

The Family Check Up Model: An Evidence-based Approach to Promoting Child and Adolescent Behavioral Health.

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Institute of Medicine Workshop on Strategies for Scaling Tested and Effective Family-Focused Preventive Interventions to Promote Children's Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Health. Washington D.C., April 1-2, 2014

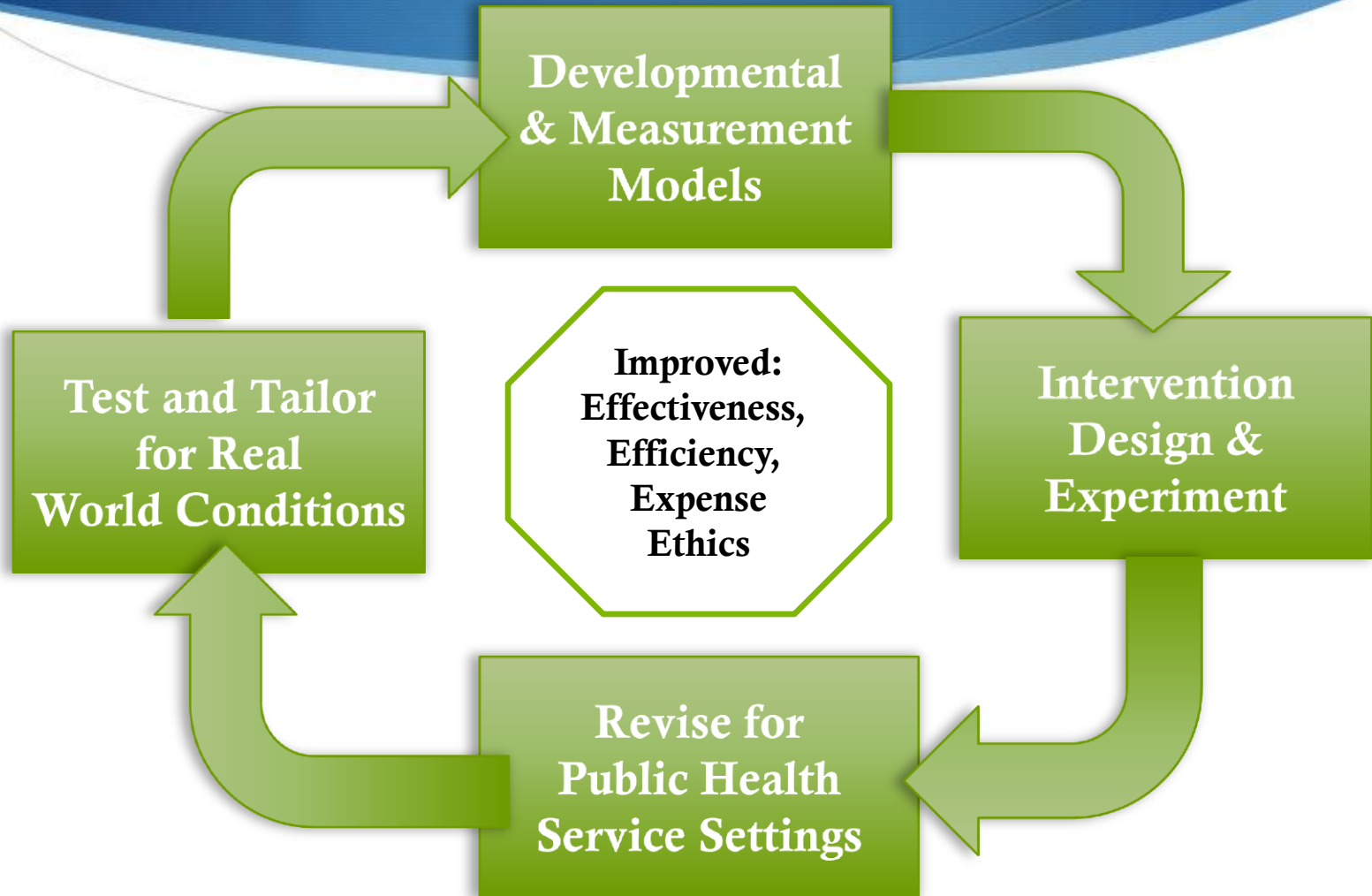


Four Goals of this Talk.

- 1-Provide an overview of the public health research strategy behind the Family Check-up model.**
- 2-Describe the variations and evidence for the Family Check-up model that apply to specific service settings.**
- 3- Summarize trials and tribulations of implementing the Family Check-up model .**
- 4 – Briefly summarize ‘lessons learned’ and suggest future directions.**

