

With Appreciation

To go fast you go alone, to go far you go with others. Our thanks to:

- The Blueprints Group
- The NIRN Team
- The GII Group and GIC Committees
- Foundations
- Federal Agencies and State Partners
- Service Providers and Local Agencies
- Purveyors and Intermediary Groups
- Implementation and Intervention Researchers
- Consumers of services and supports



Goals for Today

Learn about the Active Implementation Frameworks and how they can be applied to your efforts to:

- Get started and get better as you work productively with Purveyors and with System and Service Partners
- Analyze and develop the <u>implementation</u> <u>infrastructure</u> needed to support your efforts
- Create and support the implementation teams
- Consider how <u>stage-based activities</u> can support and quide the work.
- Tame the wicked problems that arise!







Brief Background

- What is Implementation Science?
- How can Active Implementation Frameworks help us?
- What are Wicked Problems?
 - Why do we need to be aware of them?
 - What can be done about them?









The Big Picture

Each year, more prevention and intervention research is done.

- More careful methods are crafted for reviewing research and identifying evidencebased practices and programs
- More attention is directed to evidence-based and evidence-informed practices and programs in journals, conferences, and meetings
- ☐ Yet, it is a challenge to realize socially significant and sustainable benefits for children, families, and caregivers on a broad







Socially Significant Solutions

It is one thing to say with the prophet Amos, "Let justice roll down like mighty waters," and quite another to work out the irrigation system.

~ William Sloane Coffin US Social activist and clergyman



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How Do We Frame the "Gap"?

▶ Science to Service Gap

What is known is <u>not</u> what is used to promote the mental health, educational outcomes and social emotional development of children

► Implementation Gap

- What is adopted is not used with <u>fidelity</u> and good outcomes for consumers.
- What is used with fidelity is not <u>sustained</u> for a useful period of time.
- What is used with fidelity is not used on a <u>scale</u> sufficient to impact social problems.









Shifting the Focus

From what works to improve children's mental health, social—emotional development, educational outcomes, and physical health to....

What works to improve

- □ <u>Practices</u> of well-intentioned professionals, teachers, service providers, practitioners
- ☐ Organizational structures and functions
- ☐ The decision-making of <u>funders and policy</u> makers









Why Shift the Focus?



Because no matter how much we know, children and families can not benefit from interventions, supports, and services that they do not receive.















Implementation Science

Review and synthesis of the implementation research and evaluation literature (1970 – 2004)

- Multi-disciplinary
- Multi-sector
- ·Multi-national



Fixsen, D. L., Naoom, S. F., Blase, K. A., Friedman, R. M. & Wallace, F. (2005). Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature. Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, The National Implementation Research Network (FMHI Publication #231).



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Implementation Gone Wrong



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Implementation Science - What Do We Know?

Experimental Data Show These Methods, When Used Alone, <u>Are Insufficient</u>:

- Diffusion/ Dissemination of information
- Training
- Passing laws/mandates/regulations
- Providing funding/incentives
- Organization change/reorganization

Data: 5% to 15% Realize Intended Outcomes

NECESSARY BUT NOT SUFFICIENT











What Do We Know? Experimental Data Show The Westment of When Used Alone, Are Intrinsical Control of March 11: Diffusion/ Dissemination of March 11: Training Passing laws for return we will be regulations Providing a period of march 11: Training Passing laws for return we will be regulations Providing a period of march 11: The March 12: The M Implementation Science

