Science

Letting it happen and Helping it happen

MOVE SCIENCE TO SERVICE WITH EXPERT HELP

Making it happen

Purposeful use of implementation practices and science

Implementation teams are accountable

Based on Hall & Hord (1987); Greenhalgh, Robert, MacFarlane, Bate, & Kyriakidou (2004); Fixsen, Blase, Duda, Naoom, & Van Dyke

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Implementation Team

Minimum of three people (four or five preferred) with the <u>expertise</u> to promote effective, efficient, and sustainable implementation, organization change, and system transformation work

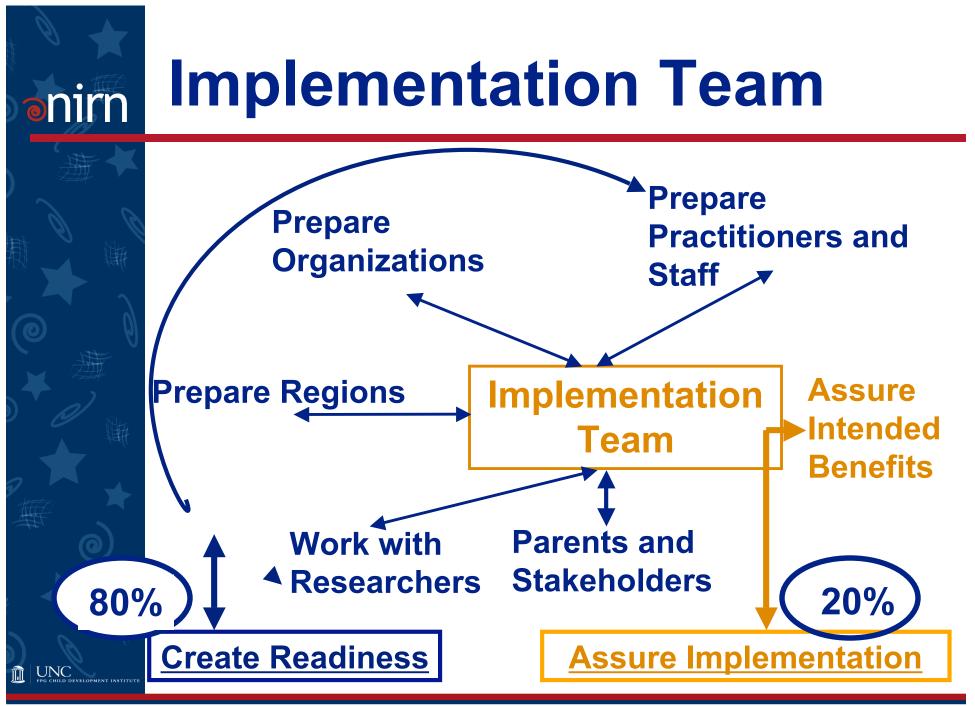
Tolerate turnover; teams are sustainable even when the players come and go (Higgins, Weiner, & Young, 2012; Klest & Patras, 2011)

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Implementation Team

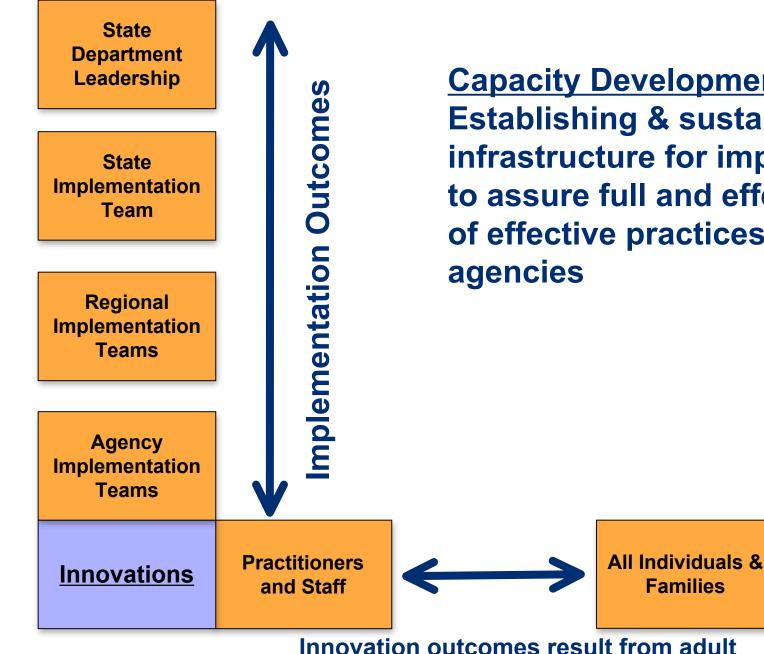
Simultaneous, Multi-Level **Cantioner/Staff Competence** D ď Organization Supports 0 **Management (leadership, policy)** nplementati **Administration (HR, structure)** Supervision (nature, content) **Regional Authority Supports** State and Community Supports

