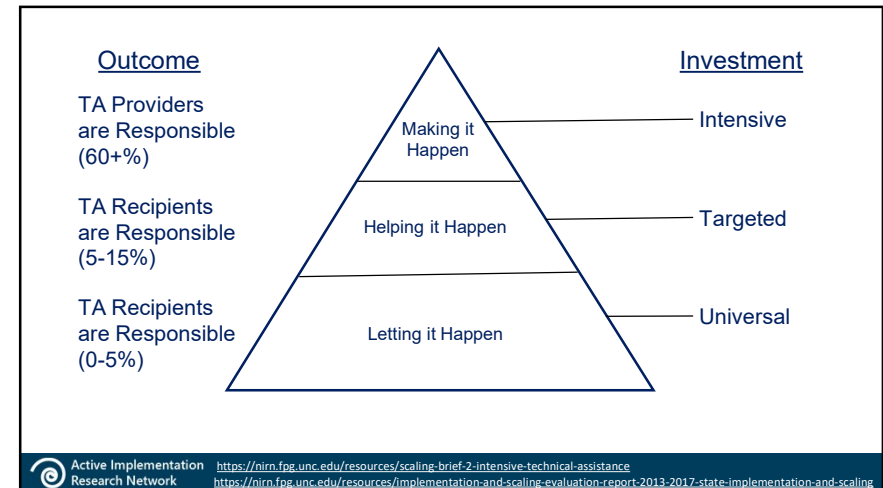


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### Intensive - Change

To change outcomes...Must change behavior (intensive!)

- Practitioners – must use evidence-based program or other innovation with every recipient every day
- Organization – must proactively support practitioners' use of the innovation; every practitioner, every day
- System – must proactively support organizations' use of the innovation; every organization, every day

Good intentions and verbal support are necessary but not sufficient

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### Intensive - Challenges

- Planned interventions are vague/fuzzy/poorly defined
  - Difficult to do "it" well if we don't know what "it" is or how to assess "it"
- Lack of existing implementation capacity
  - Innovations not "plug and play;" require new roles, functions, structures that focus on supporting the use of innovations in organizations and systems
- Innovations are interaction-based (not atom-based)
  - Providers and recipients impact one another; mutual influence
- Must continue system-as-is while creating a new system to support using innovations and implementation methods
  - The zone of complexity; less certainty and less agreement; wicked problems

Rittel & Webber (1973); Nord & Tucker (1987); Stacey (1996); Nutt (2002); Barber & Fullan (2005); Fixsen, Blase, & Fixsen (2017)

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## Change & Challenges

### (Pro)Active Implementation Frameworks

Frameworks provide guidance for purposeful and effective action in complex human service environments

Fixsen, Blase, & Van Dyke (2019)

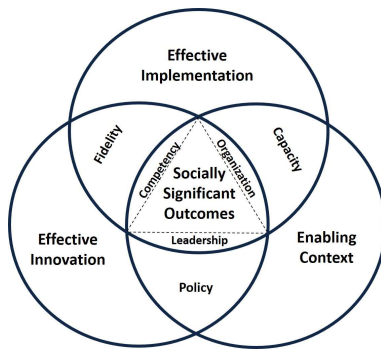
## Implementation Defined

Implement = Use (www.dictionary.com)

• Implementation Science = The study of factors that influence the full and effective use of innovations in practice (Fixsen, et al., 2005)

- The goal is not to answer factual questions about what is, but to determine what is required (mission driven)
  - From asking "What can we do with what we have?" to asking "What will it take to do what needs to be done?" (William Foege, 2011)

## Active Implementation Frameworks



- ✓ Usable Innovations
- ✓ Implementation Stages
- ✓ Implementation Drivers
- ✓ Implementation Teams
- ✓ Improvement Cycles
- ✓ Systemic Change

Fixsen, D. L., Blase, K. A., & Van Dyke, M. K. (2019). Implementation practice and science (1st ed.). Chapel Hill, NC: Active Implementation Research Network.

