

# AN INSIDE JOB

## HOW EMPLOYEES SELL ISSUES WITHIN A DUTCH FAMILY BUSINESS

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Employees can influence the strategic agendas and strategic actions of organizations by directing others' attention to and understanding of particular issues (Dutton & Ashford, 1993; Howard-Grenville, 2007). By doing so, these employees – or issue sellers – increase the speed and effectiveness of decision-making processes in organizations (Dutton, Ashford, O'Neill, Hayes, & Wierba, 1997) and thereby contribute to emergent organizational change processes and organizational adaptation (Dutton, Ashford, O'Neill, & Lawrence, 2001; Floyd & Wooldridge, 1997). Although the issue selling process has been studied extensively, our understanding is mostly based on theory (e.g. Dutton & Ashford, 1993), or on empirical research within large, bureaucratic organizations (e.g. Dutton et al., 1997, 2001; Howard-Grenville, 2007). More recent research has focused on examining the effect of various factors on issue selling success (Bishop, Webber, & O'Neill, 2011) or intensity (De Clercq, Castañer, & Belausteguigoitia, 2011), but our core understanding of the issue selling process remains largely based on research by Howard-Grenville (2007) and Dutton et al. (2001). Therefore, less is known about the unfolding of the issue selling process within different types of organizations, which enablers and barriers to issue selling these organizations offer, and how this, in turn, affects the effectiveness of issue selling as a mechanism for initiating organizational change.

Howard-Grenville (2007) conceptualized issue selling as resourcing, thereby stressing that issue sellers use particular “moves” – behaviors of issue sellers that form a situated interaction (Dutton et al., 2001) – to enact schemas of issue recipients. The selection of these moves is based on the accumulation of assets – formal authority, relationships, expertise, and normative knowledge – and experience by issue sellers (Howard-Grenville, 2007). Dutton et al. (2001) examined issue selling from a practice perspective and showed that the selection of moves depends on the practical knowledge – of a relational, normative, and strategic nature – of issue sellers. In both of these perspectives, the organizational context plays an important role; it offers or deprives the issue sellers of particular assets (Howard-Grenville, 2007) and issue sellers need knowledge of the particular context in order to

successfully sell their issue (Dutton et al., 2001). Limiting the study of the issue selling process to particular organizational contexts – those of large and bureaucratic organizations – deprives us of insight into the unfolding of this process within smaller and more informal organizations and the unique enablers and barriers these organizational contexts present to issue sellers. Because the issue selling process is contextually situated (Dutton et al., 2001) different types of organizational contexts may require a different emphasis on particular assets or practical knowledge, demand the use of specific moves, or otherwise change the unfolding of the issue selling process.

This study builds on both the resourcing- and practice perspectives on issue selling by exploring the issue selling process within a family business. Family businesses have unique characteristics that may affect the issue selling process. For example, family businesses are characterized by a long-term perspective (James, 1999) and easy access to senior management for employees (Kets de Vries, 1993), which may facilitate the issue selling process. However, they can also have a tendency to become conservative and ignore developments in the environment, which can hinder organizational change (Kets de Vries, 1993) and complicate the selling of innovative issues. Family businesses are very prevalent; they make up the majority of all organizations in the Netherlands (Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS], 2016) and account for more than half of the gross national product (PricewaterhouseCoopers [PwC], 2016). Their prevalence makes it all the more relevant to study the influence of their unique organizational contexts on the issue selling process and how this impacts the organizations' ability to change and adapt.

By focusing on the moves made by issue sellers, their interpretation of the organizational context, and their interaction with issue recipients, the analysis uncovers how the issue selling process unfolds within a family business. This leads to an overview of the issue selling process within the organization and identifies enablers of and barriers to this process. The study contributes to the literature on issue selling and the microprocesses of organizational change by complementing our current understanding of the issue selling process within a different organizational context. It provides more insight into the details of various aspects of this process, such as the becoming of issues, and shows that issue selling can also be a top-down process. Moreover, the findings can help managers of family businesses, or other organizations with similar characteristics, in facilitating the issue selling process with

the aim of further enhancing the speed and effectiveness of their decision-making processes. This enhances their ability to compete in dynamic, complex, and sometimes very competitive environments that demand fast and high-quality decision processes in order to survive (Dutton et al., 1997). Current recommendations on how to facilitate issue selling, based on research within large and bureaucratic organizations, are not tailored to the specific opportunities and challenges issue sellers encounter within family businesses and may, therefore, be less applicable.