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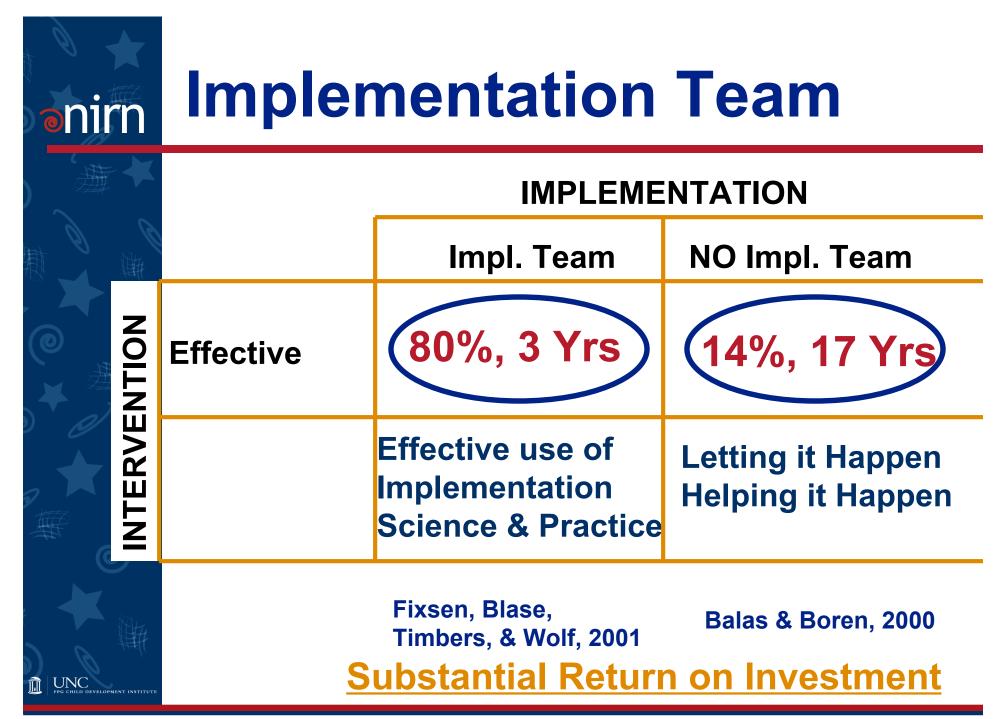
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interactions with children, families, & individuals

Capacity Development: Establishing & sustaining an infrastructure for implementation to assure full and effective uses of effective practices in all

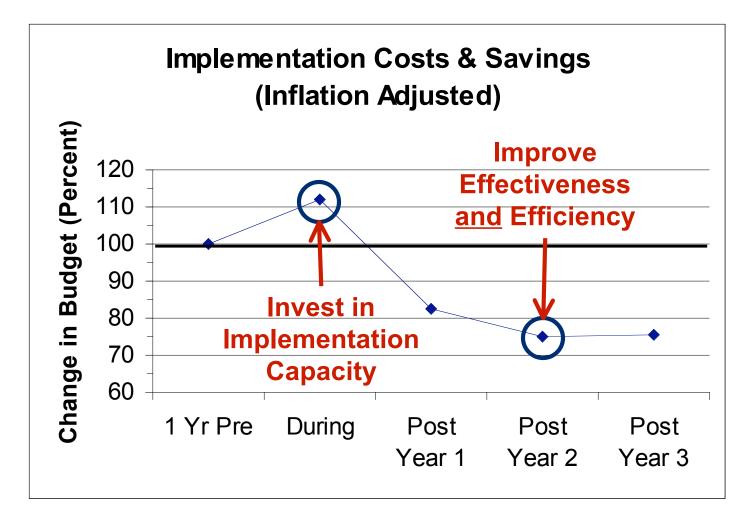
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Costs and Savings



