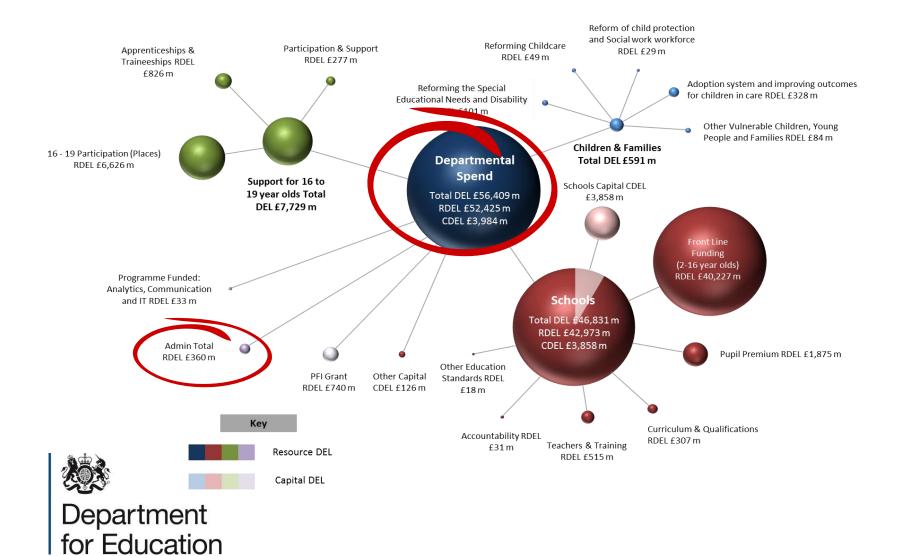
Learn fast, lean forward: practical deployment of Cl thinking, tools and capability in the Department for Education

Simon Bullett
Organisational Development Team



DfE Background



How do you describe CI?





Levels of CI capability

Expert level (1:1,000)

Central CI Team

Practitioner level (1:100)

8 days training Run CI projects, raise capability, lead CI

Working (Champions) level (1:10)

2 days training Work on CI at a team level

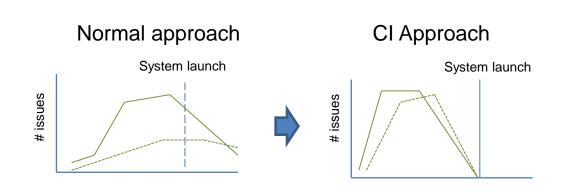
Awareness level (All)

Awareness of core CI concepts and tools Use in day job

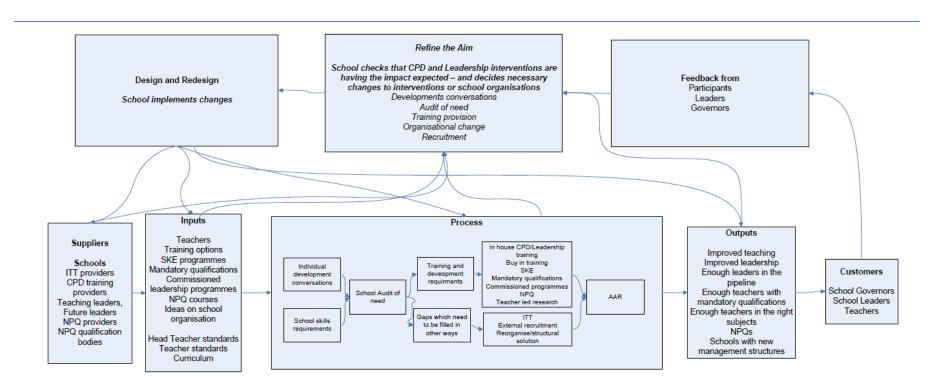




Using process design principles to build a school led system



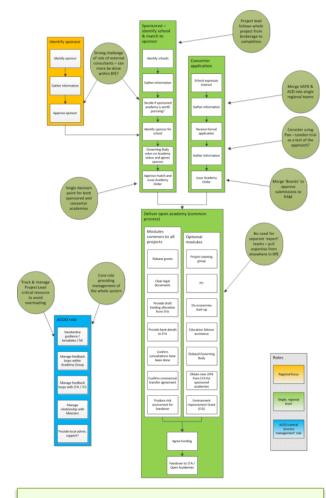
The impact of failure of a school-led CPD and leadership system would be hugely detrimental to DfE objectives and the quality of education – this gives a clear rational to ensure the transition is as controlled as possible.



