

# Lean Thinkinar: The Alignment of Institutional Practices to Support Lean

Central Coast Lean

April 27, 2020

**Bill Balzer** (wbalzer@bgsu.edu)

Vice President, Faculty Affairs & Strategic Initiatives

Professor, Industrial-Organizational Psychology

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green OH, USA

[www.leanhighereducation.org](http://www.leanhighereducation.org)

# Is Lean Implementation Sustainable?

What % organizations continued Lean after implementation:

Bhasin & Burcher (2006)	10%
Mohanty, Yadiv, & Jain (2010)	15%
Bicheno & Holweg (2009)	10%
Taleghanis (2010)	10%

**Overall: High failure rate**

# Why Such a High Failure Rate?

## Some Hypotheses



- Lean works but isn't done correctly (e.g., poor scoping) – it dies off
- Lean is not really Lean (e.g., Fake Lean: no respect for people) – it dies off
- Lean is big business for nomadic consultants – it dies off when consultants leave
- Lean is not sustained (e.g., new leadership, focus shifts to new shiny things) – it withers or is killed off
- ★ Lean is the wrong solution to the yet-unspecified problem – wrong cure
- Lean as large-scale change is poorly implemented and unable to succeed

If you remember one thing, ....

Bill Balzer's

Lean Thinkinar Takeaway:

To support and sustain\* Lean it is  
necessary to align your  
institutional practices

