The Relationship is Everything:

towards a new definition of quality and the emerging roles of leaders

Bruce A. Waltuck

Defining Quality

- WHAT is Quality?
- WHO Defines Quality?
- What do the Masters Say?
- Towards a New Definition of Quality

The Masters: Crosby

- We must define quality as "conformance to requirements" if we are to manage it. (Quality Is Free, 1979)
- Is this Sufficient?

The Masters: Feigenbaum

Quality is a customer determination. . . ased upon. . . actual experience with the oduct or service, measured against his her requirements - stated or unstated, scious or merely sensed -- and always epresenting a moving target in a competitive market. (Total Quality Control, 1983)

SO- What Do You Do?

The Masters: Deming

The difficulty in defining quality is to translate future needs of the user into measurable characteristics. . . This is ot easy. As soon as one feels fairly successful, he finds that the needs of the consumer have changed. . .Quality can be defined only in terms of the agent. Who is the judge of quality? (Out of the Crisis, 1988, emphasis added)

The Masters: Jurán

- Two [meanings of quality] dominate: 1. ..features which meet he needs of customers and 2. Quality consists of freedom from deficiencies (Juran's Quality Control Handbook, 1988)
- Static vs. Dynamic?

What Should We Do?

- Emphasize BOTH Aspects of Quality
- Move Away From the "Command and Control" Organizational Model
- Listen to the Voice of the People
- Leaders Must Adopt the New Culture of Quality and Spread this Change Throughout the Organization
- Seek Measures of Progress
- Don't Give Up!

We are only human, after all...



- We wish our processes were ALL
- ...Stable
- ...Predictable
- ...Controllable

Oops!

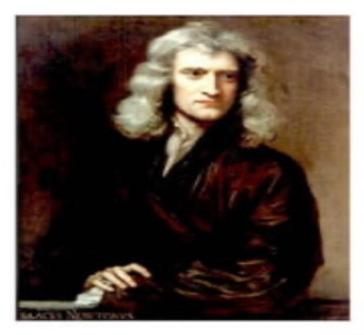
Old Mind, meet New Mind

Isaac Newton

- Universe as machine
- Mechanical process view
- Predictable, repeatable, controllable
- Change agent outside the system

Niels Bohr

- Universe as constant duality, probability, uncertainty
- Complex dynamic process view
- Unpredictable, not-repeatable, not controllable
- Change agent inside the system





Two Kinds of Processes

- Technical (See Ron Heifetz et al)
- Can be Simple or Complicated (see Dave Snowden)
- But still Linear
- Deterministic (follow steps, get widget)
- Mostly stable, predictable, controllable

- Adaptive (Heifetz again)
- Can be Complex or Chaotic (see Snowden again)
- Non-linear
- Not deterministic- can not predict next state of the system
- Analysis of parts can not indicate behavior of the whole
- May be somewhat stable, but not predictable or controllable

. . .

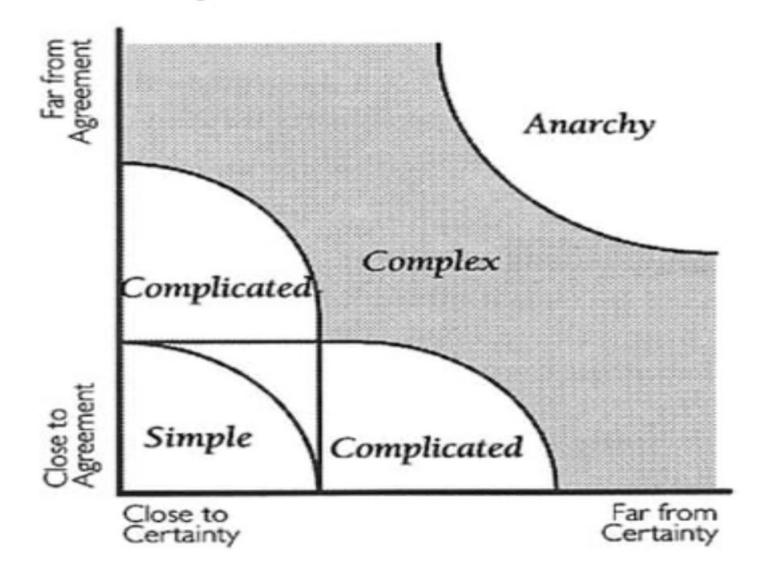
Through the New Lens Old Tools, New Tools