- **√**formation

5% Realize Intended Outcomes

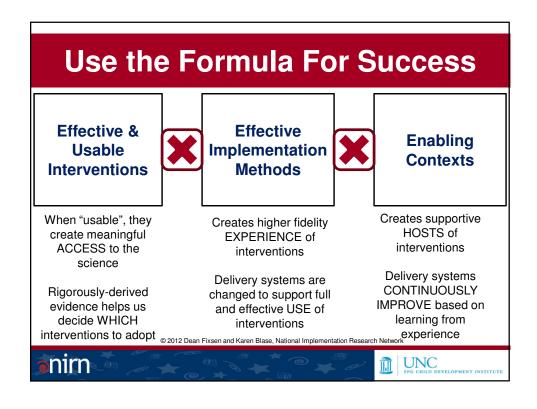


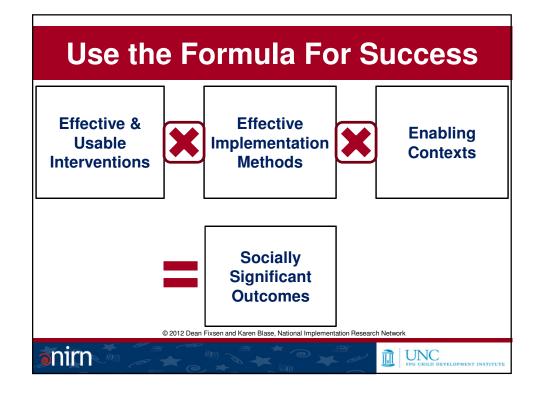


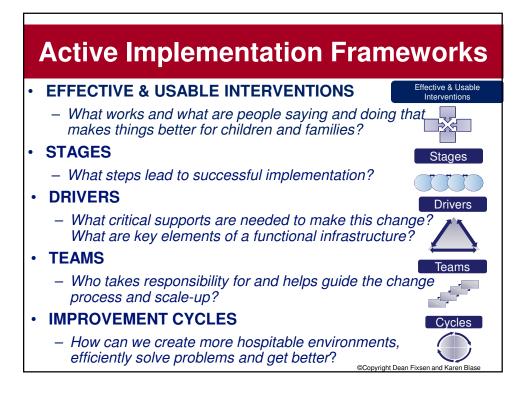


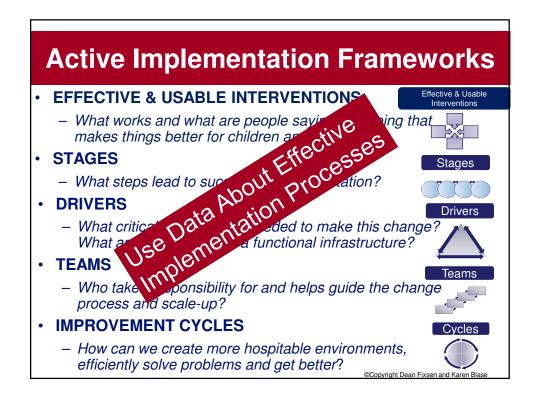


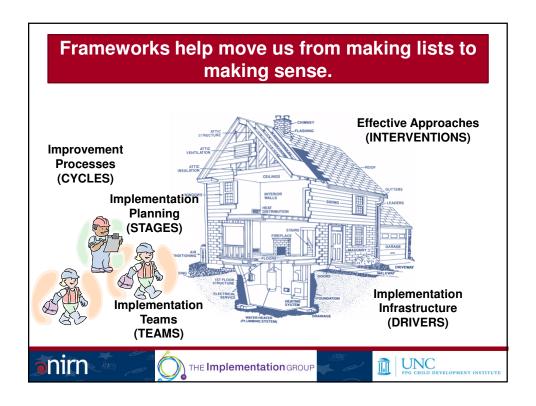


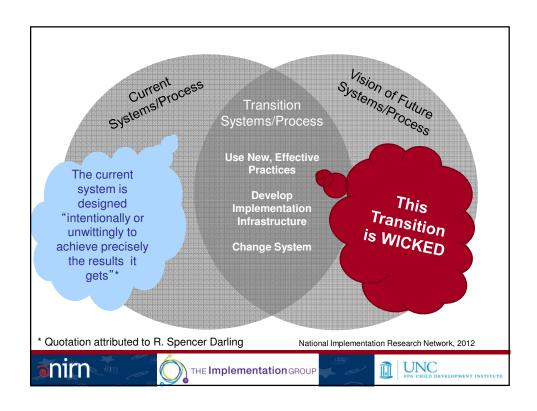












Change Challenges

- Tame Problems
 - Often complicated (e.g. safety of nuclear generators, air traffic control)
- Wicked Problems
 - They are <u>messy</u>, <u>devious</u>, <u>and fight back</u> when you try to "solve" them









Change Challenges

- Tame Problems
 - Often complicated (e.g. saf generators, air traffic contre
- Wicked Problems
 - They are <u>messy</u>, <u>devive</u>
 when you try to "solve"

"Managers [or leaders] are not confronted with problems that are independent of each other, but with dynamic situations that consist of complex systems of changing problems that interact with each other. I call such situations messes. . . . Managers [or leaders] do not solve problems, they manage messes.

-- Russell Ackoff, operations theorists

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Right Strategy for the Challenge

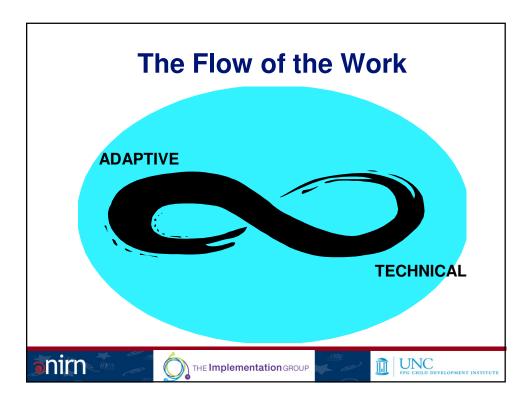
- Different challenges call for different strategies
 - Technical Strategies
 - Adaptive Strategies to Address Wicked Problems
- According to Ron Heifetz and his colleagues at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, one of the biggest mistakes "leaders" make is to incorrectly identify the type of challenge they are facing
 - Using technical approaches for adaptive issues (and vice versa)











Examples

Technical

- Funding scholarships
- Building hospitals
- Installing inventory controls for a food bank
- Developing malaria vaccine within a malaria-infected region

Adaptive

- Reforming public education
- Providing affordable healthcare
- Increasing organizational effectiveness
- Achieving 80% vaccination rates

Heifetz, R. A., Kania, J. V., & Kramer, M. R. (2004).











Technical

Technical Challenges

- Perspectives are aligned (views, values)
- Definition of the problem is clear and agreed upon
- Solution and implementation of the solution is relatively clear, although may be complicated
- There can be a "primary" locus of responsibility for organizing the work

Technical Responses

- Use established norms/ goals
- Define problems
- Provide solutions
- Clarify roles and responsibilities
- · Assign tasks
- Manage conflict
- Maintain order

Heifetz, Leadership without Easy Answers, 1996

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Adaptive

Adaptive Challenges

- Legitimate, yet competing, perspectives emerge
- Definition of the problem is less clear
- There are different perspectives on the "issue" at hand
- Solution and implementation is unclear and requires learning
- Primary locus of responsibility is not a single entity or person

Adaptive Responses

- Get on the Balcony
- Identify the Adaptive Challenge
- Regulate Distress
- Maintain Disciplined Attention
- Give the Work Back to the People
- Protect All Voices