## Making it Happen

Intensive support for change

- Change how we do TA
- SO THAT organizations can change how they support practitioners
- SO THAT practitioners can change how they provide services
- SO THAT more recipients will benefit more fully

"...the resources needed to perform institutional work are created through the enactment of practice..." (Svensson et al., 2017)

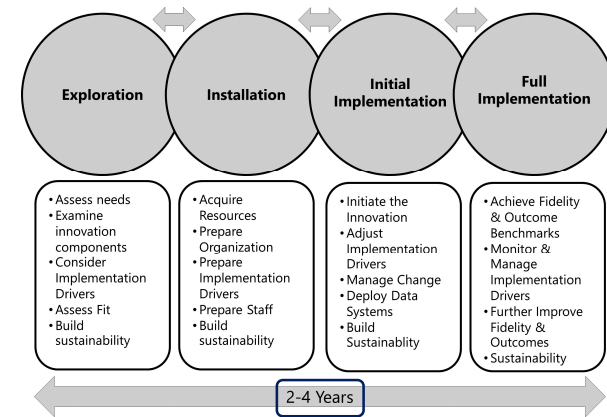
- Get Ready, Get Started, Get Better
- Don't wait – start now and learn by doing – develop your own capacity

## Site Selection

- Always select organizations (not individuals)
  - More success at less cost (Romney, Israel, & Zlatevski, 2014)
  - Impact generations of practitioners (Forgatch & DeGarmo, 2011; Tommeraas & Ogden, 2016)
- Intensive is expensive – change is difficult
  - Make it pay off with lasting benefits

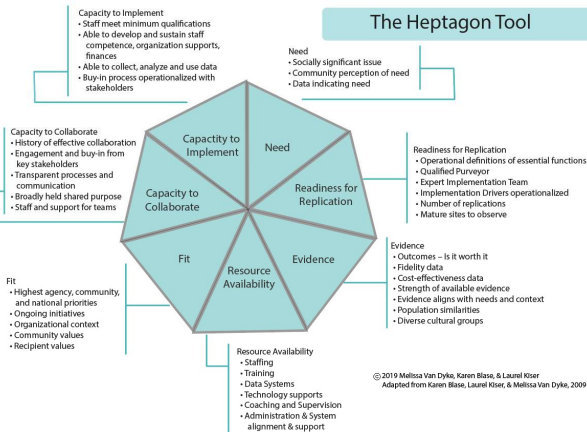
## Implementation Stages

Get Ready  
Get Started  
Get Better



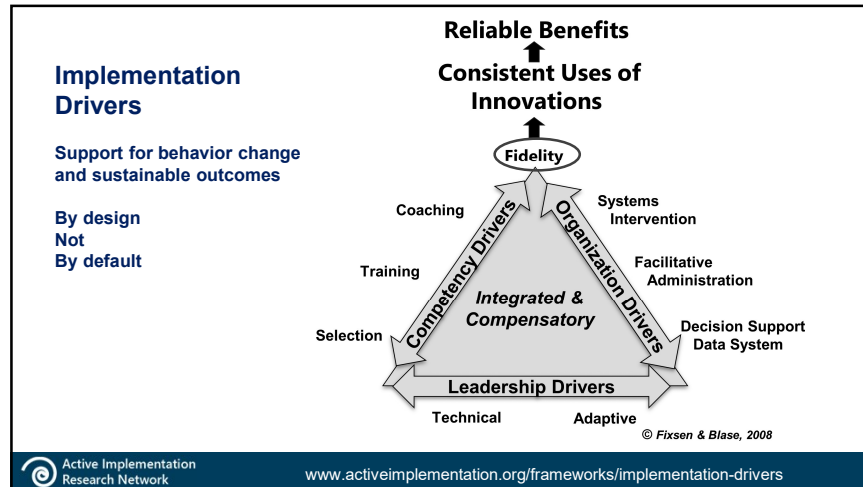
## Exploration Stage

### Contemplating Preparing Deciding



## Change Behavior

- Teach practitioners to use innovations with good outcomes
  - Groups of practitioners over many years
- Teach organization staff
  - To provide effective Implementation Driver supports
  - To facilitate (not hinder) practitioners using an innovation
  - To collect and use data for decision making and improvement



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**Fidelity and Reliable Outcomes**

