

# Organizing Evidence-Based Change

Prof. dr. Jeroen Stouten

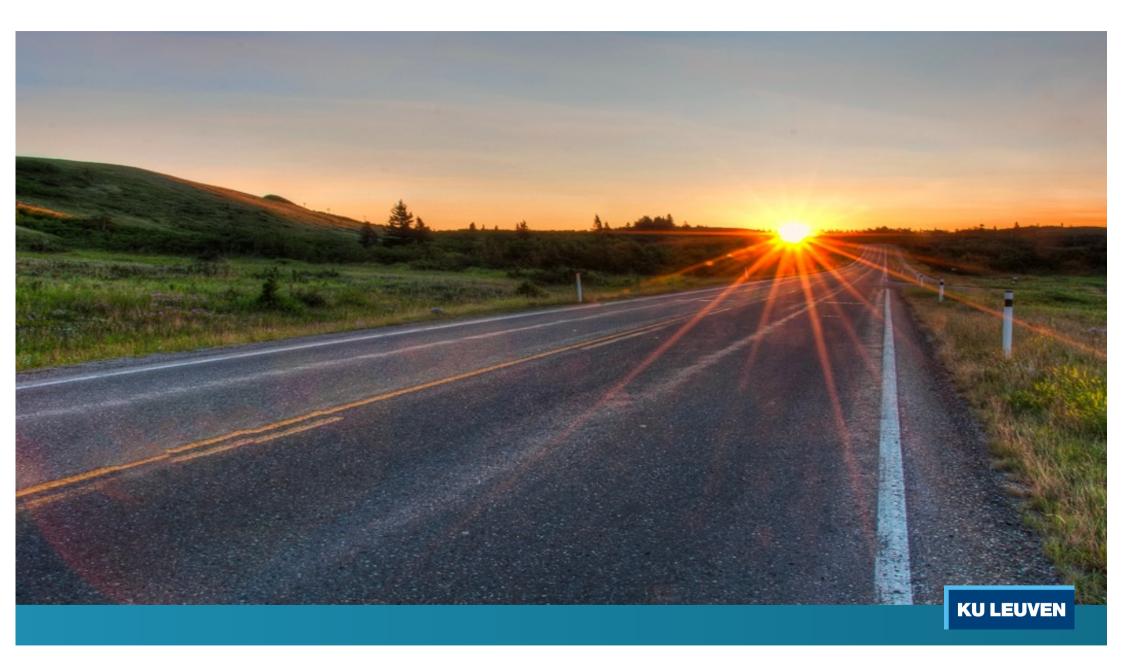


- New team member

- Leader succession
- Tech introduction









Summary of Prescriptive Change Models											
Summary of Change Steps	Lewin (1948)	Beer (1980, 2009)	Cooperrider and Srivastva (1987) AI	Judson (1991)	Kanter et al. (1992)	Kotter (1996, 2012)	Hiatt (2006) ADKAR				
Assess the opportunity or problem motivating the change	Unfreeze	Mobilize commitment to change through joint diagnosis of business problem	Discovery	Analyzing the organization and planning the change	Analyze the organization and its need for change Create a sense of urgency	Establish a sense of urgency	Awareness				
Select and support a guiding change coalition				-	Line up political sponsorship	Form a powerful guiding coalition					
Formulate a clear compelling vision	Transition	Develop a shared vision of how to organize and manage for competitiveness	Dream	-	Create a shared vision and a common direction Separate from the past	Create a vision					
Communicate the vision		Foster consensus for the new vision, competence to enact it, and cohesion to move it along	1-1	Communicating about the change	Support a strong leader role	Communicate the vision					
Mobilize energy for change		Spread revitalization to all departments without pushing it from the top	Design	Gaining acceptance of the required changes in behavior; making the initial transition from the status quo to the new situation	Craft an implementation plan; communi- cate, involve people, and be honest	-	Desire				
Empower others to act			Destiny			Empower others to act on the vision					
Develop and promote change-related knowledge and ability		-	-	-	-		Knowledge Ability				
identify short-term wins and use as reinforcement of change progress		10.00	-	iteriti	Develop enabling structures	Plan for and create short-term wins	Reinforcement				
Monitor and strengthen the change process	Refreeze	Monitor and adjust strategies in response to problems in the revitalization process	-	Consolidating new conditions and continuing to promote change to institutionalize it		Consolidate improvements and produce more change					
Institutionalize change in company culture, practices, and management succession		Institutionalize revitalization through formal policies, systems, and structures			Reinforce and institutionalize change	Institutionalize new approaches	-				

