

Background

A need for large-scale studies under natural conditions that examine diverse menus of EBPs over a developmental "life-course"

- The identification of empirically-supported (i.e. evidence-based) interventions has led to initiatives and policy mandates directed at scaling up EBPs.
- Translational research focused on the facilitators and barriers to scaling up is growing, but research lags behind policy and practice
- Much of the existing translational research is limited in its generalizability because it is:
 - Focused on a single intervention
 - Limited in scale
 - Conducted under controlled research conditions
 - Cross-sectional or short-term

A Test-bed for Translational Research

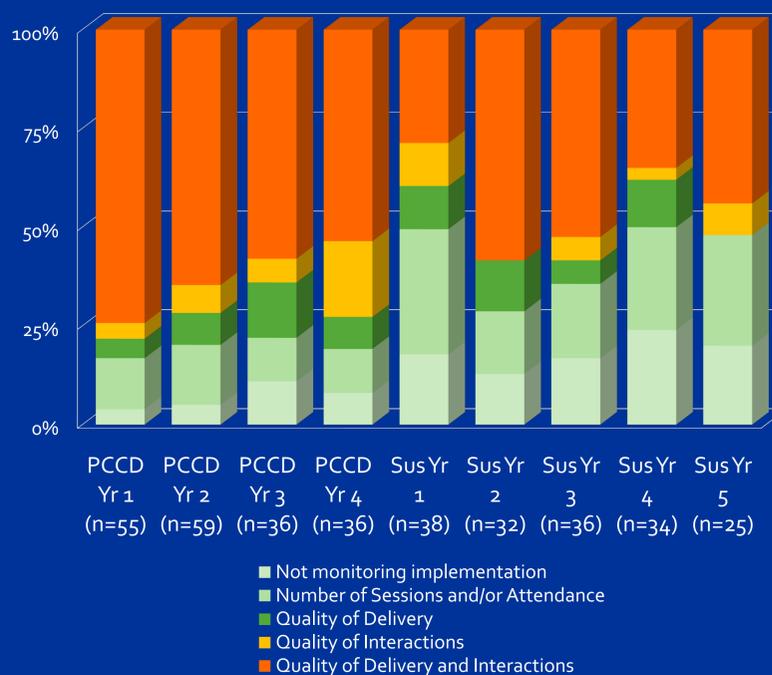
- The Pennsylvania Evidence-Based Programs Initiative is funded by the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) to promote large-scale adoption of evidence-based prevention programs
- Since 1998, over 200 replications of a menu of EBPs throughout the state
- In 2001, PCCD formed a partnership with Penn State's Prevention Research Center to provide technical assistance to grantees and study the process of program dissemination, leading to the creation of the Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (EPISCenter) in 2008

ANNUAL SURVEY of EBPs

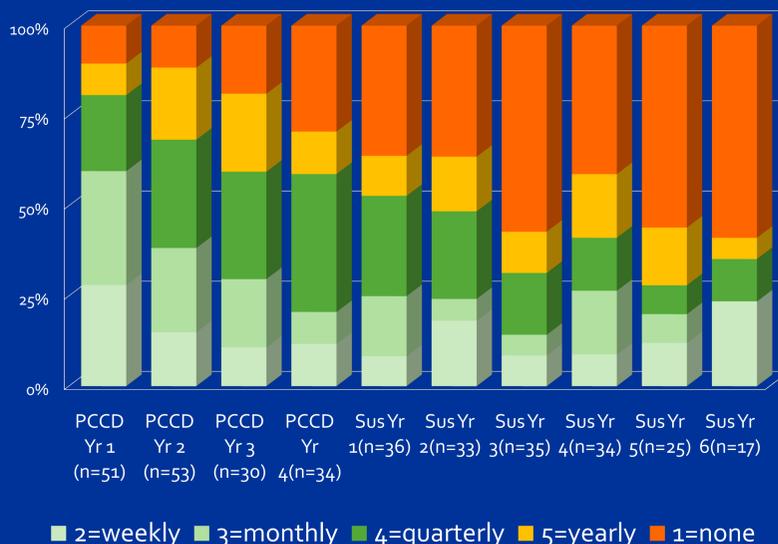
- Annual survey completed since 2005 by EBP implementers both during and after grant funding
- Survey includes scales related to planning and adoption, facilitators and barriers, implementation, adaptation and fidelity, assessment and evaluation, and sustainability
- Survey results reflect the "real world" experiences of a wide variety of EBPs being scaled up under natural conditions
- A decade-long picture of the "life course" of EBPs during adoption, implementation, and sustainability phases provides a much-needed developmental context

Developmental Differences by Program Age

Implementation Monitoring by Program Age



Communication with Program Developer/Trainer by Program Age



Contextual Differences by Program Type

Significant Correlates of Sustainability: Overall & By Program Type

Variable/Scale	Overall	Classroom-based	Comm/Mentoring	Family Prevention	Family Intervention
TRAINING					
Logic Model Knowledge	*	ns	ns	***	ns
Communication with Trainer	**	*	ns	ns	+
IMPLEMENTATION BARRIERS (expected to favor the unsustained programs)					
Participant Recruitment	*	+	ns	+	ns
Participant Engagement	*	+	ns	ns	ns
Inadequate Staff	ns	*	ns	ns	ns
Competing Demands	ns	+	ns	ns	ns
COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH					
Average # Presentations	**	*	ns	ns	+
SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING					
Financial Planning	**	ns	**	ns	*
Alignment Planning	**	ns	**	ns	***

Note. Green = variable/scale mean favored sustained programs; Red = variable/scale mean favored unsustained programs
+p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Summary and Implications

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- In conducting translational research on a variety of EBPs under natural conditions, we found significant variations by program type and program age on key factors such as implementation monitoring and sustainability

IMPLICATIONS

- Translational research on taking EBPs to scale must consider issues of both context and developmental stage
- Policy and practice recommendations, including the provision of technical assistance, should be tailored to the context of implementation and with a long-term view
- Training, technical assistance and infrastructure development should take a capacity-building approach, rather than an inoculation approach
- EBP scale up should strive to create intrinsic motivation among adopters/implementers, rather than relying solely on policy mandates to drive adoption and quality assurance