Agility & Company Culture

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The Power of Culture







The Power of Culture

	1982 Freemont Plant
Employees	5,000
Absenteeism	20%
Unresolved grievances	2,000
Total annual grievances	5,000
Wildcat strikes	3-4
Product	Chevrolet Nova
Assembly costs per car	30% over Japanese
Productivity	Worst in GM
Quality	Worst in GM









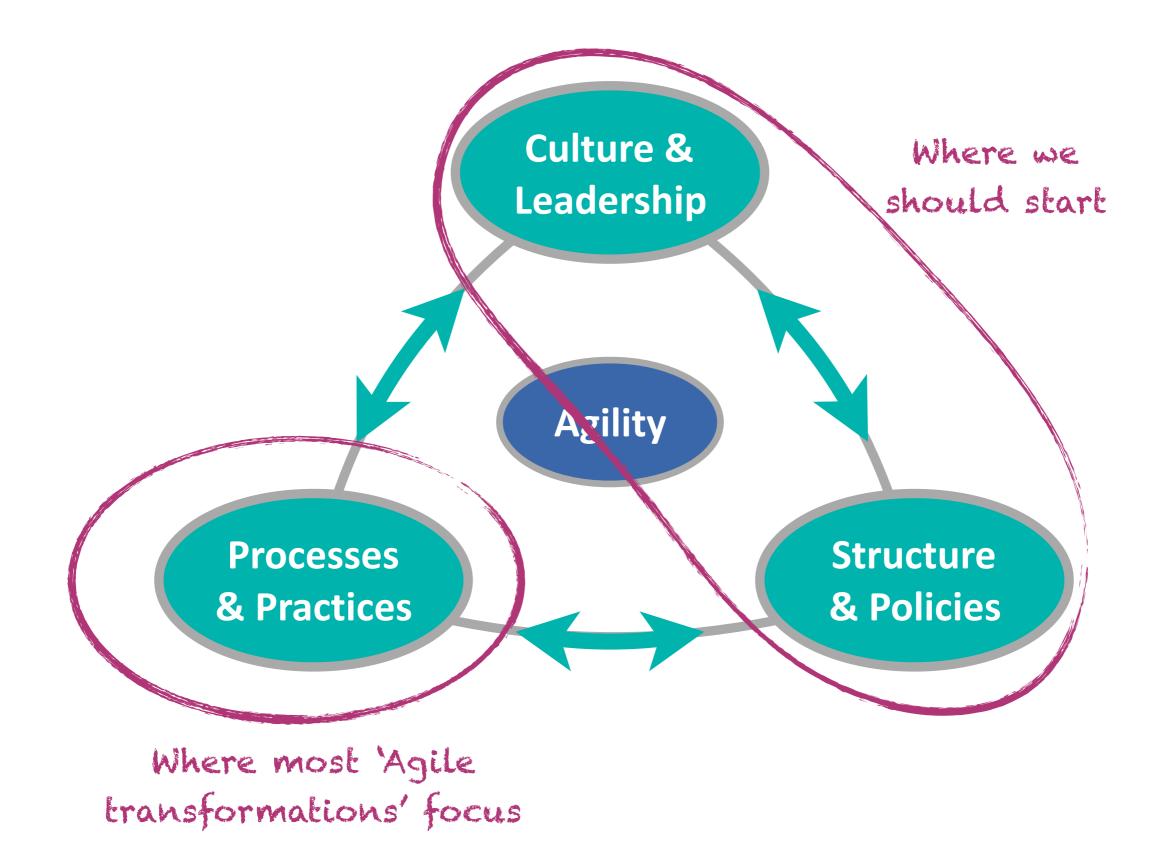


The Power of Culture

	1982 Freemont Plant	1986 NUMMI Plant
Employees	5,000	2,500
Absenteeism	20%	2%
Unresolved grievances	2,000	0
Total annual grievances	5,000	2
Wildcat strikes	3-4	0
Product	Chevrolet Nova	Chevrolet Nova 1988
		Geo Prism
		Toyota Corolla
Assembly costs per car	30% over Japanese	Same as Japanese
Productivity	Worst in GM	Double GM average
Quality	Worst in GM	Best in GM











What Will We Cover Today?

1 - The importance of organisational culture

2 - How to assess organisational culture

3 - How to shift organisational culture





Who am I?







