Three Circles Of

Evidence-Based Decision-Making

In Early Childhood

A collective goal in early childhood is focusing on "what works"—finding and using interventions backed by evidence to achieve desired results for children and their families. *Three Circles of Evidence-Based Decision-Making in Early Childhood* is a resource to help you use multiple sources of evidence to determine an intervention's effectiveness. It presents steps in an evidence-based decision-making process to collect and integrate information from multiple sources, make decisions based on that information, and plan for implementation and evaluation.

Three Circles of Evidence

Consider information from three primary sources to determine whether specific interventions are evidence-based: best available research evidence, family wisdom and values, and professional wisdom and values.

The Best Available Research Evidence

research evidence showing if the intervention resulted in positive and meaningful impacts on desired outcomes

Family Wisdom & Values

the experiences, beliefs, values, priorities, and perspectives of families as these relate to a specific intervention

Professional Wisdom & Values

the experiences, beliefs, values, priorities, and perspectives of practitioners as these relate to a specific intervention



Steps Of

Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The following steps offer a process for integrating multiple perspectives and sources of evidence.

1

Define your question

Include the following elements in your question:

- (a) characteristics of children and families,
- (b) type of intervention, and
- (c) desired child or family outcomes

Formulate the question like this: For children and families with X characteristics, will Y intervention be effective in achieving Z outcomes?



Consider the evidence

Gather information from all three circles of evidence (See Resources List).



Best Available Research Evidence

- Search websites that provide intervention effectiveness summaries to identify potential interventions in early childhood.
- Judge the research evidence for these interventions in terms of impacts on outcomes of interest and relevance for children and families that would participate in this intervention.



Family Wisdom and Values

- Consider consensus documents such as position statements and practice guides to tap into families' collective wisdom and values.
- Consider the individual values, experiences, and priorities of the families with whom you work who would be participating in this intervention.



Professional Wisdom and Values

- Consider consensus documents such as position statements, program and professional standards, and practice guides to tap into the field's collective wisdom and values.
- Consider your own values, experiences, and priorities to tap into your professional wisdom and values.



Determine if an intervention meets the FAIR test

The sum of evidence from the Three Circles may point to one or more strong interventions. Examine each candidate intervention to determine if it is *FAIR*, that is *F*easible to implement, *A*cceptable to families/professionals, effective in producing a positive *I*mpact, and *R*elevant for your identified context. If an intervention does not meet all the *FAIR* criteria, you may need to revisit one or more of the Circles to look for new evidence or consider different practices/strategies/programs.



Make an Evidence-Based Decision

Once you have identified one or more interventions that meet the *FAIR* test, combine and consider all the information you have gathered, make a decision, and begin planning for implementation and evaluation.

Resources

Best Available Research Evidence Websites

Sites with Rigorous Review Standards for Evaluating Evidence

California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare

www.cebc4cw.org

Campbell Collaboration Systematic Reviews www.campbellcollaboration.org/library.html

Cochrane

www.cochranelibrary.com/home/topic-and-review-group-list.html

Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness homvee.acf.hhs.gov/models.aspx

National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices nrepp.samhsa.gov/AdvancedSearch.aspx

Social Programs That Work, Coalition for Evidence-Based Policy

evidencebasedprograms.org/policy_area/prenatalearlychildhood/

What Works Clearinghouse ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/FWW/Index

Other Aggregating Sites

Child Welfare Information Gateway www.childwelfare.gov/

Compendium of Parenting Interventions eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/compendium-of-parenting.pdf

ERIC

eric.ed.gov

National Child Traumatic Stress Network on Empirically Supported Treatments and Promising Practices www.nctsn.org/resources/topics/treatments-that-work/promising-practices

Promising Practices Network www.promisingpractices.net/programs_evidence.asp

Self-Regulation and Toxic Stress Report 3: A Comprehensive Review of Self-Regulation Interventions from Birth through Young Adulthood. www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/self-regulation-and-toxic-stress-report-3

Self-Regulation and Toxic Stress Report 4: Implications for Programs and Practice

www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/self-regulation-and-toxic-stress-implications-for-programs-and-practice

Interventions with Emerging Research Evidence

Bridging the Word Gap National Research Network www.bwgresnet.res.ku.edu/

Hanen Programs for Educators www.hanen.org/Helpful-Info/Research.aspx

Igniting Young Children's Communication Skills fpg.unc.edu/news/fpgs-free-guide-igniting-young-childrens-communication-skills-reaches-yet-another-milestone

Make the Connection

psychologyfoundation.org/Public/Programs/ First_Three_Years-Make_the_Connection/Public/ Programs/Make_the_Connection/Make_The_ Connection.aspx Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports www.pbis.org/community/early-childhood

Promoting Communication with Infants and Toddlers -Tools for Advancing Language in Kids www.talk.ku.edu/promoting-communication-withinfants-and-toddlers-project/

Recognition and Response randr.fpg.unc.edu/

Response to Intervention www.rti4success.org/

Technical Assistance Center on Social Emotional Intervention for Young Children challengingbehavior.fmhi.usf.edu/do/resources.htm

Family Wisdom and Values Websites

Family Voices org2.salsalabs.com/o/6739/t/11331/shop/ shop.jsp?storefront KEY=347

Hands and Voices www.handsandvoices.org/resources/docs.htm

Parent Technical Assistance Centers www.parentcenterhub.org/ptacs/ www.parentcenterhub.org/parentparticipation-ei/ www.parentcenterhub.org/resourcelibrary/

Professional Wisdom and Values Websites

American Academy of Pediatrics pediatrics.aappublications.org/collection/council-children-disabilities

American Occupational Therapy Association www.aota.org/Practice/Children-Youth/Evidence-based.aspx

American Physical Therapy Association www.apta.org/EvidenceResearch/

American Psychological Association www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/evidence-based-statement.aspx

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association www.asha.org/Research/EBP/

Division for Early Childhood (DEC) www.dec-sped.org/ divisionearlychildhood.egnyte.com/dl/tgv6GUXhVo Head Start Early Childhood Learning Center (ECLKC) eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) www.naeyc.org/resources/position-statements

National Association of Social Workers www.socialworkers.org/News/Research-Data/ Social-Work-Policy-Research/Evidence-Based-Practice

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions/

National Head Start Association (NHSA) www.nhsa.org/center/effective-practice

Zero to Three (ZTT) www.zerotothree.org/resources

Reference Documents

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Buysse, V., Winton, P. J., Rous, B., Epstein, D. J., & Lim, C-I. (2012). Evidence-based practice: Foundation for the CONNECT 5-Step Learning Cycle in professional development. Zero to Three Journal, 32(4), 25-29.

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Sackett, D. L., Rosenberg, W. M. C., Gray, J. A. M., Haynes, R. B., & Richardson, W. S. (1996). Evidence-based medicine: What it is and what it isn't. British Medical Journal, 312, 71–72.

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