Improving delivery functions with appropriate process typology

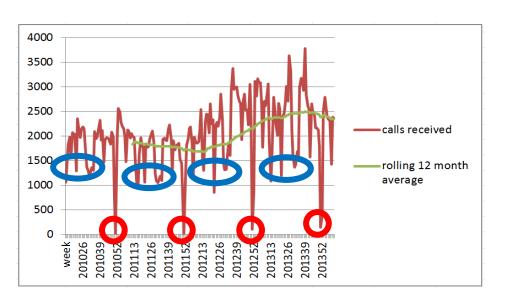
- Appropriate standards
- Moving from a bespoke model to a modular approach
 - Standardising to guarantee consistency in core outputs (Runners)
 - Additional elements for specific problems (Repeaters)
 - Strangers dealt with by exception
- Quality boundaries to ensure consistency of output internally
- Common entry and exit for customer





Opening Academy schools 'Common framework'

Improving our Department of State Functions with better evidence and data



Data shows the very low level of queries received during Christmas, New Year and school holidays – this enabled us to design 3 processes to cater for different demands on the process.

- Moved to telephony or standardised letters for simpler queries from citizens
- Pull system to flatten peaks and troughs of activity
- 7 wastes activity reduced re-work, over-processing and waiting
- Runners, repeaters and strangers activity identified different responses required – less 'stranger' activity
- Quality checklists to increase consistency to customer requirement



Results so far...

Cost

- 21% more projects per member of staff in Academies Delivery
- 25% reduction in unit costs of consolidating Academies funding
- 25% productivity improvement using simplified letters to Citizens and ~75% where telephony used

Process

- 6 month reduction in time taken to resolve all testing maladministration
- Reduction in average time to Academy
 Order stage from 50 to 30 days
- 50% reduction in time taken for schools to accredit to become teacher training providers

Organisation

- 72% of staff agreed they have two jobs (day job and improving their day job) against falling wider engagement
- Over 1,500 people received training
- Considerable savings in learning through inhouse delivery vs procuring externally – over £300k

Customer

- 30% reduction in customer enquiries on the 2013 Spring School Census
- Satisfaction of Academies up 18% (93%)
- 97% Parliamentary Questions were answered on time now compared to 35%

But....





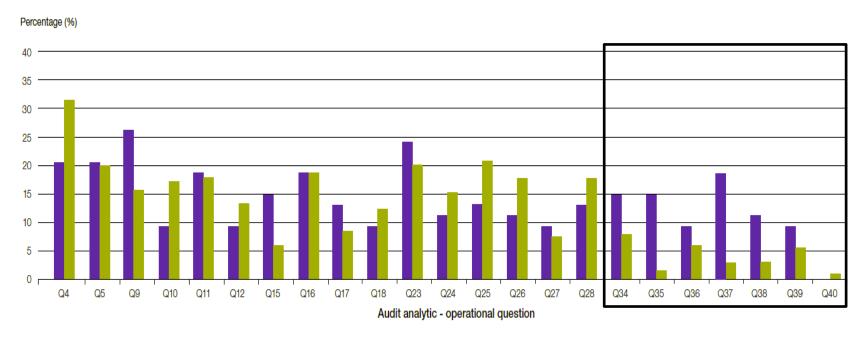
Are you too busy to improve?