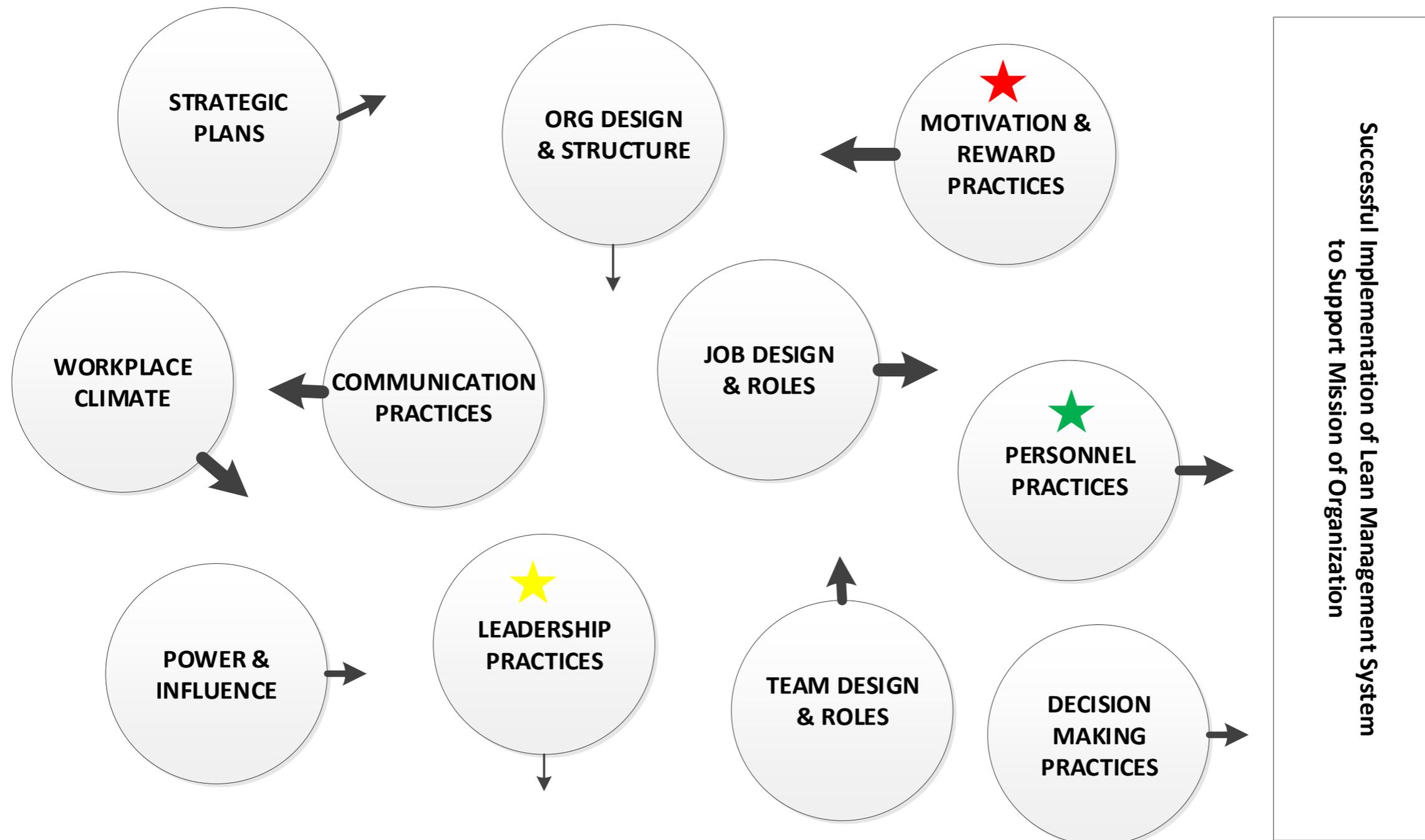
\*or any large-scale change

# What are “Institutional Practices?”



- **Workplace Climate:** Shared perceptions and attitudes employees have about their work environment
- **Leadership Practices:** The words and actions of leaders that direct the work behaviors of employees to successfully fulfill their job responsibilities
- **Strategic Plans:** Direct the commitment of university resources toward established priorities identified as critical to institutional success
- **Job Design & Roles:** The assignment of standard tasks and formalized behaviors and responsibilities across jobs that are required for the institution to deliver a service or product
- **Organizational Design & Structure:** the vertical and horizontal division and coordination of jobs and roles to maximize efficiency and effectiveness
- **Motivation & Reward Practices:** Intrinsic (e.g., enriched work) and extrinsic (e.g., recognition) efforts to ensure the timeliness, quantity, and quality of performance by employees
- **Communication Practices:** The exchange of information among individuals and systems to meet the work-related and social needs of employees
- **Personnel Practices:** Employment-related activities (e.g., recruitment, hiring, onboarding, training, evaluation, etc.) to provide the workforce needed for institutional success
- **Power & Influence:** Institutional or personal authority to help assure the consistency and appropriateness of employee behaviors to job and role requirements
- **Team Design & Roles:** The influence of formal and informal group activities on employee work attitudes and behaviors
- **Decision Making Practices:** The use of information and involvement of employees in making all levels of institutional decisions

# The (Typical) Misalignment of Institutional Practices



# Recommendation: Use a Structured Approach

- Organizational **Analysis**: Determine misalignment of institutional practices
- Organizational **Development**: Improve alignment of institutional practices
- Organizational **Effectiveness**: Full alignment of institutional practices

# How to Implement a Structured Approach: Use Lean - PDCA and Continuous Improvement (of course!)

Step 1. Analyze the current alignment of your institutional practices with Lean

- Surveys, interviews, focus groups, institutional records

Step 2. Selectively begin to align your institutional practices with Lean

- Criteria for choosing interventions: impact, difficulty, time, and cost

Step 3. Ongoing assessment/alignment of your institutional practices throughout Lean implementation

- **Expand alignment of institutional practices with Lean - fully redundant and consistent to support and sustain change**

# Example: Creating Alignment of “Personnel Practices” to Support the Implementation of Lean



Personnel Practice	Alignment with Lean
Recruitment ★	<i>Highlight “Respect for People;” Opportunities to work independently and “own” a process; Lean as a demonstrated strategy to be best in class</i>
Hiring	<i>Select employees who can work autonomously; good communication and problem-solving skills; sets high standards for performance; commitment to success of their work unit</i>
Onboarding ★	<i>Lean as strategy and management system; How job relates to mission of institution; Continuous improvement in daily work; Leaders as coaches and not problem solvers</i>
Professional Development	<i>Ongoing training on Lean skills and tools; Ongoing mentoring and coaching by supervisor; Opportunities to facilitate continuous improvement activities</i>
Performance Review	<i>Evaluate on participation in continuous improvement; Recognize hard work and success; Acknowledge that failure of some continuous improvement activities is expected and acceptable; Focus on team/institution success</i>