 As long as humans are involved, some degree of complexity will be an issue

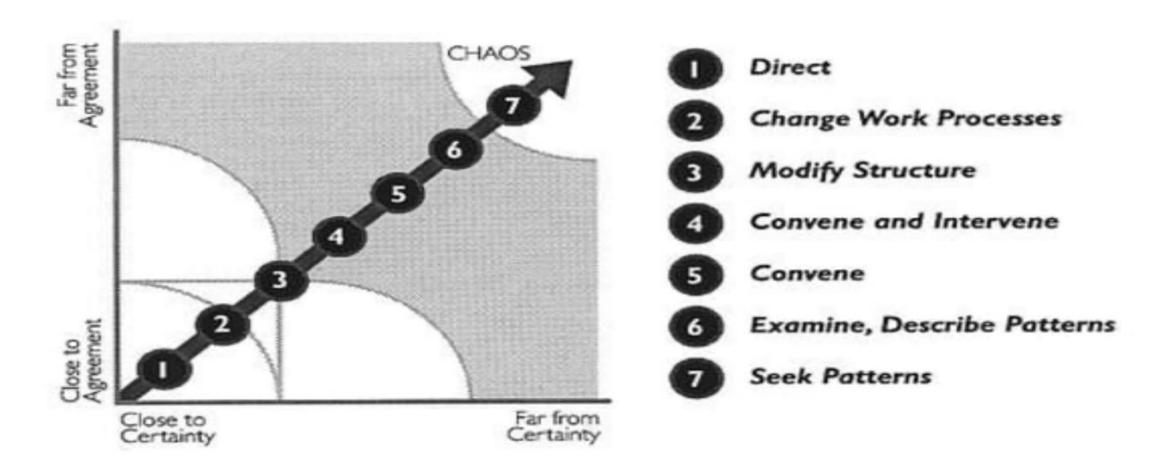
 Old tool; new way: Statistical Process Control compared to Social Process Analysis

New tool; new ways: Stacey Matrix.
 Agreement, certainty, and constant flux

Stacey Matrix (Ralph Stacey, U. of Hertfordshire, UK)



Stacey Matrix: Approaches



http://www.plexusinstitute.com/edgeware/archive/think/main_aides3.html

Complex

Probe Sense Respond Emergent

Complicated

Sense Analyze Respond

Good Practice

Disorder

Chaotic

Act Sense Respond Novel

Simple

Categorize Respond

Best Practice

NOT ALL PROBLEMS ARE CREATED EQUAL

- SIMPLE, OR OBVIOUS
- > TECHNICAL, OR COMPLICATED
- ADAPTIVE, OR COMPLEX



SIMPLE, OR OBVIOUS PROBLEMS

- THE DOMAIN OF KNOWN KNOWNS
- EVERYONE KNOWS THE SOLUTION
- EMOTION CAN BLOCK OUTCOMES



COMPLICATED, OR TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

- THE DOMAIN OF KNOWN UNKNOWNS
- EXPERTS CAN GIVE US A RANGE OF VIABLE OPTIONS
- REASONABLE CERTAINTY OF DESIRED OUTCOME
- STATUTES & PRECEDENT, E.G.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROBLEM>DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF RESPONSE

- SIMPLE, OR OBVIOUS > SENSE, CATEGORIZE, RESPOND
- COMPLICATED, OR TECHNICAL > SENSE, ANALYZE, RESPOND
- COMPLEX, OR ADAPTIVE > PROBE, SENSE, RESPOND



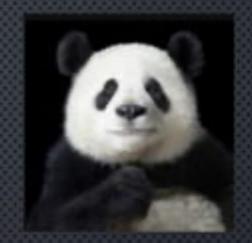
FEAR, FAILURE, AND UNCERTAINTY



- WE SIMPLY CAN NOT KNOW EVERYTHING WE WANT TO KNOW
- But WE CAN ACT IN WAYS THAT ARE CONGRUENT WITH OUR CORE VALUES & OPERATING PRINCIPLES
- WE HAVE LEARNED TO PRESUME SOLUTIONS ARE KNOWABLE AND TO FEAR AMBIGUITY & FAILURE

TRUE NORTH

ACCOUNTABILITY NOW, & LATER



- DID WE DO WHAT WE SAID WE WOULD DO. . . IN THE WAY WE SAID WE WOULD DO IT?
- > NEW INFORMATION CAN SHIFT UNDERSTANDING, REDRAW THE MAP, & REORIENT THE COMPASS
- > ARE MY/OUR POSITIONS CONGRUENT WITH MY/OUR ESPOUSED VALUES & BELIEFS?

THE SINGLE BIGGEST MISTAKE



> TREATING THE TRULY COMPLEX AS IF IT WAS OBVIOUS, TECHNICAL, OR COMPLICATED

THE PERSISTENT PERNICIOUS PRESUMPTION

PRESUMING THAT THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WHAT WE DO AND WHAT HAPPENS, IS KNOWN, OR KNOWABLE, IN MEETING COMPLEX PROBLEMS



MIND THE GAP



WORK TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN EXPECTATION AND EXPERIENCE

Power does not mean the same thing as control.

Many things we want to control, can not BE controlled.

This has implications for things like "long-term strategic planning."

Too much is unknown and unknowable (to paraphrase Dr, Deming);

The best chances for innovation and growth come from interconnecting more people in the organization.

Take actions to eliminate barriers to communication and interaction.

Encourage people to try new ideas. Help people let go of old ideas that either didn't work as planned, or that no longer serve the organization's needs

Encourage people to learn, so they are best able to contribute to the dialogue that becomes the organization's future.

Stop focusing on blame and guilt, for things over which people had no control in the first place.

Every encounter with anyone is a chance to have a dialogue, a conversation that can shape the future.

There is the constant process of gesture and response, turn-taking, negotiation of agreed-upon meaning, and the decisions and actions that follow.

THANK YOU

BRUCE WALTUCK, M.A., COMPLEXITY, CHAOS, AND CREATIVITY

YES, IT REALLY SAYS THAT ON THE DIPLOMA

FREETHING. . . FOR A CHANGE

CONSULTING THROUGH A NEW LENS

CHANGE, EMPLOYEE AND LABOR RELATIONS, DIALOGUE, PARTICIPATORY NARRATIVE INQUIRY

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