



What Can Be Concluded from General Reviews of Social Work Effectiveness?

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About the SWLI-EBDG

- **The Social Work Leadership Institute (SWLI) Evidence-based Database Group (EBDG)**

The SWLI-EBDG is an interdisciplinary team of professionals based at the New York Academy of Medicine's Social Work Leadership Institute working together to develop an evidence database of published articles reporting the outcomes of social work intervention with older adults.

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The Social Work

Leadership Institute (SWLI)

- **The New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM)**
Founded in 1847, NYAM is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution whose mission is to enhance the health of the public.
- **The Social Work Leadership Institute (SWLI) at The New York Academy of Medicine**
A national initiative working to ensure that America's older adults remain independent and in charge of their lives

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Evidence-Based Database

- Designed to provide access to available evidence on social work intervention outcomes particularly as related to serving the aging population.
- The targeted user audiences are public policy makers, academics, researchers, students, clinicians, & advocacy groups

Topics Included in Database

- The database is designed to include published articles reporting findings regarding the outcomes of psychosocial interventions relevant to answering questions about the outcomes of social work interventions with older adults.
- The database is designed around specific topics which shape the contents of the database.

Topics Included in Database

- The first topic is focused on examining the general outcomes of social work interventions
 - While the database focus is specific to interventions with older adults we considered it important to first examine what is known about the general effectiveness of social work interventions
- The first topic specific to interventions with older adults is *care coordination* which currently is being examined.
- A second topic specific to interventions with older adults is focused on interventions to enhance the social work professional *workforce* for geriatric social work practice.

Reviews of Social Work Practice

General Effectiveness

- In this presentation we take a first look at what can be concluded from examination of the first topic:
 - What can be said about the general outcomes of social work interventions as reported in journal review articles that have examined that question since 1990.

Reviews of Social Work Practice

General Effectiveness

- The database includes descriptive information and citations for general reviews of social work intervention outcomes published as journal articles since 1990.
- These reviews examine what is known as of the publication date about the overall effectiveness of social work intervention.
- The database includes these review articles as well as most of the published articles reporting primary studies identified in the review articles.
- Nine review articles were examined.
- General findings for each of the nine review articles are described in the following slides presented in chronological order based on author reports.

But First: What do Pre-1990 Reviews of Social Work Effectiveness Conclude?

- Key reviews of social work's effectiveness from the 1980s:
 - Reid & Hanrahan, 1982
 - Thomlison, 1984
 - Rubin, 1985
 - Videka-Sherman, 1988.
- Conclusion: Social work services are helpful (significantly ameliorate, alleviate, or solve the problem identified by the client & worker) to the majority of people who use them.

What do Post-1990 Reviews of Social Work Effectiveness Conclude?

What Makes them Different from Pre-1990 Reviews?

- Some use meta-analysis
- Moderator variables are examined
- Publication bias is explored
- Investigator bias (internal vs. external) examined
- Questions of differential effects are examined:
 - Do outcomes vary by intervention method?
 - Do outcomes vary by social problem?
 - Do outcomes vary by population characteristics?
- Many more studies are available
- A wider net is cast to include studies with a wide range of designs

Casting a Broad Net: An Inclusive View

- Include studies using a range of design types rather than restrict to experimental comparison group designs
- Macdonald, G. M., Sheldon, B., Gillespie, J. (1992). Contemporary studies of the effectiveness of social work. *British Journal of Social Work*

Macdonald, G. M., Sheldon, B., Gillespie, J. (1992). Contemporary studies of the effectiveness of social work. *British Journal of Social Work*, 22, 615 – 63.

- Studies published between 1979 – 1991
- Studies examined social work effectiveness
- Included journal articles
- Included experimental, quasi-experimental, pre-experimental & client-opinion studies
- 95 studies included
- Narrative review methods used

Macdonald, G. M., Sheldon, B., Gillespie, J. (1992). Contemporary studies of the effectiveness of social work. *British Journal of Social Work*, 22, 615-643.

- 3/4th showed positive results
- 17% of studies produced mixed results
- 8% produced negative results
- 7% of studies were rejected due to methodological concerns

Macdonald, G. M., Sheldon, B., Gillespie, J. (1992). Contemporary studies of the effectiveness of social work. *British Journal of Social Work*, 22, 615-633.

