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# Towards a science of competency

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University of Edinburgh

Association for Contextual Behavioural Science World Conference

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 2024

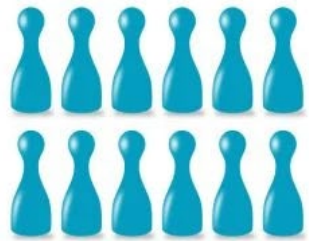


# Disclosure Statement

- I am employed full time by the University of Edinburgh
- I have received grant funding from the UK Charities: Marie Curie and from the UK National Institute for Health Research
- As a Peer Reviewed Trainer, I receive free books from New Harbinger
- I have a small independent business providing training and supervision services

# The tradition of psychotherapy research

## Randomized Controlled Trial



Patients





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# Polarisation

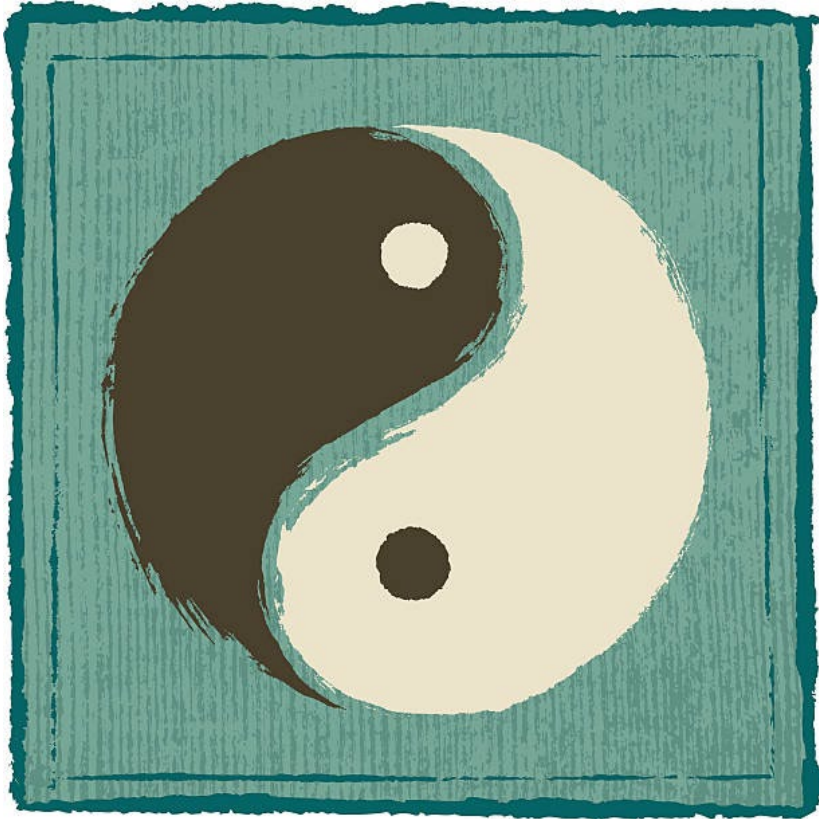


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# A false dichotomy



- Therapy as a unique context
- Unconventional
- By using technique skillfully alliance is strengthened



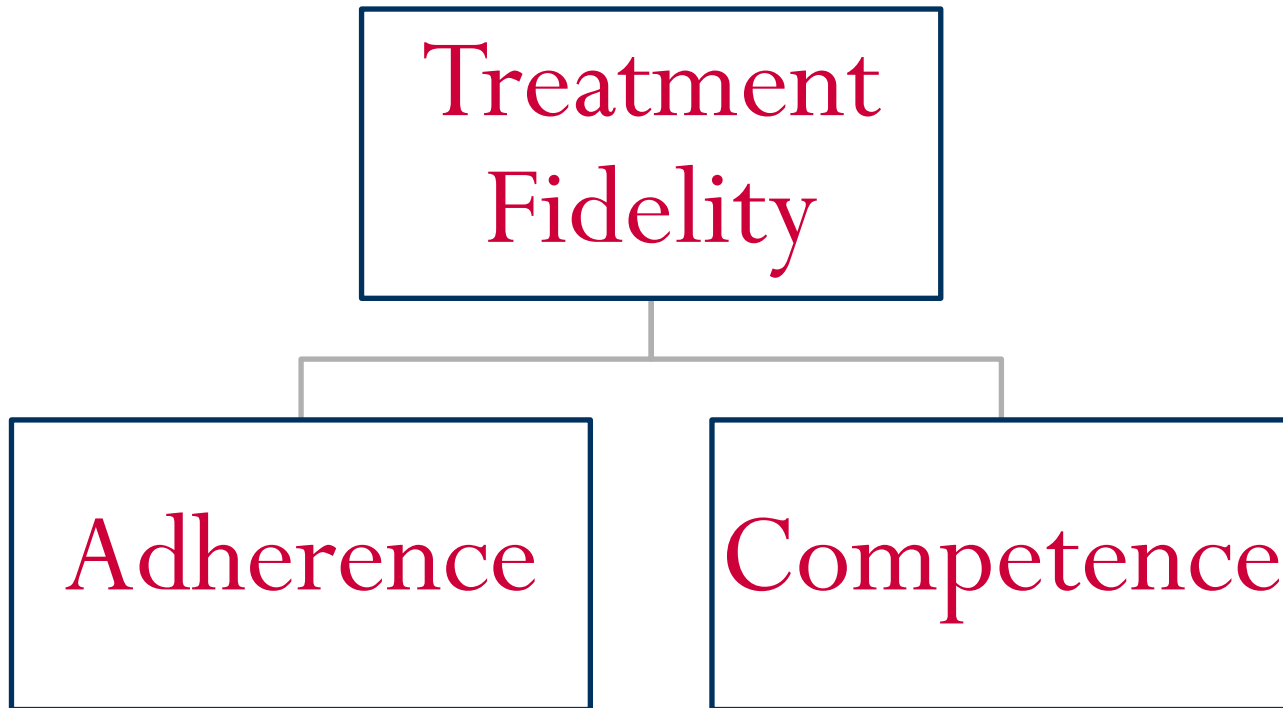
# Non specific versus non specified

- Critique of the specific versus non specific factors debate
- Could more concrete operationalization of core therapeutic behaviors (competencies) build a bridge between these positions?

Weinberger, 2014, *Psychotherapy*, 51, (4), 514-518



# Closely related but distinct concepts





# Competency Focused Training

## Competency:

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“the extent to which a therapist has the knowledge and skill required to deliver a treatment to the standard needed for it to achieve its expected effects.”

(Fairburn & Cooper, 2011)





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# Do you remember your first ACT workshop?



# Then now what?!



“OK, I had a great ACT workshop, but I'm not sure how to use it: Effective ACT Skills Building”

**Martin Brock**  
(Workshop 129)

# Does training lead to good practice?

## Training Therapists in Evidence-Based Practice: A Critical Review of Studies From a Systems-Contextual Perspective

Ronald S. Beidas and Philip C. Kendall  
Department of Psychology, Temple University

## Abstract

Evidence-based practice (EBP), a preferred psychological treatment approach, requires training of community providers. The systems context (SC) perspective, a model for dissemination and implementation efforts, underscores the importance of the therapist, client, and organizational variables that influence training and consequent therapist uptake and adoption of EBP. This review critiques the extant research on training therapist knowledge, improves and initiates therapist behaviors (e.g., adherence, continuing interventions across each level) with areas for future research are discussed.

### Keywords

therapist training

The American Psychological Association's Adolescent Psychiatry (AAP) American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP) (American Association, 2003). However, that the majority of clients with mental health issues receive treatment in schools, inadequate training and implementation of evidence-based practice (Addis & Krasner, 2000).

Multiple terms have been used to describe EBP (e.g., *Beidas & Beidas, 2007*). EBP<sup>1</sup> as defined here is the integration of the best available research with clinical interventions that have been shown to be effective and satisfy the criteria outlined in the National Institute of Mental Health's purposeful distribution of research findings to practice and the adoption and integration of evidence-based practices into clinical practice.

## Clinical Psychology Review

# The role of therapist training in the imp

## A review and critique with recommenda

Amy D. Herschell <sup>a,\*</sup>, David J. Kolko <sup>a</sup>, Barbara L. Ba

<sup>b</sup> Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Baker Hall 342c, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA

## ARTICLE INFO

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**Keywords:**

- Therapist training
- Implementation
- Dissemination
- Psychosocial treatments

## ABSTRACT

Evidence-based treatment for treatment. Underutilizing training strategies. The goal in psychotherapy skills of 55 studies evaluating the most often and have most methods. Studies evaluating these methods do not routinely. Little is known about the influence training outcomes.



available at ScienceDirect

## Clinical Psychology Review

## Establishing evidence-based training in cognitive behavioral therapy: current empirical findings and theoretical guidance

Sarah G. Rakovshik<sup>a,1</sup>, Freda McManus<sup>b,\*</sup>

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Effectiveness

## ABSTRACT

Cognitive behavior therapy's (CBT) demonstrated efficacy has prompted its routine clinical practice settings. For the widespread dissemination of effects similar to the original efficacy trials, there must also be effective practices. However, as yet, CBT training is not evidence-based. This review from existing research into the efficacy and effectiveness of CBT training specifically investigating CBT training, CBT effectiveness and disseminating information about potentially effective training practices. In order training practices, comparisons are drawn between studies according achieved. Training approaches are compared according to dose and active models of learning are applied to interpret the findings. The limitations discussed, as well as recommendations for improving training research treatment trials (e.g., random allocation, control conditions, self-report monitoring). Finally, the process of developing efficacious CBT treatment for developing evidence-based CBT training protocols.

