MANAGING HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

Management and Leadership

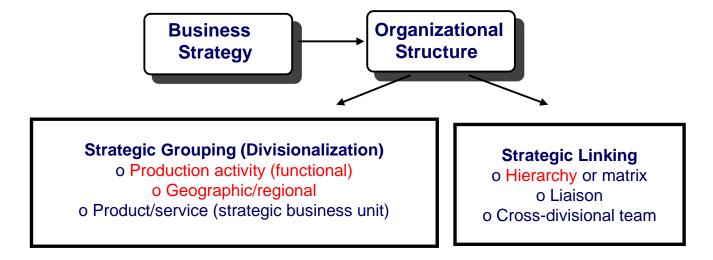
Professors Peter Cappelli and Michael Useem



DESIGNING AND CHANGING ARCHITECTURE: HAUSSER FOOD EXAMPLE



Designing and Changing the Organization's Architecture



People management consequences within and across divisions:

Recruitment systems
Employee training
Performance appraisal criteria
Compensation schemes

Participation & empowerment

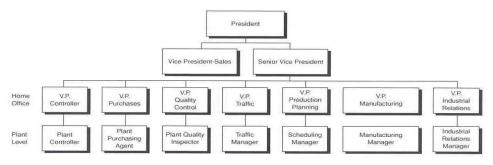
Motivating employees
Job and work designing

Teams v. individual work

Quality and cost
Trust & commitment

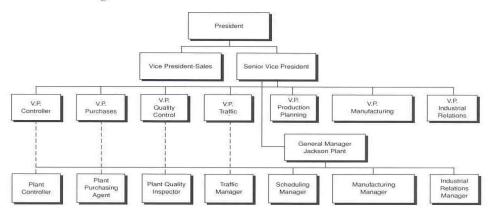
"Team of teams"
Promotion systems

Exhibit 1 Old Organization Chart



Rose Company

Exhibit 2 New Organization Chart

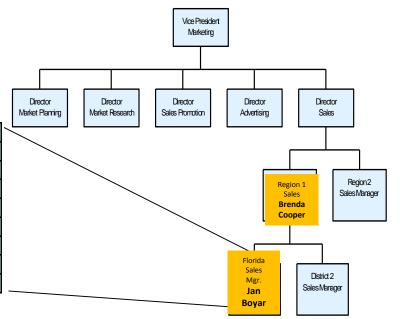


Hausser Food Products

Hausser Food Products

Florida Sales Team

Name	Position	Age	Yrs w/comp	Education
Jan Boyar	Sales Mgr	52	30	High school
David Berz	Asst Mgr	50	30	High school
Neil Portnow	Sales	56	36	High school
Alby Siegel	Sales	49	18	1/2 yr college
Mike Wolly	Sales	35	12	2 yrs college
Sue Cassis	Sales	28	4	College
Mary Hopengarten	Sales	30	4	College



The problem for Brenda Cooper, newly appointed Regional Sales Manager:

- The Florida sales team consistently hits 10% above its annual sales target (no other state sales force has come close). When Jan Boyar is asked how her team does it, she says it is "through hard work."
- Brenda Cooper suspects that there is an innovative sales or marketing tactic.

PERFORMANCE: PAY AND PROMOTION



Inequity De-motivates People

Inequity = disparity between an individual's work and reward.

People seek to decrease inequities they face. Equity effects explain why...

- Temporarily under-rewarded individuals will decrease performance, and the over-rewarded will increase performance -- employees assigned to more or less desirable offices change performance
- Under-rewarded individuals become more self-aggrandizing -- under-rewarded basketball players take more shots but score fewer points.
- Over-rewarded individuals will become more cooperative -- over-rewarded basketball players contribute more in non-scoring areas (e.g. rebounds and assists)

Sources: R. Steers, "Equity Theory"; J. Harder, "Play for Pay; J. Greenberg, "Response to Underpayment Inequity."

ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN



Why Organizational Change Often Does Not Work

- 1. Not sufficient urgency for the goal of the change (<75% of team ready for change).
- 2. A powerful coalition not yet created.
- 3. Little vision underpinning the change agenda (failing the 5-minute advocacy test).
- 4. Vision is not repeatedly and compellingly communicated.
- 5. Anticipated obstacles to the change not reduced or removed.
- 6. Too few shot-terms wins to sustain momentum.
- 7. Declaring victory prematurely.
- 8. Failing to anchor change agenda more broadly in company culture.

Source: John Kotter, "Leading Change: Why Transformation Efforts Fail."

DAVID POTTRUCK AND CHARLES SCHWAB EXAMPLE



David Pottruck Faces the Internet

Trade Service

\$80 Full service (research, recommendations, products)

\$29 e.Schwab (1 call per month; no CSRs)

Robust annual growth

Revenues: 24% during past 4 years

Net income: 23% during past 4 years

Customer assets: 42% during past 7 years

Stock price: doubled during past year

1.2 million online accounts



Super-discounters

Ameritrade and E*Trade and 60 other firms offering online trading Heavy traders migrating to super-discount brokers (80% from 20%)

Company culture: Technology driven, innovative products, early mover

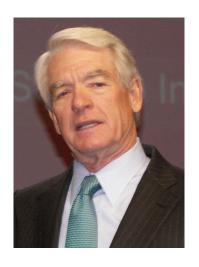
David Pottruck decides that Schwab move to full service trading at \$29.

Adverse consequences forecast: \$100 million reduction in pre-tax net profits (22% of total); stock price will plummet.

How should he manage the organization change?



David Pottruck



Charles Schwab

MANAGING PEOPLE



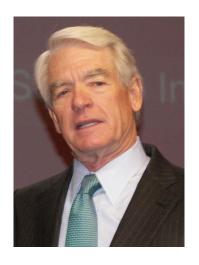
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Charles Schwab

Crossing the Chasm, October 15



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An Eight-Step Model for Leading Change

- 1. Establish a mindset of urgency, a burning platform
- 2. Create a leadership team to drive the change
- 3. Articulate a vision for a better world and a strategy for getting there
- 4. Build buy-in throughout the ranks
- 5. Empower action by change agents
- 6. Identify short-term gains for reinforcing the long-term agenda
- 7. Foster a culture of persistence and determination
- 8. Reinforce and institutionalize the new world

Source: John P. Kotter and Dan S. Cohen, *The Heart of Change*

MANAGER'S TEMPLATE FOR HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL



The Manager's Template for Human and Social Capital

- 1. Consult with trusted associates, decide when 70% confident.
- 2. Convey strategic intent, avoid micro-managing.
- 3. Prepare self and team for good and timely decisions before needed.
- 4. Create a management mindset for good and time decisions.
- 5. Design the organization's architecture to motivate and align people.
- 6. Bring teams, compensation, promotion into pulling in the same direction.
- 7. Reduce inequity in pay, promotion, and other organizational features.
- 8. Manage organization change with both "head and heart."



ONLINE