The goal of this study was *to provide insight into the issue selling process within a family business in the Netherlands and to explore the enablers and barriers family businesses offer to issue sellers*. In order to realize this goal, the following research question is addressed:

*How does the issue selling process within a Dutch family business unfold?*

This question is answered by answering the following sub-questions:

- 1) Which actions do employees of a Dutch family business take in order to attract others' attention to particular issues?
- 2) On what knowledge or assets do employees of a Dutch family business base their actions aimed at attracting others' attention to issues?
- 3) Which aspects of the organizational context enable issue selling within a Dutch family business?
- 4) Which aspects of the organizational context form barriers to issue selling within a Dutch family business?

The remainder of this thesis first presents the theoretical framework, which is followed by a chapter discussing the methodology used in this study. The fourth chapter discusses the results. Subsequently, the last chapter provides a conclusion to the research question and discusses the results in light of theoretical and practical implications. This final chapter also includes a discussion of the limitations of the research, recommendations for further research, and a reflection on the entire study and role of the researcher.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter first discusses how issue selling fits within the broader literature on proactive behavior in organizations. This is followed by a presentation of what is currently known about the issue selling process within organizations. Then, the characteristics of family businesses that could be related to issue selling are discussed.

### **2.1. ISSUE SELLING AS PART OF THE PROACTIVE BEHAVIOR LITERATURE**

Issue selling acknowledges the active role employees take in initiating change within organizations (Parker, Bindl, & Strauss, 2010) and can be linked to the broader stream of research focusing on proactive behavior within organizations. Proactive behavior refers to “taking initiative in improving current circumstances or creating new ones; it involves challenging the status quo rather than passively adapting to present conditions” (Crant, 2000, p. 436). Different concepts have been introduced in order to conceptualize proactivity at work, one of which is issue selling. Other examples include proactive personality, feedback seeking, taking charge, innovation, and personal initiative, among others (Crant, 2000). These concepts can be organized into two categories, according to whether they focus on a general approach towards proactive behavior in various situations, such as proactive personality and personal initiative, or whether they are more context-specific, such as feedback seeking and innovation (Crant, 2000). Issue selling is one of these context-specific constructs (Crant, 2000; Tornau & Frese, 2013); it focuses on how employees influence the strategy formulation process by drawing attention to particular issues, thereby making these issues strategic (Dutton & Ashford, 1993; Parker et al., 2010). This emphasis on influencing the strategy of an organization distinguishes issue selling from other proactive behavior constructs.

### **2.2. THE ISSUE SELLING PROCESS**

Issue selling – “individuals’ behaviors that are directed toward affecting others’ attention to and understanding of issues” (Dutton & Ashford, 1993, p. 398) – describes how issues are identified and diagnosed during the early stages of decision-making processes in organizations and how these issues become strategic.

It refers to the process through which employees try to direct top management's attention to "events, developments, and trends that have implications for organizational performance" (Dutton et al., 2001, p. 716). Dutton and Ashford (1993, p. 405) theorized the issue selling process to consist of four stages: (1) initiation of the issue selling attempt, (2) the actual selling of the issue, which includes decisions on how to sell the issue, (3) the issue selling attempt is either successful or unsuccessful, and (4) if the issue selling attempt was successful, action is taken on the issue. Research has since offered explanations of various parts of this process by studying the issue selling process, or aspects of this process, mostly in large and bureaucratic organizations.

Issue sellers make a general appraisal of context (un)favorability – or changes in contextual conditions – when deciding whether to sell an issue or not (Dutton et al., 1997). The relational context is particularly important during the first stage of the issue selling process and issue sellers often align themselves with the organization's social norms on issue selling (Dutton et al., 1997). Research on the willingness to sell gender-equity issues has shown that cultural exclusivity, which refers to whether issue sellers believe they are excluded from interacting with the dominant group in the organization, exerts a significant influence, which is mediated by the perceived probability of issue-selling success and perceived political support for the issue (Dutton, Ashford, Lawrence, & Miner-Rubino, 2002).

Two main perspectives on the actual selling of issues can be found in the literature – a practice perspective, developed by Dutton et al. (2001) and a resourcing perspective offered by Howard-Grenville (2007). The practice perspective focuses on the actions, or moves – "behaviors that constitute an interaction" – issue sellers use and the practical knowledge on which they base the selection of these moves (Dutton et al., 2001, p. 716). Moves can be divided into three categories: packaging moves that concern the presentation and bundling of an issue, involvement moves that refer to the involvement of others inside and outside the organization, and process moves that have to do with the formality, preparation, and timing of the issue selling process (Dutton et al., 2001). The selection of moves is based on three types of practical knowledge: relational knowledge, which concerns "sellers' understanding of the individuals and the social relationships that [are] important to their issues" (Dutton et al., 2001, p. 727), normative knowledge, which concerns "sellers' understanding of the accepted or appropriate behavior patterns in a particular organizational setting"



(p. 728), and strategic knowledge, which is about “understanding of the organization’s goals, plans, and priorities” (p. 728).