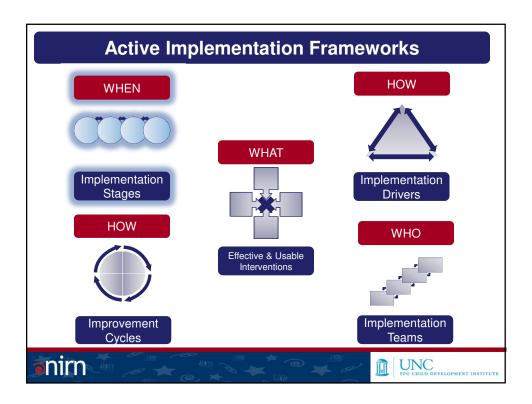
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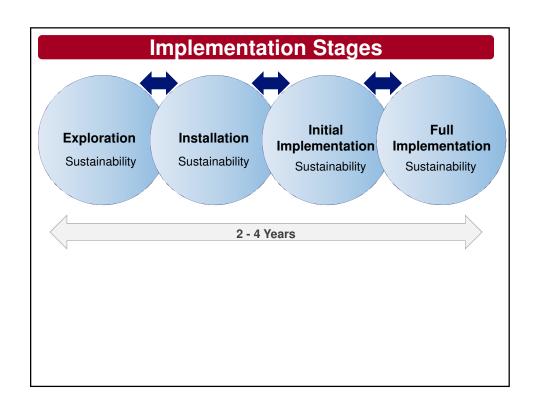












Sustainability

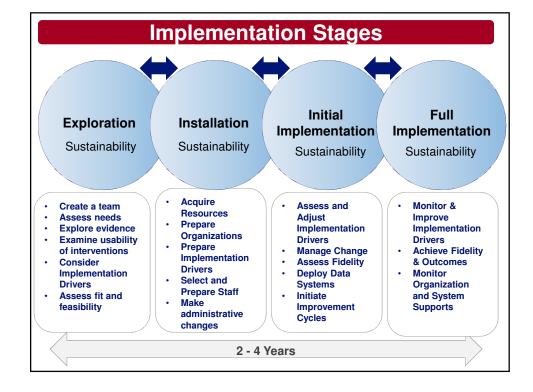
- Sustainability attention at every stage:
 - Ensure funding streams for desired change and necessary infrastructure (fiscal sustainability)
 - Ensure high fidelity and positive outcomes through infrastructure improvement and maintenance (programmatic sustainability)
 - Plan for turnover (programmatic sustainability)

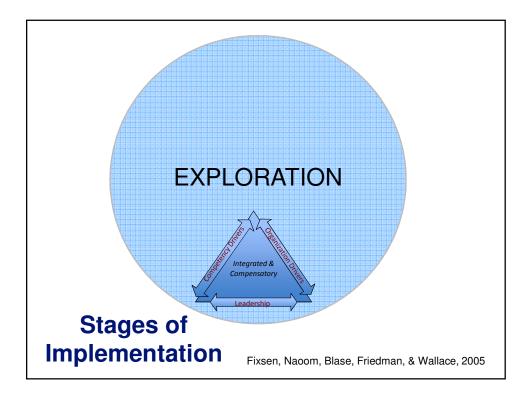
"The only thing harder than getting there is staying there."









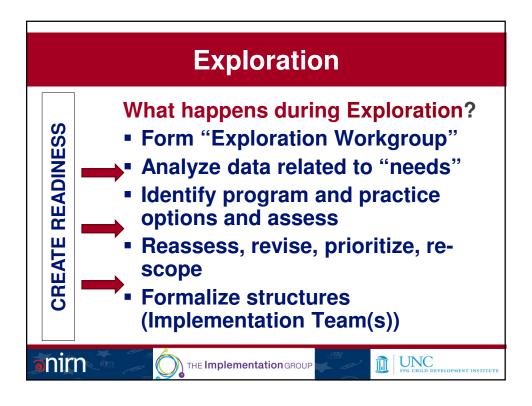


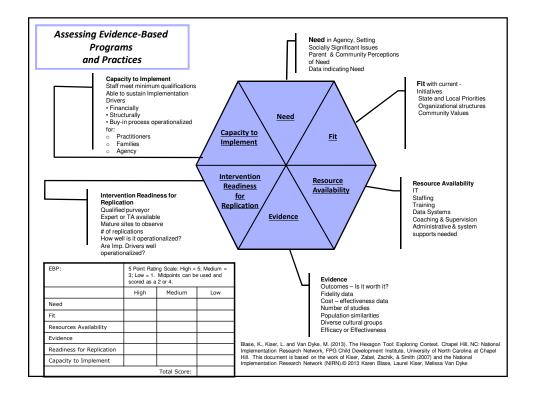
Exploration

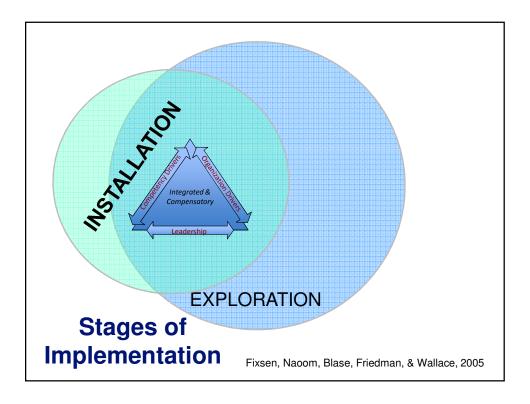
- Stage-matched activities:
 - Examine degree to which the Evidence Based Practice, best practice, systems change meets the needs in for the population of concern in the settings identified
 - Determine whether moving ahead with the initiative and implementation is desirable and feasible
 - Create readiness for change at many levels
 - Build your implementation team

"Pay now or pay later."









Installation

- Stage-matched activities:
 - Make the structural and instrumental changes necessary to initiate services

"If you build it, they will come". . . but you actually have to build it!



