Myths and Patterns of Organizational Change



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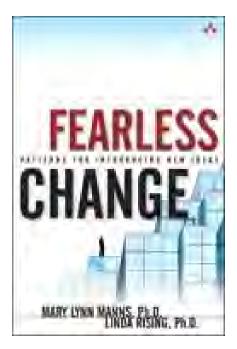
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Why patterns?

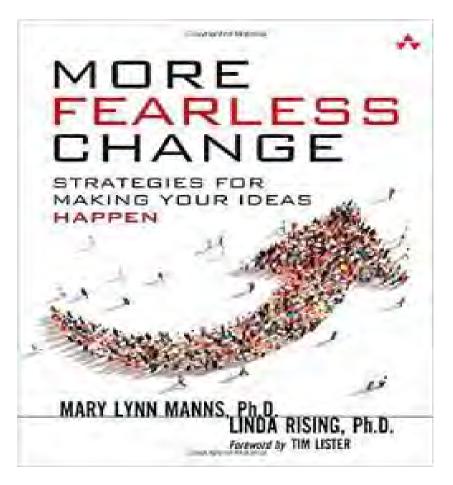
Giving a name to a recurring problem with a known solution means the names of related patterns can be used to have a conversation about the problems and solutions.

Fearless Change

Patterns based on
Social psychology
Influence strategies
Evolutionary biology



Now out ©!



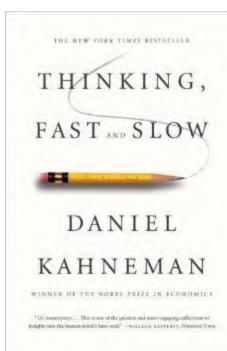
You're not here to build software, you're here to change the world.

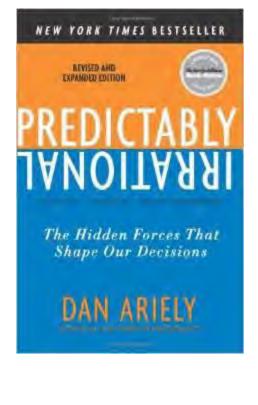
Jeff Patton

Myth #1: Smart people are rational.

Behavioral economics

Kahneman & Tversky changed the way we think about decision making.





Buy low, sell high.

Keep these patterns with you Take on a role: **Evangelist** (not a fanatic) **Run lots of small experiments. Build** on successes. Learn from failures. Just Do It **Time for Reflection** Small Successes **Baby Steps**

Failure = learning

- In experimenting, failure is inevitable, so it must be OK to fail.
- Make experiments so small that failure will not have wide impact.
- All results provide data. Learn from it.

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. 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

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%)

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 ©!

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

Fear Less: Listen, really listen with respect, and learn all you can. Build on the resistance.

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

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, and 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!