The resourcing perspective on issue selling focuses on issue sellers’ attainment of assets and experience over time that enable them to enact the schemas of issue recipients so that they will pay attention to and act on issues (Howard-Grenville, 2007). Issue sellers can draw on four different assets when selling their issue: formal authority, relationships, expertise, and normative knowledge (Howard-Grenville, 2007). Based on these assets, issue sellers select particular moves that are aimed at enacting issue recipients’ schemas (Howard-Grenville, 2007). Whether issue sellers are successful in drawing attention to the issue depends on how well moves expose difference – by introducing new knowledge or requirements in a way that aligns with existing evaluative criteria – and dependence – by enacting recipients’ schemas of what constitutes a problem through highlighting constraints and opportunities for action that the issue sellers’ work poses on that of the recipients (Howard-Grenville, 2007). The issue selling process is seen as emergent; over time issue sellers accumulate assets and learn from experience, which allows them to improve their selection of moves, while issue recipients’ may change their schemas (Howard-Grenville, 2007). Research by Bishop, Weber, and O’Neill (2011) has since demonstrated that more experienced issue sellers use more packaging moves, opposed to selling moves, and that this increases their chances of issue selling success, thus demonstrating that the issue selling process is indeed emergent.

Issue selling is a contextually situated process (Dutton et al., 2001), as the previous discussion indicates. Not only does the organizational context influence an issue sellers’ decision on whether to sell an issue or not (Dutton et al., 2002, 1997), but it also influences the stock of assets and knowledge that issue sellers can use during the issue selling process (Dutton et al., 2001; Howard-Grenville, 2007). The organizational contexts of family businesses – as a particular type of organization – have distinct characteristics that could influence the issue selling process. These characteristics are discussed in the following section.

### **2.3. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY BUSINESSES**

A family business is an organization in which one family, either directly or indirectly, has the majority of the firm's ownership or control (in the case of organizations traded on the stock exchange, over 25 per cent of the shares have to be owned by the same family) and if at least one family member is formally involved in the firm's management (CBS, 2016). Family businesses have certain characteristics that can be the source of both advantages and disadvantages (Kets de Vries, 1993; Tagiuri & Davis, 1996). Some of these characteristics have the potential to influence the issue selling process and are therefore discussed below.

First of all, a characteristic that may positively impact the issue selling process is family businesses' long-term perspective (James, 1999), which can stimulate entrepreneurship and the dedication of resources to innovation (Zahra, Hayton, & Salvato, 2004). Family businesses are also characterized by a strong connection between the owner's identity and the business (Tagiuri & Davis, 1996), which fosters attention to social responsibility (Berrone, Cruz, Gomez-Mejia, & Larraza-Kintana, 2010) and leads to a different outlook on the relationship with stakeholders (Kets de Vries, 1993). Furthermore, family businesses that are not publicly traded experience less pressure from the stock market (Kets de Vries, 1993) and face less take-over threats (Gedajlovic, Carney, Chrisman, & Kellermanns, 2012), giving them a greater sense of independency. Because of the mixed business- and family motives in family businesses, these organizations are more likely to make less financially calculative investments (Gedajlovic et al., 2012). In addition, since leadership of a family business is usually transferred to the family member next in line, who has a lifelong history with the business and other family members (Tagiuri & Davis, 1996), there is a greater sense of certainty about the style of leadership (Kets de Vries, 1993). Moreover, family businesses are often imbued with values of the family, which function as a common purpose for employees and support the creation of identification and commitment (Kets de Vries, 1993). Additionally, family businesses are characterized by easier access to senior management and a low degree of bureaucracy (Kets de Vries, 1993). Finally, decision-making processes tend to unfold faster due to the greater discretion of executives (Gedajlovic, Lubatkin, & Schulze, 2004).

However, characteristics of family businesses may also yield barriers to a well-functioning issue selling process. For example, family businesses sometimes have messy and confusing structures in which authority and responsibility are not clearly defined and distributed (Gedajlovic et al., 2012; Kets de Vries, 1993). As a consequence, it may be unclear who the principal decision maker within the business is. Moreover, since family businesses that are not traded on the stock exchange rely on internal sources of financing, investments may receive greater scrutiny (Anderson & Reeb, 2004) and there may be a lack of resources allocated to experimentation (Gedajlovic et al., 2012). Family members may also be unwilling to make choices that threaten the family's control over the firm, leading to risk-averse strategic behavior (Gómez-Mejía, Haynes, Núñez-Nickel, Jacobson, & Moyano-Fuentes, 2007). Furthermore, founders or owners of the family business can be domineering and stimulate a paternalistic attitude, which can cause the organization to be traditional, conservative, and sometimes even secretive (Kets de Vries, 1993). As a consequence, the organization may become inward-looking and ignore developments in the environment (Kets de Vries, 1993). Finally, since the two subsystems of family and business coexist within family businesses, nonfamily employees have to take into account both business- and family expectations, making their work, and therefore also issue selling, more cognitively demanding (Mitchell, Morse, & Sharma, 2003).