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# Therapist training in evidence-based interventions for mental health: A systematic review of training approaches and outcomes

Hannah E. Frank<sup>1</sup>, Emily M. Becker-Haimes<sup>2,3</sup>, Philip C. Kendall<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychology Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

<sup>3</sup>Hall Mercer Community Mental Health, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

## Abstract

A lack of effective therapist training is a major barrier to evidence-based intervention (EBI) delivery in the community. Systematic reviews published nearly a decade ago suggested that traditional EBI training leads to higher knowledge but not more EBI use, indicating that more work is needed to optimize EBI training and implementation. This systematic review synthesizes the training literature published since 2010 to evaluate how different training models (workshop, workshop with consultation, online training, train-the-trainer, and intensive training) affect therapists' knowledge, beliefs, and behaviors. Results and implications for each approach are discussed. Findings show that training has success beyond providing knowledge of manuals and brief worksheets. Intensive training models show promise for changing therapist behavior. However, methodological issues persist, limiting conclusions and pointing to important areas for future research.

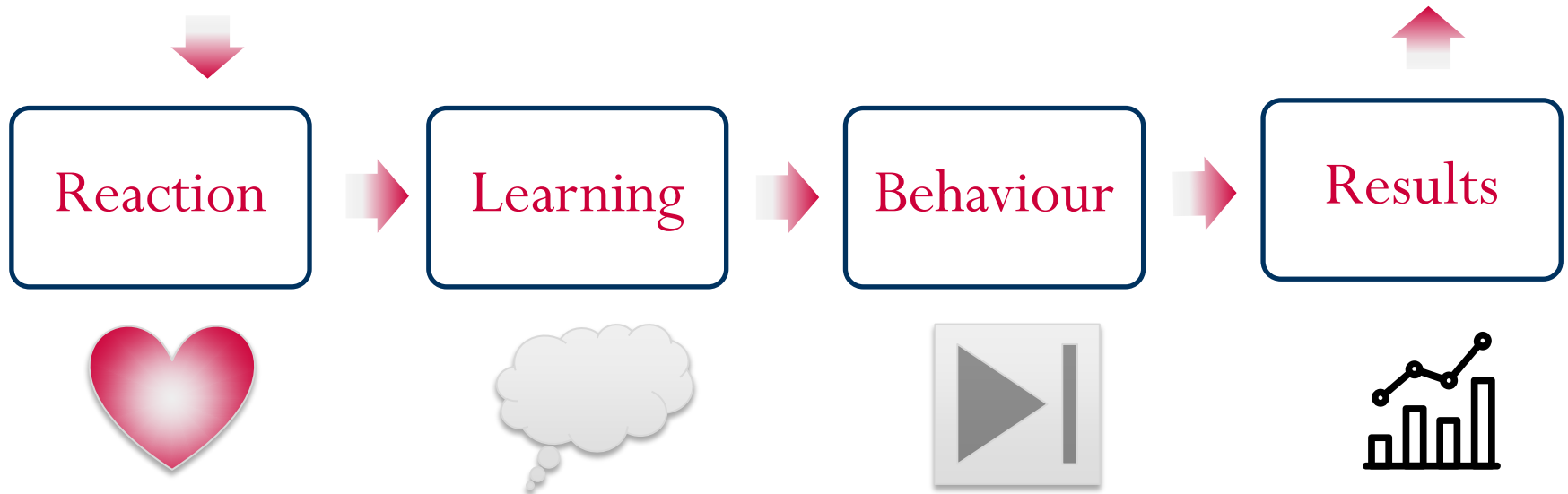
## Keywords

dissemination; evidence-based practice; implementation; mental health; training

- Beidas RS, & Kendall PC (2010). Training therapists in evidence-based practice: A critical review of studies from a systems-contextual perspective. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, 17(1), 1–30.
- Herschell AD, Kolko DJ, Baumann BL, & Davis AC (2010). The role of therapist training in the implementation of psychosocial treatments: A review and critique with recommendations. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 30(4), 448–466.
- Rakovshik SG, & McManus F (2010). Establishing evidence-based training in cognitive behavioral therapy: A review of current empirical findings and theoretical guidance. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 30(5), 496–516.
- Frank, H. E., Becker-Haimes, E. M., & Kendall, P. C. (2020). Therapist training in evidence-based interventions for mental health: A systematic review of training approaches and outcomes. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, 27, (3), 1–42).

# The Kirkpatrick Model

Understanding Principles of Training  
Improvements in Training





# My own curiosity...

- What happens when we train in ACT?
- What empirical data do we have?
- What would ACT training research look like?



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# ACT Training as a Research Study

## Independent variable:

[ in-di-pen-duhnt vair-ee-uh-buhl ] *noun*

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An independent variable is the variable you manipulate or vary in an experimental study to explore its effects





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# The independent variable of ACT Training





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# ACT Training as a Research Study

## Dependent variable:

[ dee-pen-duhnt vair-ee-uh-buhl ] *noun*

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A dependent variable is the variable you measure in an experimental study to determine the effect of manipulating the independent variable



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# ACT Training as a Research Study





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# ACT Training as a Research Study

- What measures do we already have?
- What data do we already have about the science of ACT training and the development of competency?

# What do we know?

- Gill Kidney <https://era.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/33107>



The screenshot shows the Edinburgh Research Archive (ERA) interface. The header includes the ERA logo, the text 'Edinburgh Research Archive', and a search bar. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with links to 'ERA Home', 'Health in Social Science, School of', 'Health in Social Science thesis collection', and 'View Item'. The main content area displays the title 'Acceptance and commitment therapy training and psychological flexibility for helping professionals' and the author 'Kidney, Gillian'. The document is a PDF file (1.707Mb) dated 03/07/2018. The abstract text is visible, discussing the ACT model and its application in helping professionals. The right sidebar contains a search bar, a 'Search ERA' button, and a list of collections including 'All of ERA', 'Communities & Collections', 'By Issue Date', 'Authors', 'Titles', 'Subjects', 'Publication Type', 'Sponsor', 'Supervisors', and 'This Collection'. The footer includes the University of Edinburgh logo, a privacy and cookies policy link, and RSS feeds.

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Acceptance and commitment therapy training and psychological flexibility for helping professionals

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Author  
Kidney, Gillian

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This thesis is an exploration of two interconnected areas: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) training for helping professionals (HPs) and psychological flexibility in helping professionals. The ACT model holds that HPs need to be psychologically flexible (or, herein, flexible) in order to be effective ACT practitioners, and thus a primary goal of ACT training is to enhance participant flexibility. The first chapter is a systematic review of studies that have evaluated the effectiveness of ACT training. It focused on ACT training practices and outcomes related to knowledge, skills, and psychological flexibility in HPs. The results of this review suggested that ACT training can be effective in providing HPs from a range of occupational background with the necessary knowledge and competency to deliver ACT interventions. Furthermore, ACT training can increase HP flexibility. However, confidence in these findings is limited due to methodological weaknesses, particularly variability in ACT training practices, inconsistent use of available measures, a lack of psychometrically robust measures to assess ACT knowledge, and the absence of a flexibility measure designed for use with HP populations. Recommendations were made regarding future research needs in this area, including the development of a HP-specific measure of flexibility. The second chapter reports on the development and initial validation of a measure designed to assess flexibility in the specific context of professional helping, called the Mindful Healthcare Scale (MHS). The results of two studies employing two separate samples of HPs provided good preliminary evidence of the MHS's factor structure and internal validity. The MHS was also found to converge in theoretically-consistent ways with other measures of flexibility and constructs related to the occupational functioning of HPs including burnout syndrome, self-compassion, and empathy. These findings suggest that the MHS may have considerable utility in relation to ACT training for HPs and may also advance our understanding of flexibility's role in HP occupational well-being and functioning.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1842/33107>

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# Method

- Pre registered systematic review
- Medline, EMBASE, AMED, PsychINFO
- Manual search of RCT's and ACBS website
- Request on list serve and trainers list for unpublished
- Inclusion: training professionals to deliver ACT  
including a quantitative measure
- Exclusion: qualitative  
ACT as stress management





# Findings

- 12 studies
- Three controlled trials with random allocation
- One controlled pre – post study
- Eight uncontrolled pre-post studies
- Diversity of training formats, professionals, amount of training, and training outcome measures



# Findings

- Measures of Knowledge, Therapist flexibility and Skills / competence
- Quality of the studies vary



# So what happens when we train in ACT?

- Improvements in:

Knowledge

Self efficacy

More adaptive beliefs about clients

Psychological flexibility

Self reported skills

Three studies show objective competence measures improved



# So what happens when we train in ACT?

- Client outcomes – Five studies
- Significant improvements on client symptoms and functioning



# Update since 2017 (June 2024)

- A further 9 peer reviewed articles and 2 dissertations found
- No contradictory findings
- Replicated findings of increased knowledge, competence and flexibility
- Additional changes from ACT training observed in self care, implementation of behavioural programmes, quality of client interaction, work performance, therapeutic presence, enhanced supervisory relationship
- New measures available of competence, assessment skill, psychological flexibility specific to healthcare professions



# So what do we know?

- ACT training does lead to improvements in:
- Flexibility
- Knowledge
- Skills





# What are the gaps?

- The evidence is of modest quality
- Around three or four studies are high quality
- Measurement in this area is not well developed
- The science can be improved
- Implementation gap?