- In experimental & quasi-experimental studies:
 - behavioral and cognitive-behavioral methods are most strongly correlated with positive outcomes, followed by family therapy studies
 - community care of the frail elderly, group programs for men who batter, & intermediate treatment program show positive results
- In pre-experimental designs:
 - studies that produced positive results included: cognitive-behavioral studies, family therapy, casework, & non-behavioral group work

Macdonald, G. M., Sheldon, B., Gillespie, J. (1992). Contemporary studies of the effectiveness of social work. *British Journal of Social Work*, 22, 615-633.

- Client-opinion studies show that clients are generally appreciative of the way in which social workers try to engage them, but can provide only limited testimony on why particular goals have been selected or why a particular approach was chosen
- The majority of the studies feature work of a short-term duration
- Many studies with positive outcomes contain clear, openly-negotiated objectives-shared with clients – and an explicit expectation that results will accrue within a given period

But, Could Positive Results be Due to Investigator Bias?

- Gorey, K. M. (1996). Effectiveness of social work intervention research: Internal versus external evaluations. *Social Work Research*

Gorey, K. M. (1996). Effectiveness of social work intervention research: Internal versus external evaluations. *Social Work Research, 20*(2), 119–128.

- Studied Published between 1990 - 1994
- Studies examined social work intervention effectiveness
- Included prestigious peer-reviewed professional journals
- Included studies reporting sufficient statistical information to calculate effect sizes
- 88 studies included
- Meta-analysis methods used

Gorey, K. M. (1996). Effectiveness of social work intervention research: Internal versus external evaluations. *Social Work Research, 20*(2), 119–128.

- Two questions are examined:
 - Are social work interventions effective?
 - Do internal evaluators more favorably assess the effectiveness of their practice than external evaluators?
- Internal evaluations:
 - workers' assessments of their practice experience
- External evaluations:
 - assessments by other evaluators
- Sixty-four (72.7 percent) evaluated direct, face-to-face interventions with individuals, small groups, or families, & remainder evaluated programs or agencies
- The direct practice interventions were usually brief (median = eight weeks, range = one to 24 weeks); however, only 46 (71.9 percent) studies reported valid data on this variable.

Gorey, K. M. (1996). Effectiveness of social work intervention research: Internal versus external evaluations. *Social Work Research, 20*(2), 119–128.

- Combining the results of all 88 studies the general effectiveness of social work interventions as follows:
 - Mean r index = .356, $SD = .261$, $p < .001$.
 - Conversion to Cohen's U_3 statistic allows for the inference that 77.7 percent of the clients who participated in an intervention did better than the average client who did not.
- Mean effect size among the 45 internal evaluations ($r = .518$) was significantly larger than that among the 43 external evaluations ($r = .186$) [$t(86) = 7.93$, $p < .001$]
- Internal evaluators tend to more favorably evaluate their practice than external evaluators

So, Social Work Intervention is Generally Effective

- And, this is partially due to bias of internal evaluators, but even taking that bias into account social work interventions are still shown to be effective.
- But, could this be an artifact due to **publication bias**?
- Negative outcome studies are filed away?
- Positive findings are submitted & accepted for publication?

Due to Publication Bias (file-drawer)

- de Smidt, G. A., & Gorey, K. M. (1997). Unpublished social work research: Systematic replication of a recent meta-analysis of published intervention effectiveness research. *Social Work Research*

de Smidt, G. A., & Gorey, K. M. (1997). Unpublished social work research: Systematic replication of a recent meta-analysis of published intervention effectiveness research. *Social Work Research, 21*(1), 58-62

- Studied Published between 1990 - 1994
- Studies examined social work intervention effectiveness
- Doctoral & Master's Dissertations & Theses in Schools of Social
- Included studies reporting sufficient statistical information to calculate effect sizes
- 24 studies included
- Meta-analysis methods used

de Smidt, G. A., & Gorey, K. M. (1997). Unpublished social work research: Systematic replication of a recent meta-analysis of published intervention effectiveness research. *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 58-62.

