blanchard.



The Five Drivers of Learning Impact



Organisations invest billions of dollars each year on training initiatives, with the goal of fueling growth and improving organisational vitality.^{9,13,23}

Critical skills are identified to meet business objectives, such as:1,11,18

- Improved quality of leadership
- Heightened revenue growth
- Increased pace of change and innovation
- Improved employee engagement and retention
- · More inclusive and diverse culture
- Better teaming and collaboration



Training initiatives are designed and delivered to help staff members meet these objectives. However, training won't make a difference if learners don't apply their newly acquired knowledge and skills. It's called the "learning-transfer gap," and it's a reality that many people try to avoid. At Blanchard, we know that to develop leaders at scale, it is essential to use a systematic approach to driving learning impact.

Research originally conducted by Scott Blanchard, president of Blanchard, and the late Richard Whiteley, business author and CEO of The Whiteley Group, identified best practices for helping organisations structure training initiatives that drive measurable impact. Later research by Blanchard chief product officer Dr. Jay Campbell validated and updated these practices into what Blanchard today calls The Five Drivers of Learning Impact. Each of these drivers must be in place to ensure the greatest level of traction with learners and measurable performance outcomes from learning and development initiatives.

The Five Drivers of Learning Impact



1. Key Influencer Support

Sponsorship and Involvement from Executives and Supervisors



2. Strategic Integration

Clear Connections to Organisational Objectives



3. Effective Design & Delivery

Learning Approaches Optimised for Impact



4. Follow-up & Reinforcement

Encouragement and Accountability That Drives Behaviour Change



5.Demonstrated Tangible Value

Credible Progress and Success Measures

3

Key Influencer Support

Key influencer support addresses two specific groups: an organisation's senior executives and the supervisors of the target learner population. Senior sponsors' visible support should set the tone for any learning initiative. This includes high-profile messaging, email, or video communications in which the sponsor establishes the value, sets the tone, and creates excitement for the initiative. Other forms of executive support include securing funding, participating in training, and role-modeling new behaviours. This can include executive coaching for the sponsor to help them articulate and model the behaviours desired and identify connection points to organisational priorities.

Given their powerful impact on their direct reports, supervisors of participants are critical influencers in training initiatives. ^{5,7,8,9,10,24,25,30,36} If leaders approve of the training, ask about learning progress, and provide even light support for applying new skills on the job, learning transfer can soar. Don't underestimate the influence of learners' managers on training impact.



Strategic Integration

High-impact learning is best achieved when specific, measurable goals are fully supported and in alignment with organisational objectives. ^{2,3,19} Learners are much more likely to implement training from the classroom back on the job when they can see a direct correlation to the work they are doing.

Strategic integration aims to create clear connections to organisational objectives. Otherwise, learning can be seen as nonessential, with participation and adoption viewed as optional.

To address this, organisations must overtly connect the objectives of the program to key organisational pillars, values, and strategic initiatives, and even consider creating specific assets to demonstrate these linkages.



Effective Design and Delivery

Effective learning and development initiatives require a systematic, scalable, and repeatable delivery approach that resonates with learners. Elegant and modern learning experiences that are spaced over time and provide relevant content make it easier for workers to learn. These experiences can include a blend of formal and informal delivery approaches for cohort or group learning as well as digital, self-directed learning. The best designs integrate rich practice opportunities and real work tasks into the learning so that participants are doing work while they learn. These designs also should offer time for reflection on what worked, what should be done differently, and how learning can be applied to solve work challenges.

Consider these additional best practices of effective design and delivery:

- Create personas and/or perform activities to best empathise with and understand the target audience.²⁶
- Build in frequent practice and reflection activities that cause learners to actively plan how they will use their new skills at work.¹⁹
- Leverage the benefits of social learning by using cohort groups, team activities, and peer support.^{20,27,34}
- Tailor/contextualise content to demonstrate strategic integration.³²
- Include leaders of participants to create a shared understanding and to support learning.9



Follow-up and Reinforcement

Effective follow-up and reinforcement help bridge the gap between learning and doing. When development is solely event-based with no sustainment measures, learners typically struggle to apply new skills and behaviours on the job.

Reinforcement can be as simple as reminders and email campaigns with links to content or opportunities to practice or reflect.^{22,28} Application sessions a few weeks after a class can create support and momentum before new skills are forgotten.¹⁷

Another powerful technique is soliciting and sharing success stories and testimonials.³¹ Coaching is also an extremely effective reinforcement method, allowing learners to get personalised support for applying what they learned in the workplace.