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

This chapter first presents the research design that is used during the study, followed by a description of the setting of the study. Then, the methods of data collection are discussed, after which the data analysis is elaborated upon. Finally, this chapter discusses research ethics in relation to this study.

#### **3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study employs qualitative methods to explore the issue selling process and any enablers or barriers to this process within a Dutch family business. As the research question indicates, the study is aimed at developing a process model of issue selling that captures how issue selling actually takes place; it focuses on the events that take place during the issue selling process, the entities that participate in this process, and how events that took place at different times are related to one another. Only by leaving the complexity of the issue selling process in real-life intact we can thoroughly understand this process. To be able to gain this understanding, a narrative, or story, of how issue selling evolves within the family firm is constructed. Based on this narrative, overarching themes can be developed (Langley & Abdallah, 2011) that can then be compared to the existing literature to see how the issue selling process within family businesses differs from what is currently known about this process in other types of organizations. Qualitative methods are chosen since “qualitative data have particular strengths for understanding processes because of their capacity to capture temporally evolving phenomena in rich detail” (Langley & Abdallah, 2011, p. 202).

The research design consists of a case study – “an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in depth and within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident” (Yin, 2009, p. 18). The focus is thus on understanding the dynamics of the issue selling process within a single organizational setting (Eisenhardt, 1989) – in this study a single Dutch family business. Since the analysis focuses on both individual issue selling attempts and the issue selling process within the organization as a whole, the case study has an embedded design (Eisenhardt, 1989). By exploring the actions taken during individual issue selling attempts and investigating the outcomes of these issue selling attempts, an overview of the entire issue selling process within

the organization can be created, including potential enablers or barriers that are encountered during this process. Since the research question that is addressed in this study focuses on describing issue selling process within family businesses, a case study approach, with its ability to provide in-depth descriptions of dynamic, real-life phenomena, is an appropriate research design. The case study approach also fits the aim of complementing existing knowledge on the issue selling process, since case studies are very suitable for creating novel insights and reframing theoretical visions (Eisenhardt, 1989). Furthermore, exploring the issue selling process within a family business may provide a new perspective on existing knowledge about issue selling, which fits case studies' appropriateness "in the early stages of research on a topic or to provide freshness in perspective to an already researched topic" (Eisenhardt, 1989, p. 548).

### **3.2. SETTING OF THE STUDY- A THICK DESCRIPTION**

This study was conducted within a Dutch organization that makes custom steel window- and doorframes to order, for both homes and business properties. In addition to using profiles from other manufactures, the organization manufactures its own patented profiles. The organization is a family business that was founded in 1938 and has been owned by and under the control of the same family for three generations. The main plant is located in small rural town in the Netherlands and currently employs around a hundred people<sup>1</sup>. It also has a subsidiary of the same size that solely focuses on production in Eastern Europe. This subsidiary is largely a separate entity and is therefore not taken into consideration in this study.

The remainder of this section first discusses the 'hard' characteristics of the family business such as the organizational structure and the production process. Secondly, 'softer' aspects such as the organizational culture, especially how organizational members perceive and describe the family business, are discussed.

#### **3.2.1. Organizational structure, production process, and control**

The family business has a matrix structure with two 'product units' – one dedicated to inner walls, the other to outer facades – that share two production units – one located in the Netherlands, the other is the subsidiary in Eastern Europe. The organizational

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<sup>1</sup> The information used to write this section was obtained through the company website, documents provided by the organization, and interviews with organizational members.

structure is relatively flat; one of the product units and the Dutch production unit have three management layers, while the other product unit only has two management layers. The organization is headed by a board consisting of three members, while the daily operation of the organization is controlled by the senior management team. The senior management team is headed by the managing director and consists of eight people: the directors of the product- and production units, the operational managers of the product units, and two staff members. Both product units have their own sales and operational departments with separate managers. The production unit, managed by the production manager, is divided into several departments led by foremen.

The product units are responsible for sales and marketing of their products, the development of new and improved products, and the preparation of orders. This order preparation includes making the technical drawings, calculating tenders, and planning orders. Once an order is prepared, it is sent to a production unit. The Eastern European plant manufactures the patented profiles and relatively simple products, while the Dutch plant fulfills more complex orders with the profiles made in Eastern Europe. The Dutch production unit also includes a team responsible for installing the window- and doorframes. However, the organization also collaborates with domestic and foreign partners to install their products.