- Are Gorey's (1996) findings biased due to the "file drawer" problem?
 - Rosenthal (1979), may be true:
 - "that journal articles are represented by 5 percent of the studies that show Type I errors (for example, really nonsignificant, but with significant results due to random sampling variability)
 - while file drawers are filled with 95 percent of the studies that show nonsignificant ($p > .05$) results" (p. 638).
 - Gorey's (1996) meta-analysis could be fatally confounded by such bias

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- Are Gorey's (1996) findings biased due to the "file drawer" problem?
 - This meta-analysis is based on the assumption that at the time of their defense, doctoral dissertations and master's theses on the effectiveness of social work interventions are more likely to present non-significant findings or smaller effects than conceptually similar published studies, the result of which have been screened and accepted by professional journal peer reviewers.

de Smidt, G. A., & Gorey, K. M. (1997). Unpublished social work research: Systematic replication of a recent meta-analysis of published intervention effectiveness research. *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 58-62.

- Unpublished studies differed from published counterparts:
 - more program evaluations
 - More often used standard or alternate intervention comparison group
 - Less long-term follow-up data
- This review replicated the general effectiveness of social work interventions found by the Gorey (1996) review of published social work research
 - Mean r index was .296 (95 % CI] of .210, .382)
 - Conversion to Cohen's U statistic indicates 73% of clients who participated in an intervention group did better than average comparison group client.
 - Intervention effect size found among this sample of unpublished studies ($r = .296$, $SD = .215$) did not differ significantly from that estimated with published research [$r = .356$, $SD = .261$; $t(110) = 1.15$, ns).

de Smidt, G. A., & Gorey, K. M. (1997). Unpublished social work research: Systematic replication of a recent meta-analysis of published intervention effectiveness research. *Social Work Research, 21*(1), 58-62.

- Publication bias does not seem to confound recent inferences based on published social work research about the profession's intervention effectiveness.
- However, 29 percent of dissertations & theses failed to reject the null hypothesis, whereas only 16 percent of published (Gorey, 1996) failed to do so.
- Consistent with previous research on publication bias, the average effect reported in professional press publications ($r = .36$) was found to be about 15 percent larger than that of dissertations & theses ($r = .30$).

de Smidt, G. A., & Gorey, K. M. (1997). Unpublished social work research: Systematic replication of a recent meta-analysis of published intervention effectiveness research. *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 58-62.

- **Conclusion:** these findings support notion that the potential for publication bias among the social work peer reviewed research literature does exist. However, the combined evidence of Gorey's (1996) previous meta-analysis & this one strongly suggests that their consistent finding of social work's effectiveness is robust to the intrusion of such bias.

But, Do Authors of Dissertations & Thesis Feel Pressured to Report Positive Findings & Underreport Negative Findings?

- So, lets look at unpublished conference proceedings to see if the “file drawer” bias can explain the positive findings of social work intervention effectiveness.
- Grenier, A. M., & Gorey, K. M. (1998). The effectiveness of social work with older people and their families: A meta-analysis of conference proceedings. *Social Work Research*, 22(1), 60-64.

Grenier, A. M., & Gorey, K. M. (1998). The effectiveness of social work with older people and their families: A meta-analysis of conference proceedings. *Social Work Research*, 22(1), 60-64.

- Studied Published between 1990 - 1996
- Studies examined gerontological social work intervention effectiveness with older people or their families
- Gerontological Society of America conference Abstracts
- 42 studies included
- Meta-analysis methods used

Grenier, A. M., & Gorey, K. M. (1998). The effectiveness of social work with older people and their families: A meta-analysis of conference proceedings. *Social Work Research, 22*(1), 60-64.

- Replicated findings from the Gorey (1996) study
 - Mean r index = .24, CI = .163 - .317 (95%)
 - 69% of older adults or families did better on outcomes than average individual in comparison group (Cohen's U)
 - While smaller than for published studies this does not negate the conclusion that overall social work intervention is effective with the majority of clients
 - Publication bias does not seem to saliently confound the generally positive inferences of social work effectiveness

So -

- Social work interventions are generally effective
- Some of this can be attributed to investigator bias but this does not change the conclusion
- Some of this can be attributed to publication bias but this does not change the conclusion

Differential Effects?

- So, nice to know that 2/3 of clients benefit from social work intervention
- But, does it matter which intervention is provided?
- If all interventions are of equal effectiveness then the placebo explanation is the most reasonable! Dodo Bird!
- Reid, W. J. (1997). Evaluating the dodo's verdict: Do all interventions have equivalent outcomes? *Social Work Research*

Reid, W. J. (1997). Evaluating the dodo's verdict: Do all interventions have equivalent outcomes? *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 5 - 16.