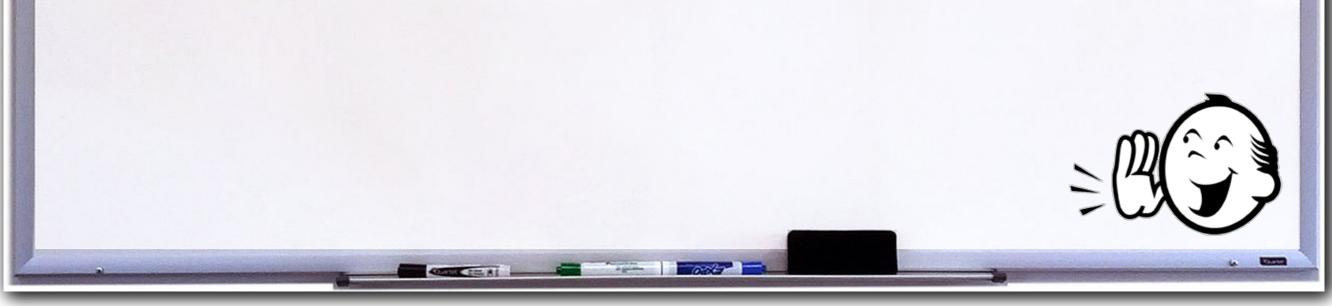
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What does culture means to you?

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How would you describe the culture of your organisation / department?





What is culture?

The set of taken-for-granted values, underlying assumptions, expectations, collective memories, and definitions present in an organisation.





Why Focus on Culture?









"If you do not manage culture, it manages you, and you may not even be aware of the extent to which this is happening."

- Edgar Schein, Professor MIT Sloan School of Management





Competing Values Framework

Recognised by the Financial Times as one of the 40 most important frameworks in the history of business

Studied and tested in organisations for more than 30 years





Competing Values Framework

The questions that were asked were:

- **1.** What are the main criteria for determining if an organisation is effective or not?
- 2. What key factors define organisational effectiveness?
- 3. When people judge an organisation to be effective, what indicators do they have in mind?





Competing Values Framework







Stabilit	y &	Control
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Internal Focus & Integration

Incremental Change

Culture Type:	Hierarchy	
Orientation:	Control	
Leader Type:	Coordinator Monitor Organiser	
Value Drivers:	Efficiency Timeliness Consistency &	& Uniformity
Theory of Effectiveness:		efficiency with esses produce





EASY READING SERIES THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT



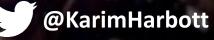
BY FREDERICK WINSLOW TAYLOR

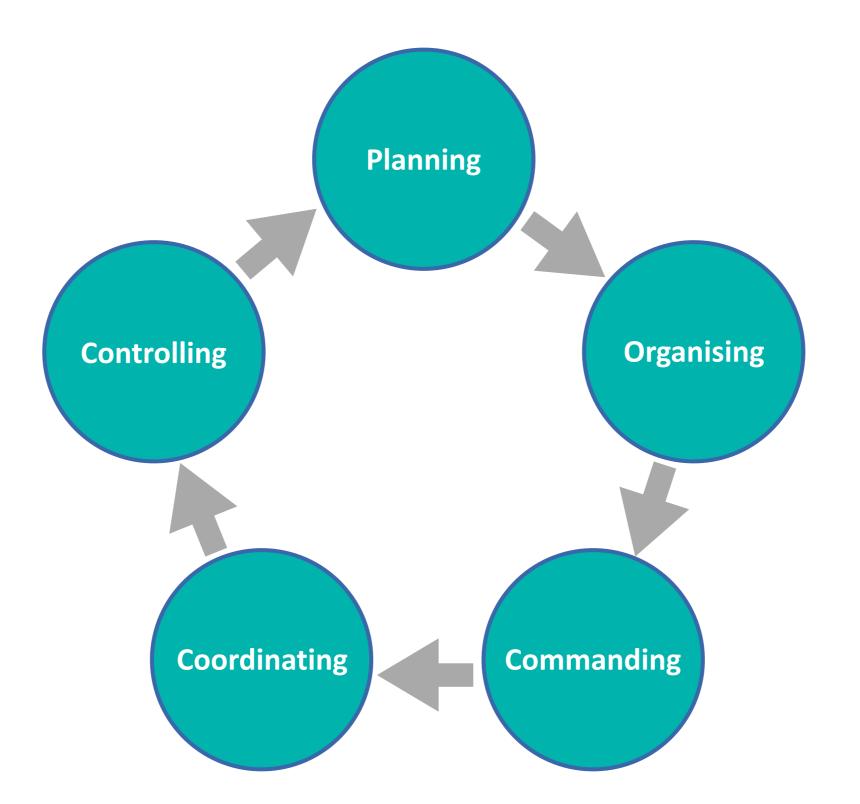
Forgotten Books

"There is no question that the cost of production is lowered by separating the work of planning and the brain work as much as possible from the manual labor."

