

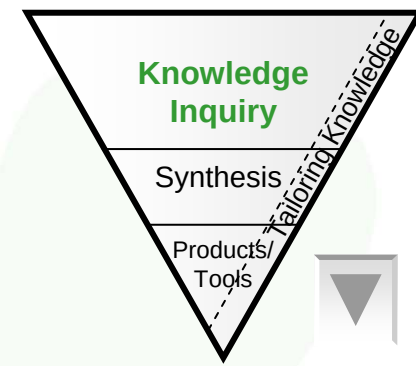
## ***Section 3.5.7***

# **Organizational Theory**

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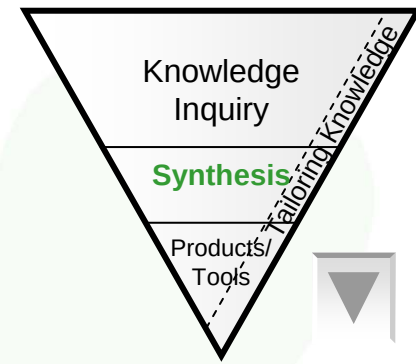
# Organizational Interventions



1. Overview of the Chapter Structure
2. Key learning points
3. Supporting frameworks and theories
4. Summary of evidence
5. Areas for future research



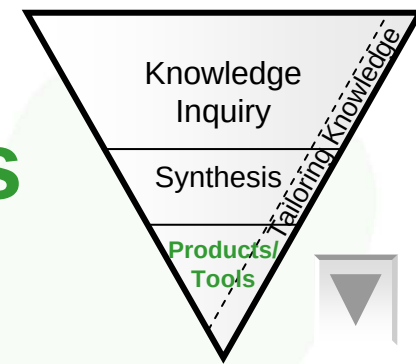
# 1. Overview of Chapter Structure



- Introduction and background
- What organizational KT interventions should we consider: (i) quality programs (ii) organizational change programs (iii) implementation of evidence based practice guidelines (iv) organizational knowledge creation and synthesis
- Future research;
- Implications for reflective practitioners



# Key Learning Points

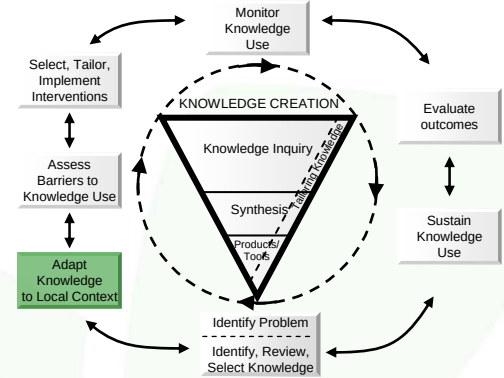


- Slow but cumulative growth of organisational research in this area;
- Social science as well as biomedical research base;
- Key findings suggest ‘emergence’, local processes and limits to top down control;
- Interface with management practice is problematic;
- More attention needed on how to get such research into practice;

# Background

- Growth of the importance of the *meso* (organisational) level of analysis alongside the micro (near clinical) and macro (system wide);
- Repeated attempts to introduce change programmes in health care organisations over the last 20 years;
- Importing new organisational and managerial ideas;

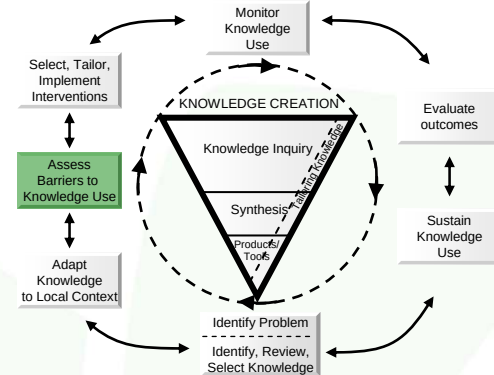
## Theoretical Frameworks



- (i) Literature on Quality Programmes such as evaluations of Total Quality Management; Business Process Engineering and service improvement strategies in health care organisations;
- (ii) Organisational Change programmes/management of change in health care organisations;
- Generic organisational studies literature

