

## A Direction from COMPASS

Creating a context for change...

## **COMPASS** and Outcomes

Howard, et al. (1996)

 Managing as opposed to measuring

The clinical success

A commercial failure

The Working Alliance as Performance Feedback (Comerford, 2003)

• Working Alliance Inventory Horvath & Greenberg, 1989

Performance feedback

Substance Abuse Relapse Reduction
 System (SARRS)(Now CD)

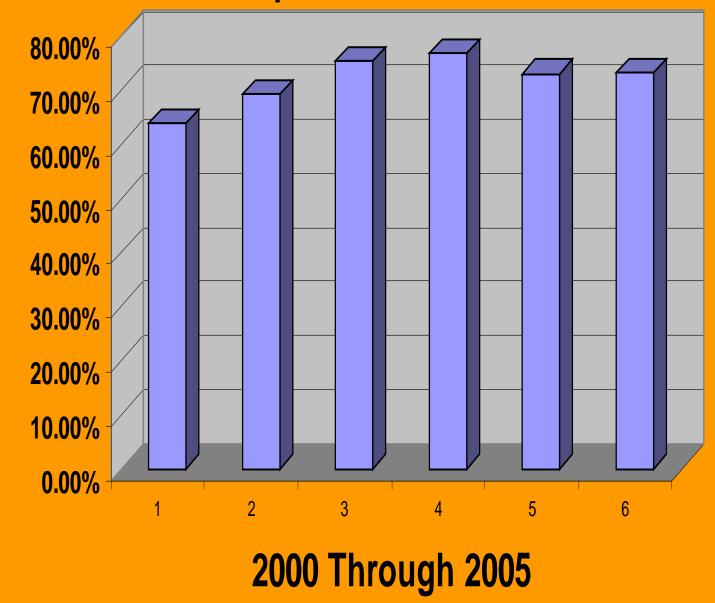
Psybermetrics, 2002 (Now Polaris Health Systems)



### Table 7 Changes in total pre-feedback (T1 & T2) versus total post-feedback (T3 & T4) in SARRS psychiatric scores

Treatment Period	Intake mean (sd)	Update mean (sd)	Wilcoxon signed- rank	Effect Size	Change Score
Pre-feedback (T1 & T2) (n=60)	0.23 (0.20)	0.16 (0.17)	z=-3.66, p < .001	0.39	0.07 (0.14)
Post-feedback (T3 & T4) (n=66)	0.27 (0.24)	0.14 (0.16)	z=-4.98, p < .001	0.63	0.13 (0.18)
Total Sample (n=126)	0.25 (0.22)	0.15 (0.17)	z=-6.17, p < .001	0.52	0.11 (0.16)
Mann-Whitney U	z=-1.02, ns	z=-0.06, ns			z=-1.76, p < .05
Between Group Effect size	0.20	0.10			0.36

#### **Completed Treatment**





## Client Directed Outcome Informed

Miller & Duncan, 2004

## **Psychotherapy Outcomes**

Client factors (40%)
Therapeutic relationship (30%)
Techniques (15%)
Placebo effect (15%)

Lambert (1992)

 Client Theory of Change Miller & Duncan (2004)

## **Client Directed**

- Unless you develop a working alliance, nothing you do will work.
- Only what the client believes counts; the "client's theory of change."
- If the client doesn't think it will work it probably won't.
- The client is the best judge of whether or not your doing a good job.

## **Outcome Informed**

- Only the client knows if it's working.
- You don't know if it's working if you don't ask.
- If it's not working more of the same won't work.
- A higher level of care is not always the answer.





#### Two Instruments

#### The Outcome Rating Scale (ORS)

#### Session Rating Scale (SRS)

Miller, Duncan, 2004



How have you been feeling?

Individually (Personal well-being)

Interpersonally (Family, close relationships)

Socially (Work, School & Friends)

Overall (General sense of well-being)