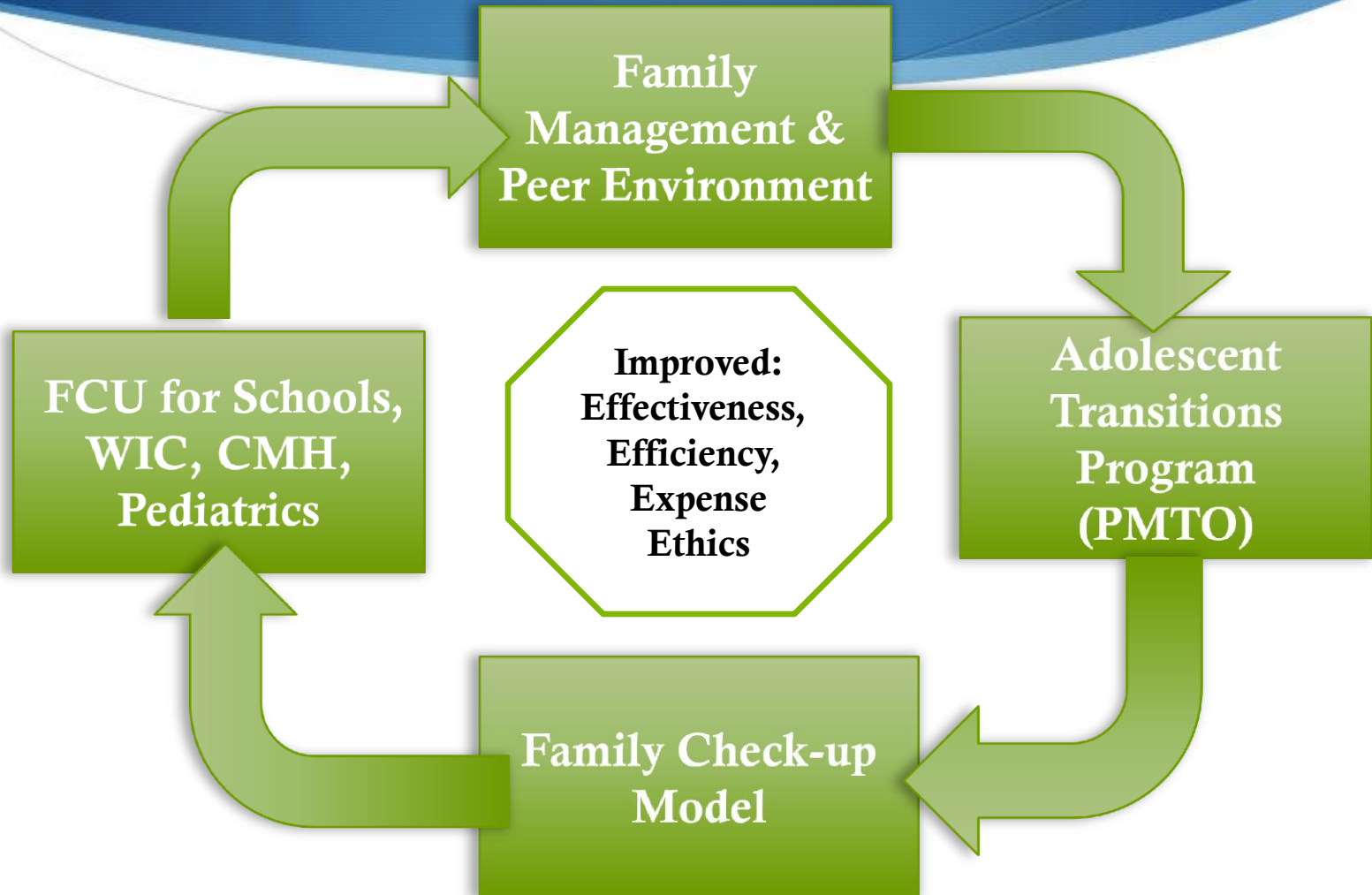
Family Check-up Model: An Iterative Translational Research Strategy

(adapted from Dishion & Patterson, 1999)



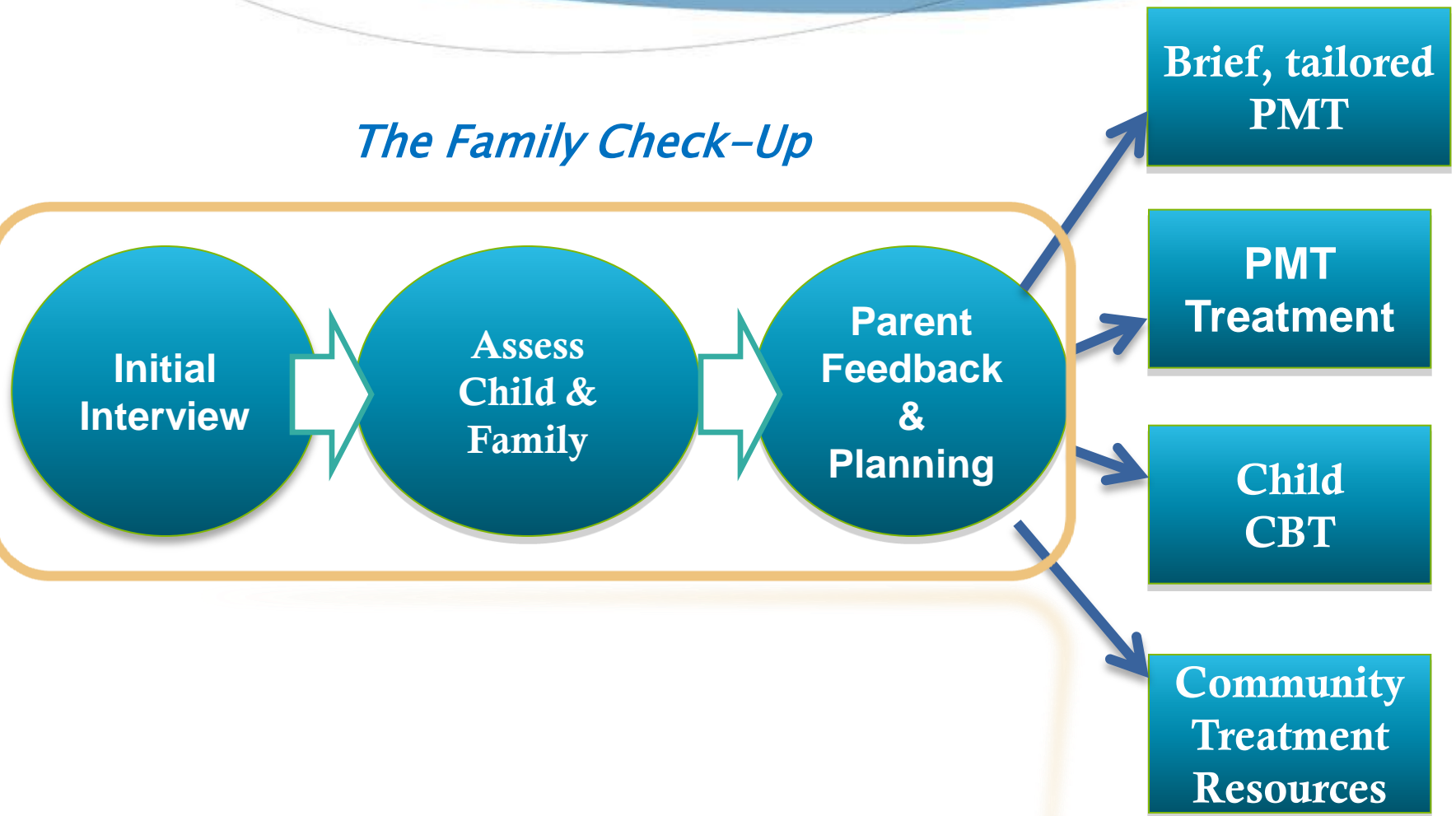
Family Check-up Model: The Specifics of Modeling Tailoring