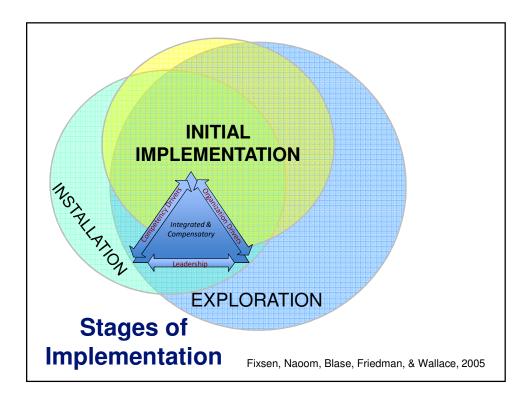
Installation

- Initiate the implementation infrastructure by creating or doing the following:
 - ✓ Develop interview protocols then actually select staff
 - ✓ Create training plan to respond for staff turnover
 - ✓ Ensure initial training is provided
 - ✓ Plan for initial and ongoing coaching
 - ✓ Plan for assessing performance/fidelity of staff, supervisors, coaches
 - ✓ Plan for modifications to or developing the data system
 - ✓ Plan for identifying administrative barriers
 - ✓ Plan for identifying broader systems issues









Initial Implementation

Survive the awkward stage!

- •Stage-matched activities:
 - · Learn from mistakes
 - Use data and listen to stories
 - · Continue "buy-in" efforts
 - Manage expectations, normalize the rocky road

"Anything worth doing...is worth doing poorly."







Initial Implementation

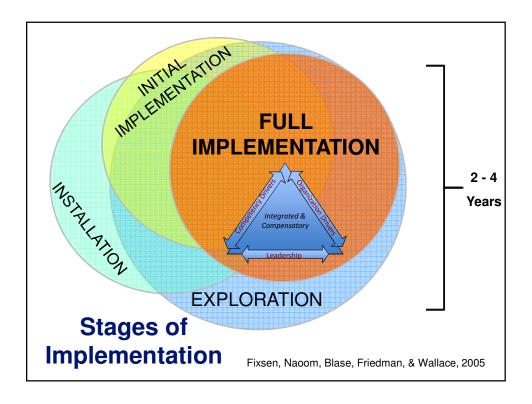
- Begin managing the initial phases of implementation...
 - · Provide new, effective strategies
 - Manage staff turnover
 - Manage change process
 - High rates of coaching and support
 - New processes and communication protocols
 - Put infrastructure components in place
 - Overcome fear and inertia











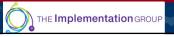
Full Implementation

- · Stage-matched activities:
 - Maintaining and improving skills and activities throughout the system
 - Components integrated, fully functioning
 - Skillful practices by front line staff, supervisors, administrators
 - Changes in policy that are reflected in practice at all levels
 - Ready to be evaluated for expected outcomes

"The only thing worse than failing and not knowing why you failed, is succeeding and not knowing why you succeeded."