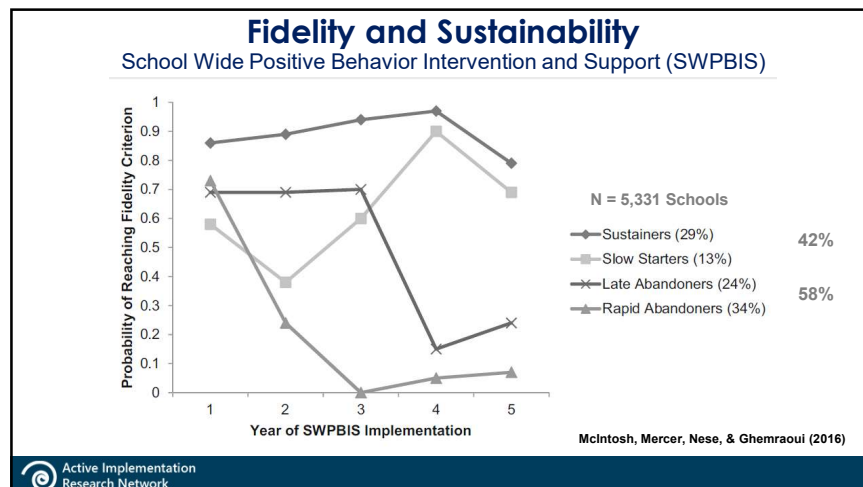
Adapt to Adopt?

The lesson is, first do it as intended (if you can!)  
Then change it to improve outcomes (if you can!)

- Fidelity First
- Achieve Intended Outcomes
- Adapt Only After Repeated High Fidelity Experiences
- Data Discriminate Between Improvement & Mere Change

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**Improve**

- Sustain and improve innovations, Implementation Drivers, innovation fidelity, and innovation outcomes
  - More consistent (reduce errors and omissions)
  - More effective (improve outcomes for recipients)
  - More efficient (less time consuming; less costly)
  - More usable (teachable, learnable, doable, assessable in practice)

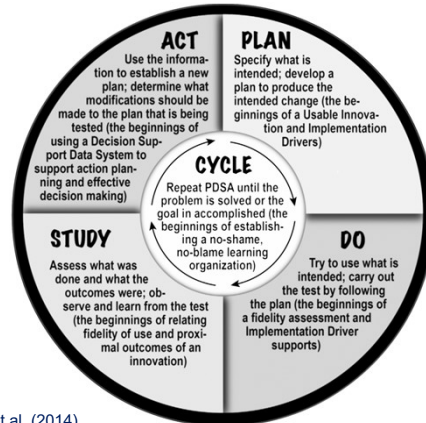
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www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles

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## Improvement Cycles

### PDSAC

Get Started  
Get Better



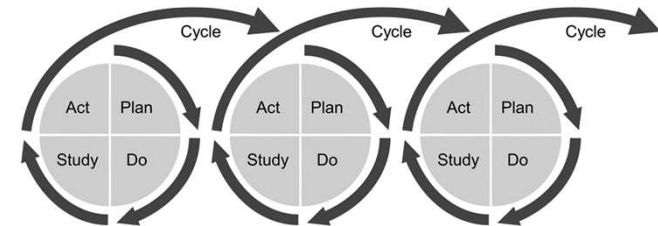
Shewhart (1931); Deming (1986); Taylor et al. (2014)



[www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles/](http://www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles/)

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## Usability Testing



Nielsen (2000); Genov (2005); Akin et al. (2013)



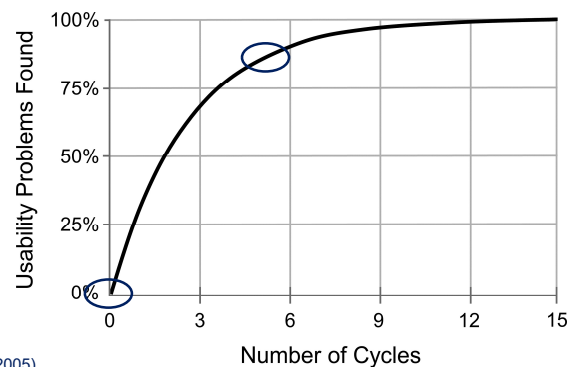
[www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles/](http://www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles/)

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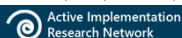
## Improvement Cycles

### PDSAC

Repeated  
Attempts  
Fidelity as the  
Standard



Nielsen (2000); Genov (2005)



[www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles/](http://www.activeimplementation.org/frameworks/improvement-cycles/)