The founding family exerts control through the presence of two family members – the owners – on the board of the organization. One of them is also a director of a product unit. In this manner, the family members are able to influence the strategic decisions and the management of the organization. Additionally, since the two owners provide the organization's equity, they are given a lot of authority and responsibility. Some interviewees stated that, in essence, they are the only 'real' decision makers when important decisions are made.

### **3.2.2. The family business through the eyes of its' members**

Organizational members' perceptions of the organization and its culture are dominated by three aspects: (1) it is a technical organization that produces innovative products, (2) the organization as a family business, and (3) it is, and always has been, located in a small rural town.

The fact that the family business is a manufacturer of unique, innovative products that meet high standards was a very defining characteristic for interviewees. It is not just the final product that is typical for the organization; the way these

products are developed and manufactured are also defining aspects. Products are developed, designed, and manufactured by hand – or as an engineer, one of the interviewees, stated: “in the old-fashioned way” (Interview 5, engineer). Moreover, products, documentation of these products, and the production process also have to meet particular (legal) standards and requirements. As mentioned before, the family business also has a number of patented products and strives to continue innovating.

The fact that the organization is a family business was also very prominent in interviewees’ descriptions of the organization. Interviewees frequently immediately mentioned “being a family business” as a characteristic when describing the organization. For them, this was most visible through the frequent visits of the previous owner, whom they address with titles usually used to refer to one’s family, such as “grandpa” or “uncle”. Furthermore, when interviewees talked about the founding family, they did so with a certain amount of respect. One of them even expressed feeling connected to the founding family because of his long tenure in the family business (Interview 2, QHSE officer). In addition, the family-business-aspect is formally expressed in the ownership of the organization and the organizational structure. The history of the organization as a family business is also proudly displayed to outsiders via the company website and brochures. Finally, the family tree and portraits of the previous owners have a prominent spot in the organization near the conference rooms.

Thirdly, the location of the family business is more than just a location. The fact that the organization has been located in a small rural town ever since it was founded shines through in several ways. Previously, a large group of organizational members came from the immediate area of the organization. Although more and more new organizational members come from other towns and cities, organizational members still know one another well – sometimes also outside of work – and there are even some family ties among current organizational members. Besides that, the organization is strongly connected to its immediate environment through its contributions to its surroundings. It does so both economically, through working with local suppliers and providing employment opportunities, as well as socially by opening the organization’s museum with old equipment and tools on days when historical events are organized in the town. To some interviewees, the rural aspect was so ingrained in the organization that they characterized it as having a “village

character' (Interview 3, manager business unit) or as being "provincial" (Interview 8, project leader).

These three aspects of the organizational context also shine through in the ways organizational members communicate with one another and in the norms and values of the organization. Interviewees characterized the way organizational members communicate with one another as open and informal. These informal relations were also visible during the observed meetings; attendees talked informally to one another and frequently made jokes. Most interviewees also felt that all organizational members, including members of the management teams, were approachable and experienced no barriers or reserve in approaching colleagues or members higher in the organizational hierarchy. They also stated that there was personal attention for organizational members. Finally, there is a strong focus on quality and the elimination of errors in the family business and craftsmanship and substantive knowledge are highly valued.

### **3.2.3. Current changes in the organization**

In recent years several major changes have been, or are in the process of being, undertaken within the organization. One of these changes included a change in the senior management team; one of the members of the founding family left his senior management position, which is now taken up by an 'outsider'. Furthermore, several projects have been launched aimed at creating a culture of continuous improvement and optimizing and standardizing processes within the organization. According to a few interviewees these changes, combined with the influx of new organizational members from outside the immediate environment of the organization, have led to a decrease of the family-business-character of the organization. They stated that solidarity, for instance, has decreased among organizational members (Interview 6, employee outdoor installation).

## **3.3. DATA COLLECTION**

Data was collected via observation and interviews. Both data collection methods were aimed at gathering data on both the issue selling process, as well as the history and unique characteristics of the family business. Since the aim of this research was to uncover the issue selling process within a family business, the unit of analysis



consisted of individual issue selling attempts. By gathering data on these individual issue selling attempts, the issue selling process could be distilled. The data that was collected focused on past, as well as present issues, in order to understand through which process these issues were/are being sold and how aspects of the family business may have impacted this process. The events that were observed and the people that were interviewed were identified during an exploratory conversation with the contact person, who is part of the management team.

