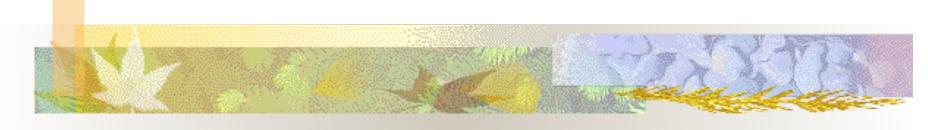
Myths and Patterns of Organizational Change



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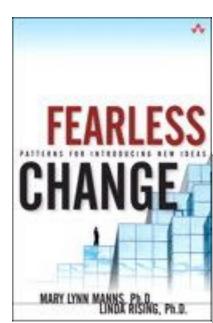
Why patterns?

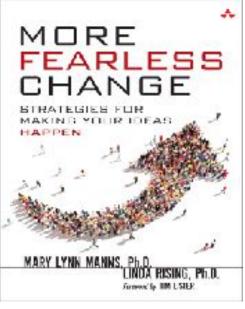
Giving a name to a common problem with a known solution means we can have a conversation about the problems and solutions, using the names of the patterns.

Fearless Change and More Fearless Change

Patterns based on:

- Social psychology
- Influence strategies
- Evolutionary biology





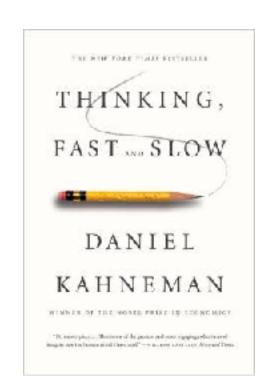
Myth #1: Smart people are rational.

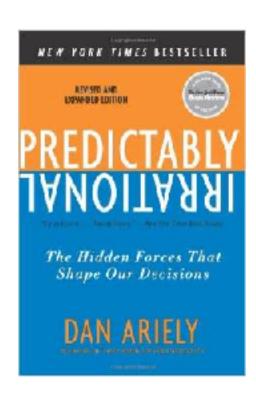
"Rational" defined in classical economic theory: makes decisions by weighing the additional benefits against the additional costs of every option. Richard Thaler, 2017

Nobel Prize in Economics

Behavioral economics

Kahneman & Tversky changed the way we think about thinking.





Keep these patterns with you

Take on a role:

Evangelist (not a fanatic)

Run lots of small experiments. Iterate:

Just Do It

Time for Reflection

Small Successes

Baby Steps

Stories better than facts

- Arguing facts increases resistance.
- Telling stories engages and brings others in.
- Different areas of the brain are involved.
- Make an Emotional Connection

Organizations are Complex Adaptive Systems

- Small, simple, fast, and frugal trials or experiments used to Probe, Sense, Respond are the way to evolve
- You hope for but cannot plan on a tipping point
- It's about learning as you go therein lies the power of pairing/mobbing – implicit learning

Myth #2: Good always triumphs over evil. (*Just World Fallacy*, one of our many cognitive biases.)

Do Food: A most underappreciated pattern but one of my favorites 😌!

Maria's Rule



There are very few problems that cake cannot solve.

With special thanks to Morten Elvang

Myth #3: If I just had enough power I could make people change.

Threat, firing, killing are very effective but only get compliance. You want commitment.

Downsides of Compliance

- Compliance requires overhead.
- Over time, this overhead increases and can be as costly as the initiative itself.
- Usually people will appear to be compliant but often just doing what they have always done.

You can buy a person's hand, but you can't buy his heart. His heart is where his enthusiasm, his loyalty is. You can buy his back, but you can't buy his brain. That's where his creativity is, his ingenuity, his resourcefulness.

Stephen R. Covey
The 7 Habits of Highly Effective
People

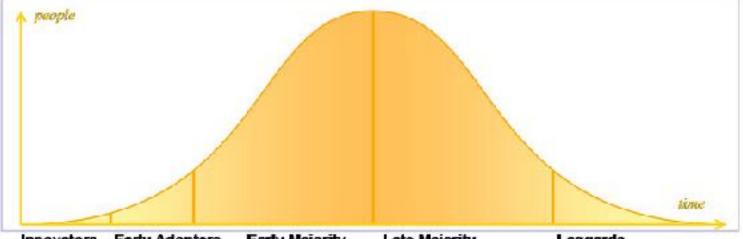
Personal Touch: Each person is asking, "What's in it for me?"

You must address a genuine user need. Data does not equal empathy.

Jeff Patton

Different people accept new ideas differently

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This is new so it's cool!
     (Innovators--2.5%)
It's interesting, but I want to learn more.
     (Early Adopter--13.5%)
I want to know what other people think.
(Early Majority--34%)
If I have to. I guess.
     (Late Majority--34%)
We've always done it this way.
     (Laggards--16%)
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Innovators

(2.5%) are risk takers who have the resources and desire to try new things, even if they fail

Early Adopters

(13.5%) are selective about which technologies they start using. They are considered the "one to check in with" for new information and reduce others' uncertainty about a new technology by adopting it.

Early Majority

(34%) take their time before adopting a new idea. They are willing to embrace a new technology as long as they understand how it fits with their lives

Late Majority

(34%) adopt in reaction to peer pressure, emerging norms, or economic necessity. Most of the invertainty around an idea must be resolved before they arbuit

Laggards

(16%) are traditional and make decisions based on past experience. They are often commically unable to take risks on new ideas

Bryce Ryan & Nea! Gross (1943)

Caveats about adoption curve

- These are roles not people
- There is a correlation with age, both for individuals and organizations
- People can change encourage movement "up" the curve
- Why would we be hardwired to behave this way?
- Imagine if everyone were an Innovator \(\oplus!\)

Myth #4: Skeptics, cynics, resistors—THOSE people must be BAD or STUPID or BOTH! Ignore them!

Fear Less: Listen, really listen with respect. Learn all you can. Use the resistance to your advantage. Find a way to let your opponent "win."

Your belief changes everything

- Men who thought they were talking to beautiful women behaved differently and so did the women.
- What you believe about the person you're talking to affects you AND the other person.

Seek first to understand, then to be understood.

Stephen R. Covey
The 7 Habits of Highly
Effective People

Champion Skeptic: Encourage a resistor to play the important role of "Devil's Advocate." Treat this person as a valued partner in the change effort.

Note: this is about learning, not keeping the skeptic busy!

Myth #5: You're a smart person, so you don't need help from others. After all, it's YOUR idea!

Ask for Help: The idea is yours and you believe in it, but the change must NOT be "all about you."

Bringing in others is the best way to influence them.

Sincere Appreciation: Recognize the contributions of others.

Power Thanks

- Sincere
- Timely
- Detailed
- Describe impact
- Thanks for working late last night.
 You fixed that bug, so now we can do the customer demo on time.

Grateful people

- Have more energy and optimism
- Are more resilient
- Have better health
- Suffer less depression
- Are more compassionate, more likely to help others, less materialistic, more satisfied with life.

There are other patterns in Fearless Change and More Fearless Change to help you introduce new ideas. This is just a start!

Thanks for listening!