(adapted from Dishion & Patterson, 1999)



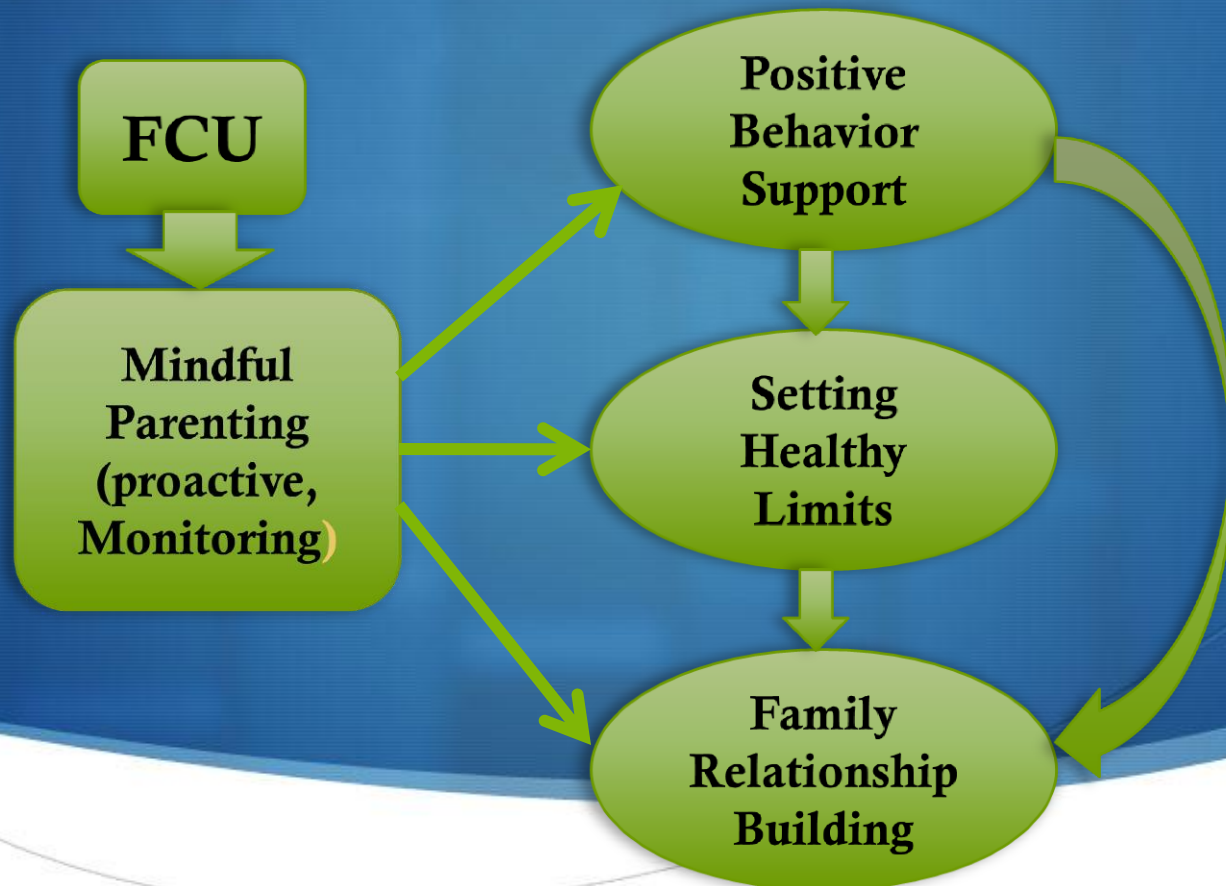
An Overview of the Family Check-Up and Follow-Up Services

The Family Check-Up



Conceptual Framework for Everyday Parenting Curriculum and FCU

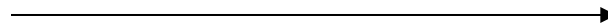
(Dishion, Stormshak & Kavanagh, 2011)



Service Systems Affecting Mental Health of Children and Adolescents

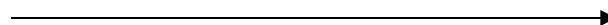
Developmental
Stage

Early
Childhood



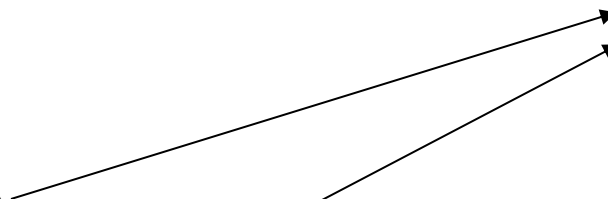
**WIC,
Preschools**

Childhood



Public School
Setting

Early
Adolescence



Adolescence



Community
Programs:
Treatment and
Rehabilitation

Effects of the Early Childhood Family Check-up: Average 2 Annual Sessions 70% Engagement

Outcome Domain	Intervention Effects	Period of Development	Authors
Behavioral	* Problem behavior * Problem behavior	Age 2 to 4 Age 2 to 7.5	Shaw et al 2006 Dishion et al 2013
Affective	* Co-morbid depression * Maternal depression	Age 2 to 4 Age 2 to 4	Connell et al, 2009 Shaw et al, 2009
Parenting	* Observed PBS * Reduced coercion	Ages 2 to 3 Ages 2 to 4	Dishion et al, 2008 Smith et al, 2013
Cognitive/Educational	*Improved effortful control and language *School readiness	Ages 2 to 7 Ages 2 to 7	Chang et al, in press Brennan et al, 2013