Demonstrated Tangible Value

Well-designed learning initiatives create behavior change and long-term impact. Be sure to include an ROI component in the overall design. Organisational leaders want to see how their investment in learning generates a real return. In Invest in credible measurement practices that show how the training creates change, demonstrates value, and makes a positive impact on people and performance.

Don't forget to connect the investment to the organisation's vision, mission, and strategic plan. Blanchard recommends a simple but powerful approach to measurement that includes confidence and competence indices, success-case interviews, and pre- and post-training multi-rater assessments, together with pulse surveys held over time to demonstrate value.



Summary

Maximising the impact of an organisation's learning investment means driving behaviour change. It is dependent on the way training and development is framed and implemented within the organisation. To identify gaps, organisational leaders must be willing to answer the tough question, "Where are we falling short on these Five Drivers of Learning Impact and what can we do about it?"

This raises the bar and sets a new standard for excellence that inspires and transforms people. Achieving real impact requires a proven process, a clear commitment, and consistent follow-through.

Blanchard is passionate about making a difference by transforming individual contributors, leaders, and teams. Our research and experience in working with thousands of organisations over the past four decades have consistently pointed to the powerfully positive impact that can be achieved when proven content is set up and delivered through a systematic process that maximises productivity, performance, results, and, ultimately, success for people and organisations.



References

- 1. Alfes, K., Truss, C., Soane, E. C., Rees, C., & Gatenby, M. (2013). The relationship between line manager behavior, perceived HRM practices, and individual performance: Examining the mediating role of engagement. John Wiley & Sons., https://doi.org/10.1002/hrm.21512
- 2. Allen, M. (2016). Why most leadership development programs are not worth the time (and money). ATD. https://www.td.org/insights/whymost-leadership-development-programs-are-not-worth-the-time-and-money
- 3. Avolio, B. J., Reichard, R. J., Hannah, S. T., Walumbwa, F. O., & Chan, A. (2009). A meta-analytic review of leadership impact research: Experimental and quasi-experimental studies. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 20(5), 764–784. https://doi.org/10.1016/j. leaqua.2009.06.006
- 4. Baldwin, T., & Ford, J. (1988). Transfer of training: A review and directions for future research. *Personnel Psychology*, 41(1), 63–105. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-6570.1988.tb00632.x
- 5. Blume, B. D., Ford, J. K., Baldwin, T. T., & Huang, J. L. (2010). Transfer of training: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Management*, 36(4), 1065–1105. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206309352880
- 6. Campbell, J. (2023) *Closing the leadership development learning transfer gap* [Doctoral dissertation]. University of Southern California.
- 7. D'Annunzio-Green, N., & Barron, P. (2019). Learning whilst working: Perceptions on barriers and enablers to transfer of learning amongst part-time students on a professional MSc programme. *Education + Training*, 61(2), 187–200. https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-04-2018-0098
- 8. Dermol, V., & Cater, T. (2013). The influence of training and training transfer factors on organisational learning and performance. *Personnel Review*, 42(3), 324–348. https://doi.org/10.1108/00483481311320435
- 9. Govaerts, N., Kyndt, E., Vreye, S., & Dochy, F. (2017). A supervisors' perspective on their role in transfer of training. *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, 28(4), 515–552. https://doi.org/10.1002/hrdq.21286

- 10. Grossman, R., & Salas, E. (2011). The transfer of training: what really matters: The transfer of training. *International Journal of Training and Development*, 15(2), 103–120. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2419.2011.00373.x
- 11. Harter, J. K., Schmidt, F. L., Asplund, J. W., Killham, E. A., & Agrawal, S. (2010). Causal impact of employee work perceptions on the bottom line of organizations. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 5(4), 378–389. https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691610374589
- 12. Kang, S. H. K. (2016). Spaced repetition promotes efficient and effective learning: Policy implications for instruction. *Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 3(1), 12–19. https://doi.org/10.1177/2372732215624708
- 13. Kaiser, R. B., & Curphy, G. (2013). Leadership development: The failure of an industry and the opportunity for consulting psychologists. *Consulting Psychology Journal*, 65(4), 294-302. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035460
- 14. Blanchard (2010). How to maximize your training investment: A process for closing the learning-doing gap.
- 15. Kim, J. H., & Callahan, J. L. (2013). Finding the intersection of the learning organization and learning transfer: The significance of leadership. *European Journal of Training and Development*, 37(2), 183–200. https://doi.org/10.1108/03090591311301680
- 16. Kirkpatrick, J. D., & Kirkpatrick, W. K. (2016). Kirkpatrick's four levels of training evaluation. ATD Press.
- 17. Kluge, A., Burkolter, D., & Frank, B. (2012). Being prepared for the infrequent: A comparative study of two refresher training approaches and their effects on temporal and adaptive transfer in a process control task. *Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society*, 56(1), 2437–2441. https://doi.org/10.1177/1071181312561496
- 18. Kozak, A. (2014). Relationship between job satisfaction and perception of manager's behavior. *Journal for Perspectives of Economic, Political, and Social Integration*, 20(1), 37–52. https://doi.org/10.2478/v10241-012-0020-8
- 19. Lacerenza, C. N., Reyes, D. L., Marlow, S. L., Joseph, D. L., & Salas, E. (2017). Leadership training design, delivery, and implementation: A meta-analysis. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 102(12), 1686–1718. https://doi.org/10.1037/apl0000241