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# The Strategic Pillar on Competency and Dissemination

- Robyn D. Walser (Lead)
- Nanni Presti
- David Gillanders
- Jim Lucas
- Raul Vaz Manzione
- Amy Naugle
- Rachel Skews
- Sean Wright
- Alycia Barlow
- Shinji Tani





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# The Strategic Pillar on Competency and Dissemination

- “We envision a scientific community in which members of ACBS could find evidence informed guidelines on how to learn, how to apply, and how to measure their skill development over time”.
- Establish a task force that focuses on competency measurement
- Identify where we have limitations in competency measurement
- Consider international issues that surround matters of training and implementation
- Create best practice guidelines on teaching and using CBS
- Recommend continuing education frameworks for competent practice and training



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# The Strategic Pillar on Competency and Dissemination

- Reviewed literature for competency measures and data in

Acceptance & Commitment Therapy



Behaviour Analysis



Relational Frame Theory



Functional Analytic Psychotherapy



Compassion Focused Therapy



Mindfulness



ACT Supervision and Training





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# The Strategic Pillar on Competency and Dissemination

- Next steps:
  - Make the measures more available [CLICK HERE](#)
  - Disseminate these ideas
  - Encourage uptake
  - Encourage Competency Focus in Training
  - Develop standards for training and supervision in CBS therapies

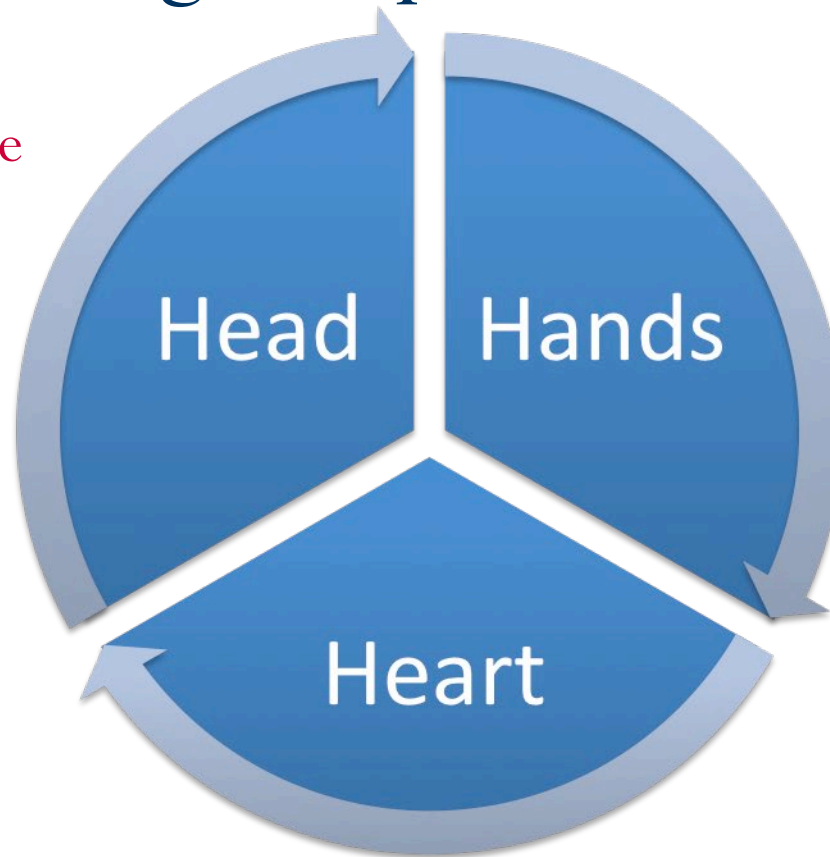


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# What are the most well developed measures for assessing competencies in ACT?

ACT Knowledge  
Questionnaire

ACTTASC



ACT Core  
Competency  
Rating Form

ACT Therapist  
Tape Rating Scale

ACT Fidelity  
Measure

Mindful Healthcare Scale



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# What are the most well developed measures for assessing **competencies** in ACT?

## ACT Core Competency Rating Form

Hayes, & Strosahl, (2004). *A Practical Guide to Acceptance and Commitment Therapy*. Springer Verlag.

Luoma, Hayes, & Walser, (2017). *Learning ACT* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.), New Harbinger

Walser, Karlin, Trockel, Mazina & Barr Taylor, (2013). Training in and implementation of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for depression in the Veterans Health Administration: therapist and patient outcomes. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 51(9), 555–563.

Trompetter, Schreurs, Heuts, & Vollenbroek-Hutten, (2014). The systematic implementation of Acceptance & Commitment Therapy (ACT) in Dutch multidisciplinary chronic pain rehabilitation. *Patient Education and Counseling*, 96(2), 249–255.





# ACT Core Competency Rating Form

- 30 items developed by expert consensus
- 7 domains:
  1. Therapeutic stance
  2. Developing acceptance / undermining control
  3. Undermining cognitive fusion
  4. Contacting the present moment
  5. Distinguishing the conceptualized self from self as context
  6. Defining valued directions
  7. Building patterns of committed action





# ACT Core Competency Rating Form

1. **no competence:** poor competence; low or never explicitly occurs, no expertise
2. **low competence:** little competence; occurs on occasion but not addressed in an in-depth manner; little expertise.
3. **average competence:** average competence; occurs routinely and in a moderately in-depth manner; average expertise
4. **highly competent:** good competence; occurs with relatively high frequency and in a moderately in-depth manner; high competence
5. **expert:** excellent competence; occurs with great frequency and in a very in-depth manner, expert



# ACT Core Competency Rating Form: Example items

## **Therapeutic stance**

“The therapist is willing to self disclose about personal issues when it serves the interests of the client”

## **Developing acceptance / undermining control**

“The therapist helps the client make direct contact with emotional control strategies and their paradoxical effect”

## **Undermining cognitive fusion**

“The therapist uses various exercises, metaphors and behavioral tasks to undermine the effect of language (e.g., lemon and numbers exercise)”



# ACT Core Competency Rating Form: Example items

## **Contacting the present moment**

“The therapist tracks the function of content at multiple levels and emphasizes the present moment when it is useful”

## **Distinguishing the conceptualized self from self as context**

“The therapist helps the client differentiate self-evaluations from the self that evaluates (e.g., calling a thought as it is, naming the event).”

## **Defining valued directions**

“Therapist helps client clarify valued life directions”

## **Building patterns of action**

Therapist keeps the client focused on larger and larger patterns of action to help the client act on goals with consistency over time.”



# ACT Core Competency Rating Form: Findings

- ACT-CCRF was rated by expert consultants using audio recordings of actual sessions (391 therapists and 745 patients)
- Significant improvements over six months with training and supervision, clinicians sense of efficacy and confidence also improved
- Patients improved too, but link between competency improvement and patient improvement not reported
- No investigation of the ACT-CCRF psychometric properties, factor structure, reliability, validity.



# Trompetter et al., 2014

- 94 interdisciplinary health professionals in pain rehabilitation
- Self report adapted Dutch version
- Cronbach's alpha of .92
- Improvements over time across all domains with training and supervision

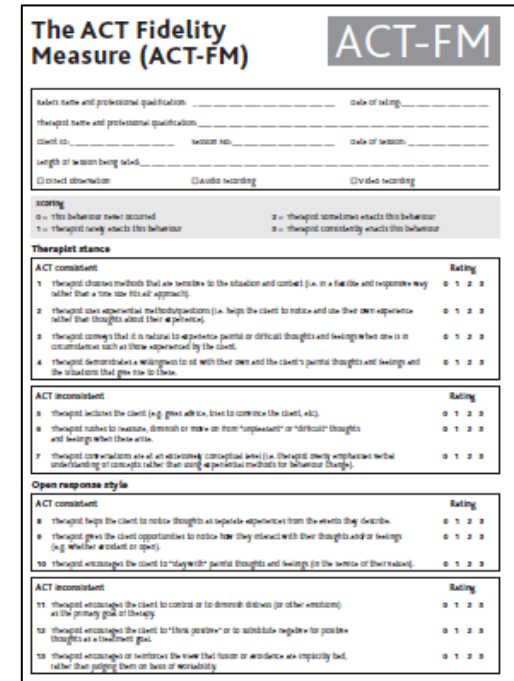


# Issues to address

- Quite long
- Could use factor analytic methods to reduce items
- Could provide data about the scale's validity and reliability (inter rater, temporal)
- Is increased competency associated with client improvement?

# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- Initial Delphi study (13 experts), 3 iterative rounds
- 24 items structured around a TriFlex structure plus a therapist stance domain
- Consistent and inconsistent items
- Focus on observed behaviour e.g.:
  - 0 = This behaviour never occurred
  - 1 = Therapist rarely enacts this behaviour
  - 2 = Therapist sometimes enacts this behaviour
  - 3 = Therapist consistently enacts this behaviour



**The ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)**

ACT-FM

select name and professional qualification: \_\_\_\_\_ scale of rating: \_\_\_\_\_

therapist name and professional qualification: \_\_\_\_\_

client no.: \_\_\_\_\_ session no.: \_\_\_\_\_ scale of session: \_\_\_\_\_

length of session being rated: \_\_\_\_\_

( ) direct observation ( ) audio recording ( ) video recording

**scoring**

0 = this behaviour never occurred  
1 = therapist rarely enacts this behaviour  
2 = therapist sometimes enacts this behaviour  
3 = therapist consistently enacts this behaviour

**Therapist stance**

ACT consistent	Rating
1 therapist chooses methods that are sensitive to the situation and context (i.e. in a flexible and responsive way rather than a one size fits all approach)	0 1 2 3
2 therapist uses experiential methods/techniques (i.e. helps the client to notice and use their own experience rather than thoughts about their experience)	0 1 2 3
3 therapist conveys that it is normal to experience painful or difficult thoughts and feelings when one is in circumstances such as those experienced by the client	0 1 2 3
4 therapist demonstrates a willingness to sit with their own and the client's painful thoughts and feelings and the situations that give rise to these	0 1 2 3

**ACT inconsistent**

Rating	
5 therapist isolates the client (e.g. gives advice, tries to convince the client, etc.)	0 1 2 3
6 therapist refuses to tolerate, dismiss or make an item "unpleasant" or "difficult" thoughts and feelings when these arise	0 1 2 3
7 therapist conveys an aim at an extremely conceptual level (i.e. therapist merely emphasises verbal understanding of concepts rather than using experiential methods for behaviour change)	0 1 2 3

**Open response style**

ACT consistent	Rating
8 therapist helps the client to notice thoughts as separate experiences from the events they describe	0 1 2 3
9 therapist gives the client opportunities to notice how they related with their thoughts and/or feelings (e.g. whether avoided or open)	0 1 2 3
10 therapist encourages the client to "tag with" painful thoughts and feelings (in the service of tolerance)	0 1 2 3

**ACT inconsistent**

Rating	
11 therapist encourages the client to control or to dismiss distress (or other emotions) as the primary goal of therapy	0 1 2 3
12 therapist encourages the client to "think positive" or to substitute negative for positive thoughts as a treatment goal	0 1 2 3
13 therapist encourages or withdraws the view that fusion or avoidance are negatively bad, rather than putting them on basis of workability	0 1 2 3



# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- Field study : 9 therapists used the ACT-FM to rate a video of a simulated therapy session
- Good to excellent inter-rater reliability:  $ICC = 0.73$ , (95% CI, 0.60–0.93)
- High usability / understandability ratings





# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- **Therapist Stance:**

**Consistent** – “Therapist uses experiential methods/questions (i.e. helps the client to notice and use their own experience rather than thoughts about their experience).”

**Inconsistent** – “Therapist conversations are at an excessively conceptual level (i.e. therapist overly emphasises verbal understanding of concepts rather than using experiential methods for behaviour change).”



# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- **Open Response Style**

**Consistent** – “Therapist gives the client opportunities to notice how they interact with their thoughts and/or feelings(e.g. whether avoidant or open).”

**Inconsistent** – “Therapist encourages the client to control or to diminish distress (or other emotions) as the primary goal of therapy.”



# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- **Aware Response Style**

**Consistent** – “Therapist helps the client to notice the stimuli (thoughts, feelings, situations, etc) that hook them away from the present moment.”

**Inconsistent** - “Therapist introduces or uses mindfulness and/or self-as-context methods as means to control or diminish or distract from unwanted thoughts, emotions and bodily sensations”



# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- **Engaged Response Style**

**Consistent** – “Therapist gives the client opportunities to notice workable and unworkable responses (e.g. whether their actions move them towards or away from their values).”

**Inconsistent** – “Therapist imposes their own, other’s or society’s values upon the client (i.e. suggests what the client should or should not value or what valuing something should look like).”



# ACT Fidelity Measure (ACT-FM)

- Since publication:
  - Other groups have used it in studies to show treatment fidelity in trials
  - Purely descriptive analyses rather than linking competence to outcome



# ACT-FM - Review

## Strengths

Short  
Understandable  
Behavioural  
Clear development

## Limitations

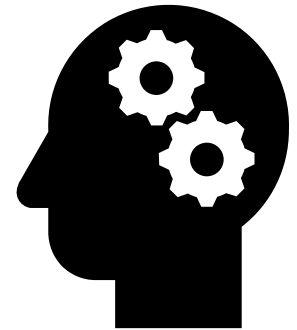
Fidelity / Competence?  
Sensitivity to training?  
Limited psychometric  
analysis



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# What are the most well developed measures for assessing **knowledge** in ACT?

- ACT Knowledge Questionnaire
- 16 items, multiple choice
- Low alpha: (.54)
- Improved with training and consultation



Luoma, J. B., & Plumb Vilardaga, J. (2013). *Improving Therapist Psychological Flexibility While Training Acceptance and Commitment Therapy: A Pilot Study*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16506073.2012.701662>



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# What are the most well developed measures for assessing **knowledge** in ACT?

- Example item:

“A client tells a story about her life that includes drinking alcohol every day, three failed marriages, moving every 12 months, overeating, and repetitious self-injury. What process is most likely to functionally connect these issues?”

- a) escape maintained behaviour
- b) experiential avoidance
- c) relational frames of comparison and time
- d) excessive cognitive fusion

Luoma, J. B., & Plumb Vilardaga, J. (2013). *Improving Therapist Psychological Flexibility While Training Acceptance and Commitment Therapy: A Pilot Study*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16506073.2012.701662>





# AKQ - Review

## Strengths

Short

Sensitive to training

## Limitations

Low alpha

Relatively specific to the  
1999 book



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# What are the most well developed measures for assessing **knowledge** in ACT?

- ACT Therapist Agreement with Sensitivity to Context (ACTTASC)
- 31 video segments from ‘Learning ACT’
- Respondent identifies – if clip is ACT consistent or Inconsistent and defines which process is primarily being targeted
- Administered to 107 workshop attendees

Long & Hayes (2018).



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# ACT Therapist Agreement with Sensitivity to Context (ACTTASC)

- Correlates with:

ACT Knowledge Questionnaire ( $r = .48, p < .01$ )

Number of books read ( $r = .26, p < .01$ )

Number of workshops ( $r = .23, p < .05$ )

Being a member of ACBS ( $r = .24, p < .05$ )

Long & Hayes, 2018

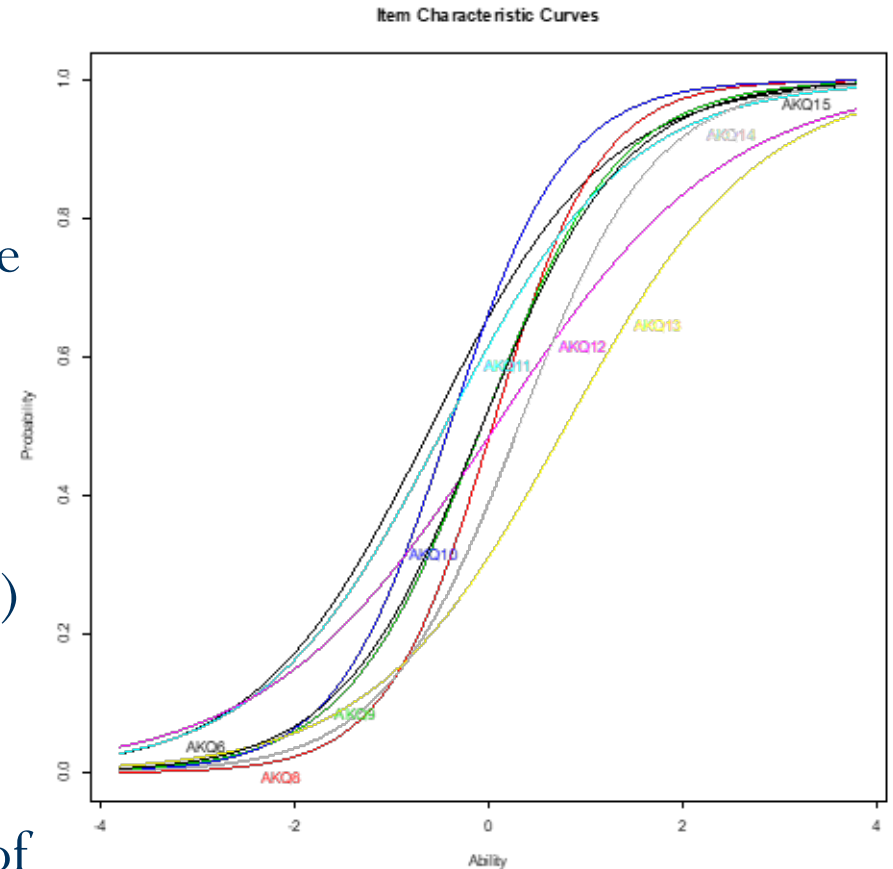


# My own contributions

- ACT Knowledge Questionnaire – Revised
- Unpublished
- Combined training data from  
Luoma and Vilardaga 2013, Richards, 2011 and routine  
course evaluations from Mindfulness Ltd, 2009 - 2011

# ACT Knowledge Questionnaire – Revised

- $N = 211$
- Used both Item Response Theory and Classical Test Theory to improve the scale
- Removed 7 items (chance responding, or too hard or too easy)  
= 9 item scale
- Operates best in the middle range of ACT knowledge





# ACT Knowledge Questionnaire – Revised

- Alpha improved = .73
- Sensitivity to training good ( $d = .69, p < .001$ )
- Corelated well with self rated knowledge and estimate of number of ACT books read ( $r = .3$  to  $.5, p < .001$ )
- Scores are higher for people who are in contact with other ACT practitioners and for people who follow the list serve compared to people who don't.



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# What are the most well developed measures for assessing therapist qualities in ACT?

