

Using a "Road Test" to Improve Human Services Programs

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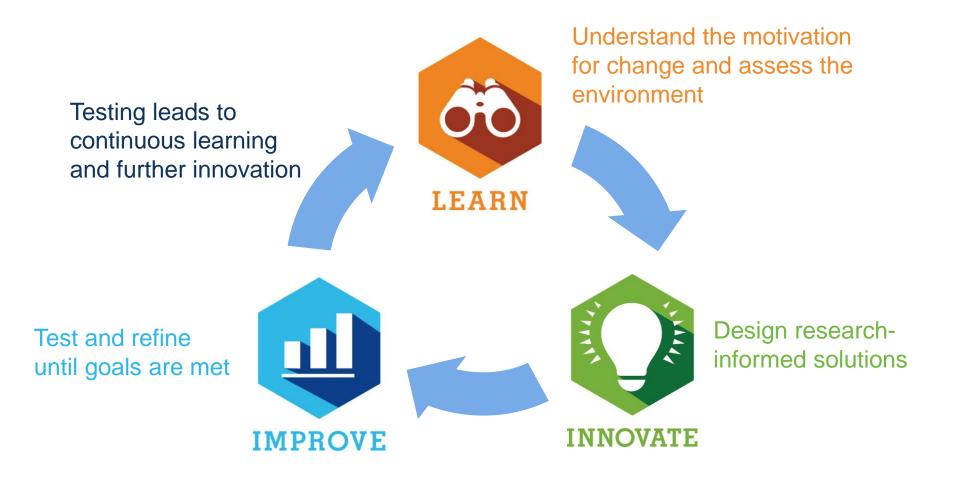
Our learning objectives

- Understand the road test process and how it fits into a larger approach to managing collaborative, evidence-informed change
- Explore specific examples of using a road test to implement and refine programmatic changes
- Identify potential applications of the road test process to your work





Learn, Innovate, Improve (LI²)







LI²:

- Applies a more analytic, intentional approach to implementing and scaling up changes
- Embeds research evidence and methods into the change process
- Encourages innovation through iteration
- Promotes an evidence-building progression (with on- and off-ramps)





A collaborative and co-creative process

- Ll² facilitates research-practice partnerships from end to end of the program change process
 - Interactive rather than transactional
- Engages all levels of program staff and encourages their buy-in
- The road test is one part of the Improve phase
 - A road test helps to create precision in a strategy's design, implementation, and integration
 - It is a precursor to scale up and more formal, rigorous evaluation





An iterative prototyping process in which:



Select direct service staff

working with



A few clients each

try out



A new strategy or approach

and provide



Targeted feedback about implementation





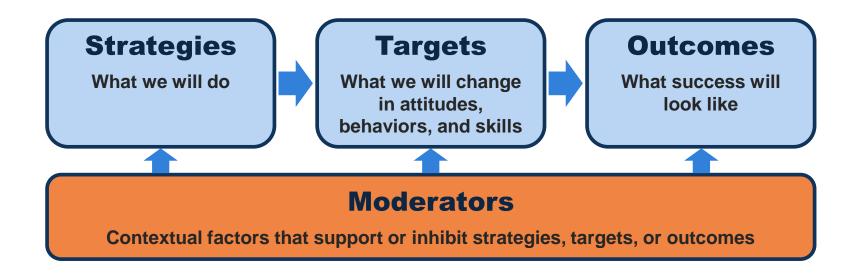
- To examine the implementation of program change at a granular level
- To generate formative feedback for revising and refining the design, implementation, or integration of that change
 - Provides data and insight for decision-makers
- To facilitate innovation through a fast-paced iterative process
 - A road test creates the space to "fail fast"





A road map anchors the road test

- Framed by a set of learning objectives
 - What do we want to learn from this road test process?
 - Anchored by a "road map" for change