Observation was used to gain insight into how issues were sold in the family business in real-time. During the conversation with the contact person, meetings during which issues may surface were identified. Eventually, the following meetings were observed: eleven subsequent quality meetings of five different departments, three subsequent meetings of all department heads responsible for execution, and one meeting of the foremen of the different production teams. The goal of observing these meetings was to understand how issues were surfaced, sold, and acted upon within the family business. The researcher took on a non-participant observer role and took field notes during the meetings. After observing several meetings, a form for recording notes was devised (see Appendix 1) that was used during some of the observations (the quality meetings followed a format specific to the organization and it was more appropriate to take notes during these meetings without a form). Moreover, the researcher supplemented the notes taken during observations with diary-style notes afterwards. The non-participant role was taken on during the meetings in order to keep the disturbances of the normal flow of the issue selling process to a minimum. As demonstrated by Howard-Grenville (2007), observation is an appropriate method for uncovering the issue selling process within an organization. Moreover, through observation the researcher is able to describe the sequence of events that lead to change, or the selling of an issue, over time, which is required for an accurate description of a process (Pettigrew, Woodman, & Cameron, 2001).

The researcher provided a short description of the study and the methods of data collection (see Appendix 2<sup>2</sup>) to the contact person within the organization, and to all chairmen of the meetings that were observed. The contact person and chairmen could then share this information with the people present at the meetings

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<sup>2</sup> Since all participants are Dutch, the information document is in Dutch.

and ask them whether they provide their consent for the researcher's presence. If so, the researcher was invited to observe the meeting.

The data obtained through observations were supplemented with data collected through semi-structured interviews with members at various levels and in various units of the family business. During the exploratory conversation with the contact person, organizational members thought to have experience with issue selling in the family business, and who were therefore most likely to provide valuable information on the issue selling process within the organization were identified. In total, ten interviews varying in length between one and two hours were conducted. Positions of interviewees included: senior manager, project leader, Quality Health Safety and Environment officer, manager business unit, manager unit, engineer, employee outdoor installation, foreman, and member of the management team and staff. The various Dutch (business) units of the family business were fairly equally represented in the interviews. The tenure of interviewees in their positions ranged from twenty to one and a half years, with an average of eight and a half years. Tenure within the organization ranged from thirty to one and a half years, with an average of 14,9 years. Nine out of ten interviewees were male, and the average age of interviewees was 46,1 years. Almost all of the interviewees had a technical background.

By means of these interviews, the researcher was able to study issues that were sold prior to the researcher's presence and to gain insight into the history of the firm and aspects of the issue selling process that were not observed during the meetings. Moreover, they also gave the researcher insight into the influence of relationships that are continued outside of work, such as family ties and friendships, on the issue selling process. Based on the interviews, issue sellers' stories of issue selling within the family business could be explored and a narrative that captures issue sellers' experiences of the issue selling process and the opportunities and barriers they encountered could be constructed (Dutton et al., 2001). This narrative then forms the basis for further data analysis.

Interviews were semi-structured (Alvesson & Ashcraft, 2012), which means that the researcher uses an interview guide with prepared open-ended questions, but that the order of questions and the asking of follow-up questions was determined by the flow of the interview and participants' answers. Furthermore, questions were open-ended in order to provide participants with opportunities to elaborate upon their

own actions, reasoning, and experiences. Because the questions also required participants to recall their past issue selling attempts, the researcher probed for recent specific memories, asked the participant to describe these memories as detailed as possible by asking follow-up questions, and allowed time for recall (Brinkmann & Kvale, 2015). Semi-structured interviews were chosen because the structure facilitates the sorting, analysis, and comparison of the data, while the openness allows new perspectives and questions to arise (Alvesson & Ashcraft, 2012), giving participants the opportunity to elaborate upon aspects of the issue selling process they considered most important.

Interviewees were informed of the study by the contact person, who also asked them whether they wanted to participate in the study. If so, the contact person informed them of the fact that they would be contacted by the researcher in order to schedule an interview and the researcher was provided with the contact information of the interviewee. The researcher then contacted the interviewee by means of an email (see Appendix 3<sup>3</sup>) in order to schedule the interview.

The interviews focused on current, or past, issue selling attempts by the interviewees, instances in which others tried to sell an issue to the interviewee, and the characteristics of the organization (see Appendix 4<sup>4</sup>). Interviewees were asked to describe their issue selling attempts as detailed as possible. The interview guide was developed based on the information required to answer the research question and subquestions, and the description of interviews in Dutton et al. (1997, 2001) and Howard-Grenville (2007). During the course of data collection, some minor changes were made in the phrasing of questions if these seemed unclear to interviewees. Moreover, for the last couple of interviewees, several questions on the perceived attitude of management towards issue selling and reactions to issue selling attempts were added (these are included in the interview guide in Appendix 4). Based on the audio-recordings of the interviews, transcripts were made which formed the basis of data analysis. The transcripts of the interviews were sent back to each interviewee to give them the opportunity to check whether they wanted to elaborate on any parts. Moreover, they were asked to highlight any quotes that could be traced back to them.