- General Psychological Flexibility:

CompACT

Multidimensional Psychological Flexibility Index

PsyFlex

Work Acceptance and Action Questionnaire



- Therapist Specific Psychological Flexibility



# My own contributions

- Mindful Healthcare Scale – initially 154 items
- Review by PRT Community – highest ranked 48
- 3 samples of health and social care professionals = 480, 196, 162.
- Classical test theory approach





# Mindful Healthcare Scale - examples

- **Fusion:**

“Its harmful to have negative thoughts about a client”
- **Present:**

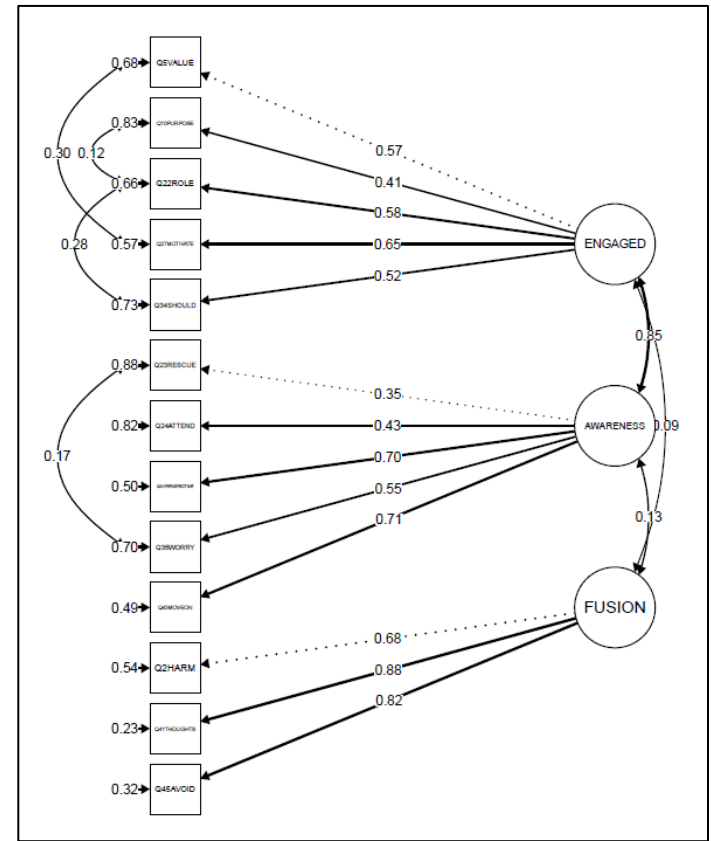
“I pay close attention to what my client is saying and doing”
- **Willingness:**

“I do the things that need to be done to help my clients, even if it is difficult for me.”
- **Values:**

“Its important for me to try and make a difference for my clients”

# Mindful Healthcare Scale

- 3 Factors:  
Aware, Engaged, Fusion
- 13 strongest items
- EFA then CFA





# Mindful Healthcare Scale

- Model fit excellent
- Correlates well with
  - General flexibility ( $r = .69, p < .01$ )
  - Self as context ( $r = .42, p < .01$ )
  - Self compassion ( $r = .53, p < .01$ )
  - Reduced burnout ( $r = -.62, p < .01$ )
  - Wellbeing ( $r = .48, p < .01$ )



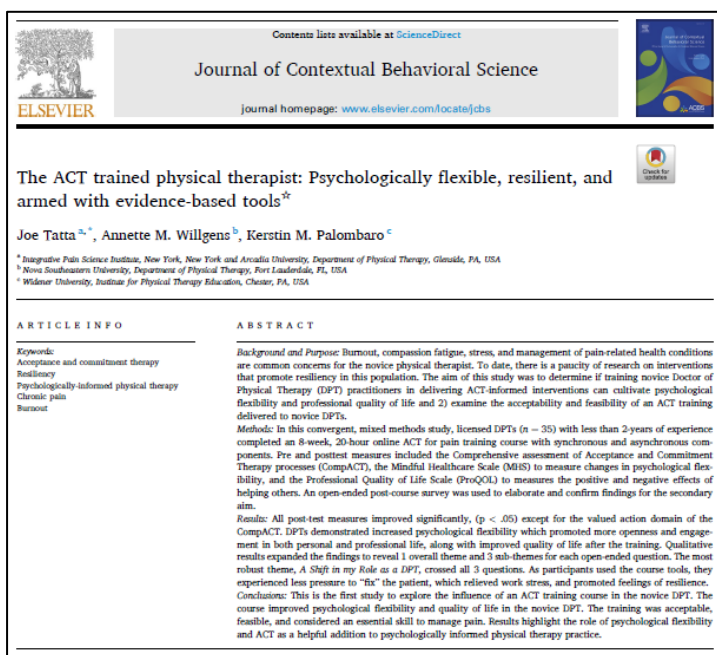
# Mindful Healthcare Scale – Incremental Validity

Predictors		$\beta$	$t$	$p$	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	$p$
Oldenburg Burnout Inventory Total Score							
1	CompACT Total	-.610	-10.74	<.001	.373	.373	<.001
2	CompACT Total	-.355	-4.85	<.001	.448	.075	<.001
	MHS Total	-.375	-5.12	<.001			
Short Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale							
1	CompACT Total	.540	8.12	<.001	.292	.292	<.001
2	CompACT Total	.394	4.80	<.001	.328	.036	<.005
	MHS Total	.240	2.93	<.005			

Gillanders, Fisher, Kidney, Ferreira, Morris, Harkjaer-Thorgrimsen. (under review). The Mindful Healthcare Scale (MHS): Development and Initial Validation. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*

# Mindful Healthcare Scale – Sensitivity to Training

- 35 Physiotherapists
- 8 week online ACT for pain training



Measure	Pre	Post	<i>d</i>
Total	51.8	57.9**	1.4
Aware	20.2	22.1**	.68
Engaged	22.0	24.6**	1.1
Defusion	9.6	11.2**	.75

\*\*  $p < .001$

Tatta, J., Willgens, A. M., & Palombaro, K. M. (2022). The ACT trained physical therapist: Psychologically flexible, resilient, and armed with evidence-based tools. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 26, 253–260



# Summary

- Some good enough measures exist
- They could be improved, shortened.
- Observation of practice versus self report?
- Developing the science of competency *could* lead to enhanced quality, better effects, greater efficiency
- How relevant is this to everyday practice compared to research trials?



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# The needs of research trials versus clinical practice

- Distinctions between adherence and competence are more important for research:
- To make valid inferences about whether treatments work we need a good degree of control of what is included in a treatment (adherence)
- In routine practice therapists are free to choose elements from a broader range of interventions (integration)

*Fairburn & Cooper, 2011*



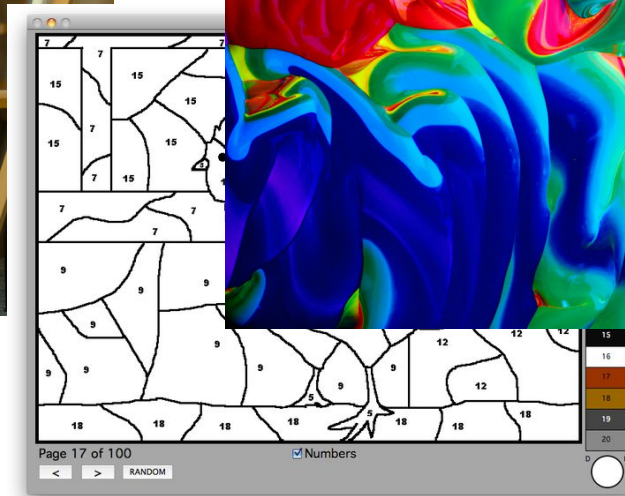
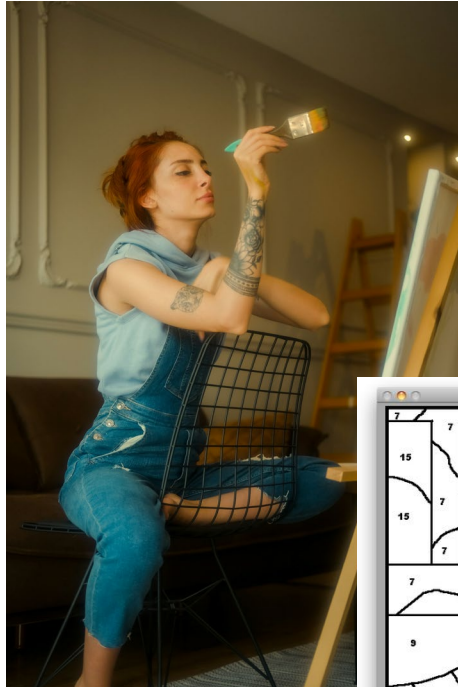
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# Is integration a good thing?





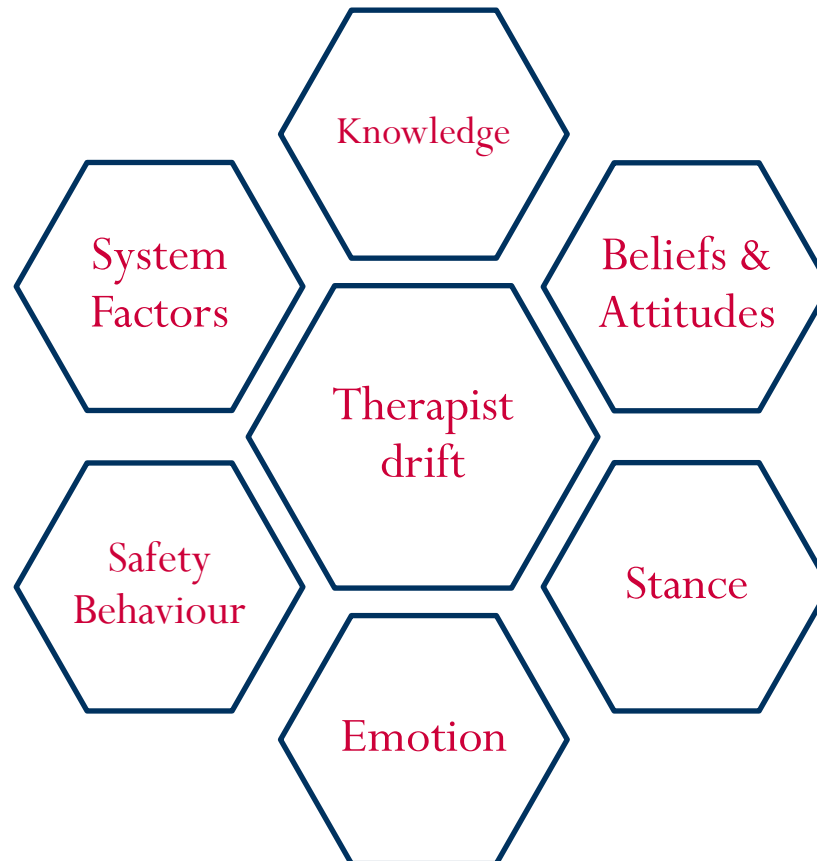
# Is integration a good thing?