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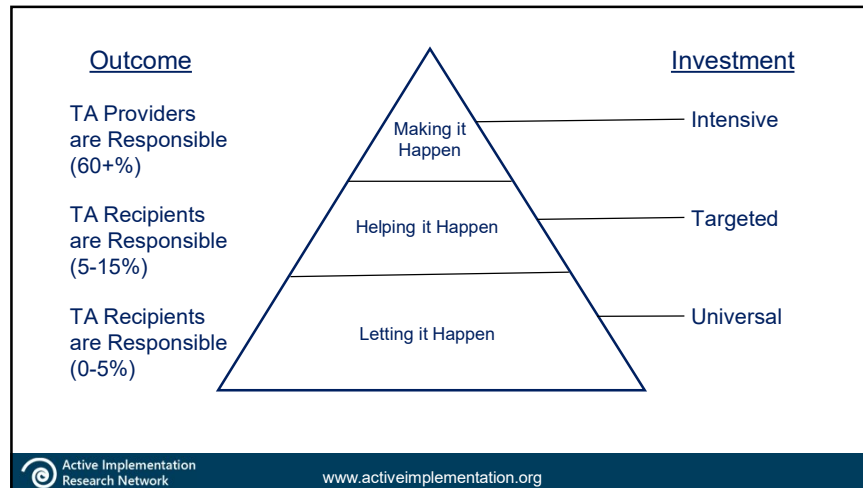
## Levels of Support

- Intensive support for a selected few organizations
  - Provider is accountable for assuring that recipients access, understand, and use information
    - At least monthly on-site teaching and learning (I do, we do, you do), problem solving, direct involvement
  - Criterion-based improvements in knowledge, skills, and abilities of multiple staff members are the outcomes (implementation fidelity; innovation fidelity)
  - Outcome is documented benefits to the population of interest (60-100%)
- Active Implementation Frameworks provide guidance for purposeful and effective action in complex human service environments
  - Purposeful
  - Proactive
  - Effective
  - Efficient
  - Sustainable
  - Scalable

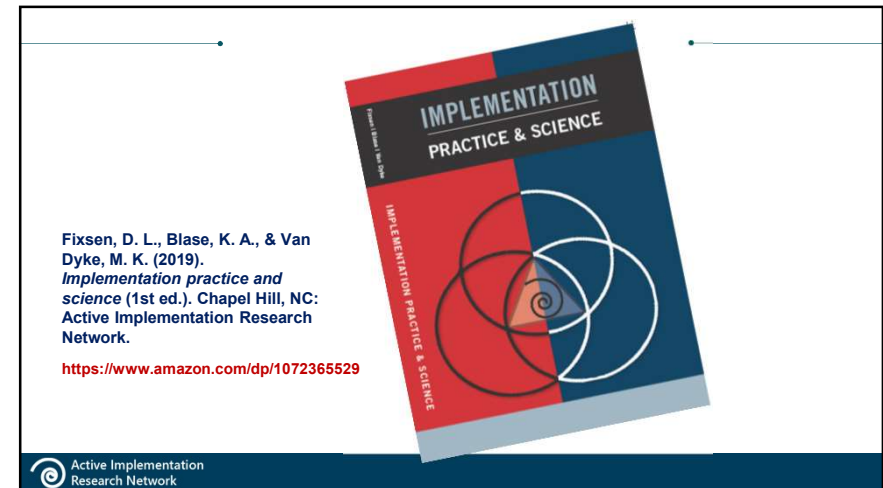


[www.activeimplementation.org/resources/](http://www.activeimplementation.org/resources/)

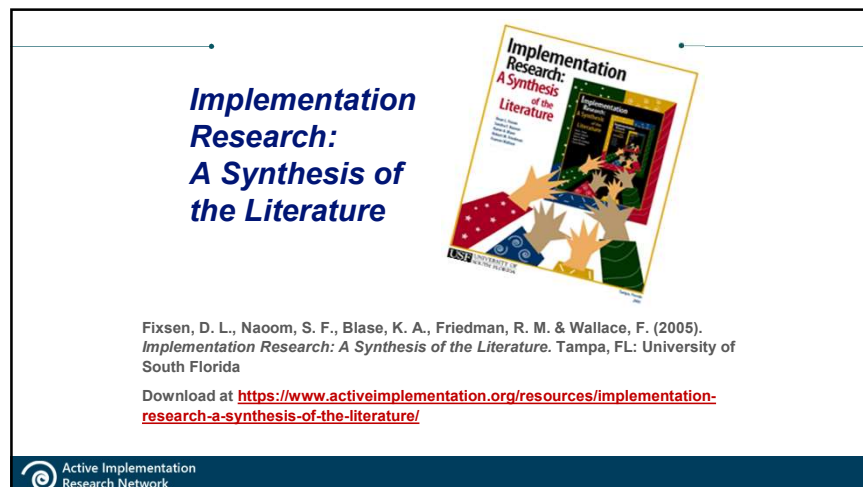
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