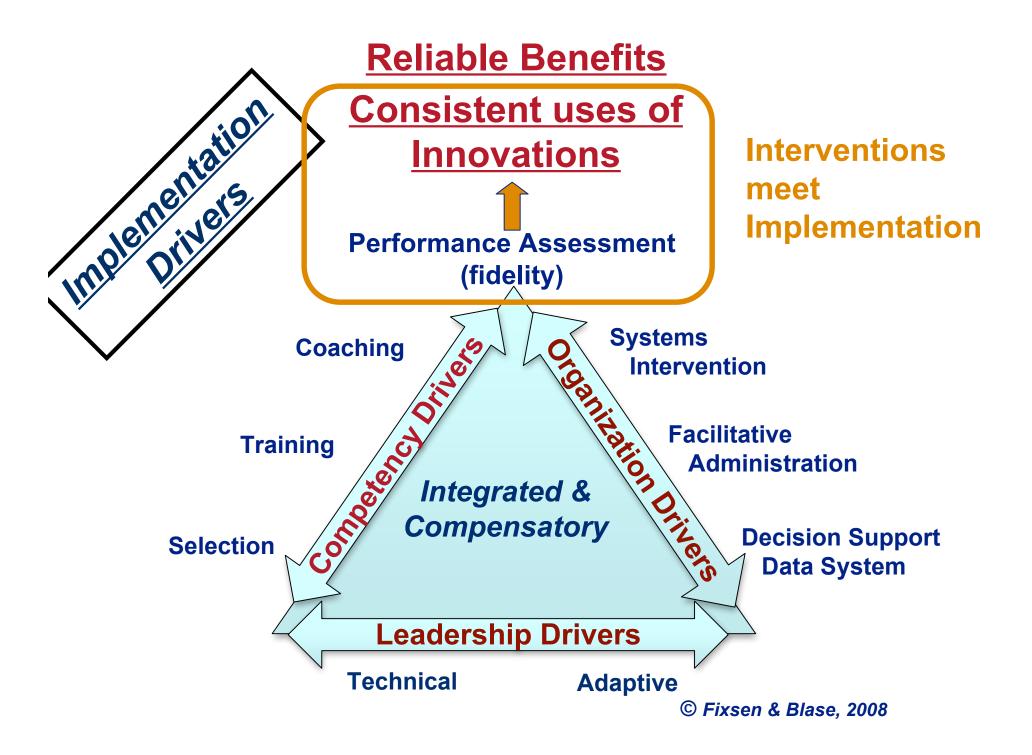
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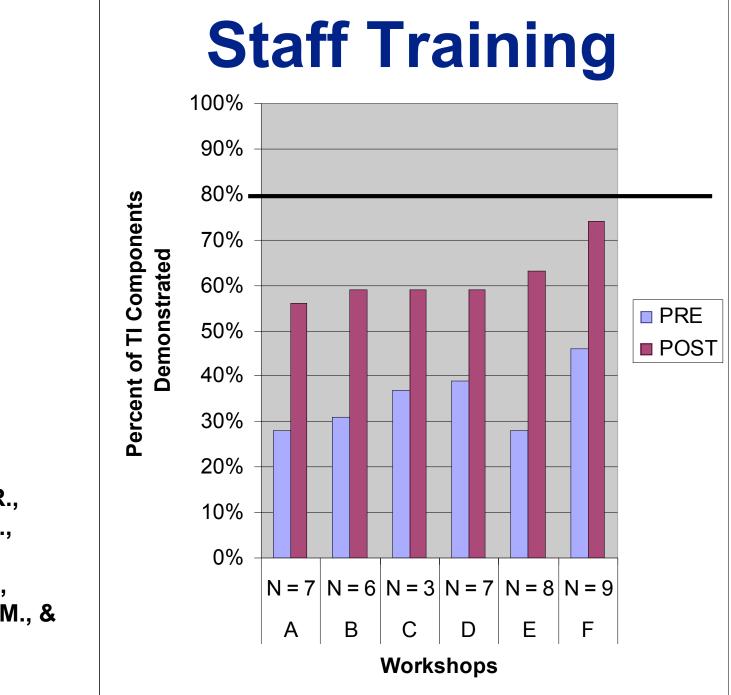
Making it Happen

Implementation Drivers

Common features of successful supports to help make full and effective uses of a wide variety of innovations

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Collins, S. R., Brooks, L.E., Daly, D.L., Fixsen, D.L., Maloney, D.M., & Blase, K. A. (1976)

