Leading Organizational Change

Moving forward by Navigating between best and worst cases

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Goal of change leadership

 Goal is always to improve systems that we already have

 Change is often incremental; but sometimes we want to make bigger changes to systems

Cautions

- Should generally avoid change for change's sake
- Wary of idealizing the benefits of "the new"
- Avoid demonizing the problems of "the old"

- Don't want to throw the baby out with the bath water.
- Or spend our time reinventing the wheel for marginal benefits.

- Change can be hard to start.
- Need a systems level dialogue.
- Otherwise we can get trapped in the details of the current system (lost in the weeds)

Dangers of a binary:

- Focused on negatives
- Fixated on the ideal of a new system.

Best-Worst analysis

Brethower (1998) Dams (2009)

- Allows generation of a systems wide approach
- Discussion of what organization wants to change and wants to keep
- Allows for development of realistic plans for change and an assessment of what doesn't need to change
- Permits greater institutional buy-in from stakeholders

Typology

	Best	Worst
Status Quo	What we want to keep	What we want to get rid of
New System	What we want to achieve	What we want to avoid

Typology

	Best	Worst
Status Quo	Keep	Discard
New System	Create	Avoid

RESULT

- Result of this process is a system-change checklist.
- Process permits buy-in from those committed to the status quo
- Process allows goal refinement —
 development of agreement around
 objectives and goals, particularly through
 the discussion of "Best of new system"

Exercise

- In your table groups:
 - Each person present I recent decision-making case and/or process from your institution
 - How would a best/worst analysis have affected the discussions
 - Would it have changed the decision-making process
 - What are advantages/disadvantages of best/worst analysis compared to your current model