- Studied Published between 1986 - 1996
- Studies examined psychosocial interventions including social work intervention effectiveness
- Included meta-analyses only
- 42 studies included
- Meta-analysis methods used

Reid, W. J. (1997). Evaluating the dodo's verdict: Do all interventions have equivalent outcomes? *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 5-16.

- There is a persistent and widely held belief that different types of intervention have equivalent outcomes.
- Research supporting this belief has been limited largely to comparing methods drawn from different schools of psychotherapy with emphasis on treatment of the emotional problems of adults.
- Two questions:
 - Would the dodo's verdict hold for this broader range of interventions & problems?
 - If differential effects were found, would they suggest any patterns that might have relevance for social work practice?

Reid, W. J. (1997). Evaluating the dodo's verdict: Do all interventions have equivalent outcomes? *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 5-16.

- A review of relevant meta-analyses published in the past decade was undertaken to determine whether this verdict applied to the broader range of problems & interventions typically found in clinical social work.
- The majority of these meta-analyses reported differential effects associated with different types of interventions.

Reid, W. J. (1997). Evaluating the dodo's verdict: Do all interventions have equivalent outcomes? *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 5-16. (42 meta-analyses examined which examined psychosocial interventions.)

- 31 of the 42 reported existence of differential effects among competitive interventions.
- Nine reported a lack of differential effects
- Two tested for, but failed to find, variation in effects relating to the theoretical orientation of the method, although they reported meaningful differential effects in respect to other dimensions of practice.

Reid, W. J. (1997). Evaluating the dodo's verdict: Do all interventions have equivalent outcomes? *Social Work Research*, 21(1), 5-16.

- Convergent findings can be seen in most of the problems in which more than one independent meta-analysis exists.
- Patterns found:
 - The superiority of behavioral & cognitive-behavioral interventions over alternative methods in many problem areas
 - Multi-component interventions appear to do better
 - Cognitive methods, distinct from BCB methods, do better than rivals in three metaanalyses relating to the emotional disorders of anxiety & depression.
 - There is a weak pattern of interaction between use of individual or group treatment methods & problem characteristics.
 - Although some evidence indicates that individual treatment methods may have an advantage over group approaches for adults with certain complex psychosocial problems (e.g. for distressed caregivers, trait anxiety, depression, and bulimia), group methods proved superior to individual formats in two meta-analyses, one involving memory training for elderly people.

Do Practice Models or Change Target Make a Difference?

- Gorey, K. M., Thyer, B. A., & Pawluck, D. E. (1998). Differential effectiveness of prevalent social work practice models: A meta-analysis. *Social Work*, 43(3), 269-278

Gorey, K. M., Thyer, B. A., & Pawluck, D. E. (1998). Differential effectiveness of prevalent social work practice models: A meta-analysis. *Social Work, 43*(3), 269-278.

- Studied Published between 1990 - 1994
- Studies examined social work intervention effectiveness
- 45 studies included
- Meta-analysis methods used
- Meta-analysis of 45 studies of social work's differential effectiveness by prevalent practice models

Gorey, K. M., Thyer, B. A., & Pawluck, D. E. (1998). Differential effectiveness of prevalent social work practice models: A meta-analysis. *Social Work, 43*(3), 269-278.

- Effectiveness of interventions based on different practice models
 - personal versus systemic-structural
 - moderated by their primary focus for change
- When the focus for change was clients themselves, personal orientations seemed more effective
- Systemic-structural models were found to be more effective in supporting the change of other targets, such as environmental factors (structural change) rather than personal adaptation to environmental challenges.

Gorey, K. M., Thyer, B. A., & Pawluck, D. E. (1998). Differential effectiveness of prevalent social work practice models: A meta-analysis. *Social Work, 43*(3), 269-278.

- When controlling for variability among interventions, clients, groups, and problems, personal theoretical orientations fared better when the primary focus of change was the individual client [Chi-Square(1,24)=7.98, $p<.10$].
- When interventions were designed to affect individuals, families, or groups through change to another target system, traditional social work models, including system structured ones, fared better [Chi-Square(1,13)=3.88, $p<.05$].