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<sup>3</sup> Since all participants are Dutch, these emails are in Dutch.

<sup>4</sup> Since all interviewees were Dutch, the interview questions and interview guide is in Dutch.

### **3.4. DATA ANALYSIS**

The data analysis phase started during the data collection phase. Although the real analysis of the transcripts and field notes only started after data collection, any patterns that were noticeable or events that stood out in the data were used to adapt the interview guide for the remaining interviews (as already described above) or caused the researcher to focus on particular issues during the observations.

The data were coded by means of template analysis (King, 2012). Each transcript and field notes belonging to a particular observation were first read in full. Following this, all fragments of textual data that could be considered relevant for this study were coded with either a few words from the fragment itself or a code inspired by the literature on issue selling. The latter strategy was used for coding moves mentioned in the article by Dutton et al. (2001). After coding several transcripts and field notes of several observations, the researcher tried to establish subthemes and/or themes within these first-order codes. These themes, together with the first-order codes, formed the initial template (King, 2012). As additional data were coded, this initial template was constantly modified – for instance to include data on new types of issue selling – until all codes were included in the template. Based on the final template (see Appendix 5), the researcher tried to distil the issue selling process within the family business and any opportunities or barriers employees of this business encountered during their issue selling attempts (see Appendix 6 for the codebook in which exemplary codes are linked to all first order codes used).

In addition, since the first analysis indicated that two separate issue selling processes took place within the organization – bottom-up, as well as top-down – after coding an additional analysis was undertaken. In this analysis the data on bottom-up and top-down issue selling were separated, in order to be able to distinguish similarities and differences between the two forms of issue selling.

### **3.5. RESEARCH ETHICS**

Research ethics were taken into consideration throughout each phase of the research project. During the development of the research proposal, possible ethical issues that might arise were considered and care was taken to design the research project in such a way that no harm was done to participants and their dignity was respected.

Considerations related to research ethics were, perhaps, most visible during the data collection phase. The researcher was present in the field during data collection as an independent researcher and tried to keep disturbances in the field to a minimum. The participants were informed about the research by the contact person and were asked for their consent regarding participation in this study. Attendees of meetings that were observed and interviewees were given a short description of the research and the conduct of observations and interviews by email. This information also described the confidential nature of all data provided, the voluntary nature of participation in this research, and the freedom to withdraw from the research at any time. Interviewees were also asked permission for the audio-recording of the interview (American Psychological Association [APA], 2010), which was deleted as soon as the research was finished. Furthermore, the researcher could be contacted by email, or in person when present in the organization, throughout the entire research project with any questions or remarks.

It was explained to all participants of the research that data were treated in a confidential manner and that the data would only be available to the researcher herself and the supervisors from the university. No data was and will be shared with other parties, including the organization in which the research is conducted. After the interviews were transcribed, the transcripts were sent back to each respective interviewee. Interviewees were asked to read the transcript and could provide comments and elaborations. Moreover, they were asked to highlight any fragments that could be traced back to them and that could therefore threaten their anonymity. With the permission of the interviewee, these fragments were taken into account during data analysis, but were only used within the research report after the researcher had discussed the use of the quote with the interviewee and he/she had provided his/her explicit consent. To ensure the anonymity of participants, no names of individuals or the family business were used in the research report. Job titles and department names were only reported if they allowed participants to remain anonymous; otherwise a description or pseudonym was used that could apply to multiple organizational members.

Neither the researcher, the organization, nor individual participants received any form of incentives for conducting or participating in the study. The management team of the family business voluntarily agreed to take part in the research project and participants had the opportunity to withdraw from the research at any time. All

interviewees were asked during the interviews whether they would like to receive a Dutch summary of the study, or the entire research report, after the study was finished in order to inform them about the results.

The findings of this study have implications that can be applied in the organization, or other organizations with similar characteristics. The results could be used to facilitate awareness and understanding of the issue selling process within family businesses. They could help managers of family businesses, and organizations with similar features, understand how characteristics of their organization may affect the issue selling attempts of their employees. If they discover that their organization enables issue selling attempts, they could take action to keep this beneficial influence intact or to further stimulate the issue selling process. On the contrary, if managers discover that their organization hinders issue sellers, they may become more aware of why employees are not able to contribute effectively to decision-making processes and why issue selling attempts fail. This understanding enables them to take action in order to help issue sellers overcome these barriers, so that employees can deliver their important input into the early stages of decision-making processes.