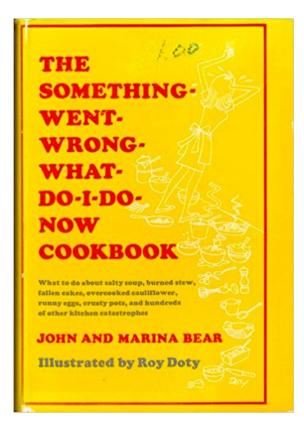
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# No recipes





#### **Change is dealing with uncertainty**





# AMO framework of change

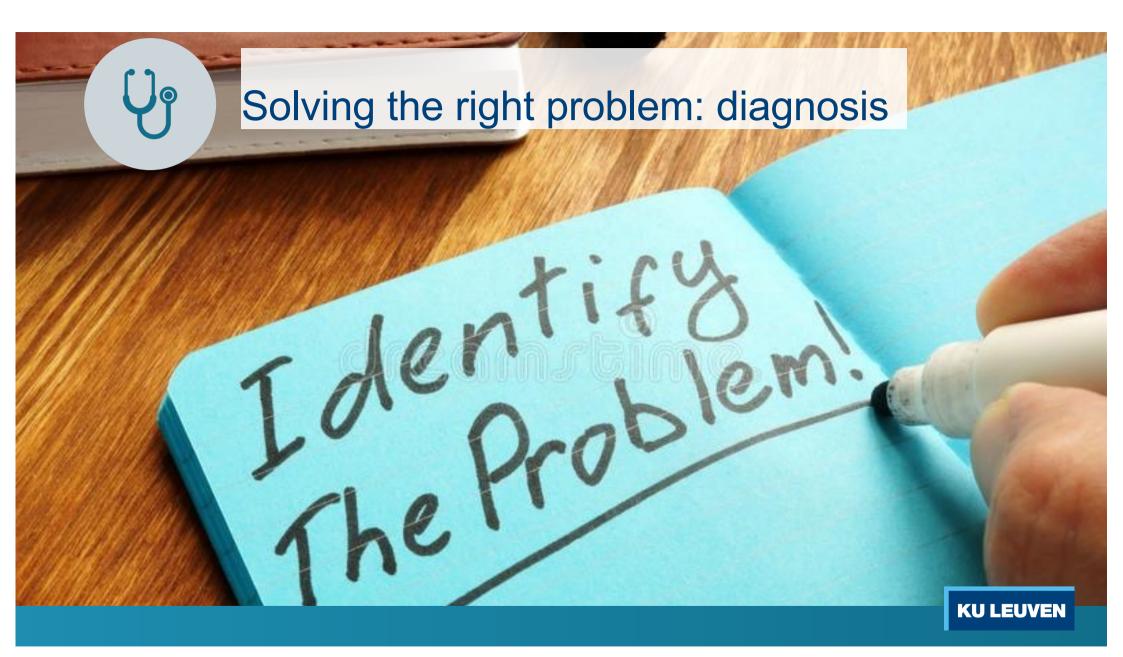




# What works in change management





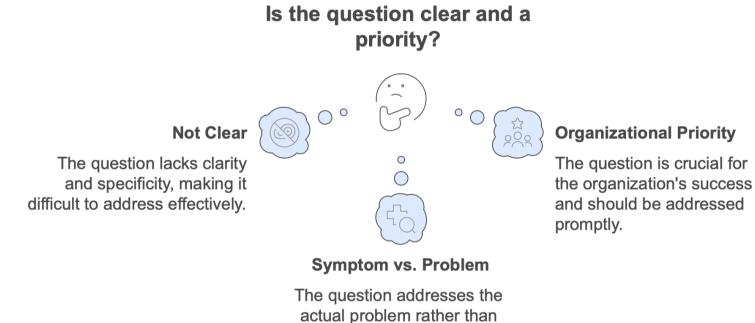


## Example

- Company wants a team building
- Members of project teams compensate for work from other members
- There is frustration and conflict



# Diagnosis



just a symptom.