Service Systems Affecting Mental Health of Children and Adolescents

Developmental
Stage

Early Childhood → W.I.C, Headstart

Childhood →

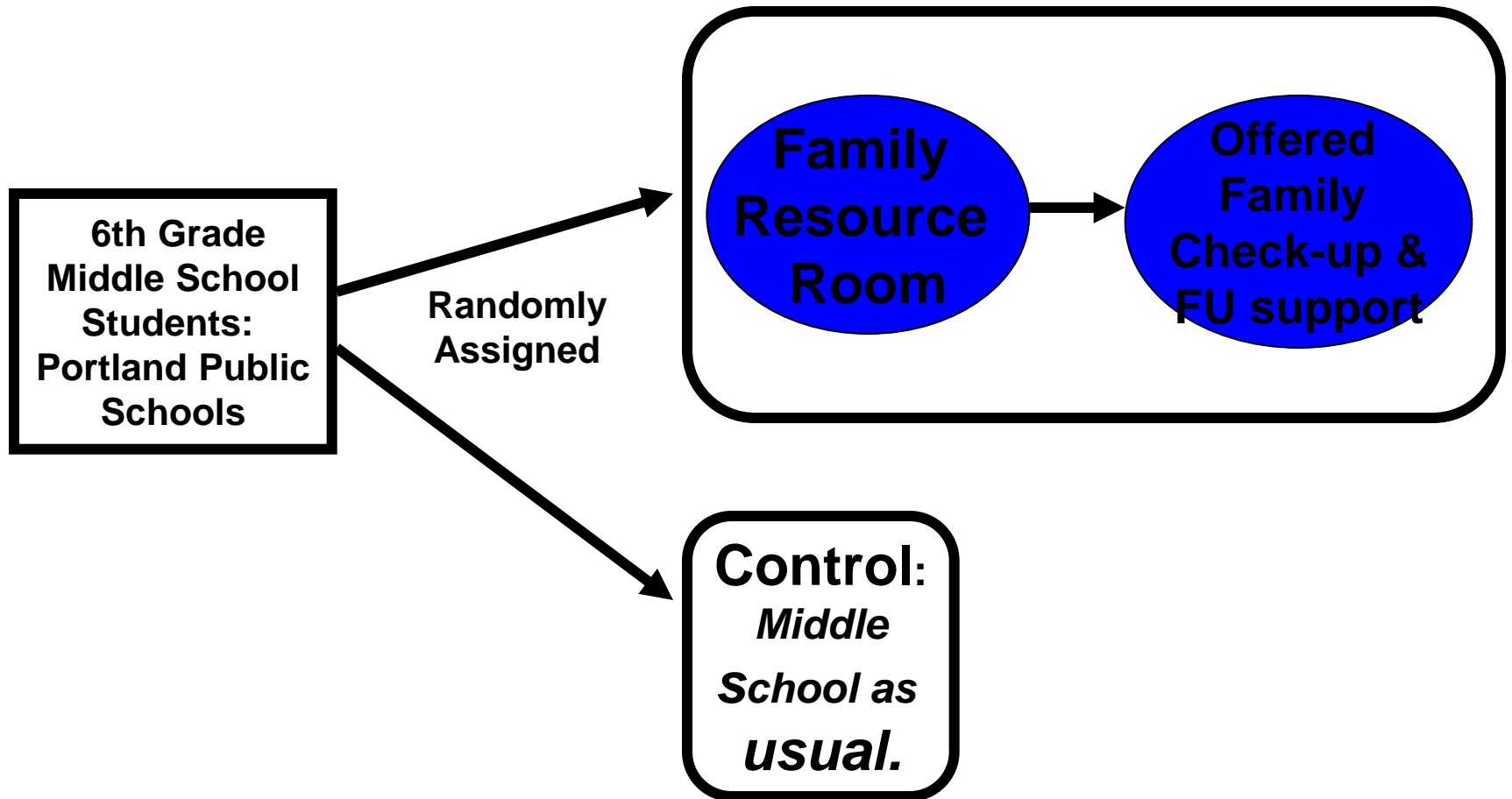
**Public
Schools**

Early Adolescence →

Adolescence →

Community
Programs:
Treatment and
Rehabilitation

Prevention Research in Public *Middle* Schools (Project Alliance 1 and 2: Dishion & Stormshak)



