

# Myths and Patterns of Organizational Change

组织变革的错觉与模式

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# 为什么需要模式? Why patterns?

# 给一个已知解决方案的重现问题命名 意味着相关模式的名称可以用来 探讨问题和解决方案

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.

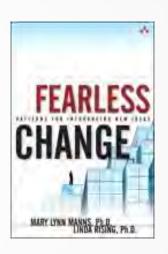


# 拥抱变革 Fearless Change

# 模式基于

Patterns based on

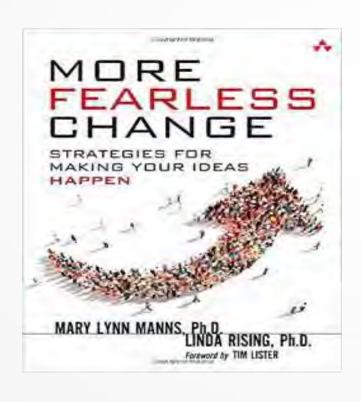
- 社会心理学
  Social psychology
- 影响策略 Influence strategies
- 进化生物学 Evolutionary biology







# 现在出版啦 Now out ☺!





英文版

中文版

错觉 (一) Myth #1:

聪明的人是理智的 Smart people are rational.

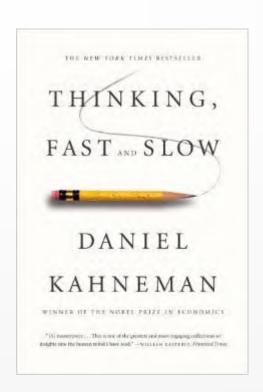


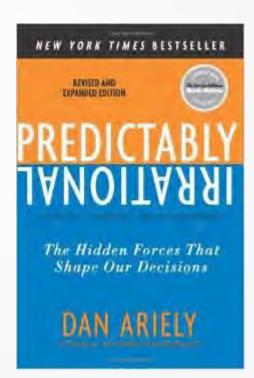
### 行为经济学

### **Behavioral economics**

Kahneman 和 Tversky 改变了 我们做决策的思维 方式。

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







# 记住这些模式 Keep these patterns with you

扮演一个角色 Take on a role:

布道者 Evangelist (而非盲信者 not a fanatic) 多实践小尝试 Run lots of small experiments 在成功上构建 Build on successes 从失败中学习 Learn from failures 不妨一试 Just Do It

不妨一试 Just Do It 回顾时间 Time for Reflection 小有成绩(小确幸) Small Successes 循序渐进 Baby Steps



### 失败 = 学习

### Failure = learning

- · 在尝试时,失败在所难免,所以失败必须是正常的。In experimenting, failure is inevitable, so it must be OK to fail.
- · 让尝试很小,这样失败就不会有大影响。 Make experiments so small that failure will not have wide impact.
- · 所有的结果都有数据支撑。从中学习。 All results provide data. Learn from it.

# 错觉 (二) Myth #2:

善良总是战胜邪恶。(出自《Just World Fallacy》,一个我们的认知偏见)

Good always triumphs over evil. (Just World Fallacy, one of our many cognitive biases.)

### 准备食物 Do Food:

一个最容易被忽视的模式,但却是我的最爱之一 ②!

A most under-appreciated pattern but one of my favorites ©!

**U**TiD2017

错觉 (三) Myth #3:

如果我有足够的力量那么我就能让人们改变。

If I just had enough power I could make people change.



# 威胁,开火,杀戮都非常有效但只能得到顺从。而你想要的是承诺。

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



你可以收买一个人的双手,但你买不到他的心。他的心是他的热情和忠诚所在。你可以收买一个人的劳力,但是你买不到他的头脑。那是他的创造力、独创性、智谋所在。

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

《高效能人士的7个习惯》 The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People



### 个人沟通 Personal Touch:

每个人都在问:"我有什么好处?" Each person is asking, "What's in it for me?"