Frederick Winslow Taylor











7 attributes of a classical bureaucrac

hierarchy
rules
specialisation
separate ownership
meritocracy
impersonality
accountability

@KarimHarbott

stability	\$	Control
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External Focus & Differentiation

Fast Change

Culture Type: Orientation:	MarketCompete
Leader Type:	Hard-Driver Competitor Producer
Value Drivers:	Market Share Goal Achievement Profitability
Theory of Effectiveness:	Aggressively competing and customer focus produce effectiveness





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Flexibility & Adaptiveness

External Focus & Differentiation

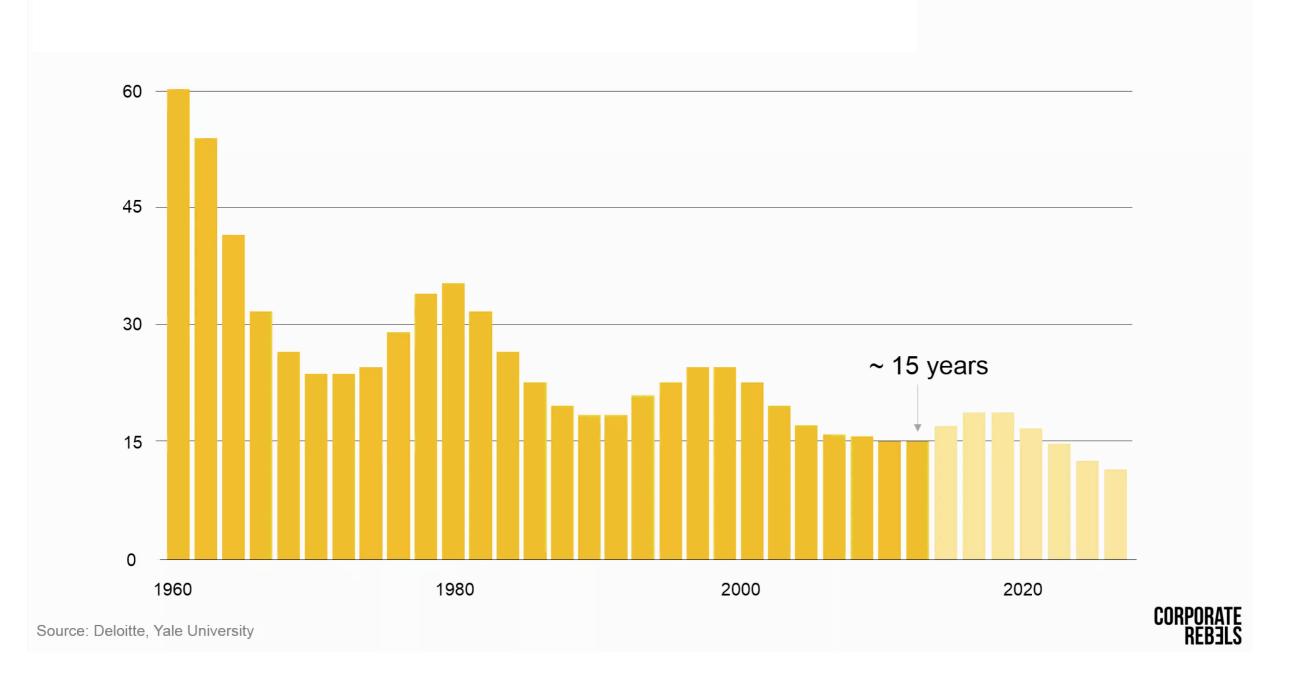
Transformational Change

Culture Type: Orientation:	Adhocracy Create
Leader Type:	Innovator Entrepreneur Visionary
Value Drivers:	Innovative outputs Transformation Agility
Theory of Effectiveness:	Innovativeness, vision and constant change produce effectiveness





Average Company Lifespan on S&P 500







Flexibility & Adaptiveness

Internal Focus & Integration

Long-Term Change

Culture Type:	Clan Clan
Orientation:	Collaborate
Leader Type:	Facilitator Mentor Team-Builder
Value Drivers:	Commitment Communication Development
Theory of Effectiveness:	Human development and high commitment produce effectiveness



