

# APPROACH TO EVIDENCE

NASADAD/NIDA  
BAL HARBOR, FLORIDA

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# Levels/Types of Evidence



# Evidence-Based

- Interventions based on several randomized controlled studies and where at least one meta-analysis shows strong support for the practice.
- Results have a high level of confidence, due to randomized control factor.



# Evidence-Supported

- Interventions that have demonstrated effectiveness through quasi-experimental studies (e.g., “Time Series” studies, or detailed program evaluations that include data on the impact of the programs or interventions).
- Data from administrative databases or quality improvement programs that shed light on the impact of the program or intervention.



*Evidence-Supported*

# Evidence-Informed

- Evidence of the effectiveness of an intervention is inferred based on limited supporting data.
- Or, based on data derived from the replication of an EBP that has been modified or adapted to meet the needs of a specific population.
- Data is fed back into the system. New interventions are developed, traditional interventions are modified, and ineffective interventions are eliminated.
- Provides a template/framework for other systems to modify their programs and interventions.



# Evidence-Suggested

- Consensus driven, or based on agreement among experts.
- Based on values or a philosophical framework derived from experience, but may not yet have a strong basis of support in research meeting standards for scientific rigor.
- Provides a context for understanding the process by which outcomes occur.
- Based on qualitative data.