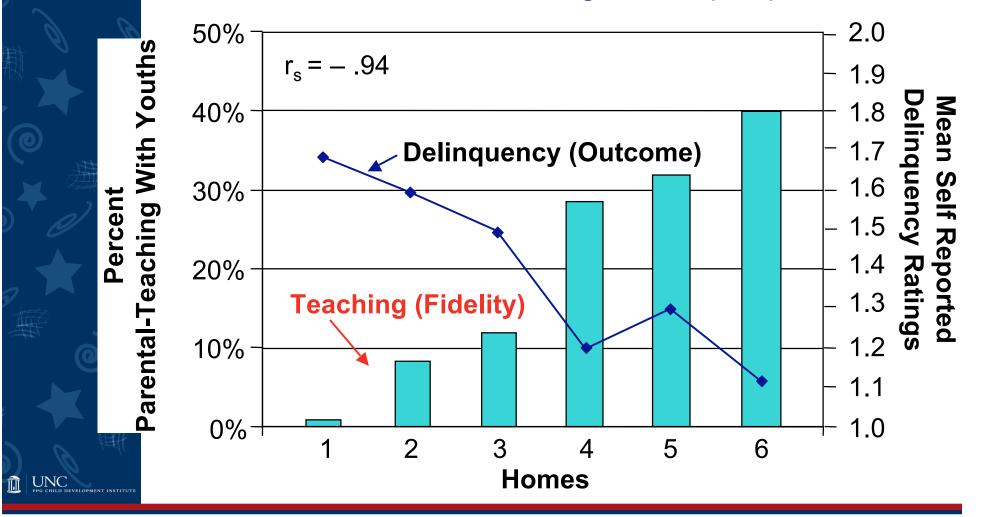
Training, Coaching, Performance

	OUTCOMES (% of Participants who Demonstrate Knowledge, Demonstrate new Skills in a Training Setting, and Use new Skills in the Classroom)			
TRAINING COMPONENTS	Knowledge	Skill Demonstration	Use in the Classroom	
Theory and Discussion	10%	5%	0%	
+Demonstration in Training	30%	20%	0%	
+ Practice & Reedback in Training	60%	60%	5%	
+ Coaching in Classroom	95%	95%	95%	

Joyce and Showers, 2002

Teaching-Family Model

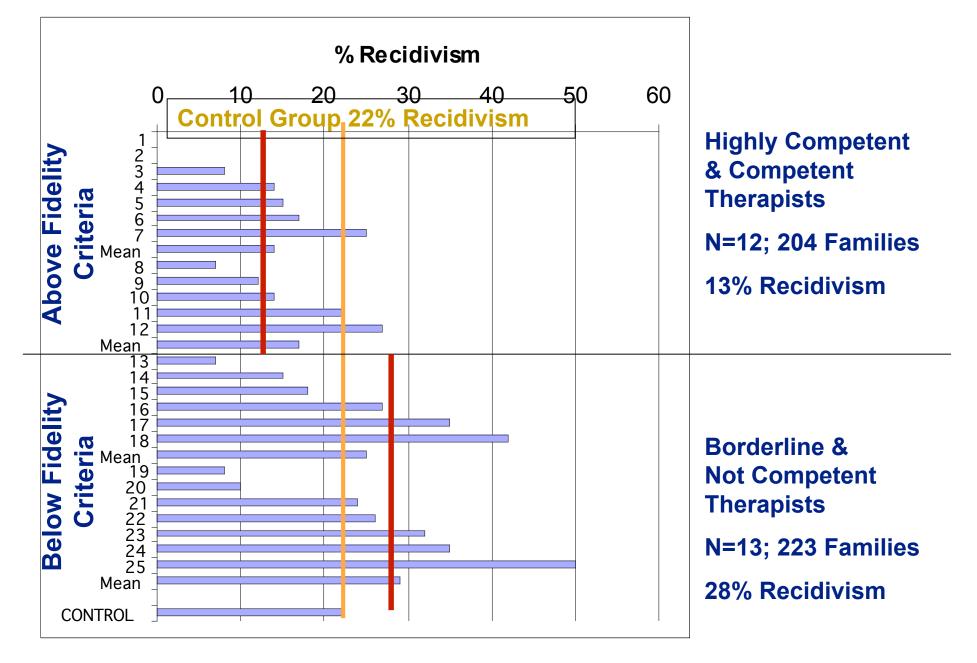
Bedlington, et al. (1988)