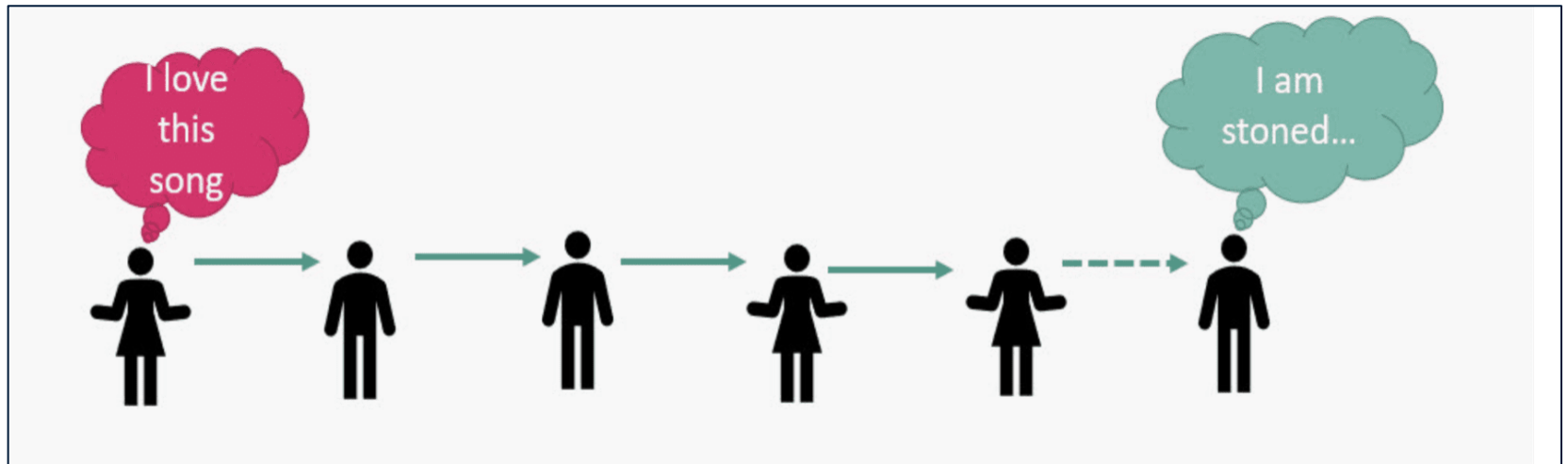
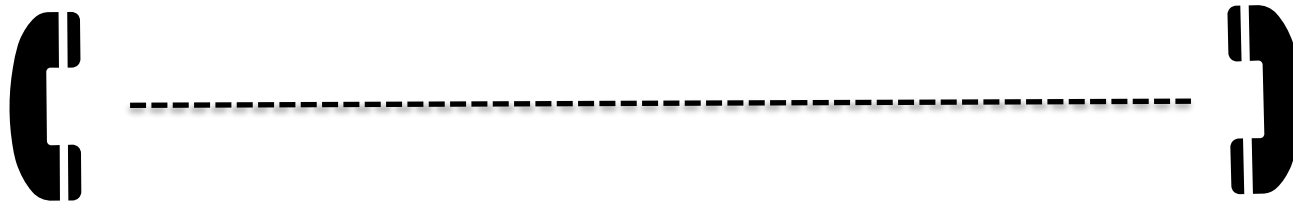
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# Therapist Drift



*Waller, 2009,; Waller & Turner, 2016*

# Therapy Drift: The Telephone Game



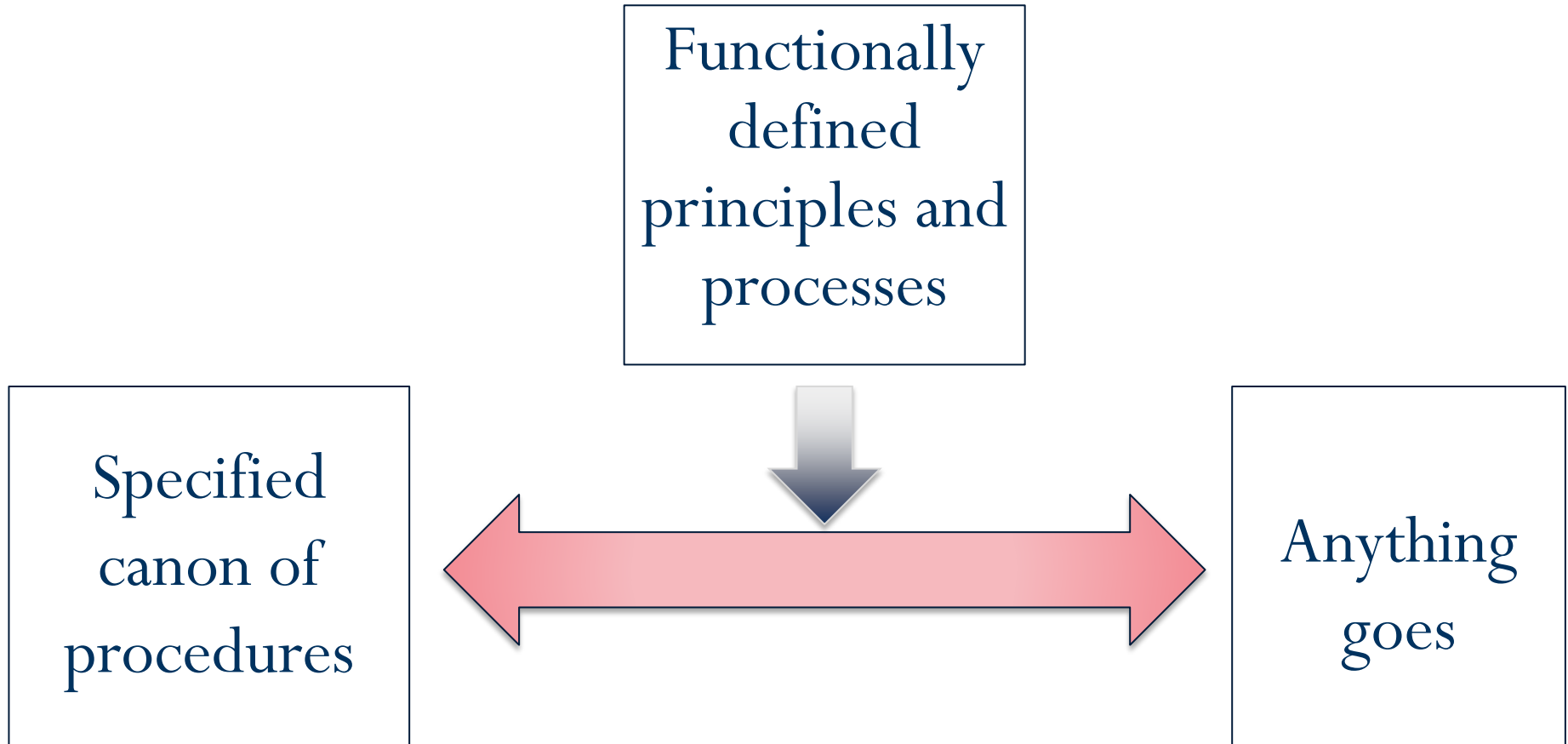
# Evidence based practice built into ACT



- Tailors the intervention to fit client language and experience
- Adopts an equal, vulnerable and sharing stance
- Sequences and applies interventions in response to client need and response
- Changes course flexibly according to clients needs
- Based on a functional analysis of client behavior and is therefore highly idiographic.
- Principles not protocol focused approach