Evidence from NAO...'Improvement Programmes on their own do not lead to continuous 'organisation wide' improvement'

Figure 10 - Improvement programmes have limited impact on maturity

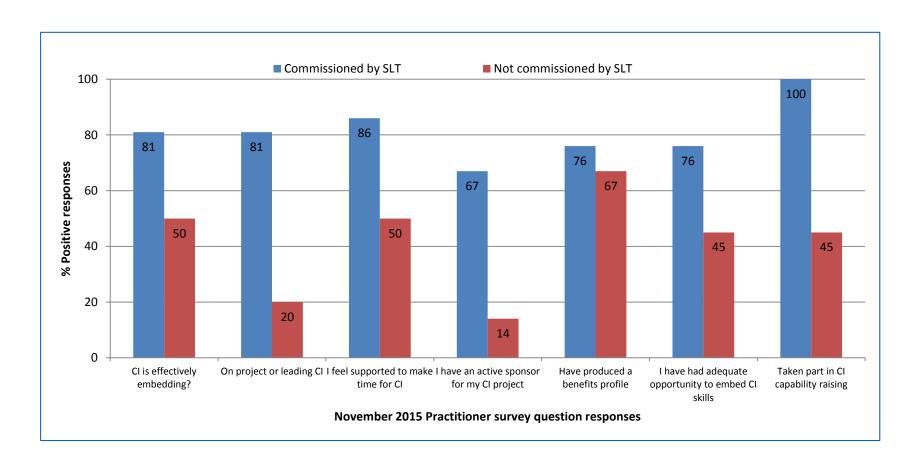
Average process management maturity



- Improvement programme
- No improvement programme

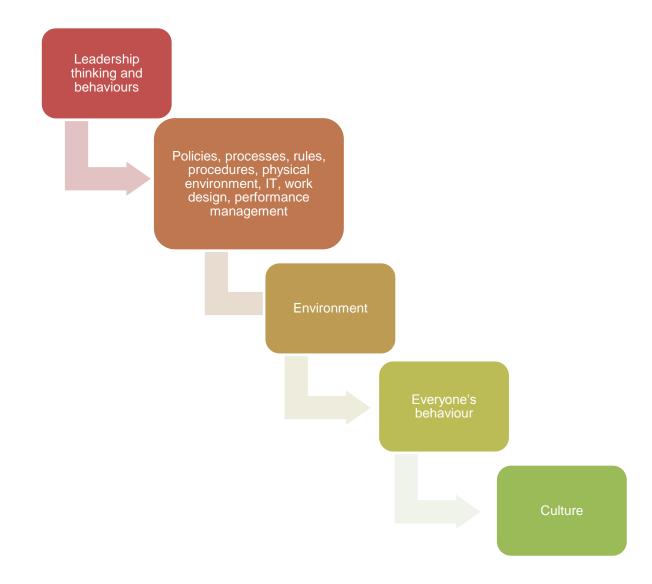


Evidence from DfE...