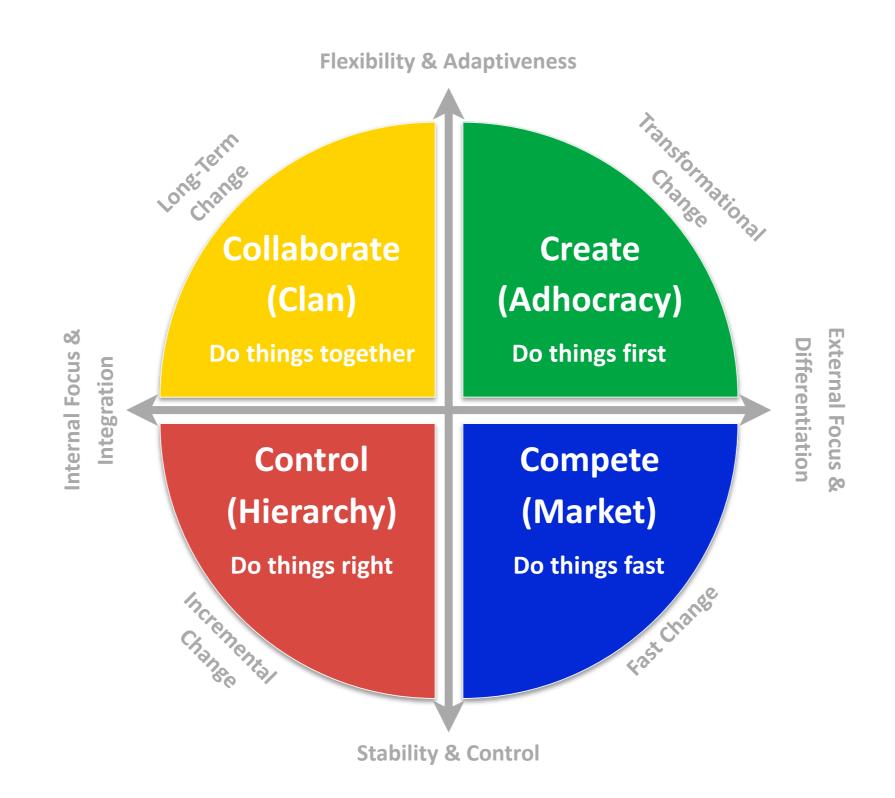


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Exercise

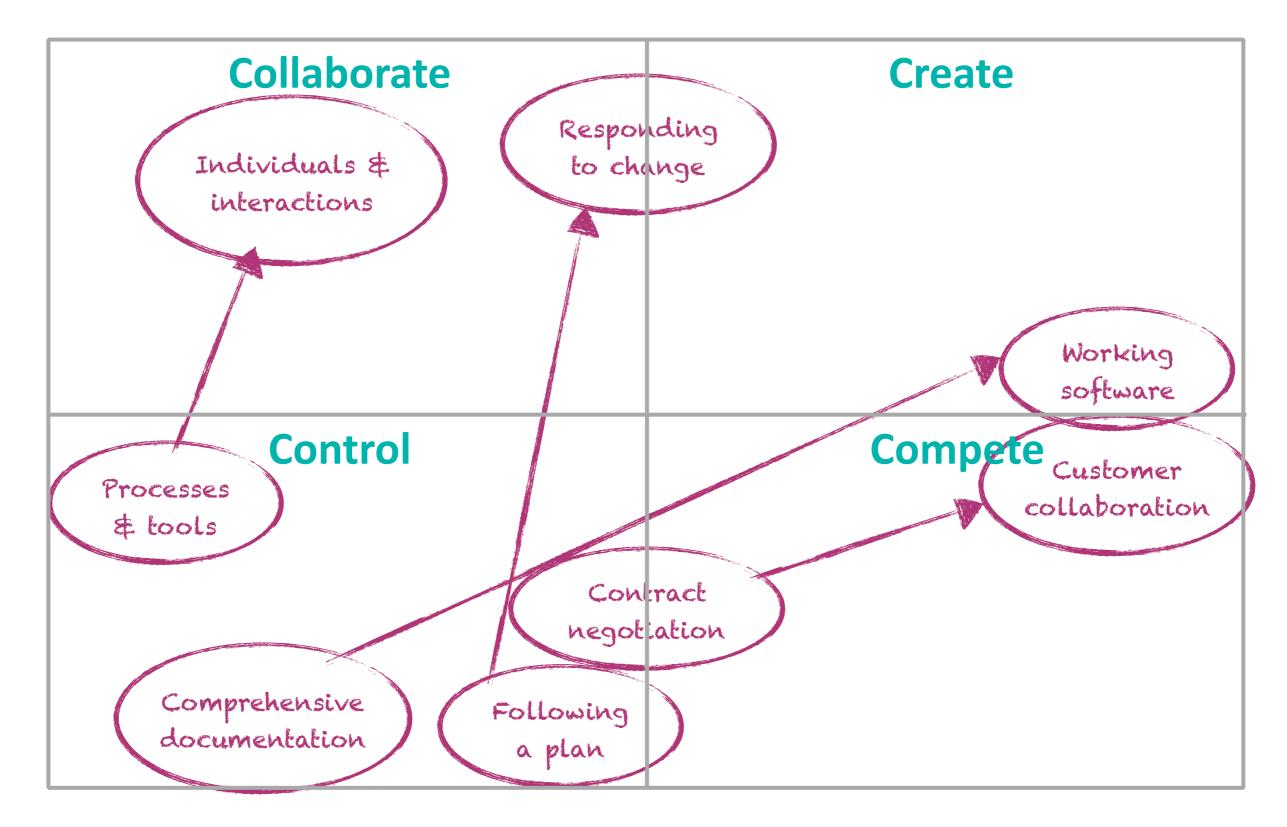
Where is your organisation (or department)