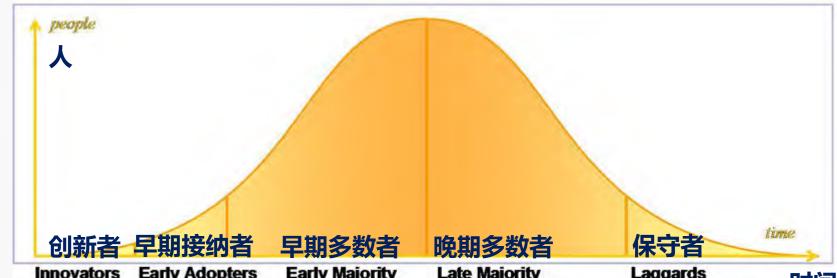
你必须找到真正的用户需求 You must address a genuine user need.

数据不等于同理心
Data does not equal empathy.

**Jeff Patton** 



# 接受度曲线 **Adoption Curve**



(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 uncertainty around an idea must be resolved before they adopt.

#### Laggards

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

Bryce Ryan & Neal Gross (1943)





# 不同的人对新事物的接受度是不同的

# Different people accept new ideas differently

这是新的,很酷!This is new so it's cool!

(Innovators 创新者--2.5%)

有趣,但我想多了解些。It's interesting, but I want to learn more.

(Early Adopter 早期接纳者--13.5%)

我想知道其他人怎么看。I want to know what other people think.

(Early Majority 早期多数者--34%)

如果我不得不接受的话。我不确定。 If I have to. I guess.

(Late Majority 晚期多数者--34%)

我们一直有我们的做事方式。We've always done it this way.

(Laggards 保守者--16%)



# 关于接受度曲线的注意事项 Caveats about adoption curve

- · 是指角色而不是指人 These are roles not people
- ·接受度与年龄有关联性,个体和组织都是如此 There is a correlation with age, both for individuals and organizations
- 人可以改变——鼓励向上 People can change -encourage movement "up" the curve
- · 为什么我们会硬性的遵循这样的方式?Why would we be hardwired to behave this way?
- ・ 想象一下如果每个人都是创新者! Imagine if everyone were an Innovator ☺!

## ✓ TiD2017

# 错觉 (四) Myth #4:

怀疑论者、嘲讽者、抵制者——那些人一定都是坏人,蠢人,或者两者都是!忽略他们!

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



### 无畏 Fear Less:

倾听,真正尊重的倾听,尽量的去了 解。在阻力上建造。

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



## 先去理解别人,才会被理解

Seek first to understand, then to be understood.

Stephen R. Covey

《高效人士的7个习惯》 The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People

### **UTID2017**

# 怀疑带头人 Champion Skeptic:

鼓励抵制者扮演"魔鬼代言人"的重要角色。把这些人当成在变革中有价值的伙伴。

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

注意:从怀疑者那里了解和学习,而不是让他们 忙碌并忽略他们!

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

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错觉 (五) Myth #5:

你是一个聪明的人,所以你不需要其他人的帮助。毕竟,这是你的主意!
You're a smart person, so you don't need help from others.
After all, it's YOUR idea!



# *寻求帮助 Ask for Help*:

### 这主意是你的并且你深信不疑,但是变革 不能只是"关于你"

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

让其他人参与是最好的影响他们的方式 Bringing in others is the best way to influence them.



# 真诚道谢 Sincere Appreciation:

认可他人的贡献 Recognize the contributions of others.



# 懂得感恩的人 Grateful people

- 更有能量,更乐观
   Have more energy and optimism
- ・ 恢复能力更强 Are more resilient
- 更健康 Have better health
- 更少沮丧 Suffer less depression
- 更有同情心,更可能去帮助他人,少一些物质至上,生活更满意 Are more compassionate, more likely to help others, less materialistic, and more satisfied with life.



在《拥抱变革》和《从1到100,用心求变》中还有其他的很多模式,可以帮助你(在你的组织里)引入新的想法。而这仅仅是一个开始!

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



# 謝謝聆听! Thanks for listening!



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