The CEEDAR Center

Evidence Standards



ceedar.org



Office of Special Education Programs U.S. Department of Education

Disclaimer:

This content was produced under U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Award No. H325A120003. Bonnie Jones and David Guardino serve as the project officers. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the positions or polices of the U.S. Department of Education. No official endorsement by the U.S. Department of Education of any product, commodity, service, or enterprise mentioned in this website is intended or should be inferred.



ceedar.org

The CEEDAR Center Evidence Standards

The higher quality the research, the more confident we can be about the findings and recommendations. Although the What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) criteria would be ideal, little to nothing would qualify as an evidence-based practice (EBP) in special education. Identifying EBPs in special education is complex because of the variability in participants and educational contexts. There is no current consensus in special education on the criteria for an EBP (Cook & Odom, 2013).

Council for Exceptional Children (CEC, 2008)

An evidence-based special education professional practice is a strategy or intervention designed for use by special educators and intended to support the education of individuals with exceptional learning needs.

Cook & Cook (2011)

Evidence-based practices are instructional techniques with meaningful research support that represent critical tools in bridging the research-to-practice gap and improving student outcome.

The research syntheses and innovation configurations (ICs) necessitate teams using the research to identify EBPs. To guide teams, the following criteria will be used to label practices at four levels:

- (1) Strong EBP
- (2) Moderate EBP
- (3) Limited EBP
- (4) Emerging EBP

The criteria are primarily derived, with some adjustments, from CEC's Division of Research Recommendations, CEC's *Classifying Evidence Manual*, and the special edition of *Exceptional Children* in 2005.

Cook, B. G., & Cook, S. C. (2011). *Thinking and communicating clearly about evidence-based practices in special education*. Arlington, VA: Council for Exceptional Children.

Cook, B. G., & Odom, S. L. (2013). Evidence-based practices and implementation science in special education. *Exceptional Children*, 79(2), 135-144.

Council for Exceptional Children. (2008). Classifying the state of evidence for special education professional practices: CEC practice study manual. Arlington, VA: Author.



Strong Evidence-Based Practice

Group Experimental & Quasi-Experimental Designs	Single-Subject Designs	Correlational Designs
 Group experimental designs with random assignment of participants to conditions. Group quasi-experimental designs in which experimental and control groups were equivalent before treatment began. 	 Practice is operationally described. Context and outcomes are clearly described. Practice is implemented with documented fidelity. Practice is functionally related to outcomes. 	 A noteworthy correlation (i.e., ≥30) between the intervention predictor and the outcome exists. Alternative explanations for the impact of the intervention predictor on the outcome were examined.
AT LEAST one strong causal design study that is well implemented with positive effects	AT LEAST five or more single-subject design studies that are well implemented with positive effects,	AT LEAST five or more correlational design studies that are well implemented with positive effects
AND one moderately strong causal design study that is well implemented with positive effects	AND the body of studies must have included 20 or more participants	FROM at least three independent research teams
FROM at least two independent research teams	FROM at least three independent research teams	AND none with negative effects.
AND none with negative effects.	AND none with negative effects.	
OR		
AT LEAST four moderately strong causal design studies that are well implemented with positive effects		
FROM at least two independent research teams		
AND none with negative effects.		



Moderate Evidence-Based Practice

Group Experimental & Quasi-Experimental Designs	Single-Subject Designs	Correlational Designs	Qualitative Designs
AT LEAST	AT LEAST	AT LEAST	AT LEAST
three moderately strong causal design	three or more single-subject design	three correlational design studies that	two or more
studies that are well implemented with	studies that are well implemented with	are well implemented with positive	meta-analyses/syntheses written
positive effects	positive effects,	effects	by distinct research teams
			detailing strengths and
FROM	AND	FROM	weaknesses of practice with
at least two independent research teams	the body of studies must have included	at least two independent research	sufficient criteria to establish
	20 or more participants	teams	trustworthiness and credibility
AND			(e.g., conceptualization and
none with negative effects.	FROM	AND	description to allow replication,
	at least two independent research teams	none with negative effects.	triangulation, member checking)
			for each included study,
	AND		
	none with negative effects.		AND
			reports include rich, thick
			descriptions of representative
			themes and any discrepant
			outcomes.



Limited Evidence-Based Practice

Group Experimental & Quasi-Experimental Designs	Single-Subject Designs	Correlational Designs	Qualitative Designs
AT LEAST one strong or moderately strong causal design study that is well or moderately well implemented with positive effects.	AT LEAST one single-subject design study that is well implemented with positive effects.	AT LEAST one correlational design study that is well implemented with positive effects.	AT LEAST one meta-analysis/synthesis detailing strengths and weaknesses of practice with sufficient criteria to establish trustworthiness and credibility (e.g., conceptualization and description to allow replication, triangulation, member checking) for each included study, AND report includes rich, thick descriptions of representative themes and any discrepant findings/outcomes OR more than three studies conducted by distinct research teams detailing strengths and weaknesses of practice with sufficient criteria to establish trustworthiness and credibility (e.g., conceptualization and description to allow replication, triangulation,



Evidence of Emerging Practice

Policy	Clinical	Emerging Practice
AT LEAST a practice supported by professional education organizations (e.g., general education, special education, psychology, speech pathology, school administration, teacher education); published in policy documents; vetted by qualified and recognized professionals; and published by the organization	AT LEAST a practice documented in the literature, supported by peer-reviewed references, and published in professional journals in general and special education, psychology, speech pathology, school administration, teacher education, etc. OR a practice documented in the literature, supported	AT LEAST developed through documented review of the professional literature, validated by preliminary data, and presented before a professional audience (e.g., professional conference in peer-reviewed submission, final report of a research grant).
OR a practice supported by state or federal agencies and published in agency documents (e.g., websites) after a validating process that is described and supported by the professional literature and has undergone a defensible peer- or agency-review process.	by peer-reviewed references, and published in professional journals of a related or relevant discipline such as psychology.	