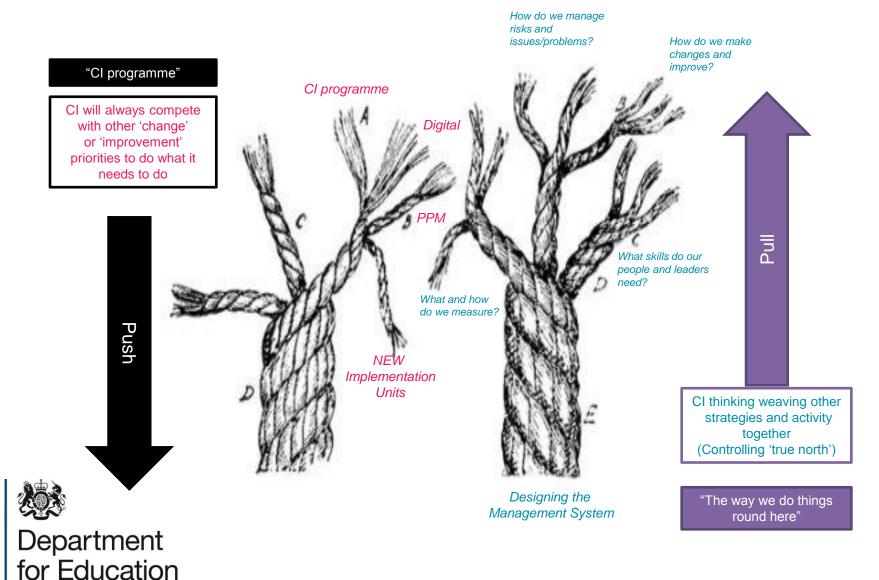


Without sustained leadership engagement it will not sustain





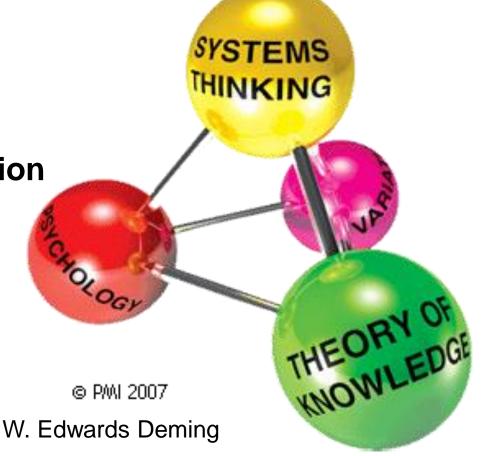
Therefore, stop doing "CI" – start doing 'systemic leadership'. How many strands do you have control of <u>or</u> can influence?



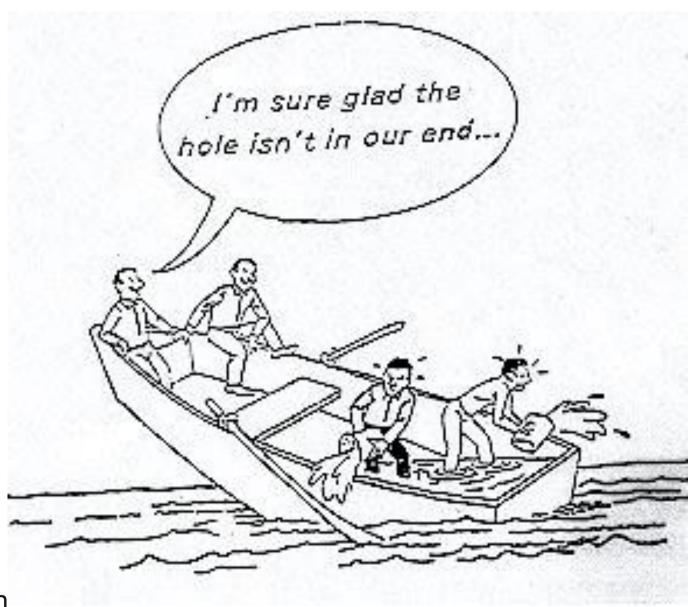
Some ideas and approaches that help you to move towards the culture of continuous improvement.....

- Systems thinking
- People & psychology
- Learning
- Understanding variation
- + PURPOSE!