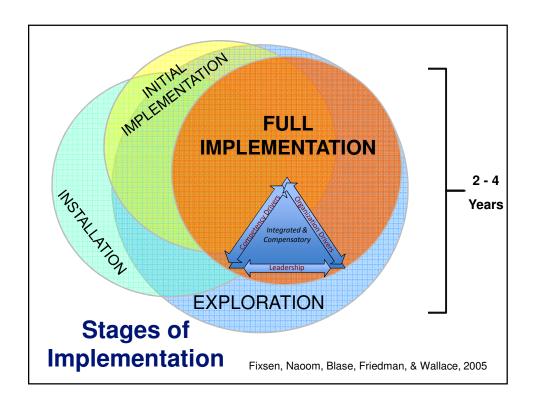
~ Jane Timmons-Mitchell

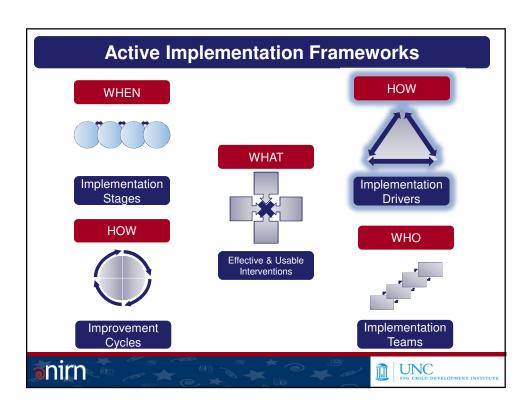


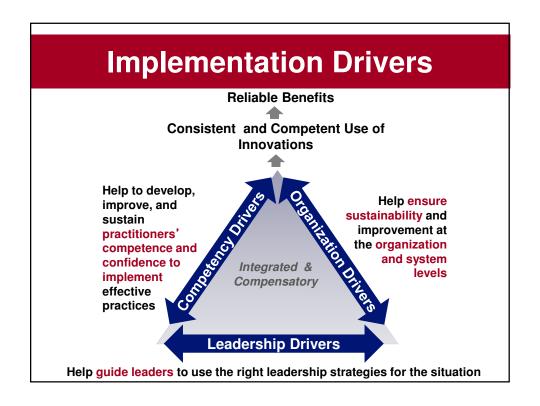


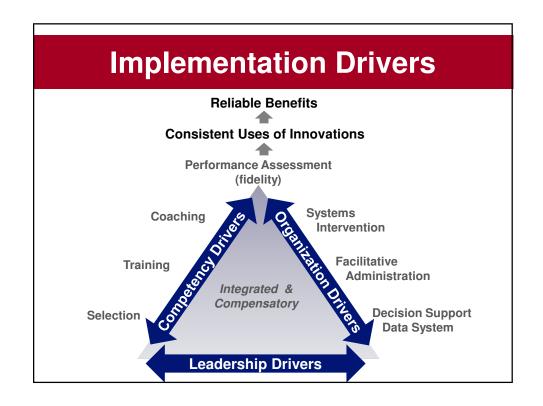


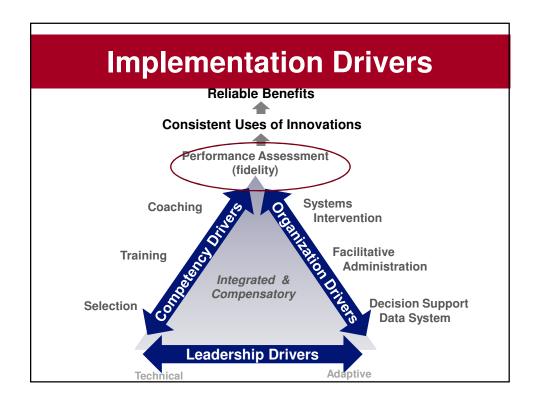












Performance Assessment/Fidelity

- □ Practitioner (teacher, clinician, medical provider, case manager, child care worker, probation officer) performance assessments are designed to answer the question, "Are we doing what we said we would do?"
 - Reflect the philosophy, values, principles that are associated with the intervention
 - Demonstrate the competent use of the core components of the approach (non-negotiables)

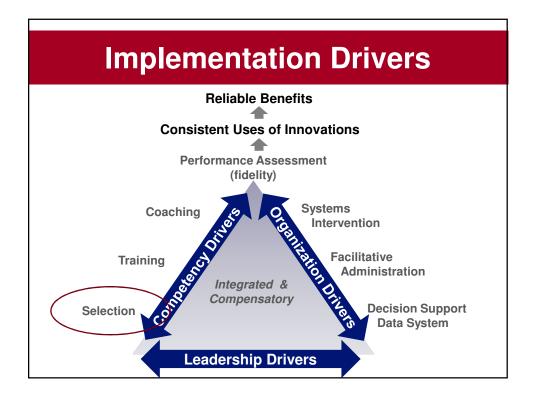












Selection

Selection of *sites/agencies or practitioner* (case manager, teacher, trainer, supervisor, coach, administrator, etc.) should align with the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to deliver the effective practice with fidelity

- Consider recruitment methods that will successfully select "well-suited" candidates
- Develop processes and criteria that assess the critical skills & abilities necessary to deliver the program or practice as intended AND that are difficult to teach in training or improve through coaching (e.g. social skills, common sense, empathy, good judgment, ethics, knowledge of the field, 'coachability')

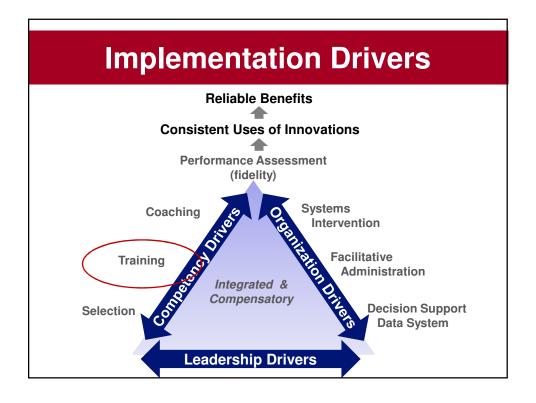












Training

Pre-service and in-service training are efficient ways...

- To provide knowledge about the effective program or practice related to. . .
 - · Philosophy, values, principles
 - · Core components (non-negotiables)
 - · Rationales for key practices
- To provide opportunities to practice new skills to criterion
- To provide opportunities to receive feedback in a 'safe' and supportive training environment
- To improve "buy-in"

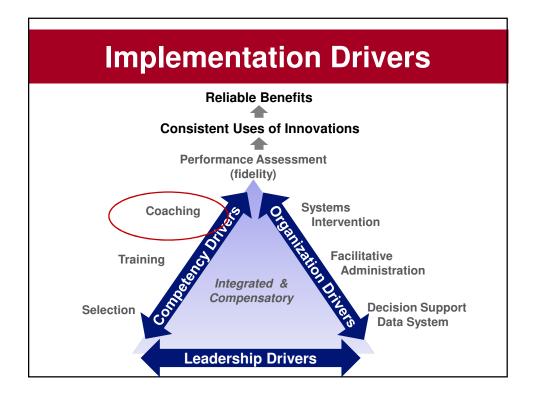












Coaching

- Coaches have four main roles: supervision, teaching in context, assessment and feedback, and emotional support.
- Coaches can support the practitioners through the early stages of implementation until the new practice behaviors are more skillfully used in the practice setting.
- Skilled coaches are able to provide practitioners with the craft or practice knowledge that is needed to supplement the formal knowledge that is presented in training.