# Other Institutional Practices Can Also Be Aligned to Support/Sustain Lean Implementation

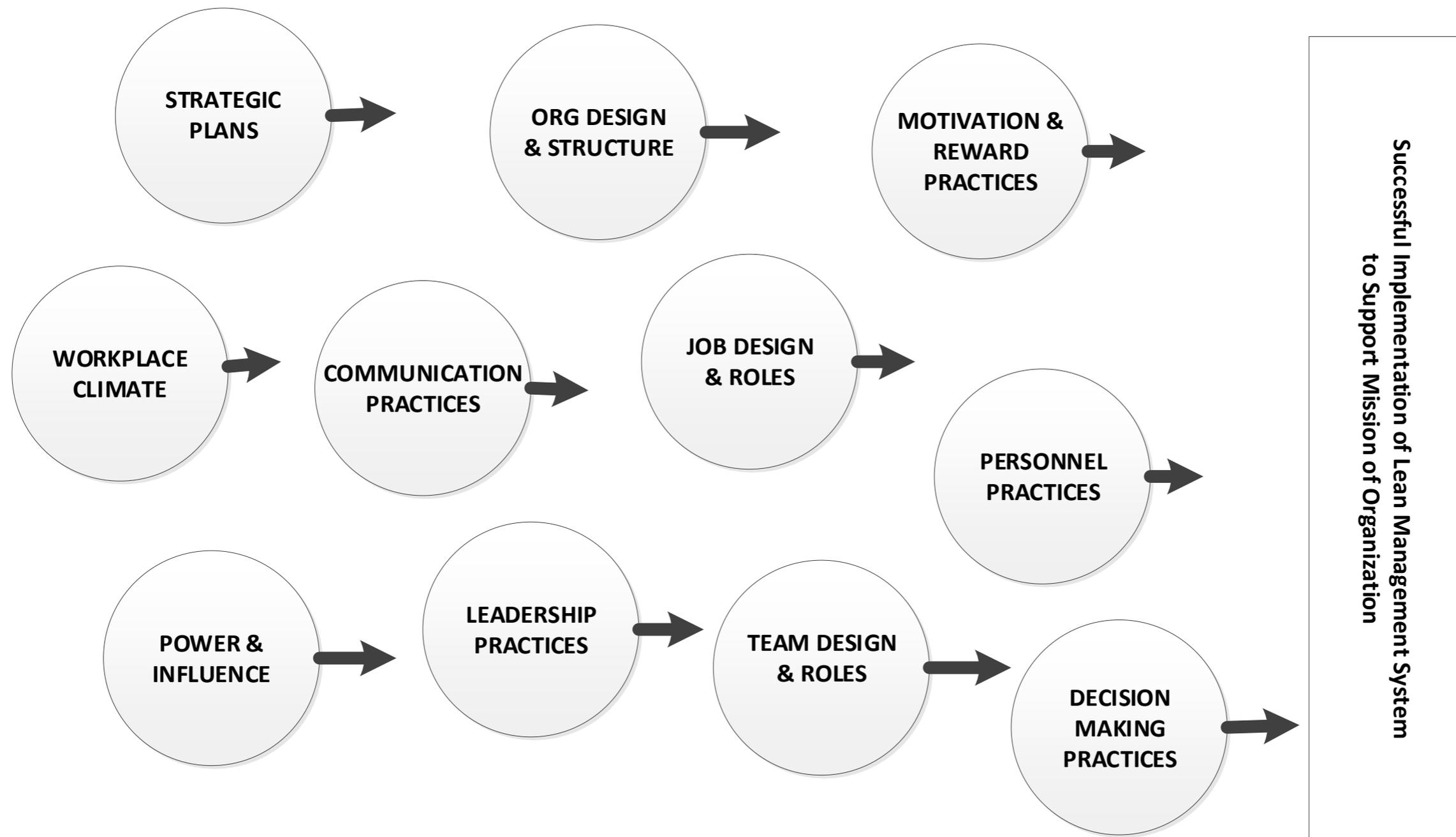


Institutional Practice	Typical	Lean Aligned
Strategic Plans	Often lacking or incongruous, with limited connection between job and university success	<b>Providing value to beneficiaries; commitment to continuous improvement</b>
Job Design & Roles ★	Limited opportunity to change work; role ambiguity due to job design; Supervisors supervise but may not know how to do the work	<b>Clear role responsibilities and role interdependence; cross-functional teams; improvement kata (DMAIC; PDCA)</b>
Communication Practices	Typically asymmetrical (downward) and infrequent; interaction influenced by departmentation; supplemented by informal communication & interaction	<b>Frequent communication in all directions; on demand by employee; visual management</b>
Power & Influence ★	Top down supervision due to centralized power; influence is often confounded with your level in the organizational chart	<b>Empowered employees (andon cord); leadership kata (coaching to individual success); Lean experience respected</b>

# Institutional Practice Deeper Dive: “Org Design & Structure” to Support/Sustain Lean Implementation

Institutional Practice	Typical	Lean Aligned
Vertical Differentiation ★	Decision making power decreases as you move down levels in organization	<b>Decision making pushed down to those who know the process</b>
Span of Control	Closer oversight and managerial control (because of less standardized work, output, and skills)	<b>More autonomy to individuals (and self-managed teams) based on standardized output</b>
Centralization of Authority	Decisions are likely to be centralized and top down	<b>Decision making is shared with employees empowered to change process</b>
Formalization	Limited formalization of jobs by workflow and rules	<b>Employees understand the complete process and their role in adding value</b>
Work Unit Design ★	Units are grouped by function (silos and stovepipes)	<b>Units are grouped by process families (workflow interdependencies)</b>