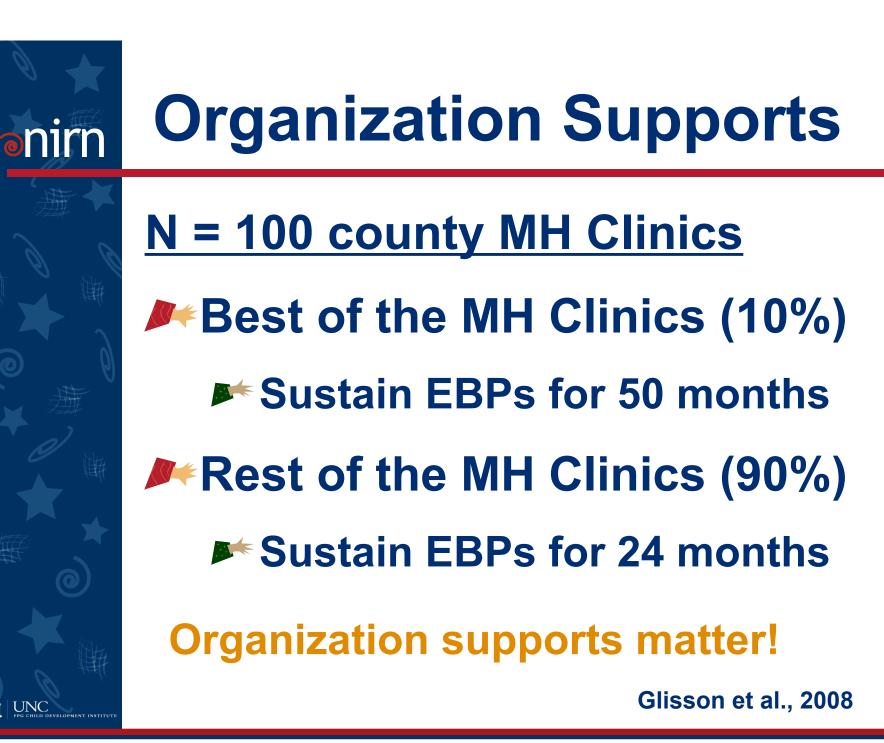


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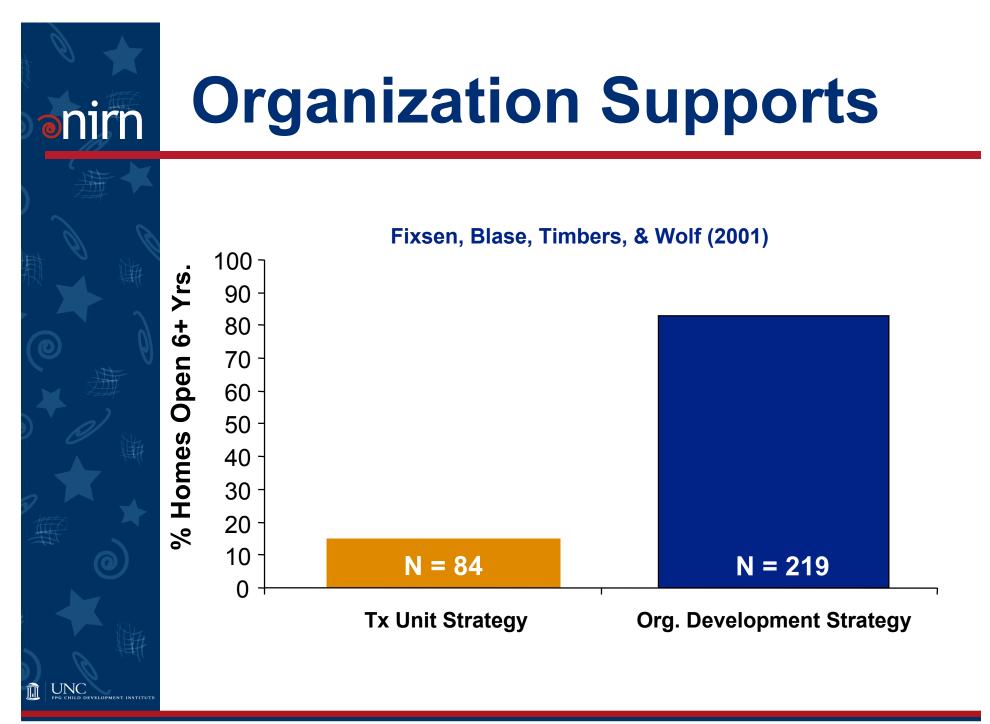
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Functional Family Therapists (WSIPP)





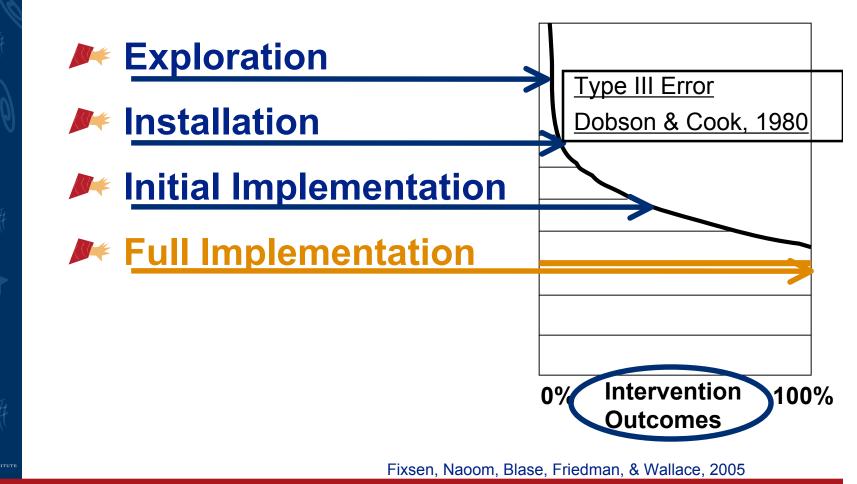
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Stages of Implementation