NEWS AND VIEWS 07 April 2021

# Adding is favoured over subtracting in problem solving

A series of problem-solving experiments reveal that people are more likely to consider solutions that add features than solutions that remove them, even when removing features is more efficient.

Tom Meyvis 🖂 & <u>Heeyoung Yoon</u> 🖂

🖌 (f) 🗖

Consider the Lego structure depicted in Figure 1, in which a figurine is placed under a roof supported by a single pillar at one corner. How would you change this structure so that you could put a masonry brick on top of it without crushing the figurine, bearing in mind that each block added costs 10 cents? If you are like most participants in a study reported by Adams *et al.*<sup>1</sup> in *Nature*, you would add pillars to better support the roof. But a simpler (and cheaper) solution would be to remove the existing pillar, and let the roof simply rest on the

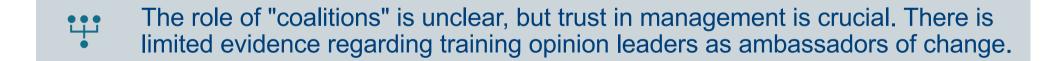
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# Appropriate solutions – Designing change



Combining mutually reinforcing interventions

#### **initia** Employee involvement



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Common goal based on common interests



Communicating for the purpose of understanding why

High-quality evidence to argue

Repetition of the message through different channels and media

Continuous communication and updating

Sense of urgency



# **Communication plan**

Audience	Objective	Actor	Channel	Timing	





READINESS

# Change readiness

'Change has a past and a present'

- 1. Success of previous changes
- 2. Barriers and motivators, needs:
  - Current workload
  - Mindset and attitudes
  - Existing support and resources

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### Management readiness

Building change competence is essential — don't assume managers have it



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Prepare and train leaders

"A new technological development might seem like techie trivia until you explain how it supports a strategic goal."

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Anticipating impact on managers

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• Objectives





- Developing objectives with a focus on achievable goals
  - First: Learning objectives to develop skills
  - Then **performance targets** to put results first
  - Objectives lend themselves well to monitoring progress: skills, participation, effectiveness of change initiatives

Unpacking larger objectives into smaller scalable initiatives



## Learn

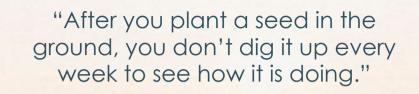




- Learn:
  - Knowledge and skills
  - Developing a psychologically safe environment







