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> SOME EMPIRICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BASES FOR COORDINATED RESEARCH IN PSYCHOTHERAPY:

A Critical Review of Issues, Trends, and Evidence¹, ².

by

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AlisonA Uff Ponpi Thus far, research in psychotherapy has failed to make a deep im-DITAN 'luo'all 8Jag 168 Tag pact on practice and technique. Presumably, this is due to the fact Prof. J. Lederberg that the results of most investigations have not had substantial practi Department of Genetics School of Medicine cal significance. Reasons for this include the relatively short periodStanford University Palo Alto, California of time systematic research has been focused on the problems of psycho- $(N \land H \dashv c)$ therapy, deficiences in techniques available to the researcher, and \mathbf{O} practical difficulties in designing and carrying out adequately con-OKEI trolled studies.

Most researchers have been faced with serious limitations in collecting and analyzing data from representative samples of patients and therapists; follow-up studies have been difficult to carry out; the crucial requirement of enlisting the full cooperation of therapists, patients, and institutions has been a continual stumbling block, and in general rigorous designs have been difficult to impose upon the therapeutic phenomena themselves. Researchers who have attacked problems in the area through experimental analogues and similar techniques frequently have been unable to relate their findings to actual therapy situations.

^{OTE}: This document is a draft, subject to revisions before publication. Several persons have already sent comments and suggestions to the authors; their assistance is greatly appreciated and will be properly acknowledged in the final version.