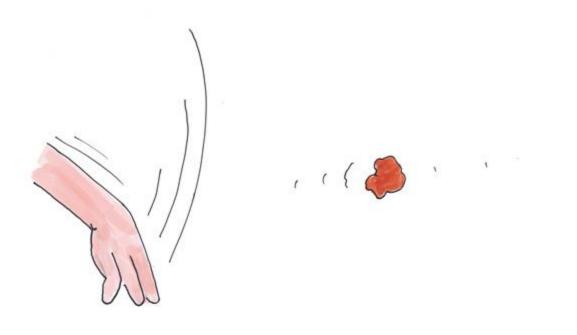


Systems thinking





Simple system



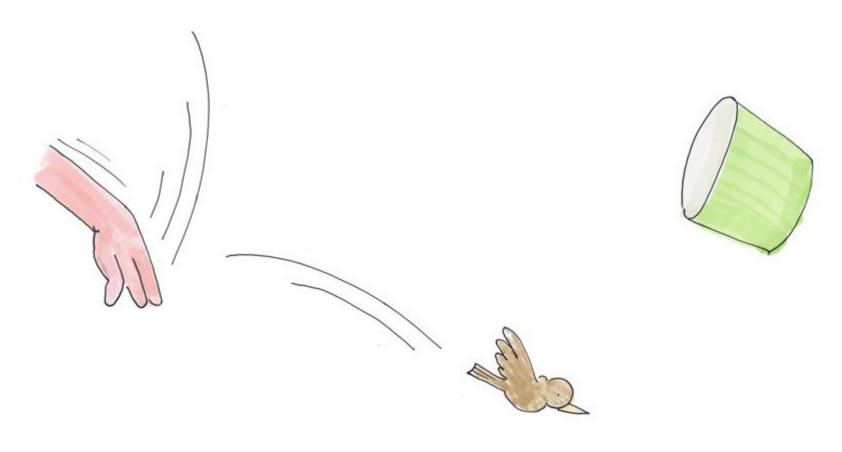


The hand of policy

A simple system



Complex system



The hand of policy

A complex system



Controlling a complex system?

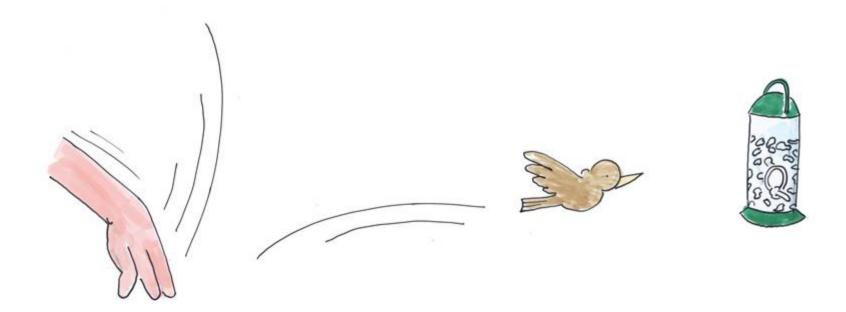


The hand of policy



A complex system forced into the mechanical approach

Optimising a complex system



The hand of policy

A complex system



Systems thinking to 'solve' problems

- The whole is more than the sum of its parts
- Interactions & inter-dependencies are more important than independent actions
- Must understand feedback loops
- We should seek to be holistic, not reductionist
- Ackoff's four problem solving approaches:
 - Absolution the act of ignoring the problem in the hope that it will resolve itself or be resolved by someone else.
 - Resolution address the symptom and make it go away (for now!)
 - Solutions seek the root cause & the optimal solution.
 - Dissolution prevent the problem by dissolving or eliminating it through system redesign

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Our approach to system/process improvement

Service

Ensure changes to the system are communicated to the whole system, including suppliers

Developing clear feedback loops from stakeholders and system measures drives good system leadership and improvement

Suppliers Inputs

Identify enabling processes and ensure they don't dictate how the core processes operate

Core processes

Core processes

Core processes

Coustomer Feedback

Stakeholders

System measures



Sustainable management & improvement requires us to focus on the WHOLE system at all times

System stakeholders define purpose and, therefore, what adds value

Customer

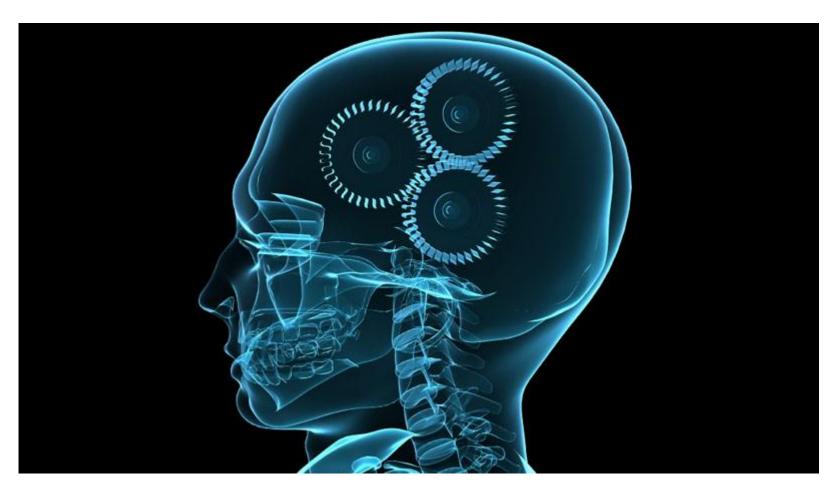
Cinema manager exercise



- You are the general manager for a large, successful, multi-screen cinema.
- Every Monday morning you expect all of your team leaders to e-mail you the key measures and data that will tell you what you need to know to ensure that you stay successful.
- What measures and data would you like to receive in the e-mails?