Implementation occurs in stages:



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Data from

Developers & Implementers

- Assertive Community Treatment
- Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning
- Dialectical Behavioral Therapy
- Functional Family Therapy
- Incredible Years
- Life Skills
- Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care

- Multisystemic Treatment
- Murse-Family Partnership
- Nutrition Model Program for Elderly
- Positive Behavior Support
- School-based mental health
- Supported Employment
- Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health
- National Alliance of Multicultural Behavioral Health Associations

Blase et al., 2005

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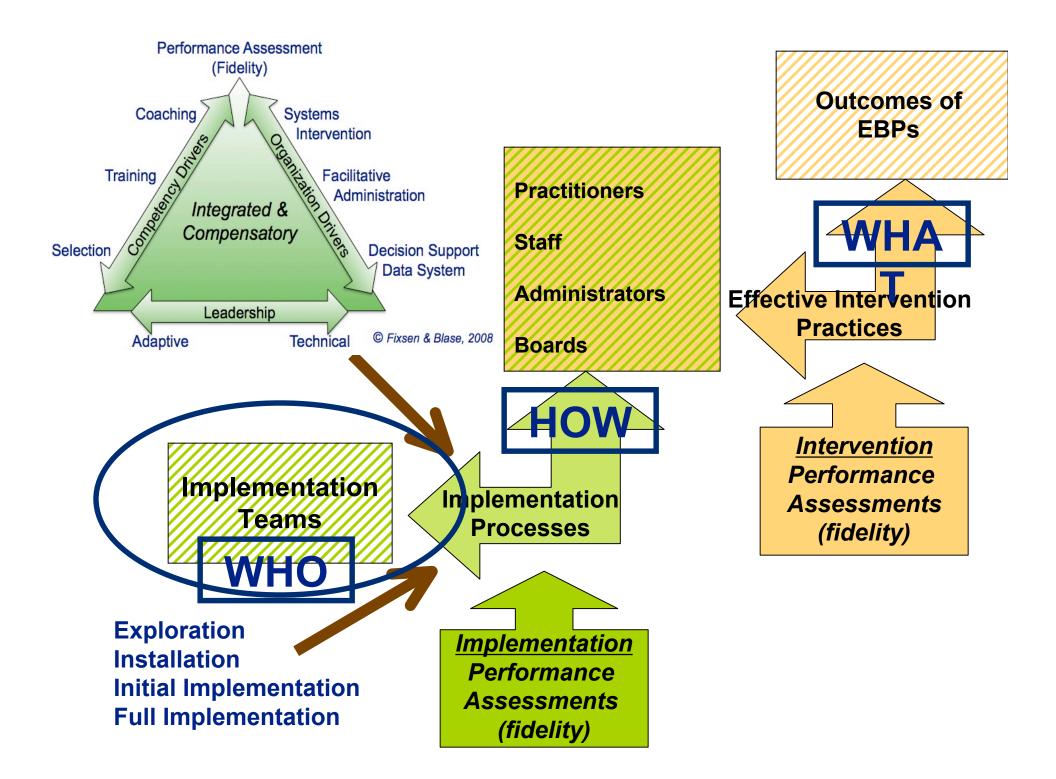
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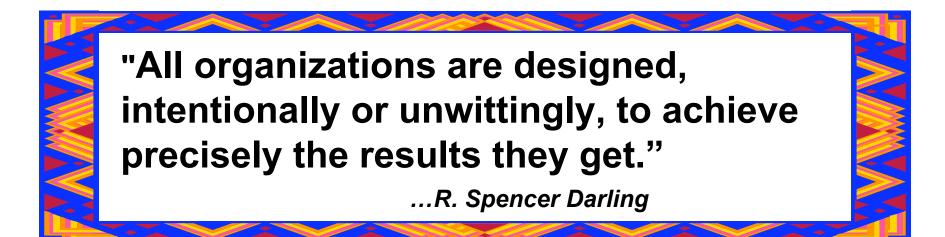
N = 579 items (Concept Mapping; Nominal Group Process; Interviews)

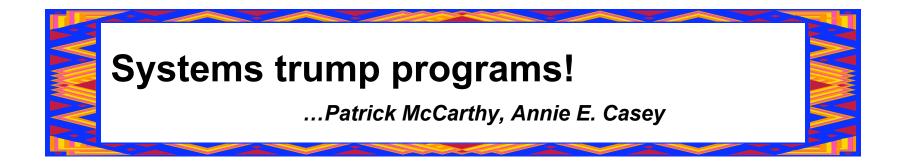
Implementation Stages

Impl Team Activities	<u>Explore</u>	<u>Install</u>	<u>Init Impl</u>
Assessment	97%	1%	2%
Planning	20%	32%	48%
Selection/Training	3%	31%	66%
Coaching	8%	6%	86%
Evaluation	3%	23%	73%
Org Development	11%	16%	73%
System Intervention	37%	30%	33%