# The Dream: Full Alignment of All Institutional Practices



# Recommendations from a Lean Researcher and Industrial-Organizational Psychologist

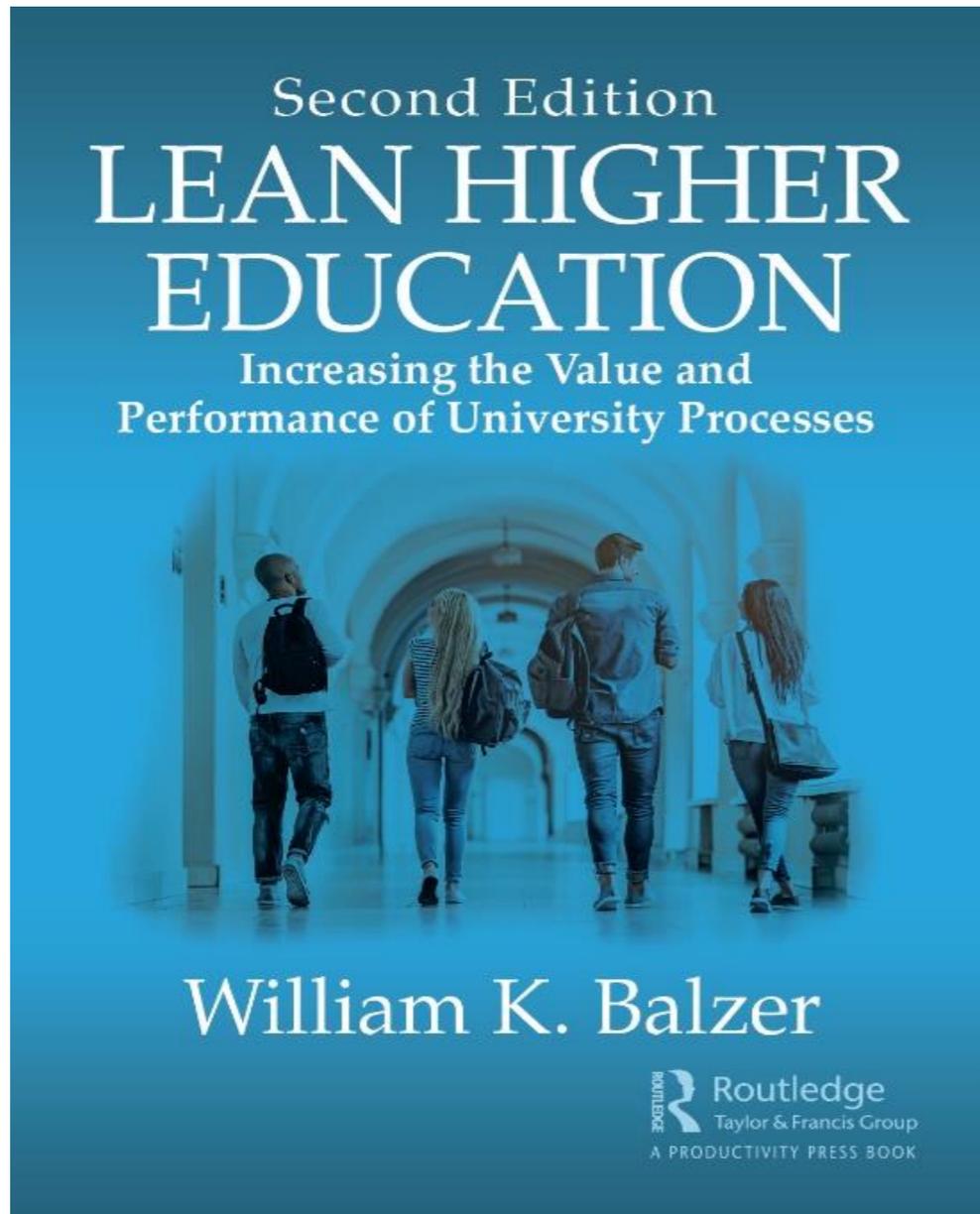
- Use Lean philosophy, principles, etc. to determine what are “Best (institutional) Practices” to support/ sustain Lean organization
- Analyze your organization
- Align as many institutional practices as you can
  - If you can only focus on two institutional practices, start with:
    - Workplace Climate
    - Leadership
- Get the flywheel turning
- Leverage success to align even more institutional practices as time, resources, etc. permit

★ **TAKEAWAY: To support and sustain Lean as large-scale change it is necessary to align your institutional practices**

**Every aligned institutional practice supports and sustains  
Lean!**

# Thank You!

BGSU



**Now Available**

Routledge – A Productivity Press Book

**Lean Higher Education:  
Increasing the Value and Performance  
of University Processes 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**

*William K. Balzer*

*Bowling Green State University*

[wbalzer@bgsu.edu](mailto:wbalzer@bgsu.edu)

[www.leanhighereducation.com](http://www.leanhighereducation.com)