MANAGING STRATEGIC CHANGE: CLASS FRAMEWORK

builds on previous research of **Metaphors / Communications**

Maris G. Martinsons City University of Hong Kong

Originally, for **2020 Academy of Management meeting**Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Now, **Australian National University Symposium** via Zoom 12 August 2020

Aim of the CLASS FRAMEWORK

To classify the types of strategic change

Practical benefits

- To enable clear communication of the strategic change to assorted stakeholders.
- Answer the question: "What are we doing?"

Research benefits

- To enable more systematic studies
- To determine what type(s) of changes 'succeed'

CLASS FRAMEWORK

TO MANAGE AND COMMUNICATE STRATEGIC CHANGE

Strategic CHANGE	ADDITIVE Enhance -or- Augment, 'build on the past'	SUBSTITUTIVE Replace -or- Reinvent, 'break with past'
Change LEADER	INTERNAL Appointment	EXTERNAL Hire
ARTICULATION	FORMAL Plan	INFORMAL Vision
SYMBOLISM (Metaphors, Vocabulary)	DEDUCTIVE Imposed by Top Management	INDUCTIVE Extracted from Stakeholder Discourse
Stakeholder RESPONSE	ACCEPTANCE Authorized narrative dominates	RESISTANCE Rogue narrative dominates

© Maris G. Martinsons 2020

Additive -or- Substitutive Strategic Change?

- Additive mode of strategic change enhances or augments the existing organization by adding specific elements
- Substitutive mode of strategic change replaces or reinvents the old organization by substituting specific elements with new ones
- "Building on the past" may be easier than "Breaking with the past". Thus, Additive change may be more likely to be 'successful'.

Internal Appointment -or-External Hire of Change Leader?

- Why an external hire? Implies that existing management was ineffective or too rigid and unadaptable to enact the strategic change
- Short-term negative effect of external hire due to organizational instability (learning curve) and demotivated employees
- External hire to lead the strategic change only if significantly superior to the internal contestants. Thus, it may be less common (and less successful).

Formal Plan -or- Informal Vision for Strategic Change?

- Formal plan commonly identifies where the organization is 'now' and series of coordinated actions that it will take. Emphasis is on current state and journey.
- Informal vision describes the desired future of/for the organization. Emphasis is on future state of the organization. Strong leadership needed to shape the journey in the absence of a detailed plan.
- Formal plan may be more likely because of desire to reduce uncertainty. Informal vision may be more likely when there is (over)confident leadership.

Deductive –or- Inductive Symbolism for the Strategic Change

- Top-down words and symbols, including analogies and metaphors, from the change leaders. Usually in the form of strategic plans and announcements
- Bottom-up (grassroots) vocabulary and symbolism may be the result of absent or ineffective communication by the leadership.
- Top-down communication and symbolism is more likely 1) when leadership is more confident and/or 2) in higher power distance environments

Acceptance -or- Resistance by Stakeholders

- Different stakeholders are likely to have different perceptions of a strategic change
- Many factors can shape the <u>initial</u> degree of support for or resistance to strategic change
- Resistance may be due to self-interest, lack of trust, misunderstanding, rigid / inflexible
- Actions such as communication, involvement, facilitation/support and negotiation can eliminate or reduce resistance
- Resistance over time (during the strategic change process) will depend on even more factors

Research of 100 Strategic Changes

- Ambitious research project
- Aim: Apply CLASS Framework to understand
 - 1) the frequency of different phenomena
 - 2) the **effectiveness** of different approaches across **100 strategic change initiatives**
- Wide range of organizations different sizes, different industries, different cultures

MANAGING STRATEGIC CHANGE: CLASS FRAMEWORK

by Martinsons

Thank You
? ? ? ??