#### **Managing Change in Public Health: Bringing Out the** Leader in Each of US

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Sheila W. Chauvin, PhD, MEd Director, Office of Medical Educational Research and Development

Director, Academy for the Advancement of **Educational Scholarship** Professor, Department of Internal Medicine **School of Medicine Professor** School of Public Health Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center

New Orleans, LA **Faculty and Education Consultant South Central Public Health Partnership Centers** 

#### **Objectives**

- · Apply concepts of change process
- · Examine individual and group responses to change
- · Examine context features that influence change
- · Use appropriate strategies to facilitate successful change

Babies are the only people who really want to be changed

#### Change in Public Health and You

- Innovation
- Improvement
- · Current changes?
- · Future changes?
- · Negative experiences?
- Positive experiences?
- · Ideas not tried? Why?

# **Sources of Change** Society **External** Legislation · Court ruling Opportunity \_ Internal Incentive Problem or need

#### **Targets of Change**

- Programs
- · Facilities or space
- Time
  - -Allocations, uses
- Participation
  - Formal and informal
- · Norms or exceptions
- Communication
- · Organizational structure or operations

#### **How Change Affects Each of Us**

- In this organization. . .
  - What do I do?
  - -Who am I?
    - And how does this affect how others view me?
  - How do we do things around here?
    - Relationships, norms, organizational culture

#### **How Change Affects Each of Us**

- Effects can extend beyond work environment and roles
  - Influence personal life and relationships

## **Scope of Change**

Minor Adjustment (Tweak)

Major Redesign (Overhaul)



- · Task or step in a process
- · Individual role or responsibility
- · Group or unit
- · Organization or system
- Often multiple changes/innovations occurring simultaneously

# **Approaches to Change**

- · Empirical-rational
  - Developed by experts, final form delivered to users, adoption assumed, little adaptation possible
- · Power-coercive
  - Imposed on users, adoption by force (e.g., "policing" and sanctions), little adaptation possible

# **Approaches to Change**

- · Cultural-normative
  - Stakeholder engagement, adoption by achieving "good fit," process and stakeholder buy-in, reasonable adaptation
- Regardless of approach, change creates stress

# **Perspective Matters!**

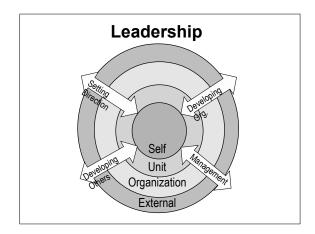
- · Your choice attitude is everything
  - Proactive vs. reactive
  - Receptive vs. resistant
  - -Active vs. passive
  - -Innovative vs. complacent

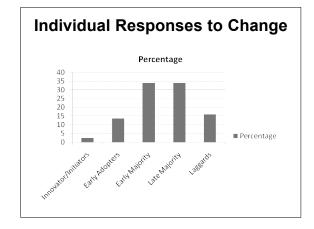
## Leadership and Change

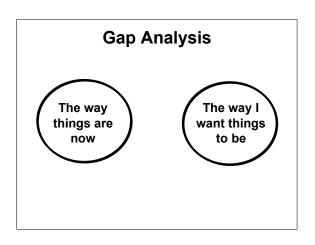
- Everyday it's your choice to be a leader
- · Not limited to formal position or title
- · Leadership depends on influence
- · Can't be a leader without followers
  - -Role model to formal leader
- Strategies apply to self and groups
- Develop continuously the leader in yourself

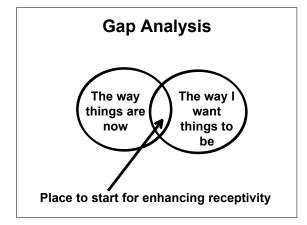
# Leadership

- Change
- Facilitative
- Transformational









#### **Context Features**

- · Urgency or need for change
- Driving and resisting forces
- Strain (stress)
- Valence
  - -Drivers or motivators
    - WIIFUM?! (What's in it for us/me?)