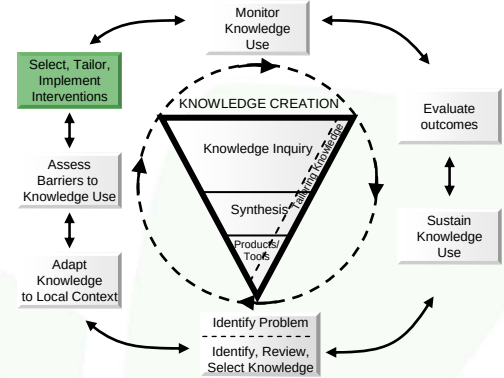


## Theoretical Frameworks



- (iii) implementation of evidence based practice guidelines; draws more on the perspective of clinical as well as organisational research;
- (iv) organisational knowledge creation and synthesis; still developing a literature base; draws on generic organisational studies literature on knowledge management and mobilisation;

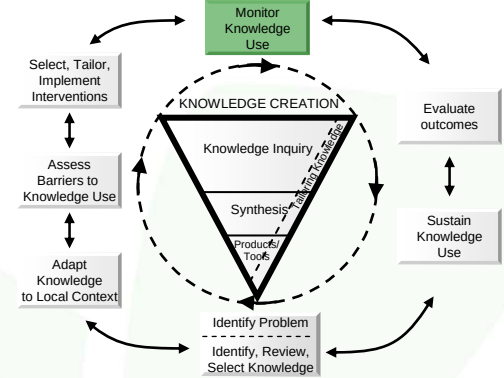
## Empirical Evidence



- A range of different forms of evidence and comment;
- Large number of evaluative studies of change programmes in health care organisations;
- E.g. R. Joss and Kogan. M (1995) *Advancing Quality: TQM in the NHS*, Buckingham: Open University Press

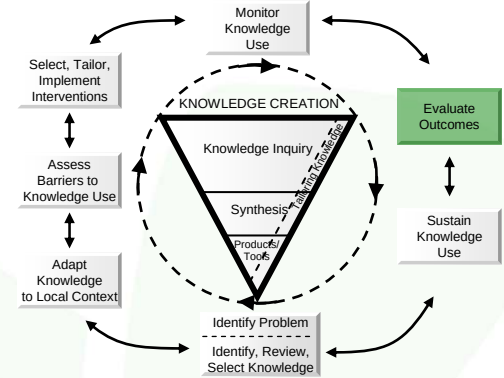


## Empirical Evidence



- Overviews: J. Ovretveit (2005) 'Public service quality improvement', in (eds) Ferlie, E., Lynn. L. and Pollitt, C. 'Oxford Handbook of Public Management', Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Iles, V. and Sutherland, K. (2001) 'Organisational Change – A Review' London: NIHR SDO Programme

## Empirical Evidence

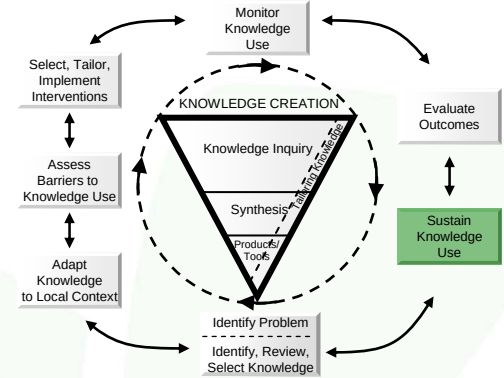


- Primer: Berwick, D. (1996) 'A Primer on leading the Improvement of Systems', British Medical Journal, 312, pp 619-22.
- Note the emergence of service improvement as a new research and practice related field;

# Empirical Evidence

- Comparative Analyses: Ferlie, E. and Shortell, S. (2001) 'Improving The Quality of Health Care in the US and UK: A Framework for Change', Milbank Quarterly, 79(2): 281-315.
- Need more well designed comparative analyses;

## Future Research Needs



- Need more work on Knowledge Translation and Knowledge Management processes;
- Link to existing academic work on generic organizational change programmes;
- How do health care managers use health care management research?
- More international and comparative studies are needed;

# Implications for Reflective Practitioners

- Need to identify, read and discuss the relevant implementation literature;
- Not easy in a field where reviews are scarce;
- Concepts important as well as the empirics;
- Need to consider the implications of the literature for local context;