

## Understanding the Continuous Improvement Tool and Protocol Reference Guide

“The use of tools relies on the strategic planning of the PLC. **For each tool to be effective, the users need to access collected evidence before completing their work with the tool.** Selection of a tool can help you identify the types of data you will need to collect. With the data and the tool, you can make decisions about how to proceed.” - *Peter Senge*

	Description of the Tool or Protocol	Why the Tool is Useful
<b>Problem of Practice</b>  <a href="#">Problem of Practice: The Necessary Steps</a>	<p>This is a process to use when a school or district group initially engages in identifying a problem of practice.</p>	<p>This process slows down the initial instinct for “solutionitis”. When a problem is clearly identified, theories for addressing the problem can more easily be surfaced.</p>
<b>Problem of Practice</b>  <a href="#">Getting On the Same Page With Our Team PoP</a>	<p>Getting On the Same Page With Our Team PoP is a protocol for groups to use to develop a shared and deepened understanding of an identified Problem of Practice (PoP).</p>	<p>This protocol ensures that group members are clear and in agreement on the why and what of the identified PoP.</p> <p>The group’s common understanding should lead to a focused and succinct PoP statement.</p>
<b>Root Cause Analysis</b>  <a href="#">Fishbone Diagram</a>	<p>The fishbone diagram is a tool that uncovers and organizes potential causes of a problem within a system, at a relatively high level.</p> <p>The fishbone diagram can be used as a way to synthesize information, and can help to identify primary drivers when one begins to develop a theory of improvement (Driver Diagram).</p>	<p>A fishbone diagram provides a visual representation of the causes of a problem at a high level. It can also be used to summarize current understanding about the causes of a specific problem.</p> <p>Fishbone diagrams can help teams to focus on possible causes of a problem rather than jumping to solution.</p>
<b>Root Cause Analysis</b>  <a href="#">5-Whys</a>	<p>“5 Whys” is a protocol that starts by asking “why” about an outcome or potential cause of a problem, and continues to ask “why” about each response to dig into a problem. In the process, potential root causes are surfaced.</p>	<p>This protocol is helpful when the originally stated causes seem to be at a surface level, and there is a need to dig deeper. It can also uncover aspects of a system that contribute to a problematic outcome, and reveal areas for further investigation or to focus future improvement efforts.</p>
<b>Change Practices/Theories of Action</b>  <a href="#">Driver Diagram</a>	<p>A driver diagram is a tool that helps translate the work from the fishbone diagram—which defined the problem, main factors, and related causes—into a clearly articulated improvement goal, or aim.</p> <p>It has up to four elements: an aim statement, primary drivers, secondary drivers, and change practices.</p>	<p>The driver diagram identifies a logical set of smaller, tangible goals and supports the selection of specific actions, or change practices, to be tested as part of the continuous improvement process.</p> <p>The driver diagram provides a graphic representation of the various actions and change practices a group could test through the</p>

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		continuous improvement effort.
<b>Plan for a PDSA &amp; Data Collection</b>  <a href="#">PDSA Template</a>	<p>The PDSA template helps in creating a “roadmap” for implementation as well as identifying the data needed to evaluate whether the change was an improvement or not.</p> <p>It has up to three types of data to be collected: outcome, process and balance data.</p>	<p>Intentional planning serves as a guide for enacting a small test of change. Creating a plan of action ensures the “likelihood” of trying something.</p> <p>Identifying the data to be collected, at this stage, is critical to ensure informed decisions about whether the change was an improvement and worth the effort.</p>
<b>Data Collection &amp; Analysis</b>  <a href="#">Data Analysis Flowchart</a>	<p>The Data Analysis Flowchart provides prompts and guiding questions to support a group in thinking about whether they are going to adopt, adapt or abandon the change idea identified for the PDSA.</p>	<p>The Data Analysis Flowchart is a tool to help a group evaluate the results of their PDSA cycle – and how this shapes quality decisions - which is absolutely crucial to the success of the ongoing project and the next PDSA.</p>