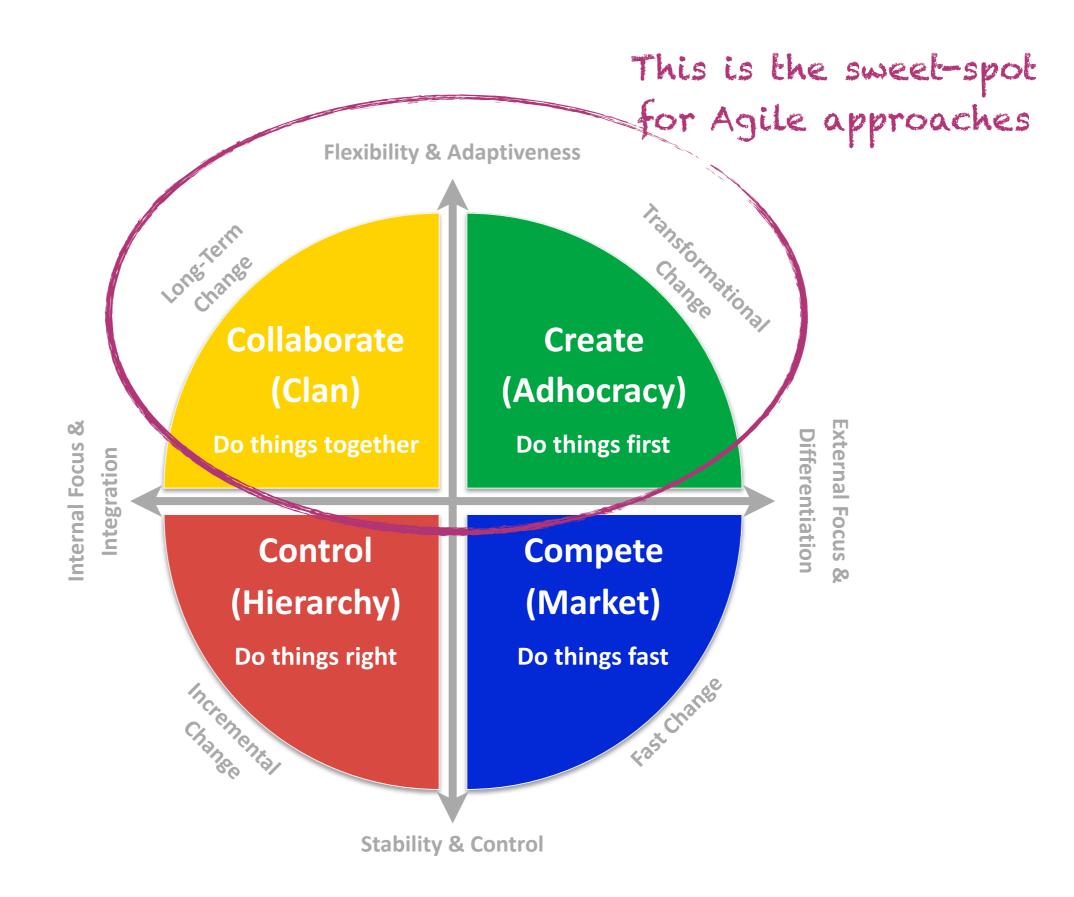




Agile - A Cultural Transformation











What Do You Value?

Communication	We have an obligation to communicate
Respect	We treat others as we would like to be treated
Integrity	We work with customers and prospects openly, honestly, and sincerely
Excellence	We are satisfied with nothing less than the very best in everything we do





"conducting the business affairs of the companies in accordance with all applicable laws and in a moral and honest manner"

- Enron code of Ethics





What Do You Really Value?



