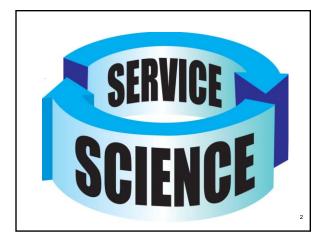


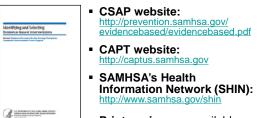
Evidence-Based Interventions

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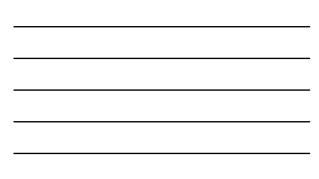




# Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions



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# SAMHSA/NIDA Recommended Guidance

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies

- Details a "best process" for intervention selection
- Sets a "high bar" for the standards of evidence for selection decisions
- Recognizes selection decisions are "context dependent"

## Community Logic Model Outcomes-Based Prevention

• ...guides selection of strategies that fit conceptual logic model



- Address salient risk and protective factors/conditions
- · Drive positive outcomes in the priority problem

та	rget Population Fit	Degree of Utility	
1.	Is the intervention appropriate for the population identified in the community needs assessment and community logic model?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
2.	Has the intervention been implemented successfully with the same or a similar population?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
3.	Are the population differences likely to compromise the results?	ONo Utility OSome Utility OLots of Utility	
In	tervention Setting Fit	Degree of Utility	
1.	Is the intervention delivered in a <i>setting similar</i> to the one planned by the community?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
2.	In what ways is the context different?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
3.	Are the contextual differences likely to compromise the intervention's effectiveness?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
Cu	Itural Fit	Degree of Utility	
1.	Is the intervention culturally appropriate?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
2.	Did members of the culturally <i>identified group participate</i> in developing it?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
3.	Were intervention materials adapted to the culturally identified group?	<u>No Utility</u> <u>Some Utility</u> <u>Lots of Utility</u>	
Implementation Supports Fit		Degree of Utility	
1.	Are implementation <i>materials</i> (e.g., manuals, procedures) <i>available</i> to guide intervention implementation?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
2.	Are training and technical assistance available to support implementation?	DNo Utility DSome Utility DLots of Utility	
3.	Are monitoring or evaluation tools available to help track implementation quality?	ONO Utility OSome Utility OLots of Utility	



Community Fit	Degree of Feasibility
<ol> <li>Is the intervention <i>culturally feasible</i>, given the values of the community?</li> </ol>	DNot Feasible DSome Feasibility DMostly Feasible
Organizational Fit	Degree of Feasibility
<ol> <li>Is the intervention <i>politically feasible</i>, given the local power structure and priorities of the implementing organization?</li> </ol>	Not Feasible Some Feasibility Mostly Feasible
<ol> <li>Does the intervention match the mission, vision, and culture of the implementing organization?</li> </ol>	Not Feasible     Some Feasibility     DMostly Feasible
<ol> <li>Is the intervention <i>administratively feasible</i>, given the policies and procedures of the implementing organization?</li> </ol>	Not Feasible Some Feasibility Mostly Feasible
<ol> <li>Is the intervention <i>technically feasible</i>, given staff capabilities, time commitments, and program resources?</li> </ol>	Okot Feasible OSome Feasibility OMostly Feasible
<ol> <li>Is the intervention <i>financially feasible</i>, given the estimated costs of implementation (including cosis for purchase of implementation materials and specialized training or technical assistance?)</li> </ol>	DNot Feasible DSome Feasibility DMostly Feasible

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# SPF SIG Definition

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (C for the Application of Prevention Technology

# "Evidence-Based" Interventions (EBIs)

- Included in Federal Registries
- Reported (with positive effects on the primary targeted outcomes) in peer-reviewed journals
- Documented effectiveness using other sources of information

# Advantages: Using Federal Registries

- Concise descriptions
- · Documented ratings of evidence
- Practical information
- One-stop convenience

### Challenges: Using Federal Registries

- · Limited number of interventions
- Include interventions most easily assessed using traditional scientific methods
- Information may be dated
- Potential for confusion to consumer

## Advantages: Using Peer Reviewed Journals

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Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies

- Presents detailed findings and analyses to indicate whether it has an adequate level of evidence that the intervention works
- Provides authors contact information for further discussion (e.g., appropriateness for target audience, current research on intervention, how to appropriately adapt if needed)
- In some cases, meta-analyses available

## Challenges: Using Peer Reviewed Journals

- Reader interprets results and assesses strength of evidence and applicability to specific population
- Limited detail regarding activities and practical implementation issues, materials needed
- Not all local communities have easy access to peer reviewed journals or have the knowledge or experience to search for interventions

## Using "Other Information Sources"

#### Four Guidelines

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- 1. Conceptual grounding in theory of change or logic model
- 2. Similarity to formally recognized EBIs
- 3. Demonstrated effective implementation with a consistent pattern of positive outcomes
- 4. Judged appropriate by panel of informed prevention experts

# Advantages: Using "Other Information Sources"

- Enables state and community planners to consider interventions that do not currently appear on Federal lists or peer reviewed literature *but have potential*
- Provides opportunity for locally developed or adapted interventions (if they have adequate documentation of evidence)

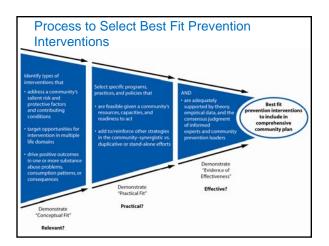
# Challenges: Using "Other Information Sources"

- Increased responsibility for selection of appropriate programs and practices;
- Implementation of a transparent decisionmaking process for reviewing candidate interventions; and
- Establishment of agreed-upon criteria for documentation to support intervention selection

# When to Use These Four Guidelines

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- When no *appropriate* interventions are available through primary sources to address:
  - Assessed community need
  - Population served
  - Cultural and community context
- To document innovation and emerging evidence-based practices – "Service to Science"



# How to Accomplish this Work

- Evidence-Based (EB) Workgroup
  - -Two major tasks:
    - Logic is sound in EBI selection
    - Evidence of intervention's effectiveness is sufficient

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• CAPT support

# Roles of EB Workgroups

- Make recommendations on the use of EBIs
- Use CSAP's guidance document "Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions" to guide efforts
- Review and make recommendations for subrecipient's Strategic Plans
- Translate four guidelines and define criteria for EBI selections that fit population and cultural context

# Considerations for EB Workgroups

- Types of expertise needed
- Diversity/Representation of populations and communities
- Need for Transparency
- · Need for Objectivity

## CAPT Support Available to EB Workgroup

Center for

- Assist in the identification of potential EB Workgroup members
- Orient EB Workgroup to the SPF SIG
- Participate in EB Workgroup
- Advise on incorporating an EBI review process into State work plan
- Assist in developing a process for defining evidence-based strategies

# CAPT Support Available to EB Workgroup

- Consult and provide resources on the selection of EBIs
- Support the creation of a State EBI guidance document
- Design and co-facilitate a learning community event focused on EBI selection
- Assist in the integration of cultural competency
- Facilitate Audio Calls

Thank You!					
		Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies			
	Contact your CAPT West Regional Expert Team T/TA Provider for future T/TA!				
	CAPT West Regional Expert Team: 1-888-734-7476				
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