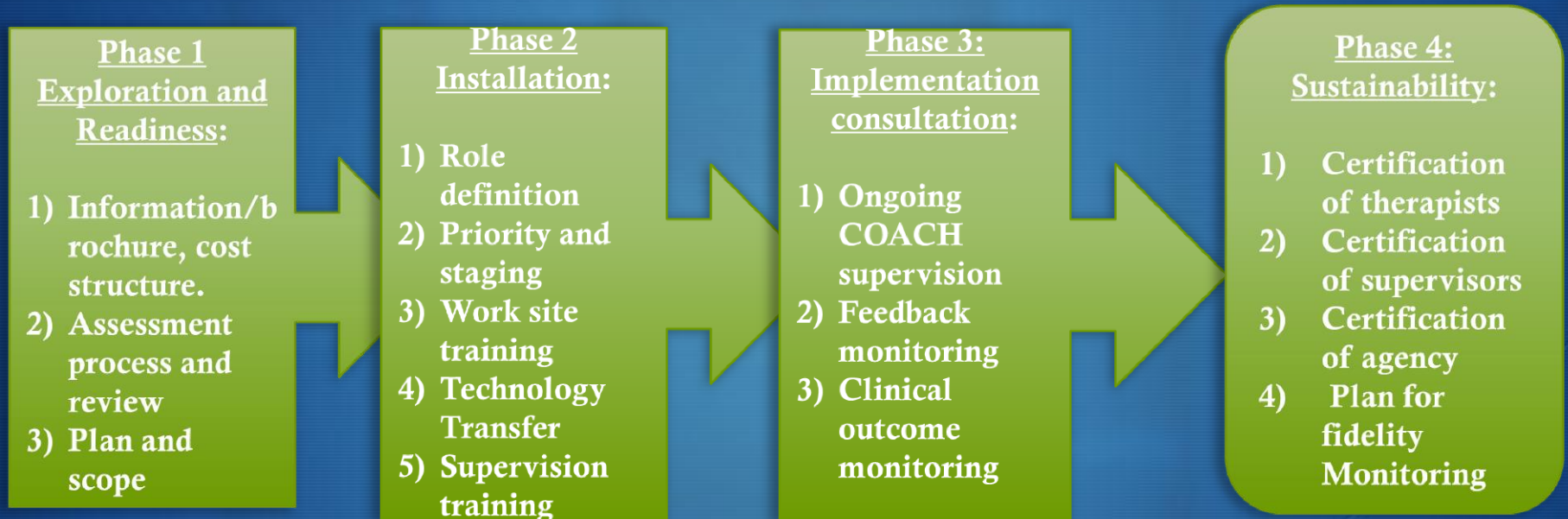
7th

7th ---> 11th Grade

Effects of the School-based Family Check-up: Average 6 Sessions over 2 years and 25-50% Engagement

Outcome Domain	Intervention Effects	Period of Development	Authors
Behavioral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Antisocial Behavior *Early Drug Use *Drug (ab)use *Problem behavior *High risk sex 	Age 11 to 19 Age 11 to 14 Age 11 to 23 Age 11 to 14 Age 11 to 22	Van Ryzin et al, 2012 Dishion et al 2002 Veronneau et al in press Stormshak et al, 2010 Caruthers et al 2013
Affective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Depression *Depression 	Age 11 to 15 Age 11 to 14	Connell et al, 2006 Fosco et al, in press
Parenting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Observed Monitoring * Reduced conflict 	Ages 11 to 14 Ages 11 to 16	Dishion et al, 2003 Van Ryzin et al, 2012
Cognitive/Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Improved grades and attendance 	Ages 11 to 17	Stormshak et al 2010

Overview of FCU Team's Systemic Implementation Model



Early Childhood FCU Implementation: Home Visiting Initiative

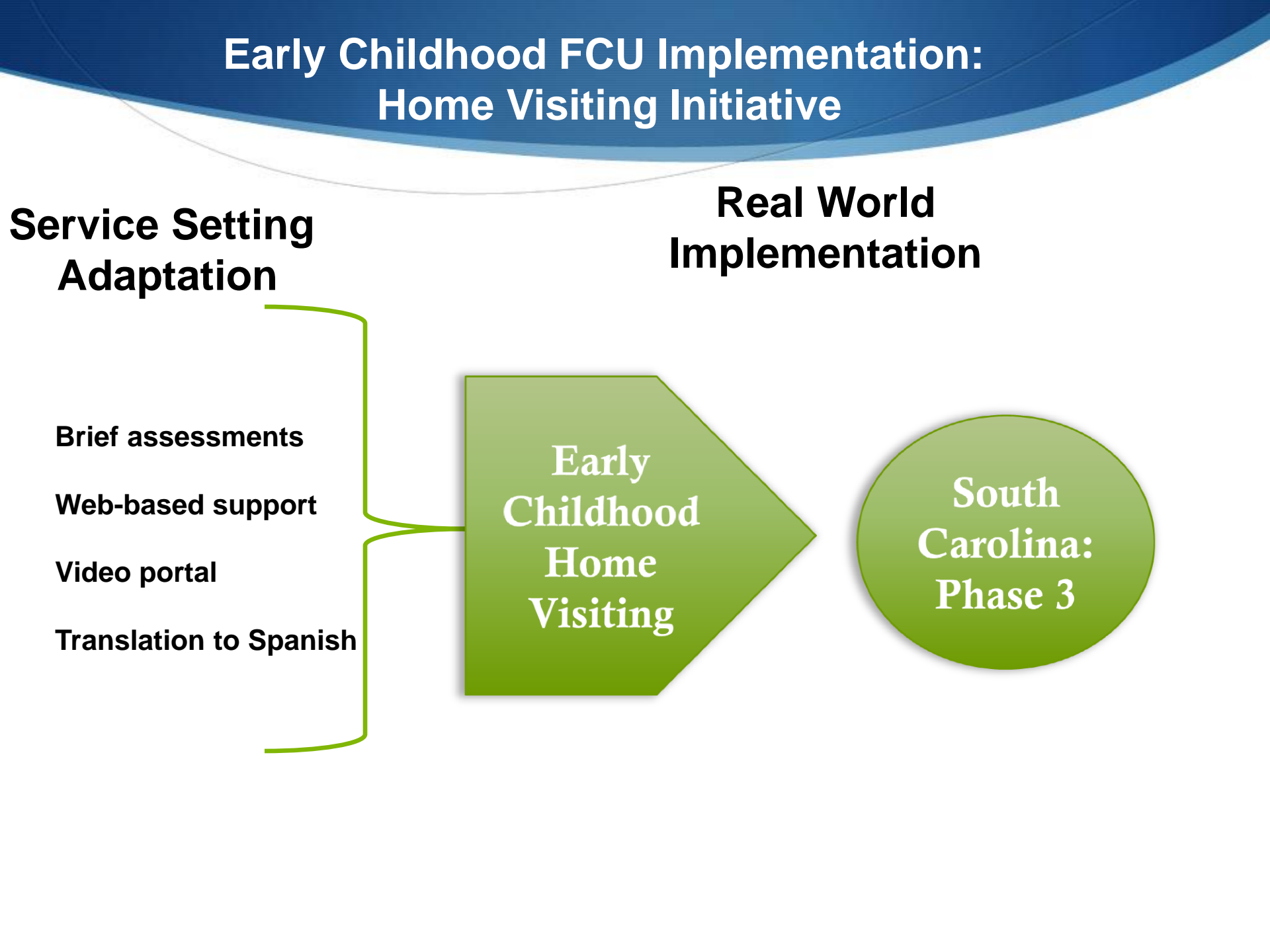
Service Setting Adaptation

Brief assessments
Web-based support
Video portal
Translation to Spanish

Real World Implementation

Early
Childhood
Home
Visiting

South
Carolina:
Phase 3



Summary of Lessons Learned from Implementing the Early Childhood Home Visiting Model

