Essential Leadership Behaviors for Creating a CI Culture



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The Issue

Much of the Lean community is focused on the culture of our organizations as the biggest barrier to sustained continuous improvement.

Our Belief

Culture is a reflection of the practices of management, the priorities and habits of leaders and the expectations of employees. The way to change culture is to start by shifting a few basic leader behaviors.

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Our Reasons

Psychological Safety* is having the sense that its safe to speak up, disagree, ask questions and making suggestions.

* Based on Amy Edmondson, **The Fearless Organization, 2018** © Copyright Orzen & Verble 2019 All rights reserved.

Our Reasons - continued

When there's no sense of Psychological Safety*:

- Critical information is withheld
- Problems are not divulged
- · Mistakes are not acknowledged
- No learning through reflection
- Mutual trust does not develop

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The Evidence

A study* of wrong medications given by nurses:

- · Expected less errors by high performing teams
- Found more errors reported by best performers
 - Those nurses did not make more errors
 - Had greater sense of psychological safety
 - Felt safe reporting errors

"Silence is easier (and safer) than taking the interpersonal risk of speaking up." *

* From Amy Edmondson, **Teaming**, 2012

The EVIDENCE

Goggle's study of performance of 180 teams*:

- · Sense of psychological safety varies widely by team
- Regardless of company culture it is primarily "local"
- · Greatly influenced by leader's behavior
- Key behaviors: accessible, inclusive, fair, respectful, clear, accountable, empathic, active learner

"The leader's role is to drive out fear."

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* Based on Google's Aristotle Study

Asking versus Telling

as we humans experience them

- Telling feels like being talked down to
- Asking feels like being invited to share among equals

Asking versus Telling

as we humans experience them

- Telling feels like being told what to do and think
- Asking encourages the other to think, recall, reflect and share

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Asking versus Telling

as we humans experience them

- Telling often feels threatening which shuts down rational thinking
- Being asked is challenging but implies your perspective is valued

"PEOPLE WILL FORGET
WHAT YOU SAID,
PEOPLE WILL FORGET
WHAT YOU DID,
BUT PEOPLE WILL
NEVER FORGET HOW
YOU MADE THEM FEEL."
— MAYA ANGELOU

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Show Respect by Listening

- Actually listening creates a human connection
- People want to feel their knowledge and ideas count
- If you don't listen, you won't know what you don't know

Show Respect by Listening

- When you are listening to your own thoughts you are disregarding the other
- If we sense this lack of respect, our sense of safety is sucked out of the room!

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Show Respect by Listening

What listening sounds like (when we acknowledge and respond)

- "It sounds as though you are frustrated over..."
- "If I am hearing you, you are exhausted by ..."
- "So you are very pleased with ... but concerned about ..."

Show Respect by Listening

What not listening sounds like (interrupting and stealing ownership)

- "... and what's worse is ..."
- "... yes but, you know what else ..."
- "... and even more important than that ..."

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Traditional Role of a Leader

- To Know
- To Decide
- To Tell

Expected to understand what is happening, what needs to happen and what to do in all situations

The Repercussion of Knowing

- When the leader "knows" it increases the risk of sharing or questioning
- When hierarchy rules silence reigns
- Respect for the leader diminishes as others recognize they know things the leader doesn't

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The Power of Not Knowing

- When the leader concedes not knowing or being unsure it opens the "playing field"
- When the leader is curious everybody can question and learn
- The leader's humility leaves space for others to explore, think and experiment

We do not learn from experience, we learn from reflecting on experience.



- John Dewey

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Reflection

- stop after doing or saying something
- > look at what you intended and expected
- > compare to what actually happened
- ask why about any differences you see

In Other Words



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Self-reflection is asking what you personally did or did not do that contributed to the outcome of a plan or action.

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Model Self-Reflection

- Check assumptions and get the facts about mistakes
- · Compare planned and expected to actual
- Candidly discuss what you did or did not do that influenced outcomes
- Lead in exploring for learning

More Learning Opportunities

LEI Summit

Leading and Engaging CI Culture

March 26, Houston, TX

Lean Coaching Summit Is CI Safe in your Company? July 30, Jekyll Island, GA



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Additional questions or comments

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Thanks for joining us!