Profit	We make as much money as we can, at any cost
Share Price	We do whatever is necessary to maximise the share price over this quarter
Bonuses	We work, primarily, on the things which will get us our bonuses
Objectives	As long as we hit 'the number' we are happy





Typical Metrics

Collaborate	Create
 employee engagement employee participation people growth improvements (Kaizen) collaboration 	 new products / innovations experimentation creativity learning cycle time
Control	Compete
 efficiency productivity 'resource' utilisation standardisation velocity 	 profitability market share turnover growth customer satisfaction

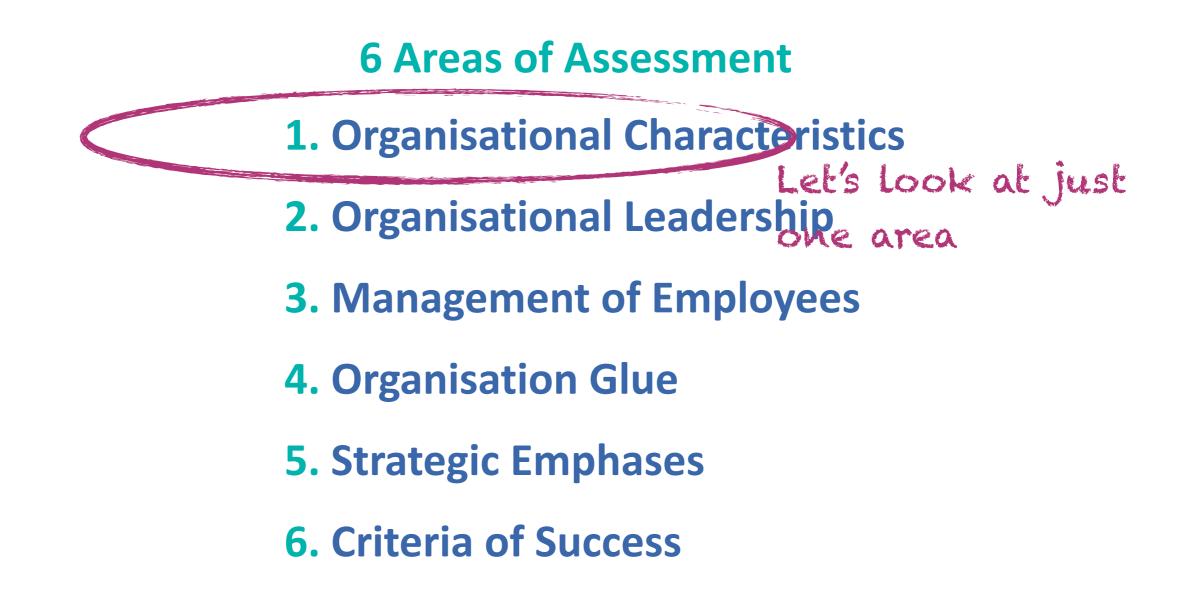




So how do we assess and change organisational culture?