Implementation Resources	Assets	Barriers & Liabilities
Developer Capacity	+Team approach +Skilled supervisors +Technology	-Funding -Time allocation -Sustainability
Providers	+Service Commitment +Openness	-Previous training -Time allocation -Turn over -Salary -Technology
Supervisors	+Service Commitment +Openness	-Time allocation -Previous training
Agencies	+Service commitment + Openness	-Funding -Sustainability -Local competition

Pediatric FCU Implementation

Service Setting Adaptation

Proactive Screening

Web-based support

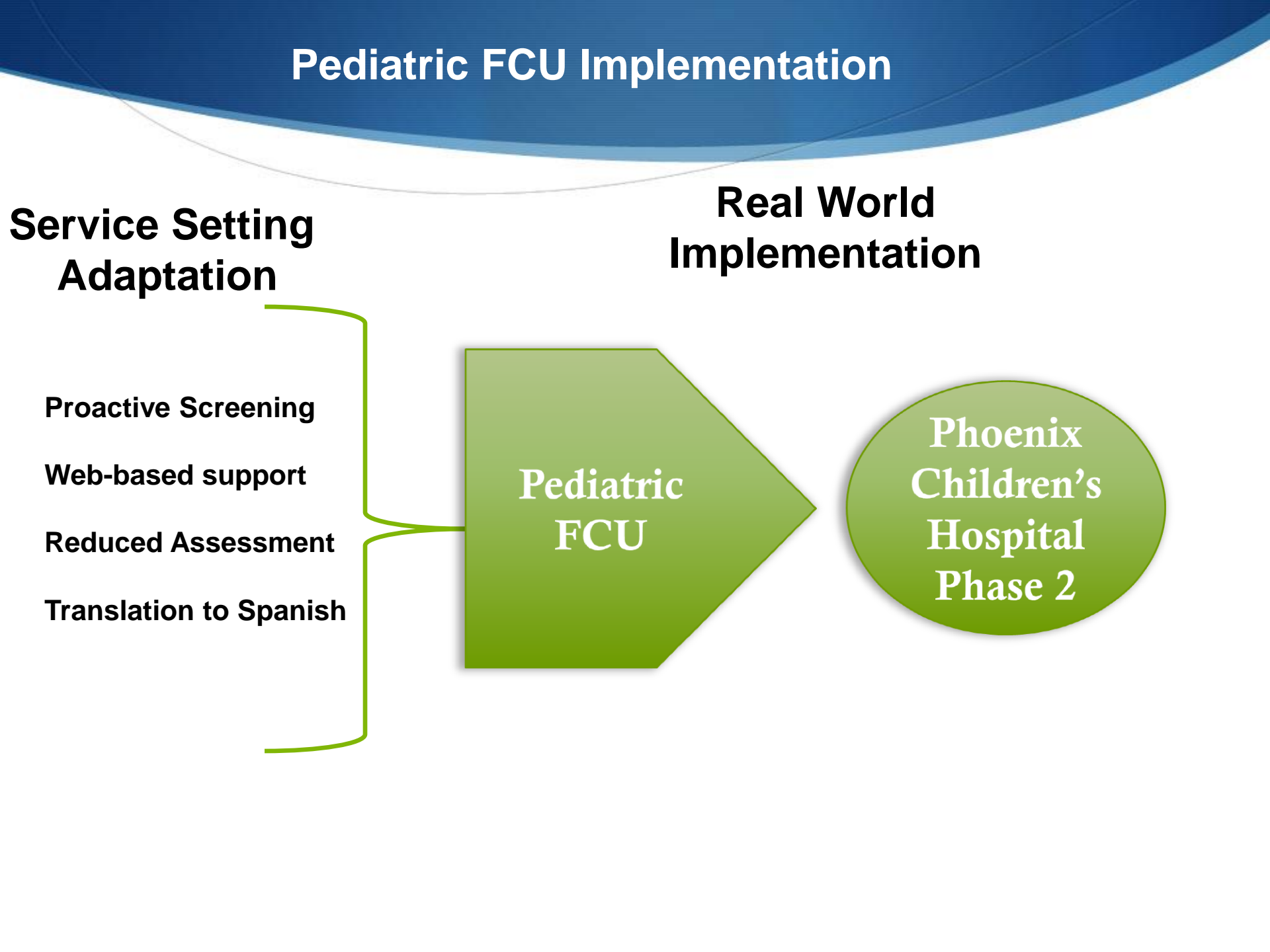
Reduced Assessment

Translation to Spanish

Real World Implementation

Pediatric
FCU

Phoenix
Children's
Hospital
Phase 2



Summary of Lessons Learned from Implementing the FCU in Pediatric Care

Implementation Resources	Assets	Barriers & Liabilities
Developer Capacity	+Team approach +Skilled supervisors +Technology	-Sustainability
Providers*	+Service Commitment +Openness	-Previous training -Time allocation -Professional niche -Technology
Supervisors	+Service Commitment +Openness	-Time allocation
Agencies	+Service commitment + Openness	-Funding and billing -Sustainability