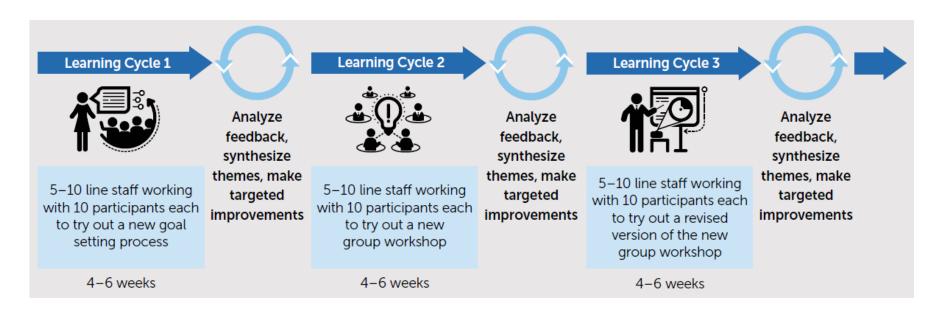
How does a road test work?

- Two or more learning cycles
 - Implement and gather feedback over a short period of time
 - Analyze, summarize, and discuss feedback
 - Identify potential refinements and revisions
 - Repeat…
- Collect feedback in low-burden, low-cost ways
 - Online survey/questionnaire
 - Focus groups
 - Interviews
 - Readily available program data





An example of the road test process



- Iterative adaptation and expansion of the strategy
- Feedback is typically gathered weekly via survey and once or twice via interview/focus group
 - But may be more or less frequent





Styles of road tests

Cohort approach

- Each learning cycle involves a <u>distinct</u> set of staff and/or clients
- Group approach
 - Each learning cycle involves the <u>same</u> set of staff and/or clients
- "Boot camp" approach
 - A learning cycle that takes place over a shorter timeframe (about two weeks) and involves intensive (daily) feedback
 - Intended to immerse select staff in the implementation of a new approach





Analyzing feedback

- Depending on the program's internal analytic capacity, this step will require more or less external research support
- Analysis is anchored by the "road map" for change and guided by the learning objectives





Analyzing feedback

- Analysis focuses on identifying implementation strengths and challenges
 - Which aspects worked consistently well? Where was there inconsistency?
- What, if anything, was surprising given your expectations about how the new strategy would work?
- Does feedback reflect the changes you were targeting, or what you hoped to achieve?
 - How are staff or client attitudes, behaviors, or skills changing?





An accessible approach to manage change

- Program staff can use low- or no-cost tools to gather feedback
- Leaders' buy-in is important to maintain momentum, but dedicated internal research staff are not required
- The process facilitates and promotes buy-in among direct service staff throughout the change process
- Reduces "change fatigue" among staff by creating the space and structure to implement and refine on a small scale
 - Trying, tweaking, and/or abandoning strategies happens among a select group rather than on a larger scale





Examples of road tests

- San Francisco's "Project 500"
 - Boot camp approach
- Ramsey County, MN
 - Cohort approach
- Larimer County, CO
 - Group approach





Road testing in Larimer County, CO



Larimer County Workforce Center

- Employment services provider for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program
 - 650 cases on average in a given month
- Experienced significant funding cuts
 - An impetus to do "more with less"
- Partnered with a local technology vendor to design and implement a new online customer service tool, *My Journey to Success*





Road testing My Journey to Success

- A complex program change: rolling out a new IT platform for service delivery
 - Usability and feasibility?
 - Integration with existing service delivery practices?
- An ongoing road test process
 - Total of 6 learning cycles since 2016





"Road testing has changed us"

- Tackling a big change through several small steps
 - Managing staff "change fatigue"
- A way to quickly pinpoint what is working and what is not working as intended
 - Opportunity to innovate and keep moving forward
- Embracing the process of learning rather than jumping right to the outcome





Q&A from the chat box



Other questions or comments for us?

Continue the conversation with us on Twitter after this webinar. Use the hashtag:

#Ll2roadtest



For more information

 Check out our practice briefs on road testing and the Ll² process as a whole

mathematica-mpr.com/toolkits/li-squared

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- Stay tuned: practice briefs on the Learn and Innovate stages are coming this year!