#### **Context Features**

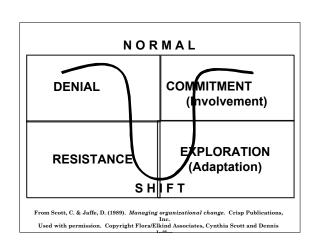
- Potency (for success)
  - Positive belief about success with change

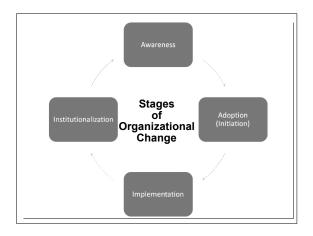
# **Influences on Adoption**

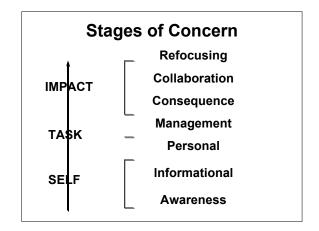
- Innovation
  - -Relative advantage
  - -Trialability
  - -Observability
  - Compatibility
  - -Complexity

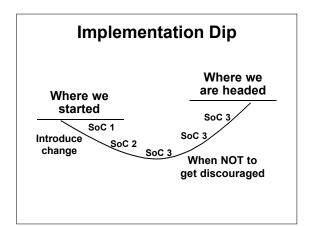
## **Influences on Adoption**

- Organization
  - -Leadership
    - Formal and informal
  - -Infrastructure
  - Communication channels
  - Homophilus groups
  - -Pace of innovation
  - -Norms, roles, social networks









#### **Benefit - Risk Ratio**

- · How does this change affect me?
  - What if I am (am not) successful?
- How does this change fit with how we do things?
- · What is in it for us/me?
  - WIFFUM!

#### Benefit - Risk Ratio

- · What is the level of commitment?
  - -Leaders, others?
- · How permanent is this?

# Transformational Context for Change

- Reduce isolation
  - Set direction and high, but reasonable expectations
  - Foster shared mission and vision, communication, collaboration

# Transformational Context for Change

- · Increase individual capacity
  - Engage and develop others
  - Ongoing professional development
- Provide a caring, productive environment
  - Safe, positive climate, professional culture, efficient
  - Invest in relationships

# Transformational Context for Change

- · Promote quality enhancement
  - Re-invent continuously
    - Invest in continuous improvement

#### Enhancing Organizational Context

- · Clarify and share vision and goals
- · Recruit and select faculty/staff
- Foster open and collaborative communication
- · Foster professional development
- Embrace challenges and conflicts
- · Share power and responsibility
- · Celebrate successes publicly

# Planning and Implementing Change

- · Specificity
  - -Is action clear and precise?
- Performance
  - -What will be accomplished?
- Involvement
  - -Who will lead, participate?

# Planning and Implementing Change

- Feasibility
  - Do we have the necessary resources?
- Observability
  - How to measure or see results?

### Facilitative Leaders

- · Create a shared vision
- Obtain necessary resources
- Provide professional development
- · Provide continuous assistance
- Monitor and assess progress
- · Create a context for change

# Transformational/Facilitative Perspective - Advantages

- Greater participation, greater ownership
- · Increases opportunities to lead
- Diffuses stress
- Makes engagement more fun
- · Facilitates success
  - -Same beat, same direction

# Transformational/Facilitative Perspective - Advantages

- Encourages closer attention to the task
- Facilitates collaborative relationships

#### **Summary**

- Change is a process, not an event
- Context matters
- · Be proactive
  - -Use facilitative leadership approach
- · Concerns change over time
- Select strategies to fit stages of concern

## **Summary**

- Assessment and monitoring is critical
- Enhance feasibility, flexibility, and adaptability
- · Relevant for self and others

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Bringing Out the Leader in Each of Us

Questions, Comments, Discussion schauv@lsuhsc.edu