William Coyne vice president 3M R&D till 2000

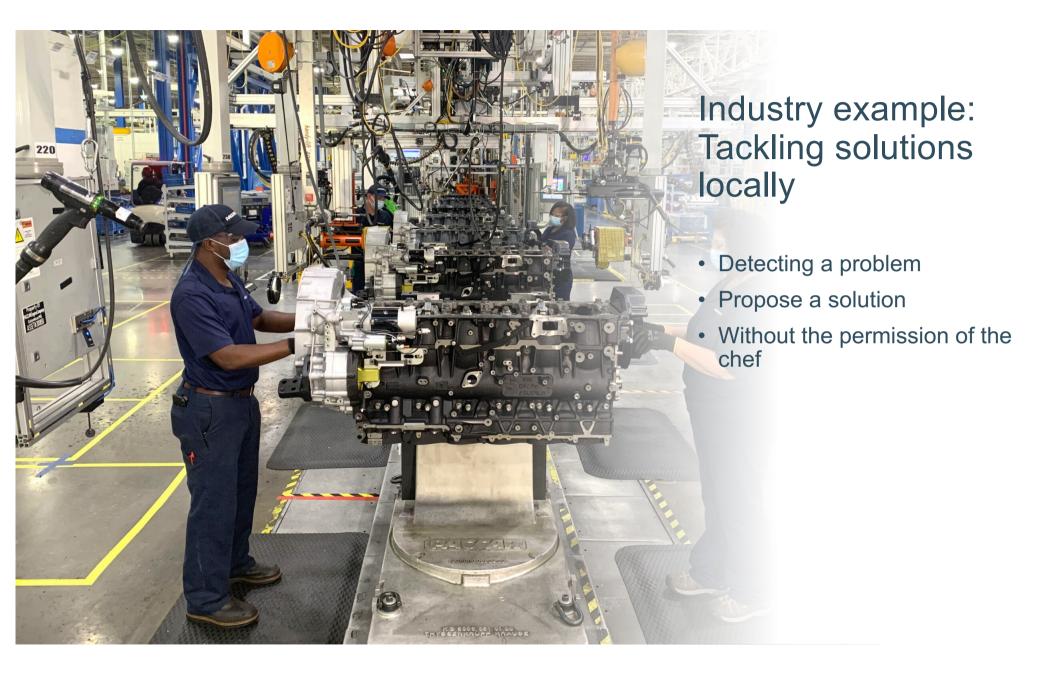


#### • Learn:

- Knowledge and skills
- Developing a psychologically safe environment
- Space and time to enable learning
- **o** Bringing problems to the surface
  - Tackling solutions locally where possible
  - Encouraging initiative (bottom up)



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## **Transition structures**

Temporary structures that facilitate the transition Developing knowledge and change capacity Projects, practices or trials





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#### **Microprocesses**

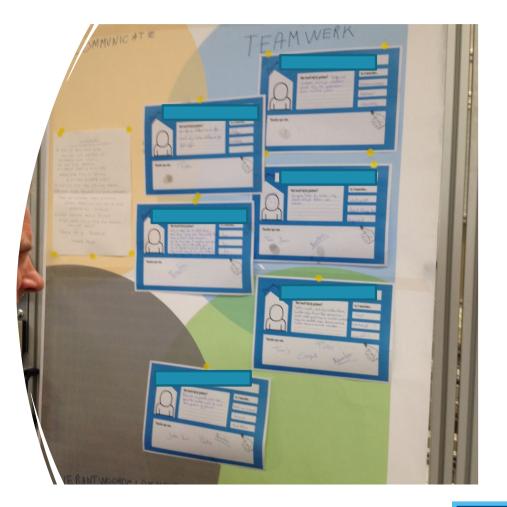
Test and adjust(sandboxes) No one-size-fits-all. Small wins







# Sandboxes







Follow-up and adjustment:

Measure expected results Local support and sufficient resources for change





# After action review

- **structured evaluation** of the activities;
- an exchange of ideas and an in-depth analysis of what happened
- identification of what can be addressed immediately
- AND
- identification of what can be done in the longer term to improve responses in the future.

# Focus on learning and sharing experiences







# Integrate into systems and processes



# Integrate into systems and processes

• Pre-existing policies and the extent they are consistent or inconsistent with the new practice

(Currie & Procter, 2003; Khilji & Wang, 2006; Kossek, Ollier-Malaterre, Lee, Pichler, & Hall, 2016; Morris, 1996; Riach, 2009)

...or even with another policy that is simultaneously being introduced (Raja et al., 2010)





# What works in change management







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### reading

Stouten, J., Rousseau, D. M., & De Cremer, D. (2018). Successful organizational change: Integrating the management practice and scholarly literatures. *Academy of Management Annals*, *12*(2), 752-788.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324850641\_Successful\_Organizational\_ Change\_Integrating\_the\_Management\_Practice\_and\_Scholarly\_Literatures



# Summary of the research

#### Beyond Popular Belief: What Works in Organizational Change

By Dr. Jeroen Stouten and Dr. Denise M. Rousseau



https://www.promptumagazinedigital.com/hracb/0122\_summer\_fall\_2022/MobilePagedArticle.action?articleId= 1801881#articleId1801881