School Based FCU Implementation

Service Setting Adaptation

- Embedded into PBIS
- Proactive Screening
- Web-based support
- Reduced Assessment
- Reduce FU services
- Translation to Spanish

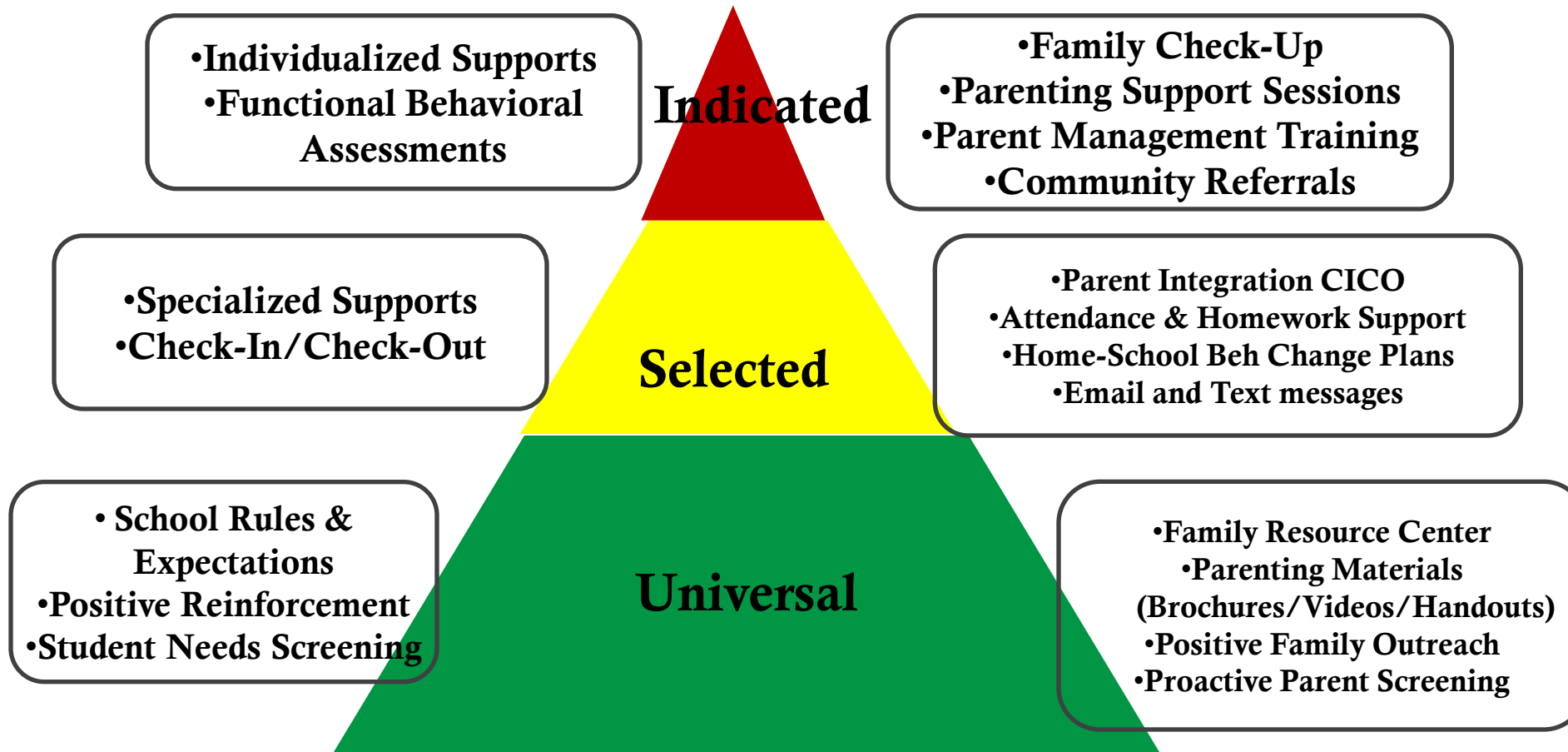
Public
School FCU

Real World Implementation

US
Middle
Schools
Phase 4

Swedish
Schools
Phase 4

Systemic Concatenation: Integrating PBIS and FCU.