- 20. Lancaster, S., Di Milia, L., & Cameron, R. (2013). Supervisor behaviours that facilitate training transfer. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 25(1), 6–22. https://doi.org/10.1108/13665621311288458
- 21. Lee, J. (2010). Design of blended training for transfer into the workplace. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 41(2), 181–198. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8535.2008.00909.x
- 22. Martin, H. J. (2010). Workplace climate and peer support as determinants of training transfer. *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, 21(1), 87–104. https://doi.org/10.1002/hrdq.20038
- 23. O'Leonard, K., & Loew, L. (2012). *Leadership development factbook 2012: Benchmarks and trends in U.S. leadership development*. Bersin & Associates.
- 24. Russ-Eft, D. (2002). A typology of training design and work environment factors affecting workplace learning and transfer. *Human Resource Development Review*, 1(1), 45–65. https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484302011003
- 25. Saks, A. M. (2013). The learning transfer problem: Barriers and solutions. *The Canadian Learning Journal*, 17(1)10–12.
- 26. Salas, E., Tannenbaum, S. I., Kraiger, K., & Smith-Jentsch, K. (2012). The science of training and development in organizations: What matters in practice. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 13(2), 74–101. https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100612436661
- 27. Schindler, L. A., & Burkholder, G. J. (2016). A mixed methods examination of the influence of dimensions of support on training transfer. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 10(3), 292–310. https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689814557132
- 28. Sitzmann, T., & Ely, K. (2010). Sometimes you need a reminder: The effects of prompting self-regulation on regulatory processes, learning, and attrition. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 95(1), 132–144. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018080
- 29. Smolen, P., Zhang, Y., & Byrne, J. H. (2016). The right time to learn: Mechanisms and optimization of spaced learning. *Nature Reviews*. *Neuroscience*, 17(2), 77–88. https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn.2015.18
- 30. Sørensen, P. (2017). What research on learning transfer can teach about improving the impact of leadership development initiatives. *Consulting Psychology Journal*, 69(1), 47–62. https://doi.org/10.1037/cpb0000072

- 31. Stawiski, S., Jeong, S., & Champion, H. (2020). Leadership development impact (LDI) framework. Center for Creative Leadership. https://cclinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/evaluationframeworkldi.pdf
- 32. Utech, J. (2008). *Contextualized curriculum for workplace education: An introductory guide*. Massachusetts Worker Education Roundtable for the Massachusetts Department of Education. https://www.umass.edu/roundtable/projects/Integrated%20curr_guide%20p1.pdf
- 33. Weaver, S. J., Rosen, M. A., Salas, E., Baum, K. D., & King, H. B. (2010). Integrating the science of team training: Guidelines for continuing education. *The Journal of Continuing Education in the Health Professions*, 30(4), 208–220. https://doi.org/10.1002/chp.20085
- 34. Wei Tian, A., Cordery, J., & Gamble, J. (2016). Returning the favor: Positive employee responses to supervisor and peer support for training transfer. *International Journal of Training and Development*, 20(1), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1111/ijtd.12066
- 35. Wood, R., & Bandura, A. (1989). Social cognitive theory of organizational management. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(3), 361–384. https://doi.org/10.2307/258173
- 36. Young, S., Champion, H., Raper, M., & Braddy, P. (2017). Adding more fuel to the fire: How bosses can make or break leadership development programs. Center for Creative Leadership. http://cclinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/how-bosses-can-make-or-break-leadership-development.pdf

Blanchard® is a global leader in leadership development, consulting, and coaching. For more than 40 years, Blanchard has partnered with organisations to maximise individual achievement and organisational performance – bringing measurable progress and true transformation. Blanchard's SLII® is the global leadership model of choice, powering inspired leaders for more than 10,000 organizations worldwide. Blanchard also offers a suite of award-winning solutions through flexible delivery modalities to meet the specific needs of clients and learners.





Visit us www.blanchard.co.nz