System Supports

Innovative practices do not fare well in existing organizational structures and systems

Organizational and system changes are essential to successful use of innovations

Expect it

Plan for it

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The Challenge

Systems are <u>fragmented</u> and are characterized by highly <u>variable</u>, often <u>ineffective</u>, and sometimes <u>harmful</u> services to consumers

State Implementation & Scaling-up of Evidence-based Practices

Dean Fixsen and Karen Blase

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Rob Horner and George Sugai

University of Oregon; University of Connecticut

Barbara Sims and Michelle Duda

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill





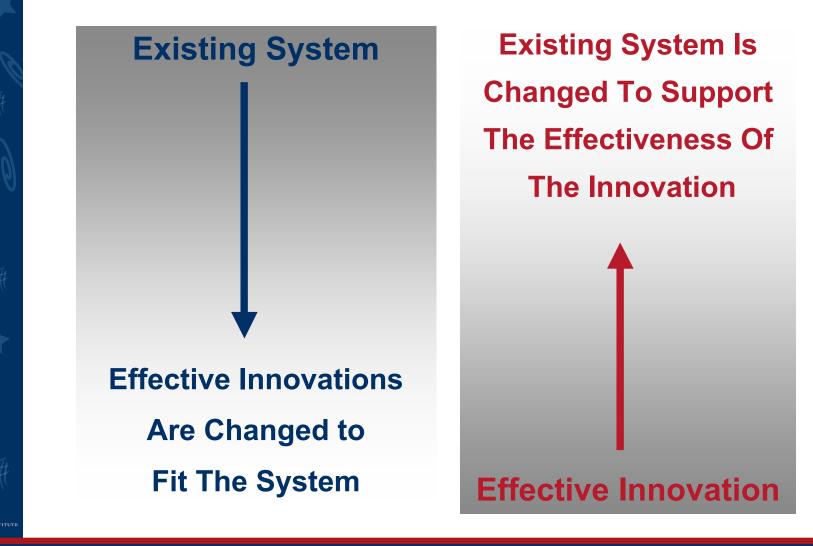
Education Programs

System Supports

- Supply side: Effective programs go where they are most welcome
 - Let it happen; Help it happen
 - Islands of excellence
 - Demand side: Effective programs go where they are most needed
 - Make it happen
 - Market A sea of change

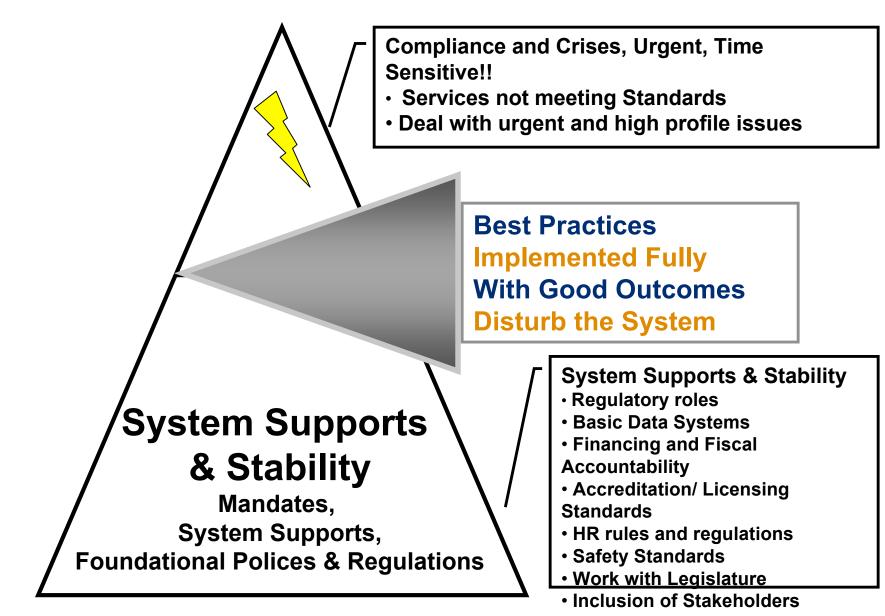
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System Supports