People and psychology



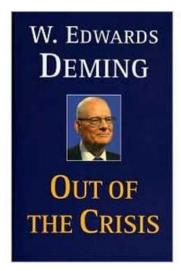


System or person?

W. Edwards Deming:

- "I should estimate that in my experience, most troubles and most possibilities for improvement add up to the proportions something like this:
 - 94% belongs to the system (responsibility of management)
 - 6% special (people)"





Neuroscience of intrinsic motivation

SCARF model (David Rock)

- Status
- Certainty
- Autonomy
- Relatedness
- Fairness



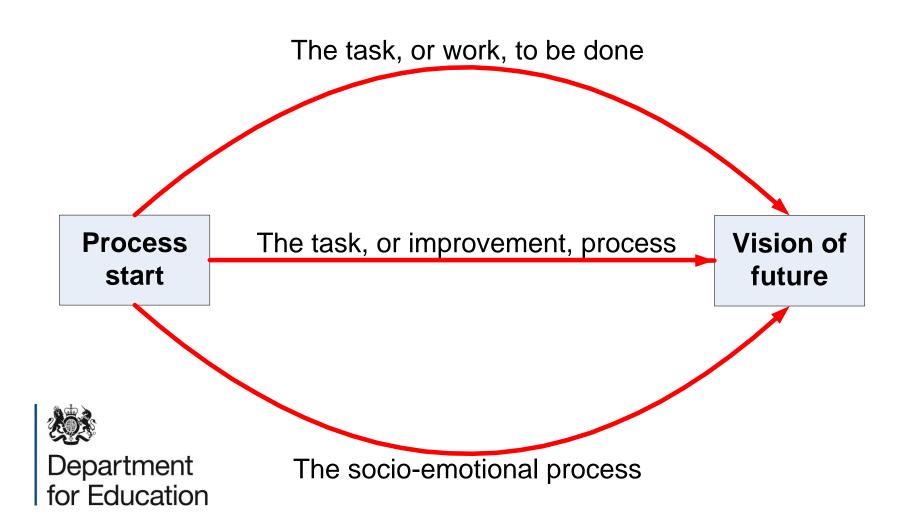
DRIVE (Dan Pink)

- Autonomy
- Mastery
- Purpose

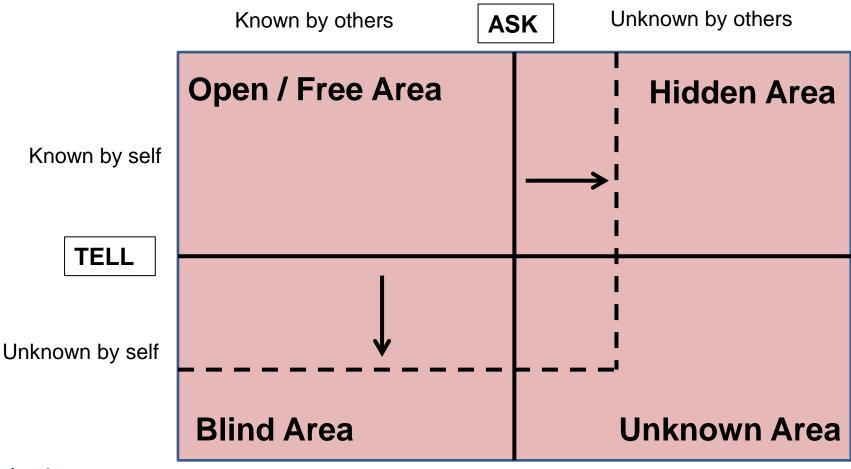




Gibb Model



Johari's Window





Learning

Our experiences tend to become assumptions that we all rely on, whether right or wrong



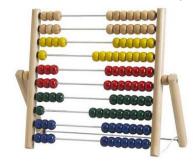


CI is about learning

Strategies for survival



- Homo erectus first walked upright on this earth 1.8 million years ago
- The abacus was introduced only **2,300** years ago



 So, for 99.88% of the time hominids have been walking upright we've relied on our instincts to get us out of trouble.....