Gorey, K. M., Thyer, B. A., & Pawluck, D. E. (1998). Differential effectiveness of prevalent social work practice models: A meta-analysis. *Social Work, 43*(3), 269-278.

- No main effect of theoretical orientation was observed...when each was compared to the other three combined orientations; none of the comparisons yielded even liberally significant between-group differences.
 - Personal oriented
 - Cognitive-behavioral
 - Psychosocial
 - Psychodynamic
 - Systemic oriented
 - Generalist including task-centered & problem oriented
 - Family systems
 - General systems
 - Ecosystems
 - Radical-Structural
 - Feminist
 - Person-in-environment

Reid, W. J., Kenaley, B. D., & Colvin, J. (2004). Do some interventions work better than others? - A review of comparative social work experiments. *Social Work Research, 28*(2), 71-81

- Review of all experiments comparing 39 social work programs that were published between 1990 & 2001.
 - 25 experimental
 - 14 quasi-experimental
- Contrary to findings for psychotherapy experiments, a large majority of the social work comparisons showed differential effects.
- The role of common factors appeared to be diminished by departures of most the social work programs from traditional psychotherapeutic models.
- Lack of statistical power appeared to be influential only in a few small-sample experiments.
- The findings support the use of comparative experimental designs to strengthen the empirical base of social work practice.

Reid, W. J., Kenaley, B. D., & Colvin, J. (2004). Do some interventions work better than others? - A review of comparative social work experiments. *Social Work Research, 28*(2), 71-81

- Comparative experiments can be used successfully to identify interventions that may be more effective than others for particular problems.
- Common factors [change-inducing elements that presumably occur in any practitioner-client relationship] were not sufficiently strong to prevent the occurrence of differential effects in the great majority of the social work experiments.
- The risk of failure to find outcome differences needs to be taken seriously when sample sizes per condition are in the lower range, for example, less than 12.
- Additive designs might be used to specify how different components might contribute to intervention efficacy.
- Comparative experiments may be used to strengthen and refine knowledge about which interventions may be preferable to others.

Specification of Differential Effectiveness is Now the Focus

- What intervention?
- For what problem?
- Under what circumstances?
- Has what effect?
- Comparative experimental designs can be used effectively to answer these questions (Reid, et al., 2004)

Specifying Outcomes by Interventions, Problems, & Populations

- Case management for severely mentally ill
- Care coordination for older adults
- Campbell reviews in specific areas

Gorey, K. M., Leslie, D. R., Morris, T., Carruthers, W. V., John, L., & Chacko, J. (1998). Effectiveness of case management with severely and persistently mentally ill people. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 34(3), 241-250.

- Studied Published between 1980 - 1996
- Studies examined case management effectiveness with severely & persistently mentally ill
- 24 studies included
- Meta-analysis methods used

Gorey, K. M., Leslie, D. R., Morris, T., Carruthers, W. V., John, L., & Chacko, J. (1998). Effectiveness of case management with severely and persistently mentally ill people. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 34(3), 241-250.

- Findings:
 - Case management interventions are effective-75% of the clients who participate in them do better than the average client who does not
 - Estimated preventive fraction (e.g., prevention of re-hospitalization) among clients who experience relatively intense case management service (case loads of 15 or less, 89%) is nearly 30% greater than that estimated among similar clients receiving less intensive service;
 - Various case management practice models did not differ significantly on estimated effectiveness (Dodo bird again?)

Rizzo, V. M., & Rowe, J. M. (2006). Studies of the cost-effectiveness of social work services in aging: A review of the literature. *Research on Social Work Practice, 16*(1), 67-73.

- Studied Published between 1987 - 2003
- Studies examined cost-effectiveness of social work intervention in aging
- 34 studies included
- Narrative methods used

Rizzo, V. M., & Rowe, J. M. (2006)

- *Population aged 65 years older is growing rapidly, creating an increased demand for social workers.*
- *Reimbursement structures present significant barriers for aging individuals seeking social work services as well as social workers wanting to provide services to the elderly.*
- *To build a case for modification of these reimbursement structures, a review of studies of social work services in aging was conducted to:*
 - *make explicit the current knowledge of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of these services*
 - *identify current gaps in knowledge*
 - *promote a research agenda to address the gaps*
 - *assure that the knowledge identified addresses payers' needs to understand the value of social work services in aging.*