 Drivers
- Emotional support without attention to skill development can be counterproductive











Training and Coaching

	OUTCOMES % of Participants who Demonstrate Knowledge, Demonstrate New Skills in a Training Setting, and Use new Skills in the Classroom		
TRAINING COMPONENTS	Knowledge	Skill Demonstration	Use in the Classroom
Theory and Discussion	10%	5%	0%
+Demonstration in Training	30%	20%	0%
+ Practice & Feedback in Training	60%	60%	5%
+ Coaching in Classroom	95%	95%	95%

Joyce and Showers, 2002









Reminder About Adaptive Challenges

Adaptive Challenges

- Legitimate, yet competing, perspectives emerge
- Definition of the problem is less clear
- There are different perspectives on the "issue" at hand
- Solution and implementation is unclear and requires learning
- Primary locus of responsibility is not a single entity or person

Adaptive Responses

- Get on the Balcony
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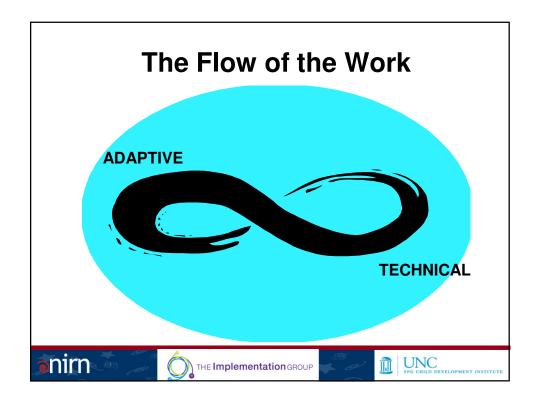
Heifetz, Leadership without Easy Answers, 1996











Competency Driver Adaptive Challenges

Performance Assessment/Fidelity

- · Experience with the 'blame game'
- Union issues And....

Selection

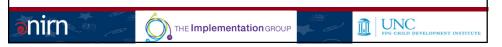
- · HR issues Such as?
- We have who we have no opportunity to select And?

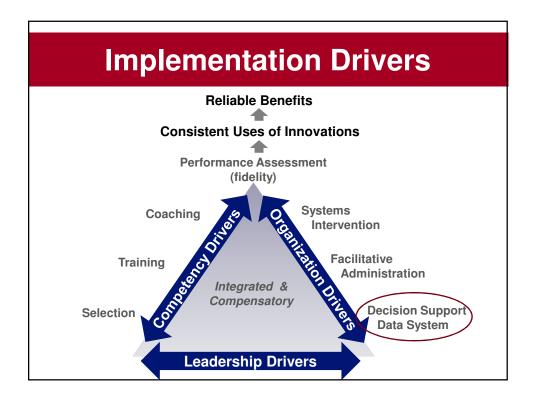
Training

- Feedback provided by 'not quite qualified' people. And so?
- "If they are in training, they are not billing hours!" And?

Coaching

- · Initial Implementation Challenges what do you think they are?
- Observation and feedback gradually disappears? Why?
- And?





Decision Support Data System

System to assess key aspects of the overall performance of the organization and system to help ensure continuing implementation of practitioner competencies over time

- Data or information is available to make decisions related to the overall performance of the organization and system
- Data or information is available to develop and improve the use of the core components so that the intervention continues to be delivered as intended and meets the needs of individuals across staff and over time

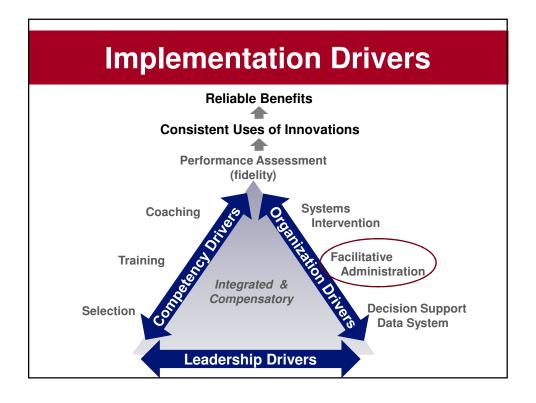






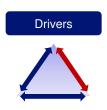






Facilitative Administration

- Facilitative administrative practices purposefully install and implement policies and practices. . .
 - to support the work of practitioners
 - to reduce implementation barriers
 - to create hospitable environments for practitioners to fully and effectively implement the effective program or practice



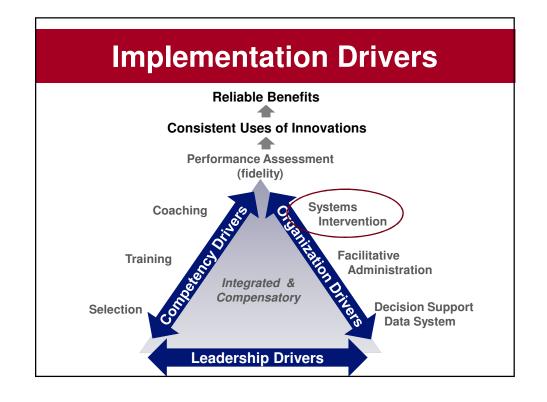












Systems Intervention

- Systems intervention addresses:
 - issues outside of the organization's direct control
 - issues that impede practitioners' ability to provide effective programs to individuals
- Critical systems intervention activities:
 - To identify and eliminate or reduce such barriers or to enhance and sustain those policies and regulations that facilitate the work at hand

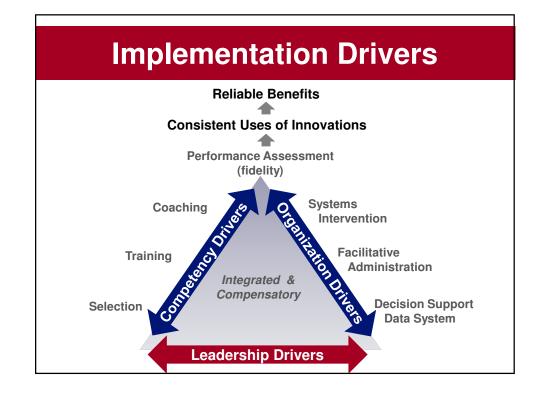
 Drivers
- Purpose of systems intervention:
 - to create an environment and a set of conditions that supports the new way of work











Leadership Driver

- Volumes have been written.
- Case studies analyzed.
- Products and courses developed to 'assess, support, coach leaders'
- We'll focus just on the leaders' roles in attending to Adaptive Issues – they trip us up.
- We'll do that in the context of analyzing leader support for the Competency and Organization Drivers.