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Option 1?





Fight – win some, lose...er, just the one



Option 2?





Flight - live to fight or flight another day.



Option 3?





Stop, reflect, think about it...get eaten!



We might like to believe otherwise but...
...taking time to think really doesn't come that naturally.

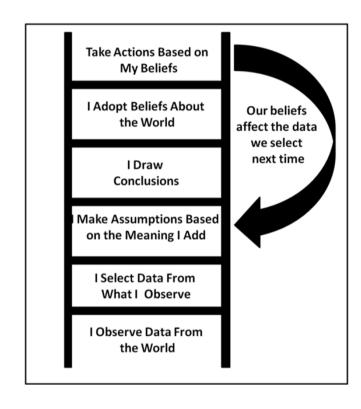
Option 4?





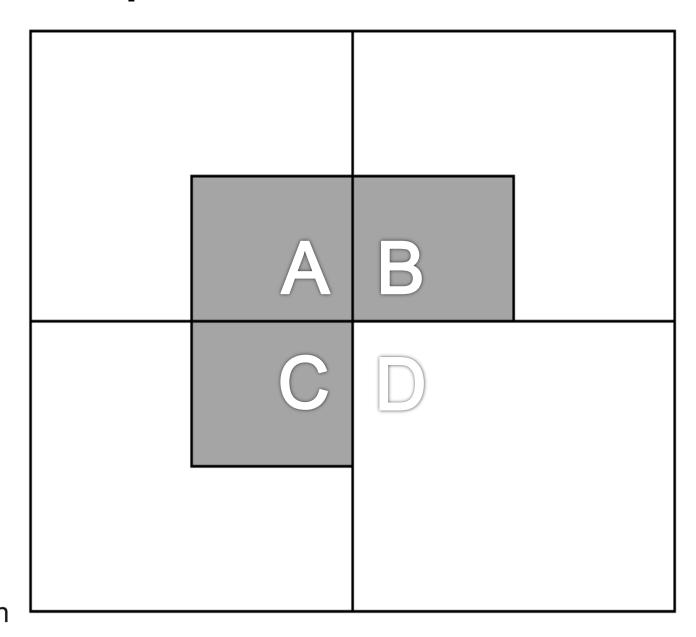
Consequences

- We are <u>strongly</u> driven to find an explanation other than chance
- We ignore facts that don't support our view
- We're hopeless with probabilities
- We make the 'wrong' decision more often if we fear 'loss' – we're risk averse
- Planning fallacy we over-rely on 'best case scenario'





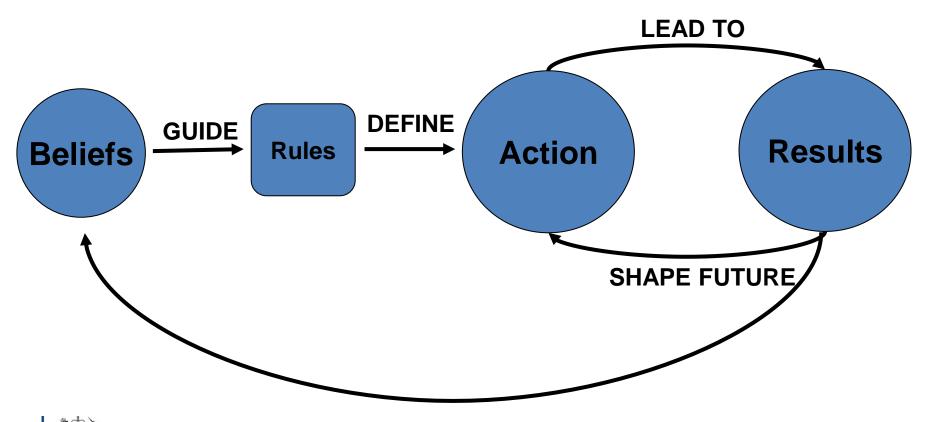
Patterns and pressure





What's better, doing the right thing, or doing the wrong thing righter?