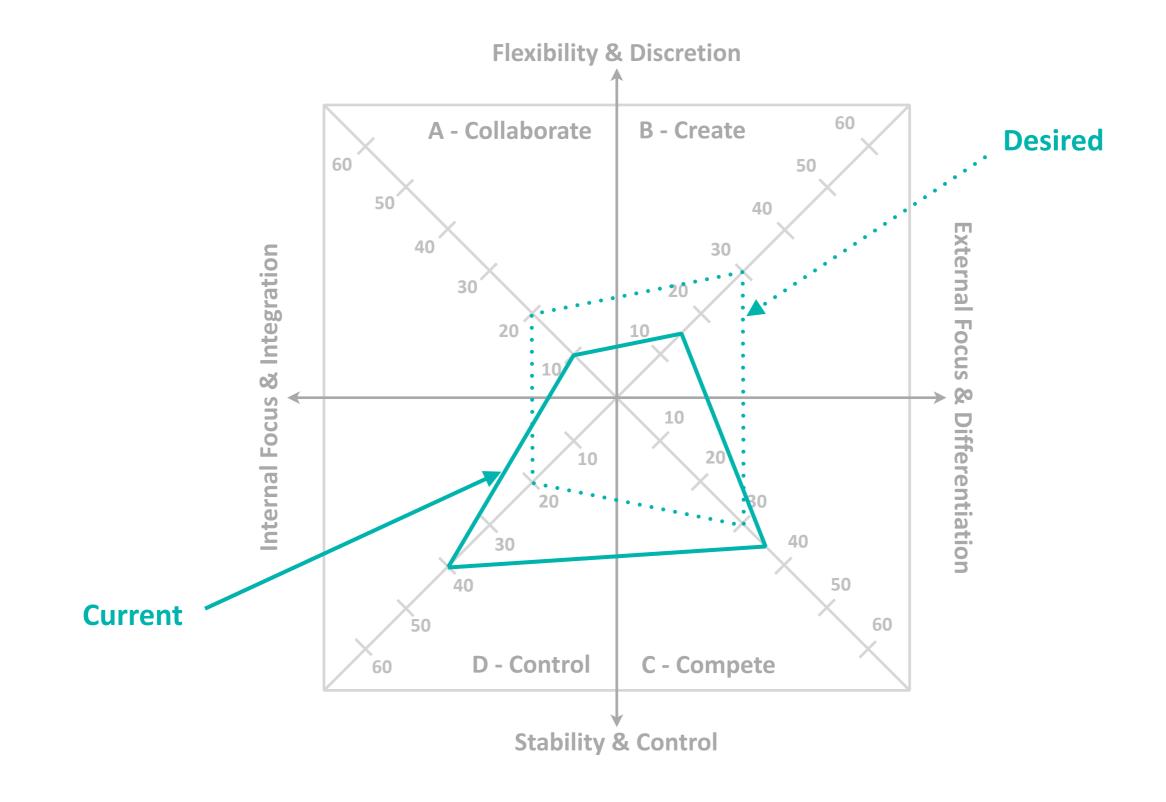


Organisational Characteristics

	Current	Desired
 A) The organisation is a very personal place. It is like an extended family. People seem to share a lot of themselves. 	18	30
B) The organisation is a very dynamic and entrepreneurial place. People are willing to stick their necks out and take risks.	12	40
C) The organisation is very results-oriented. A major concern is with getting the job done. People are very competitive and achievement-oriented.	35	15
D) The organisation is a very controlled and structured place. Formal procedures generally govern what people do.	35	15
Total	100	100









