Chapter 12

Merging Education and Business Models to Create and Sustain Transformational Change

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ABSTRACT

In 2004, a large Midwest hospital was losing money, patients, employees, and physicians. A business consultant was hired to engage key employees in a process to improve the quality and efficiency of patient care. The improvement was negligible after the first year, so a 3-man consultancy was added in 2005 to engage all employees in an educational process with the same mission. The author was the hospital director of this experimental change project titled Transformation and worked with both the business and education consultants. The opposing models were serendipitously discovered to be parallel and resulted in positive change. The business model was the application of two Six Sigma models, DMAIC (define, measure, analysis, improvement, control) and Ten Step Kaizen. The education model was proprietary but discovered to be a learning process toward self-direction (Taylor, 1986). Interviews were conducted in this grounded theory study to understand the perceived relationship between the 2005 experiment and current realities. Significant improvements were immediate and sustained over time. The hospital is currently making money and attracting patients, employees, and physicians and the emerged theory posits that merging the models creates transformational change, but sustainability requires empowered leaders to manage the process.

INTRODUCTION

The world values change more than any time in recent history. I investigated a hospital-wide change project that played a role in moving the organization from barely surviving to thriving. The process was discovered to be a merging of parallel models—an education change model that empowers employees to be self-directed with a business change model that empowers employees to eliminate waste and defects (see Figure 1). The purpose of this study was to understand the phenomena of the unlikely merging of the two models and the
The Importance of the Problem

All over the world adults face change in their work, school, community, country, and home lives. When asked, adults have the answers to most questions related to what they do every day and they want to participate in solving their own problems instead of being told what to do and how to do it by someone who does not know what they do. Adults seek to learn what they need to know in order to create their own change. Delors’ 1996 report to the United Nation’s Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century described four pillars of learning as follows:

**Learning to Know, that is acquiring the instruments of understanding;** Learning to Do, so as to be able to act creatively on one’s environment; Learning to Live Together, so as to participate and cooperate with other people in all human activities; and Learning to Be, and essential progression which proceeds from the previous three (p. 86).