Learning model: Double Loop Learning

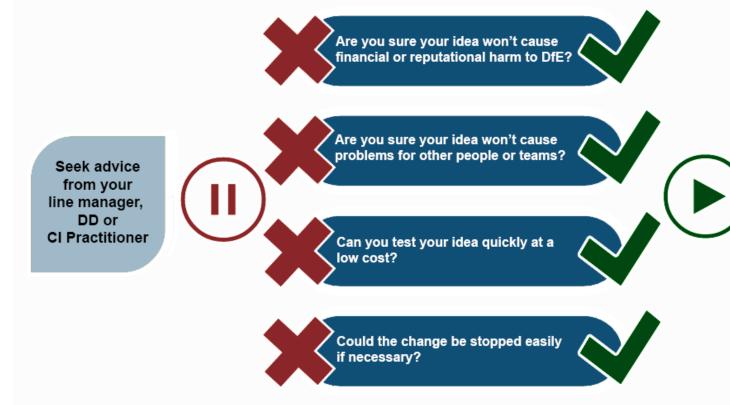


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LEAD TO MORE HELPFUL AND ACCURATE

(Chris Argyris)

Learn Fast, Learn Forward



Implement your idea

Use the four hallmarks of good improvement to implement your idea

Can you articulate the problem of improvement and how it was identified?

Do you know the root cause of the problem – does your idea fix it?

Can you demonstrate, with data, the impact of the improvements?

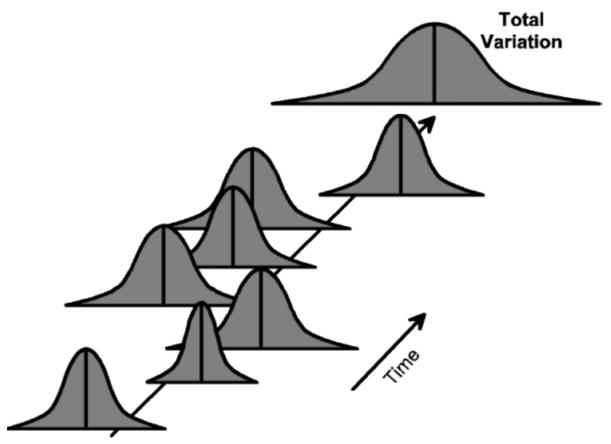
Have you shared your learning with others who may benefit?





Variation

UNSTABLE PROCESS





Why measure?

Learn

- How is the process is performing now?
- Can we spot potential problems?

Understand

- Are our customers' expectations being met (our purpose)?
- What can we deliver (our capacity)?

Prioritise

- Establish priorities and
- Set goals

Improve

- Have we made an improvement?
- How big and is it sustainable?



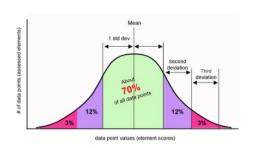
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What is variation & why is it a problem?

- People customers and us
- Inputs enquiries, forms, applications
- Methods ways of working, interpretation
- Measurement different start / end points
- Environment temperature, noise



Why is it a problem?

- We try and explain something that isn't there
- We waste time, effort and resources under/overreact
- We blame and/or credit people for things they have no control over
- Can't predict impossible to plan



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Types of Variation

Common cause

- Predictable
- -Built into the design of the system



- Unpredictable
- Assignable to a specific reason







Finally...purpose Clear intention -You must know your purpose and persist in its pursuit Success equals Affirmation – Skilful means your task must - You must have integrity, have good not clash with methods and fundamental values and have be skilled in support of tribe their use and your heart



From: Dhyani Ywahoo. *Voices of our Ancestors - Cherokee Teachings from the wisdom fire* (with thanks to Scholtes)