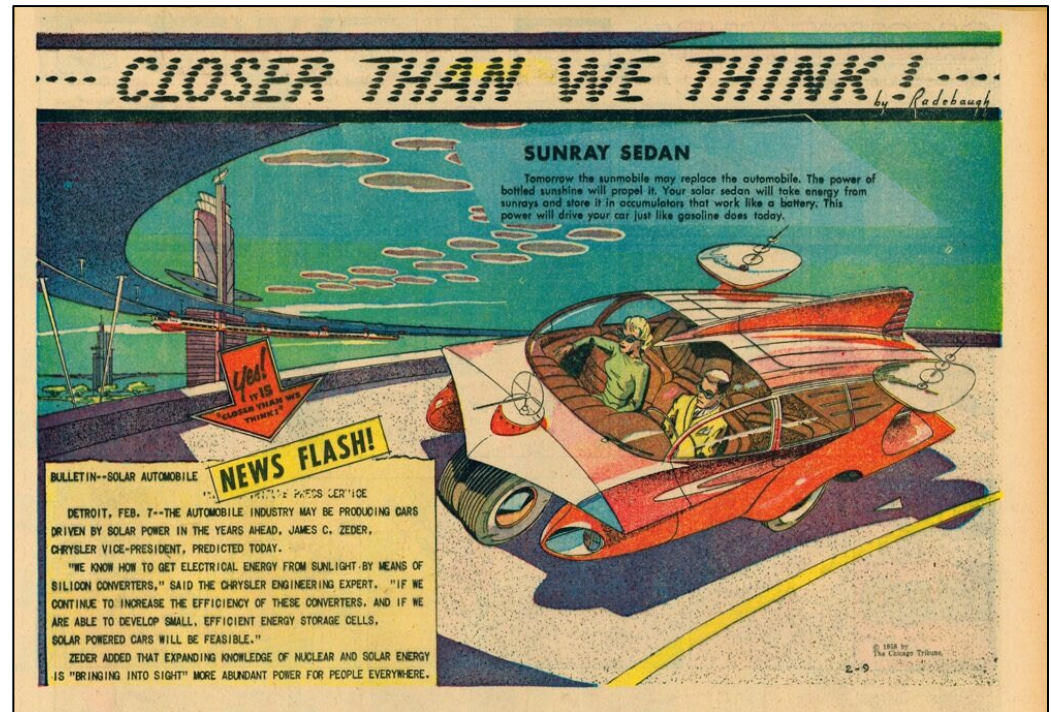


# Innovation or Drift?



# A potential future vision

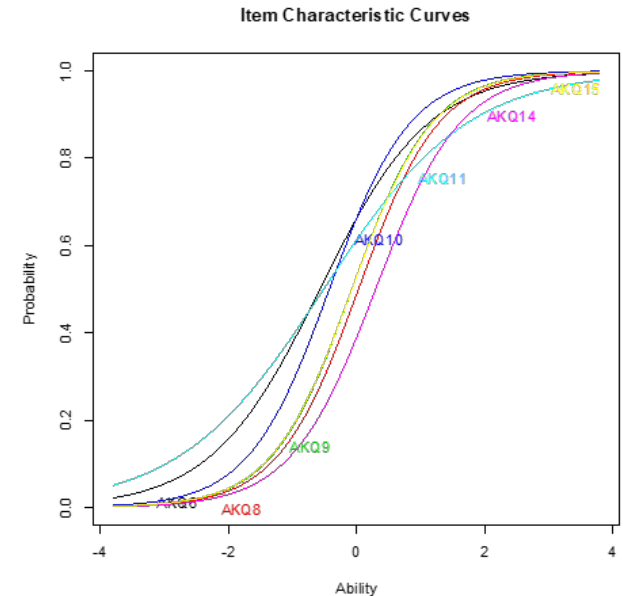
- Item banking
- AI and voice capture
- Client longitudinal ESM feedback





# Item Banking: Knowledge Assessment

- Tool from educational assessment
- Uses Item Response Theory
- Generating 100's of items
- Creating unique tests of knowledge of known difficulty without repeating the same items



The diagram illustrates a process flow from input to output. On the left, three icons represent input: a laptop, a smartphone, and a document. A large red arrow points from these inputs to a central word cloud. The word cloud contains various terms related to grief and therapy, including: **FEELINGS**, **ACT**, **BEHAVIOURAL**, **PEOPLE**, **grief**, **loss**, **grieving**, **avoidance**, **self**, **work**, **engaged**, **consequences**, **making**, **greater**, **response**, **ABLE**, **AWARENESS**, **MEANING**, **OPENNESS**, **death**, **husband**, **process**, **bereaved**, and **herself**. A large red arrow points from the word cloud to three output icons on the right: a checklist, a target, and a bar chart.





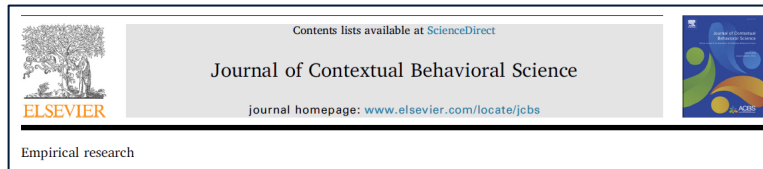
# Science fiction?

- Automatic Speech Recognition:
  - Average across 11 applications = 93 % accurate
  - Human performance = 94%
  - (Range of 80% to 97.1% accurate)
  - In 2021 this average figure was 83%
- However – Accuracy is affected by: accent, homophones, background noise, **ethnicity**, **emotionality**, **streaming**
- Data privacy and security concerns



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# Automated text analysis:



Empirical research

Scaling-up assessment from a contextual behavior analysis to a population level: Potential uses of technology for analysis of unstructured verbal data

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## ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Technology  
Contextual behavioral science  
Assessment  
Natural language processing

## ABSTRACT

With technological advancement, we have the potential to collect vast amounts of information being used in business applications and research. This information can be analyzed, summarize massive amounts of data, and research in this area remains extremely limited. This article discusses the potential of technology in this area and the challenges of analyzing unstructured verbal data.



Empirical Research

Inflexitext: A program assessing psychological inflexibility in unstructured verbal data

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<sup>a</sup> Department of Psychology, Texas A&M Corpus Christi, United States

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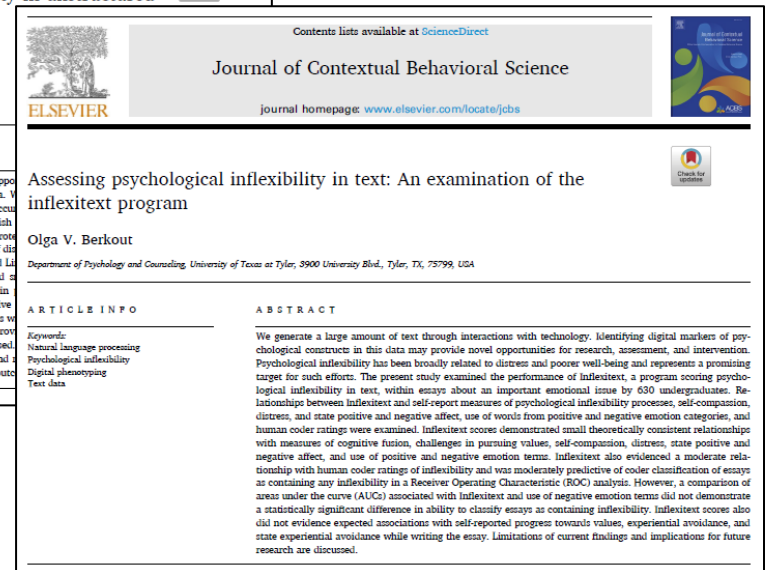
<sup>c</sup> DevCo Consulting, Frederick, MD, United States

## ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Psychological inflexibility  
Natural language processing  
Verbal behavior  
Digital phenotyping

## ABSTRACT

This paper describes the development and initial steps of a program assessing psychological inflexibility in unstructured verbal data. Verbal data was collected from a sample of 809 English-speaking individuals using Amazon's Mechanical Turk platform. Participants wrote an emotional issue and completed self-report measures of digital phenotyping. Inflexitext scores demonstrated a moderate positive correlation with measures of experiential avoidance, cognitive fusion, challenges in depression, anxiety, and stress and a medium positive correlation with measures of psychological inflexibility. Overall, this initial examination provides further evaluation is needed and limitations are discussed. Unobtrusive ambient monitoring of verbal behavior and its relation to psychological functioning and therapeutic outcomes are discussed.



Assessing psychological inflexibility in text: An examination of the inflexitext program

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## ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Natural language processing  
Psychological inflexibility  
Digital phenotyping  
Text data

## ABSTRACT

We generate a large amount of text through interactions with technology. Identifying digital markers of psychological constructs in this data may provide novel opportunities for research, assessment, and intervention. Psychological inflexibility has been broadly related to distress and poorer well-being and represents a promising target for such efforts. The present study examined the performance of Inflexitext, a program scoring psychological inflexibility in text, within essays about an important emotional issue by 630 undergraduates. Relationships between Inflexitext and self-report measures of psychological inflexibility processes, self-compassion, distress, and state positive and negative affect, use of words from positive and negative emotion categories, and human coder ratings were examined. Inflexitext scores demonstrated small theoretically consistent relationships with measures of cognitive fusion, challenges in pursuing values, self-compassion, distress, state positive and negative affect, and use of positive and negative emotion terms. Inflexitext also evidenced a moderate relationship with human coder ratings of inflexibility and was moderately predictive of coder classification of essays as containing any inflexibility in a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis. However, a comparison of areas under the curve (AUCs) associated with Inflexitext and use of negative emotion terms did not demonstrate a statistically significant difference in ability to classify essays as containing inflexibility. Inflexitext scores also did not evidence expected associations with self-reported progress towards values, experiential avoidance, and state experiential avoidance while writing the essay. Limitations of current findings and implications for future research are discussed.