Breaking Good

- Based on a meta-analysis of 30 years of leadership studies, transformation <u>leaders</u> make changes that "<u>disturb every element</u> <u>of a system</u>." They:
 - Break with the past,
 - Operate outside of existing paradigms,
 - Conflict with prevailing values and norms,
 - Find solutions that are emergent, unbounded, and complex.

Waters, Marzano, McNulty (2003)









Drivers X Stages

In each *Stage*, we are considering the competency and organizational *Drivers*?



- •In Exploration, WE ASK: How are we planning for...?
- •In Installation, WE ASK: How are we developing and/or installing...?
- •In Initial Implementation, WE ASK: How we are supporting and problem solving...?
- •In Full Implementation, WE ASK: How are we improving and sustaining...?



Drivers







A Key to Successful Implementation

The way in which a change process is conceptualized is far more fateful for success or failure than the content one seeks to implement.

You can have the most creative, compellingly valid, productive idea in the world, but whether it can become embedded and sustained in a socially complex setting will be primarily a function of how you conceptualize the implementation-change process.

(Sarason, 1996, p. 78)









Supporting the Change Process

- Successful implementation on a useful scale requires organized, "expert" assistance:
 - An individual or group of individuals with programmatic content expertise who actively work to implement the approach as intended and to good effect
 - These experts accumulate data & experiential knowledge, & become more effective and efficient over time
 - They work simultaneously at Multiple Levels of the systems







Organized, Expert Assistance

- •Purveyors a group of individuals representing a program or practice who actively work with organizations and communities to help them implement a practice or a program with fidelity to good effect
- •An Intermediary Purveyor Organization that develops expertise in implementation and a "bridge" or expert with multiple effective strategies (a new way of doing T & TA) connecting providers and purveyors
- •"Local" Implementation Team with the knowledge, skill, freedom, and authority to act (e.g. within a larger organization or a collaboration of agencies)









Organized, Expert Assistance

...[practice] change is an ongoing process that requires constant attention.

Once a new practice has been embedded in an agency or system, [we] cannot just walk away.

There must be systems and procedures in place to assure fidelity and adherence to the model. Without some type of CQI in place, whether it is delivered by the intermediary or whether it is built into the provider agency or system itself, there is likely to be model drift over time.

Franks, 2010









Implementation Teams

- Focus is on
 - Quality, integration, sustainability of Drivers
 - Data-based Decision-making (e.g. fidelity & outcomes)
 - Alignment (funding and policy)
 - Problem-Solving and Sustainability
- Provide the structure to support organizational capacity development to support sustainable, high quality, integrated services









Implementation Teams

- Minimum of three people (four or more preferred) with <u>expertise</u> in:
 - The usable, effective practice
 - Implementation Best Practices
 - Organization Change
 - Use of Improvement Cycles
- Tolerate turnover; teams are sustainable even when the players come and go (Higgins, Weiner, & Young, 2012; Klest & Patras, 2011)







Changing on Purpose

New practices do not fare well in existing organizational structures and systems

 Effective innovations are changed to fit the system, as opposed to existing systems changing to support effective innovations.

People, organizations, and systems. . .

- Cannot change everything at once (too big; too complex; too many of them and too few of us)
- Cannot stop and re-tool (have to create the new in the midst of the existing)
- Cannot know what to do at every step (we will know it when we get there)
- Many outcomes are not predictable (who knew!?)

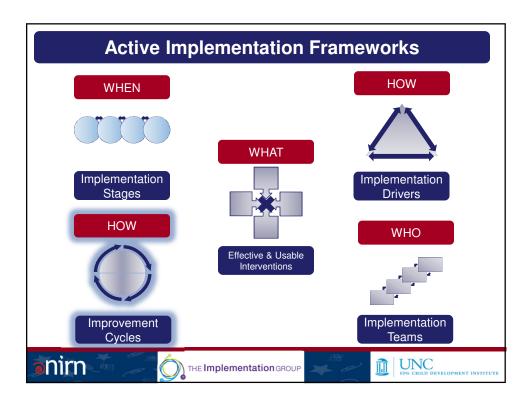


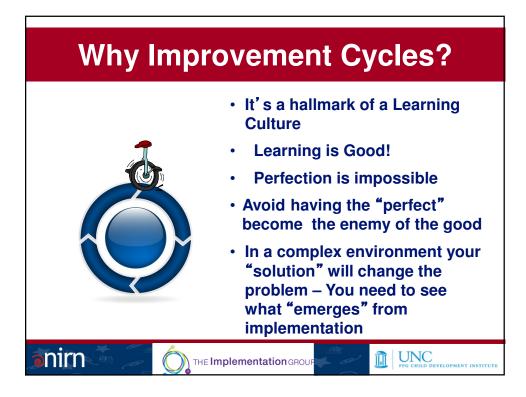


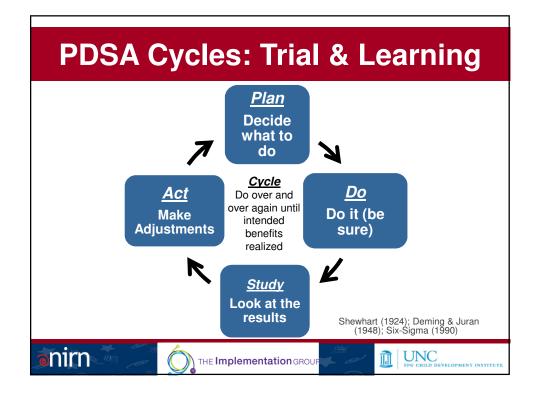












Improvement Cycle Uses

- Rapid Cycle Teams
 - Problem-solving
 - Practice Improvement
- Usability Testing
- Policy-Practice Feedback Loops
- Transformation Zones