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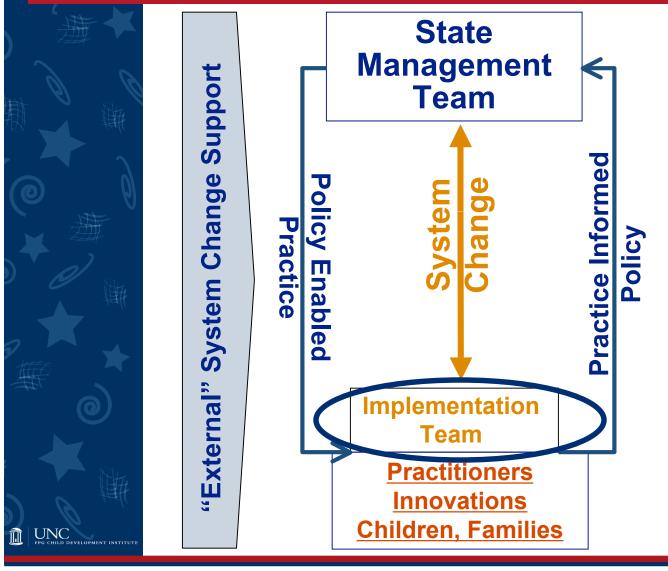
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Leadership Responsibilities and Leverage Points

Thanks to Tom Bellamy

System Reinvention

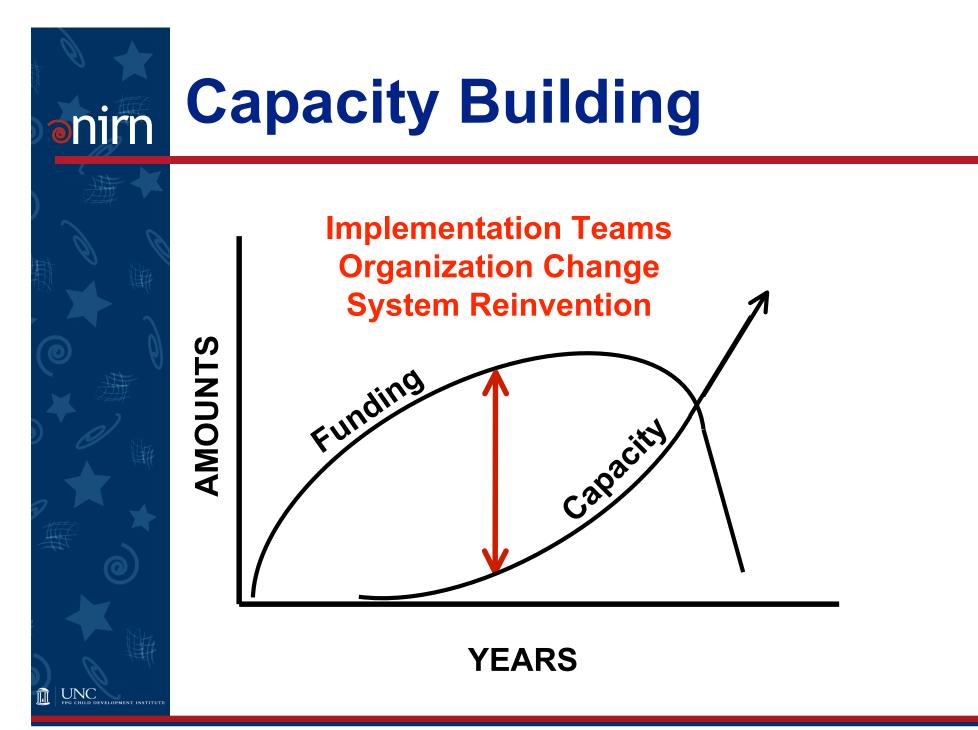


Adaptive Challenges

- Duplication
- Fragmentation
- Hiring criteria
- Salaries
- Credentialing
- Licensing
- Time/ scheduling
- Union contracts
- RFP methods
- Federal/ State laws

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Challenges

Children, families, and individuals cannot benefit from services they do not experience

For the EBP Movement to be successful, we must implement evidence-based programs and sustain/ improve their benefits on a socially significant scale



2013

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For More Information

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Implementation Science

Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature



Fixsen, D. L., Naoom, S. F., Blase, K. A., Friedman, R. M. & Wallace, F. (2005). *Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature.* Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, The National Implementation Research Network (FMHI Publication #231).



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For more on Implementation Science <u>http://nirn.fpg.unc.edu</u> <u>www.implementationconference.org</u>

Thank You for your Support

- Annie E. Casey Foundation (EBPs and cultural competence)
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- National Institute of Mental Health (research and training grants)
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (program development and evaluation grants
- Office of Special Education Programs (Scaling up Capacity Development Center)
- Administration for Children and Families (Child Welfare Leadership; Capacity Development)
- Duke Endowment (Child Welfare Reform)

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