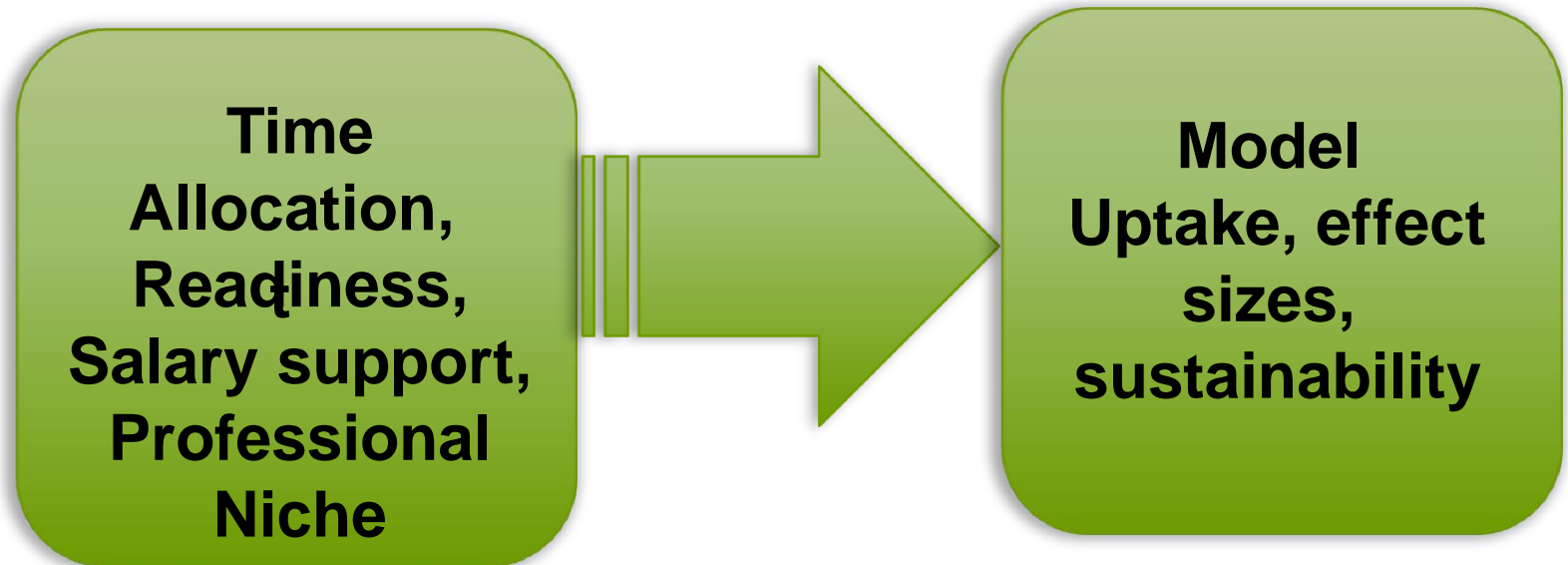


(Dishion, 2011)

Summary of Lessons Learned from School-based Implementation

Implementation Resources	Assets	Barriers & Liabilities
Developer Capacity	+Team approach +Skilled supervisors +Technology	-Geography -Sustainability
Providers*	+Service Commitment +Openness +Behavioral training	-Previous training -Time allocation -Turn over
Supervisors	+Service Commitment +Openness +Principle leadership	-Time allocation -Previous training
Agencies	+Service commitment + Openness + Community Mental health	-Funding -Sustainability

A Basic Principle of Implementation and Agency Change



Summary and Future Directions

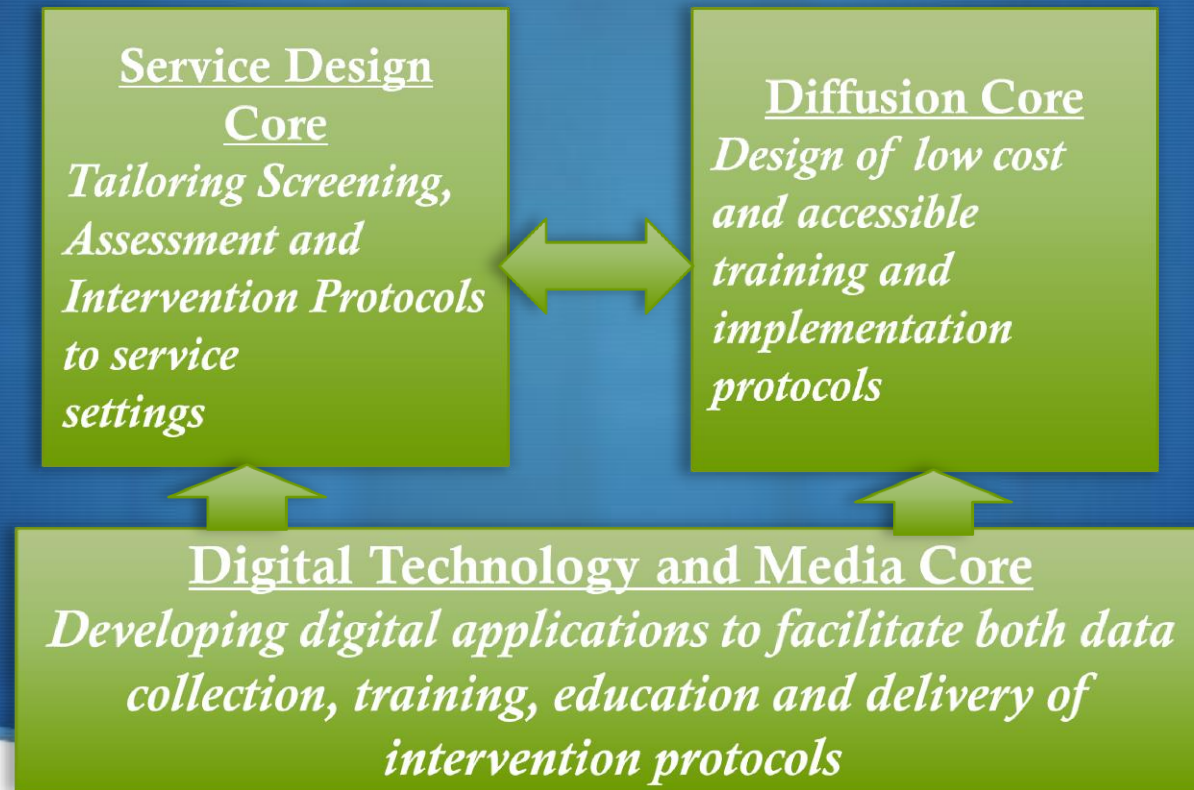
- ◆ Substantial resources and incentives are needed for agencies to adopt, translate and sustain evidence based interventions and to engage in outcome monitoring.
- ◆ Educational support, training and assessment measures for evidence based practice should be less expensive, easy to access and affordable in terms of money and time to support readiness and fidelity of implementation.
- ◆ Need to integrate and embed evidence based practices to function smoothly within existing service systems in the context of an identified professional niche that has sustainable funding sources.
- ◆ ASU REACH Institute was established in this March to redesign existing interventions, develop the digital capacity for low-cost training, education, support for global implement of the FCU model as well as other ASU interventions.

Basic Goals of the ASU REACH Institute: An Enterprise in Translational Research

- ✓ *Collaborate with diverse community stakeholders to implement and integrate effective and sustainable evidence based interventions.*
- ✓ *Provide affordable education and training globally*
- ✓ *Design and innovate new interventions that fit within identified service settings.*
- ✓ *Develop and organize a digital deployment and information system*



Organization of the Three Cores of the Proposed ASU Institute



Acknowledgments

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