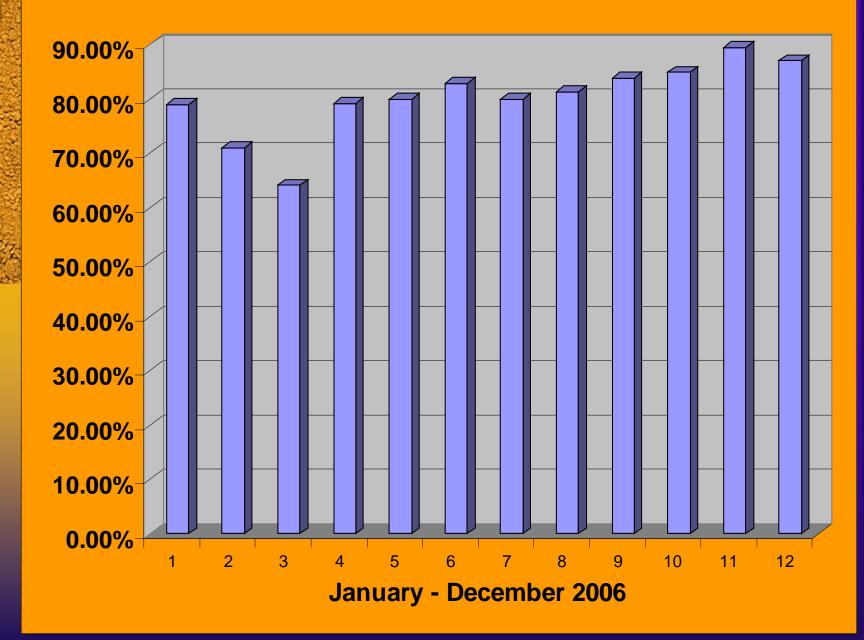
#### How am I doing?



- Goals and topics (Goals)
- Approach or method (Task)



#### **Completed Treatment**





## **Organizational Influences**

#### Navigating the Labyrinth



## Context...

Drugs delivered in similar doses to comparable patients produced significantly different results attributable to the facilities where they were delivered.

Feighner, Aden, Fabre, Rickels & Smith (1983)Rickes, Fisher, Park, Lipman & Mock (1966)Greenblatt, Grosser & Wechsler (1964)

## Staff Training and Selection

 Personal qualities appear to be the factor that make some therapists more helpful than others.

> Luborsky, McLellan, Woody, O'Brien & Auerback (1985) Orlinsky & Howard (1980)

There is no significant difference in effectiveness between professionals and paraprofessionals.

Christensen & Jacobson (1994)



**Rethinking Systems**  Outcome Building -Effectiveness Outcome Support -Efficiency

# The Basic Questions...

How do we:

Eliminate non-essential activities,

Make support functions more efficient, and

Increase activities that drive outcomes?

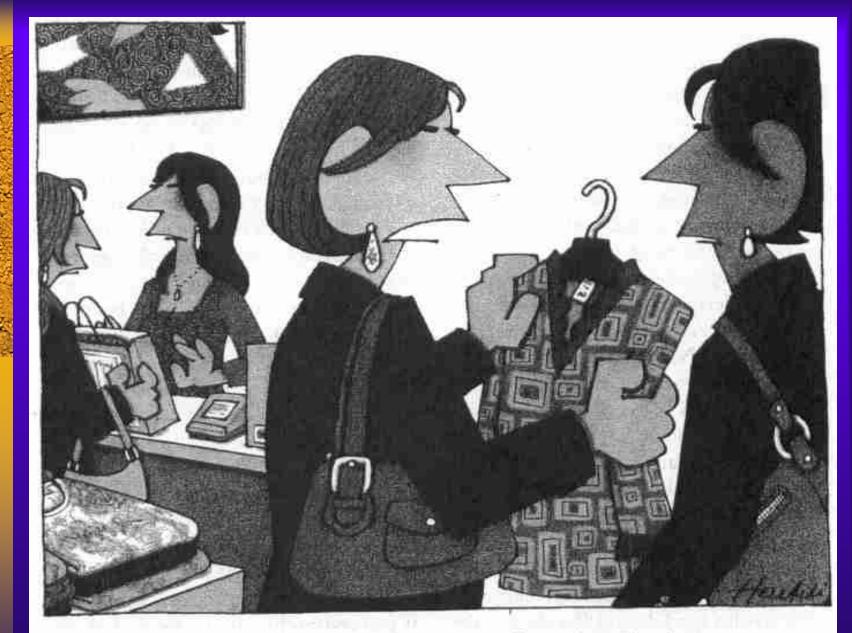
## Payers are asking... • What do we need to know? • What do our requirements cost? • What are we really buying? Can we Purchase Outcomes instead of services...

# Every Patient carries her or his own doctor inside.

Albert Schweitzer (1875-1965)

#### Resources

- www.talkingcure.com
- Duncan, B. L., Miller, S. D., & Sparks, J. A. (2004). <u>The heroic client</u>: A revolutionary way to improve effectiveness through client-directed, outcome informed therapy. New York: Jossey-Bass.
- Hubble, M. A., Ducan, B.L., & Miller, S.D. (1999). <u>The heart & soul of change</u>: What works in therapy. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.



"Tll come back and buy it someday when there's a less judgmental sales clerk."