Rizzo, V. M., & Rowe, J. M. (2006)

- Few studies included rigorous cost analyses & discussions of link between cost outcomes & psychosocial outcomes.
- Of the 14 studies that included costs, 9 directly used costs, such as total hospital charges & the cost of doctors' visits, as outcome measures.
- The remaining 5 used outcome measures that could be linked to cost outcomes—such as medication adherence—or outcome measures for which costs could be calculated, such as nursing home placement or length of stay.
- However, the authors did not discuss these outcomes in terms of cost-effectiveness, calculate costs for these outcomes, or link them to other psychosocial outcomes.
- Outcome studies of social work services in aging that evaluate costs were narrowly focused on aging individuals who were physically & cognitively impaired or ill.

Rizzo, V. M., & Rowe, J. M. (2006). Studies of the cost-effectiveness of social work services in aging

Outcomes Measured	Results
<i>Health care costs for services for older adults</i>	Few studies included rigorous cost analyses & discussions of link between cost outcomes & psychosocial outcomes.
<i>Use of health care services by older adults</i>	Insufficient data presented
<i>Quality of life of older adults</i>	Insufficient data presented

Summary & Conclusions

- A number of reviews of social work practice outcomes have been published since 1990
- This presentation reports the results of an initial exploratory examination of these reviews.
- We exclude reviews of specific types of interventions and focus only on those reviews examining social work intervention outcomes in general or with a specific type of population. These reviews examine what is known as of the publication date about the overall outcomes of social work intervention.
- We have identified & examined 9 journal article reviews.
- A total of 433 studies were included in these 9 reviews

Summary & Conclusions

- Our analysis leads us to conclude:
 - There is now a large body of evidence supporting the effectiveness of a wide range of social work interventions with a wide range of social problems & populations
 - On average it is reasonable to conclude that approximately 2/3 of clients served by social workers benefit in measurable ways.
 - It is now possible to identify a wide range of social work interventions that can be considered evidence-based or empirically supported.
 - Most studies have contrasted alternative interventions using some form of comparison group design which permits conclusions to be drawn about relative effectiveness.
 - Few studies have included no-intervention control groups resulting in findings that do not permit conclusions to be drawn about absolute effectiveness of social work interventions studied.

Summary & Conclusions

- Our analysis leads us to conclude:
 - Few studies have used designs or measures that examine cost-effectiveness or cost-benefit questions & such questions remain unanswered for the most part.
 - This analysis suggests that the overall findings are sufficiently encouraging to permit us to recommend that promising social work interventions with specific social problems & specific populations be more carefully studied with particular attention to questions of cost-effectiveness included.

Reviews Identified but Not Included due to Pre 1990 or Not Published as a Journal Article

- Reid, W. J., & Fortune, A. E. (2003). Empirical foundations for practice guidelines in current social work knowledge. In A. Rosen & E. K. Proctor (Eds.), *Developing practice guidelines for social work intervention: Issues, methods, and research agenda*. New York: Columbia University Press. (130 studies reported between 1990 and 1999)
- Videka-Sherman, L. (1988). Meta-analysis of research on social work practice in mental health. *Social Work*, 33: 325-338. (61 studies published between 1965 and 1983.)
- Sheldon, B. Social work effectiveness experiments: Review and implications. *British Journal of Social Work*. 16:2. 223-242. (28 studies)
- Rubin, A. (1985). Practice Effectiveness - More Grounds for Optimism. *Social Work*, 30(6), 469-476.
- Thomlison, R. J. (1984). Something Works - Evidence from Practice Effectiveness Studies. *Social Work*, 29(1), 51-56.
- Reid, W. J., & Hanrahan, P. (1982). Recent Evaluations of Social-Work - Grounds for Optimism. *Social Work*, 27(4), 328-340.
- Wood, K. M. (1978). Casework Effectiveness - New Look at Research Evidence. *Social Work*, 23(6), 437-458.
- Fischer, J. (1973). Is Casework Effective - Review. *Social Work*, 18(1), 5-20.
- Segal, S. (1972). Research on the outcomes of therapeutic social work interventions: A review of the literature. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. 13 (March, 1972), 3-17.
- Mullen, E.J., Dumpson, J. R., & Associates. (1972). *Evaluation of social intervention*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. (15 studies conducted in the 1960's.)