# Attacking the Wicked Problem of the Balanced Scorecard: Designing your Factors & Measures to Accomplish Management Purposes

Terri A. Lewis
SIU - Carbondale
Summit 2012 – San Antonio, Texas

1

# **Operative Theories**

- Human Factors Theory
- Complexity Theory
  - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Social Problem Theory

2

# **Managing System Performance**

"The overarching goal of managing performance in the government environment is to build systems in which outcomes matter to constituents, where performance can be used the same way and with the same meaning up and down the management chain, and agencies can be held responsible not for failing to meet goals, but for lacking the data to analyze problems that arise and to change course if needed."

(Gene Dodaro, GAO, March 16, 2011)

# Human Factors Theory (Metcalf & Benn, 2012)

- Efficiency, Adaptability, Social cohesion, Sustainability are requirements
- Business systems can be made more sustainable through the process of continuous re-design
- · Organizations must be continually kept
  - "fit for their intended purpose"

# Complexity Theory (Horn & Weber, 2007)

- Complex adaptive systems (CAS) are networks of relationships that are independent, interdependent;
- Have layered autonomous agents that interact with each other through feedback mechanisms.
- Their behavior results from collective, dynamic, adaptive behavior of the agents in the system.

# **Social Problem Theory**

### What People Think we Have

- Current systems are not sustainable
- High degree of mistrust of political systems
- Governance failure
- Lack of perceived legitimacy
- System level impacts (+/-)
- Activities not connected to outcomes

### What People Wan

- Demand for sustainable practices
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Innovation
- Social responsibility
- Sustainability
- Meaningfulness

6

## Social **Problems** Have Characteristics

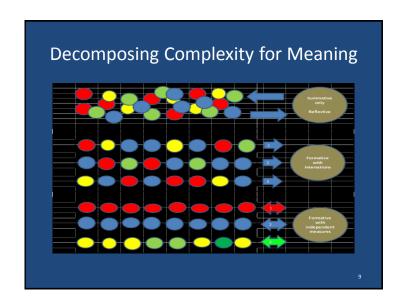
- Simple or tame, start and stop points, single solutions, stable
- Complex or circular, continuous discrete processes
- "Wicked" with multiple constructs, processes, and linked measures represented

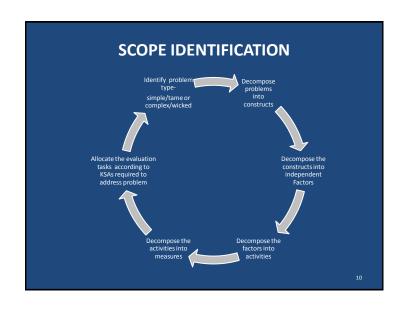
7

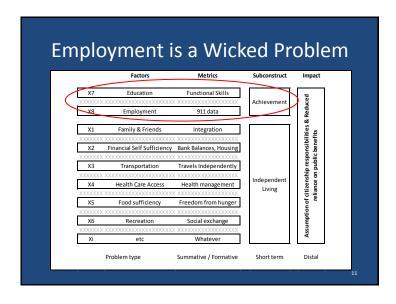
# Social Problems are "Messes"

(Rittel, 1995; Horn & Weber, 2007)

- Social problems are often "Wicked messes"
  - Wicked problem type
  - Multiple factors
  - Change in one activity affects the behavior of other factors in unknown ways
  - Unintended consequences
- Goal is to reduce complexity and use the right tool to measure the right stuff









# **Shared Characteristics**

- Common Purpose & Goals
- Expectations
- Assumptions & Risks
- Customers
- Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes
- Minimum processes
- Impact

13

# **Unique Differences**

- Embeddedness in government
- Organizational structure
- Tools
- · Financial capability
- Populations served
- Economic climate
- Geographic constraints
- Community capacity differences

14

# HOW ARE WE TO MANAGE? Februs Metric Statistics Statist

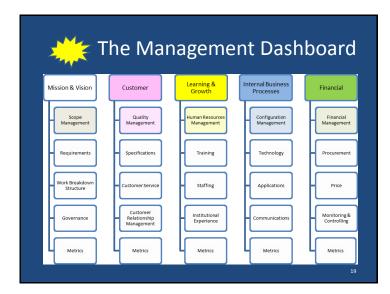
# Assumptions, Logic Models, & Dashboards

- It is perfectly possible to perfectly measure the wrong attributes every time, and come to the perfectly wrong conclusion about the perfectly wrong problem.
- Inspect and verify



- CONSTRUCT PROBLEM THEORY, WHAT & WHY
- SCOPE SYSTEM & FACTORS
- SCALE ACTIVITIES, EFFICIENCIES & BENCHMARKS
- MEASUREMENT PROCESSES, OUTPUTS, METRICS
- MEANGINGFULNESS THE RIGHT STUFF







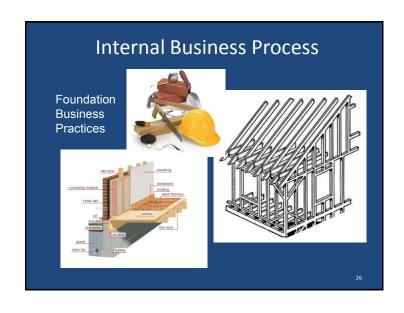






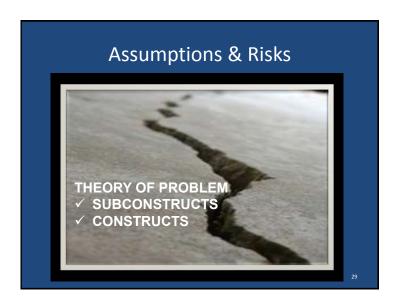


















# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS Short Term Program Goals + Distal Goals Subconstructs Program factors Inputs Mission Mission Customer Customer Learning & Growth Internal business process Financial