Improvement Processes

- Rapid Cycle Teams
 - Problem-solving
 - Practice Improvement
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- Policy-Practice Feedback Loops
- Transformation Zones









Policy-Practice Feedback Loops

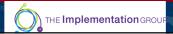
Policy-Practice Feedback Loops

- Policy that enables practice
- Practice that is informed by policy

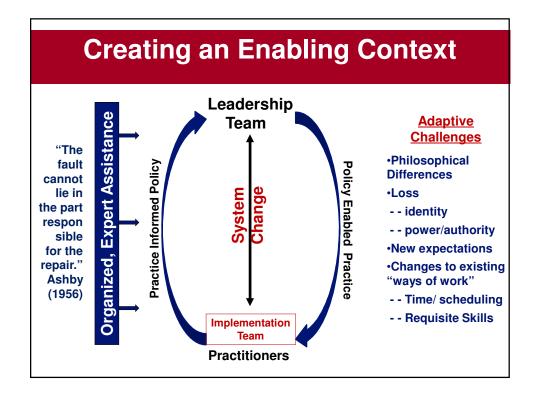
The PDSA cycle in slow motion

 Monthly or quarterly instead of hourly, daily, or weekly cycles

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Improvement Processes

- Rapid Cycle Teams
 - Problem-solving
 - Practice Improvement
- Usability Testing
- Policy-Practice Feedback Loops
- Transformation Zones

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Building Capacity to Scale Up

- Effective strategies may not fare well in existing organization and systems structures
- Organization and system changes are essential to successful implementation of effective practices and policies
- Scaling up the desired outcomes requires BOTH effective approaches AND effective implementation practices
- Scaling up effective practices requires the scale-up of capacity





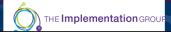




Transformation Zones

- A "vertical slice" of an organization or system
 - Small enough to be manageable
 - Large enough to include nearly all of the relevant aspects of the current system

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Transformation Zones

- Make use of an innovation in practice (operationalize, fidelity, outcomes)
- Establish <u>implementation</u> supports (work on practical Drivers and Stages)
- Engage leaders in the PEP-PIP improvement cycle to align system components and functions
- Create capacity and momentum for larger scale changes







ork		Analysis and Assessment of Leadership Driver: Discussion Tool				
© 2014, Karen Blase, National Implementation Research Network		Locus of Responsibility	What challenges do you expect? How can they be avoided or minimized?	What challenges are on the table now? Technical, adaptive, combo?	Who needs to be part of the solutions?	What 'next right steps" seem appropriate given the nature of the challenge?
		Competency Drivers for Position:				
	Leadership Driver – Technical and Adaptive	Selection DirectIndirectNo one TrainingDirectIndirectNo one CoachingDirectIndirectNo one Fidelity/Performance Monitoring SystemDirectIndirectNo one Organization Drivers Decision Support Data Systems - Client OutcomesDirectIndirectNo one Decision Support Data Systems - Fidelity or Other Process MeasuresDirectIndirectNo one Facilitative Administration at Agency LevelDirectIndirectNo one Systems Intervention Work Outside the Agency				
		DirectIndirectNo one				

Adaptive

Adaptive Challenges

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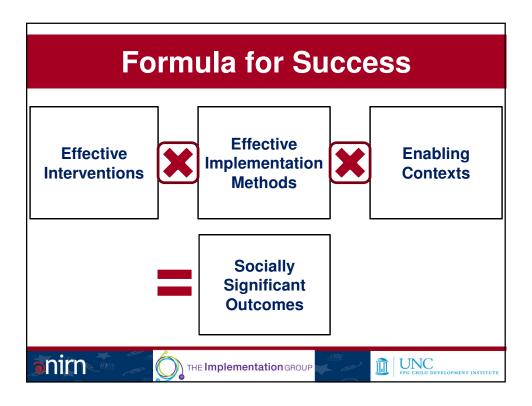
Heifetz, Leadership without Easy Answers, 1996

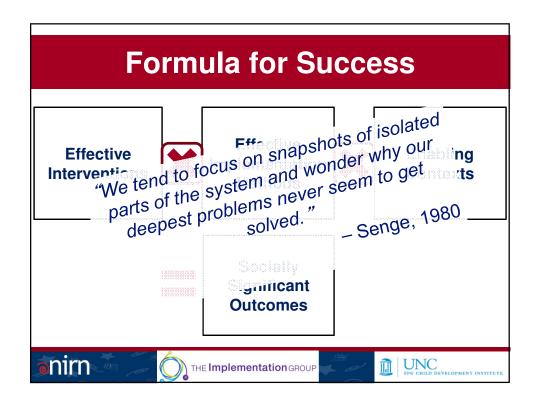












What Will It Take Achieve Socially Significant **Outcomes?** ■ Science and Data Related to.... ✓ Interventions and Programs ✓ Core Components and Fidelity Correlated with Outcomes ✓ Implementation, Organization, and Systems Change ☐ Stage-Based Work ☐ Funded Infrastructure (Drivers) □ Competent Implementation Teams and Resources ✓ Skillful Purveyors & Intermediaries ✓ Supportive Provider Agencies with Implementation Teams ✓ Engaged families, communities, and stakeholders ☐ Hospitable & Aligned Systems ☐ Leadership at All Levels UNC nirn THE **Implementation** GROUP







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