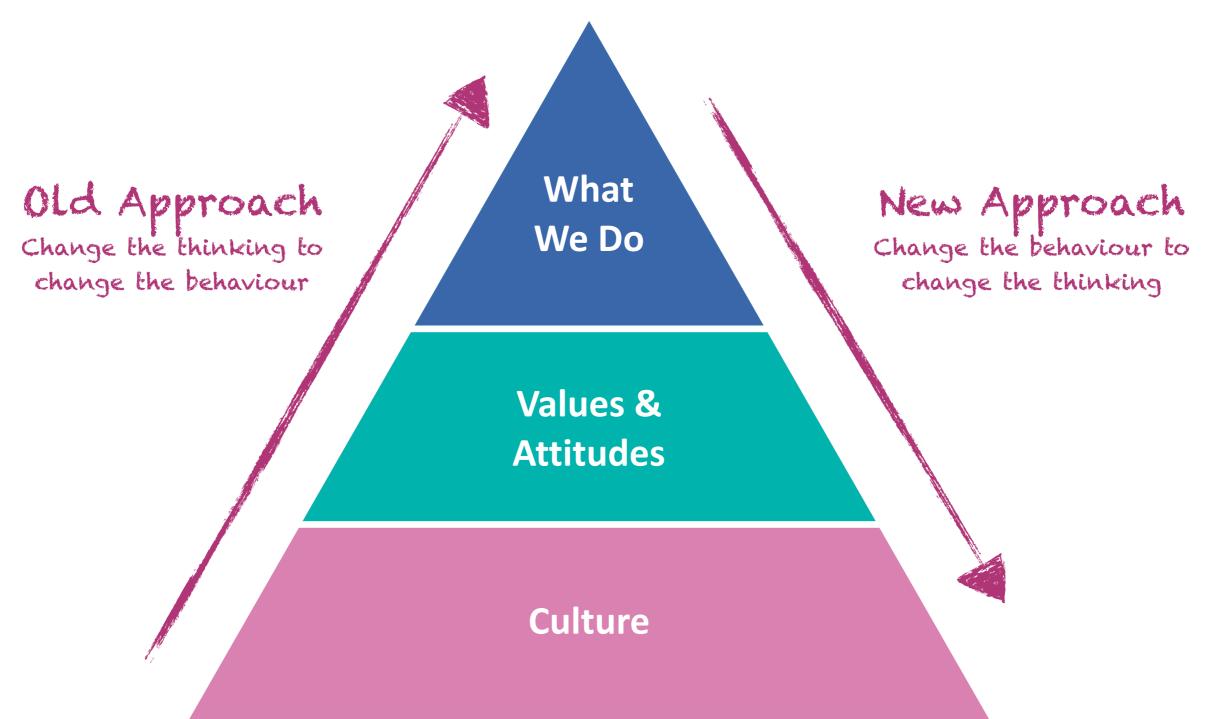


Collaborate	Create
Increase Decrease Remain the same	Increase Decrease Remain the same
 Track and improve employee engagement Promote teamwork and participation through team-based rewards Create higher levels of trust Focus on helping people to grow and develop Provide chances for self-management 	 Clarify a vision of the future Encourage and celebrate risk taking Allow time for creativity and innovation Make change the rule, not the exception Become a more forward-looking organisation Create bolder innovation programs
	1
Control	Compete
Control Increase Decrease Remain the same	Compete Increase Decrease Remain the same





Changing Culture



Source: John Shook





"Culture follows structure"

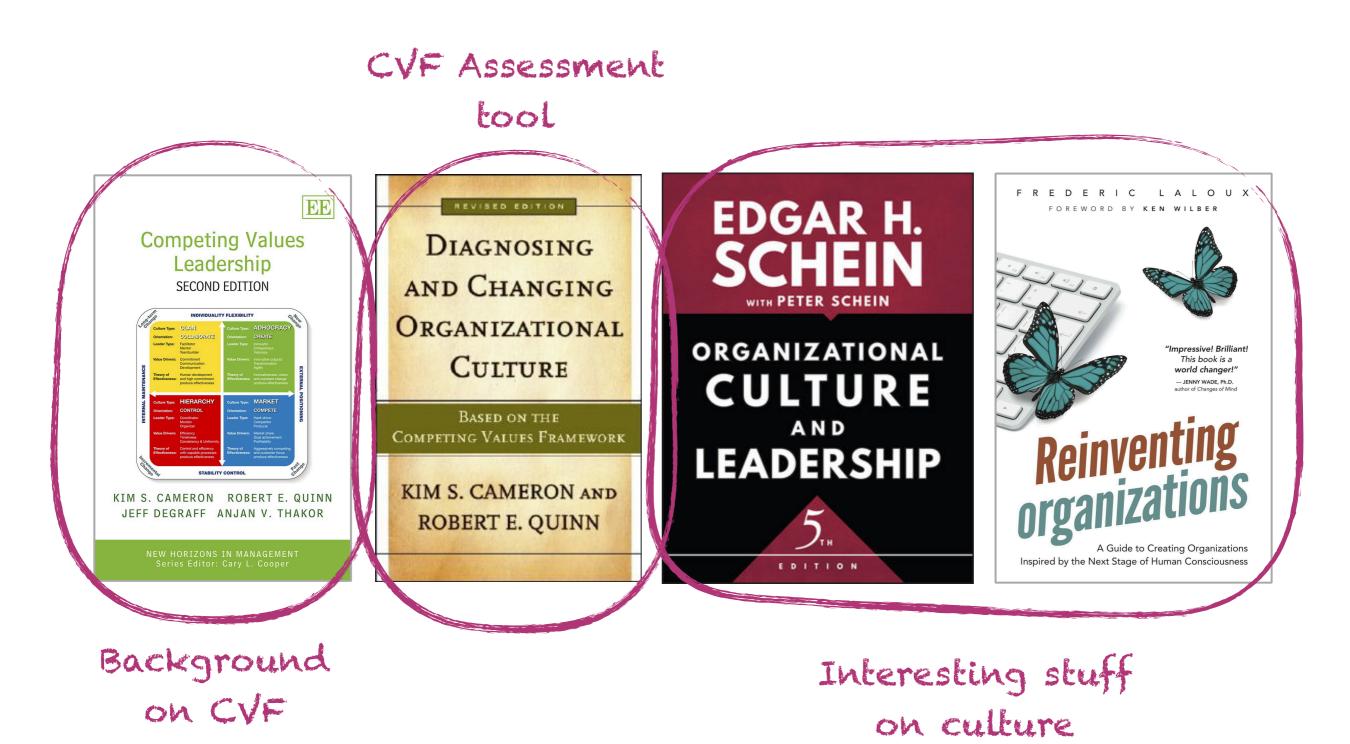
Craig Larman

"Attempting to change an organisation's culture is a folly, it always fails. Peoples' behaviour (the culture) is a product of the system; when you change the system, peoples' behaviour changes."

John Seddon





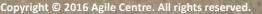


Agile Centre Challenge your thinking.



Without an enabling culture, Agile values, principles and practices will never survive







Thank You - Keep in Touch

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