(Berkout, 2023; Berkout, Cathey & Berkout, 2020; Berkout, Cathey and Kellum, 2019)



# Inflexitext

- Measures psychological inflexibility related language without need for human coder
- Current applications in text analysis of essay prompts
- Could be used in therapy transcripts

*(Berkout, 2023; Berkout, Cathey & Berkout, 2020; Berkout, Cathey and Kellum, 2019)*



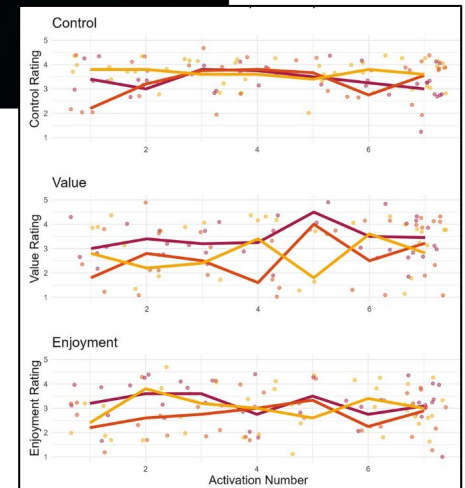
# Inflexitext

- Inflexibility language associated with:
  - Increased negative emotion words
  - Decreased positive emotion words
  - Values obstruction
  - Cognitive Fusion
  - Reduced self compassion
- But not Experiential Avoidance...
- Correlations fairly weak ( $r = .08$  to  $.24$ )

*(Berkout, 2023; Berkout, Cathey & Berkout, 2020; Berkout, Cathey and Kellum, 2019)*

# Client behavioural and process based feedback

- Experience Sampling Methods
- Process Measures
- Could link in session process analysis with out of session changes
- Feedback to therapists





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# Therapist progress evaluation: Knowledge and Qualities

- Therapists could take regular quizzes of learning (Item Banking)
- Therapist can rate skill use / competency
- Therapists can use ESM methods to rate their own level of flexibility

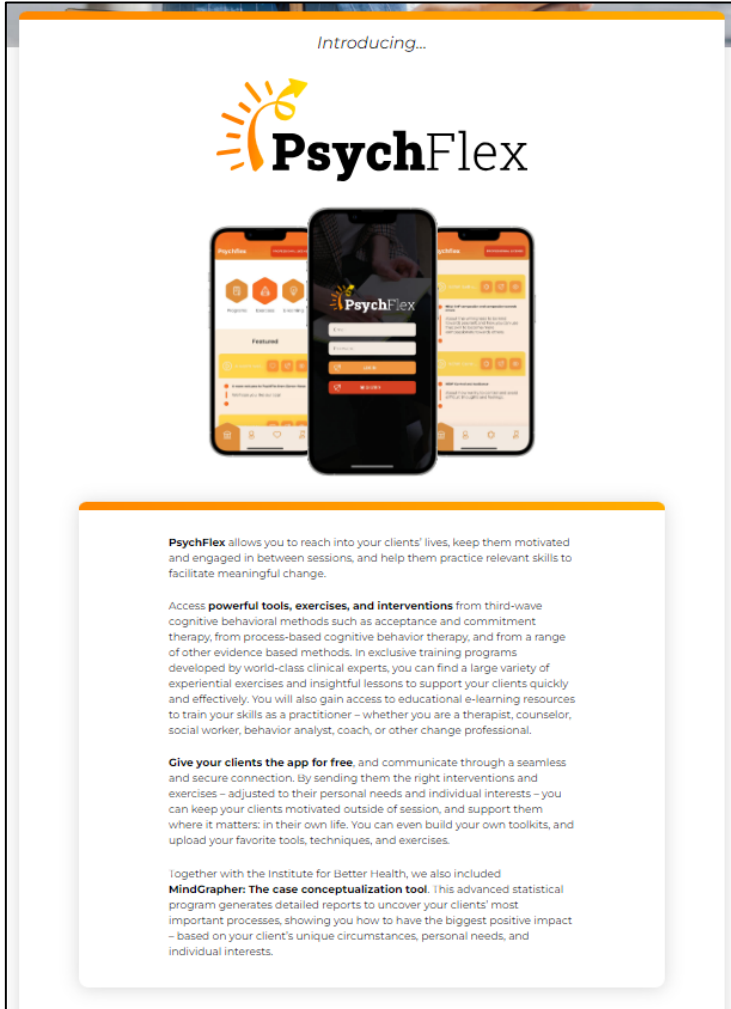
# Like Strava for Therapists



- Self assessment
- Self Practice
- Client feedback
- Automated text analysis
- Aggregating data across hundreds of therapists
- An alternative vehicle for implementation science?

# The future may already be here!

- Client and Therapist Sides
- Personalized Assessments and Exercises
- eLearning for the Therapist
- Competency?
- Research applications?



Introducing...

## PsychFlex

PsychFlex allows you to reach into your clients' lives, keep them motivated and engaged in between sessions, and help them practice relevant skills to facilitate meaningful change.

Access **powerful tools, exercises, and interventions** from third-wave cognitive behavioral methods such as acceptance and commitment therapy, from process-based cognitive behavior therapy, and from a range of other evidence based methods. In exclusive training programs developed by world-class clinical experts, you can find a large variety of experiential exercises and insightful lessons to support your clients quickly and effectively. You will also gain access to educational e-learning resources to train your skills as a practitioner – whether you are a therapist, counselor, social worker, behavior analyst, coach, or other change professional.

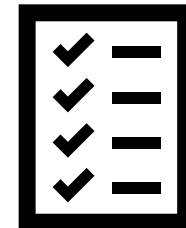
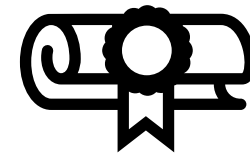
**Give your clients the app for free**, and communicate through a seamless and secure connection. By sending them the right interventions and exercises – adjusted to their personal needs and individual interests – you can keep your clients motivated outside of session, and support them where it matters: in their own life. You can even build your own toolkits, and upload your favorite tools, techniques, and exercises.

Together with the Institute for Better Health, we also included **MindGrapher: The case conceptualization tool**. This advanced statistical program generates detailed reports to uncover your clients' most important processes, showing you how to have the biggest positive impact – based on your client's unique circumstances, personal needs, and individual interests.



# Unintended consequences

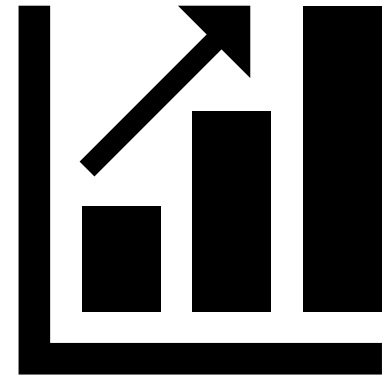
- Learning for assessment
- Training for assessment
- Deep versus surface learning





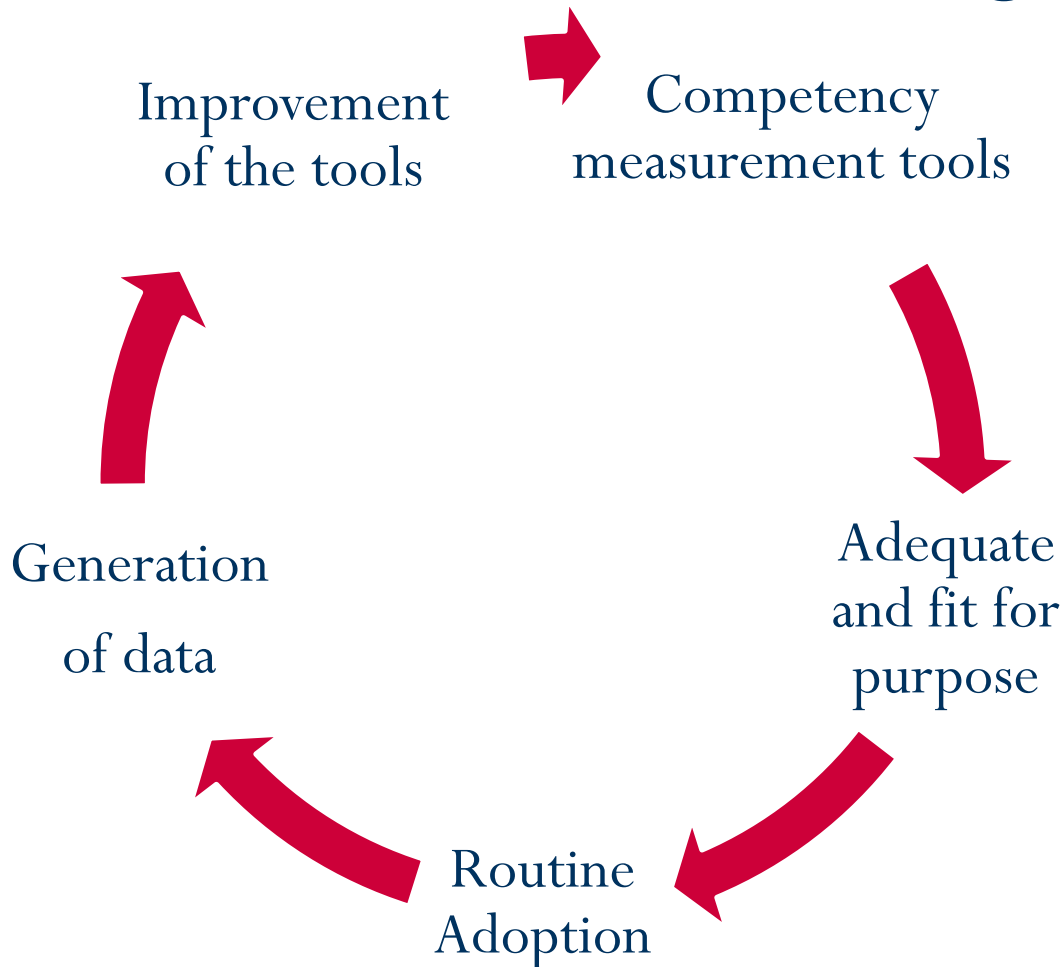
# Features for benefit

- Free or low cost
- Reliable and valid
- Easy to operate
- Safety and privacy concerns addressed
- Fun / curious / interesting to use





# Final thoughts



- Model specific?
- Principles?
- Kernels?
- Contextual Behavioural Science?



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