## 4. RESULTS

Within the family business, two forms of issue selling can be distinguished: bottom-up issue selling, in which issues are sold upwards in the organizational hierarchy, and top-down issue selling, which refers to issues that are sold by (senior) managers to organizational members lower in the organizational hierarchy. Both issue selling processes consist of five stages: (1) the becoming of an issue, (2) the preparation of the issue selling attempt by the issue seller(s), (3) the actual selling of the issue by the issue seller(s), (4) the reaction of the issue recipient(s) to the selling attempt, and (5) the outcome of the issue selling attempt.

Both bottom-up and top-down issue selling are iterative processes in which issues can move from any particular stage to a previous one. These iterations through the various stages are often the result of interactions between the issue seller(s) and issue recipient(s) or other organizational members. Movement between stages is particularly likely between the selling- and reaction stages; issues often travel back and forth when reactions of the issue recipient(s) lead to the use of new moves by the issue seller(s). Below, each of the stages is discussed in a separate section. Since the majority of the data focused on bottom-up issue selling, the paragraphs mostly focus on this form of issue selling. However, each section also contains a separate subsection that discusses top-down issue selling in that stage.

Howard-Grenville (2007) described that issue sellers use formal authority, expertise, normative knowledge, and relationships as resources when selling issues. The data support this, but there are also some slight nuances. Firstly, it is not solely the formal aspect of authority that was relied upon; the informal aspect – prestige or respect – was also used by issue sellers during their selling attempts. Secondly, the expertise that issue sellers employed did not only concern the content of issues. Issue sellers mentioned using other kinds of expertise, such as interpersonal skills, as well. The use of these assets could be linked to the various stages of the issue selling processes. The sections below that focus on actions of the issue sellers – the first three – include a paragraph on which assets were used by sellers in this stage. One issue seller did state that the expertise and credibility gained through previous successful issue selling attempts, as well as high formal authority, help throughout

the entire process (Interview 5, engineer). Moreover, a top-down issue seller stated that he used his accumulated knowledge and experience throughout the entire issue selling attempt (Interview 4, manager unit). While other issue sellers did not state this explicitly, it is likely that this applies to them as well.

Furthermore, because of the organizational context of the family business in which issue selling takes place, issue sellers may encounter enablers or barriers that influence both the bottom-up and top-down issue selling processes. These enablers and barriers are discussed in a separate section at the end of this chapter.

#### **4.1. BECOMING OF AN ISSUE**

The issue selling process starts when an organizational member identifies a problem, has an idea, a complaint, or a suggestion. For ease of reading, the rest of the chapter will only refer to problems, but the process evolves in the same manner for ideas, complaints, or suggestions. Some interviewees regarded this initial step the most important in the entire issue selling process. This organizational member – for the purpose of this discussion called a problem/idea presenter – may either deem the problem unimportant, not urgent, or possible solutions not feasible and thereby end the process, or ‘enter’ it into the selling process. The problem/idea presenter could also choose to further investigate the problem or idea before progressing to the next step.

During the next step, the problem is presented to other organizational members through face-to-face conversations with others during meetings or by approaching others during the workday, or by submitting it via the quality-registration system. In bottom-up issue selling, problems are most often discussed with the supervisor of the problem/idea presenter – either of the project associated with the problem or of his/her team – colleagues, the quality team of the department of the problem/idea presenter, or directly with the organizational member(s) that are responsible for the team, department, process, or area of expertise the problem affects.

Many small problems that organizational members, mostly production workers, encounter during their tasks are presented through the quality-registration system and are then discussed during the quality-meeting of that department. An example is a problem with communication between various departments in the organization. An



instance of this problem was presented through the quality-registration system by a production worker and was subsequently discussed during a quality-meeting in which the manager of the department was also present (Observation 12). In another instance, the problem/idea presenter chose to discuss his idea with someone with expertise on the matter (Interview 1, member management team).

This discussion of the problem with other organizational members leads to a reaction that can either be positive or negative in nature. When the reaction is positive, the problem/idea presenter could first further investigate the problem, possibly with the help of others, or the problem could immediately become an issue. A negative reaction (not observed in the data of this study) could end the process, but the problem/idea presenter could also chose to ignore the negative reaction and still turn the problem into an issue.

Problems became issues because of the frequent occurrence of the problem or multiple instances in which a solution could be applied, a sufficient amount of support for solving the problem by other organizational members, the possibility for severe negative or positive consequences, or when there were interests connected to the problem or solution. For instance, several problems encountered during production, such as faulty products produced by the foreign branch, became issues because they occurred frequently. The following quote by an issue recipient regarding a complaint about the quality of his and his colleagues' work from another organizational member illustrates that the scope of support within the organization can transform a complaint by an individual into an issue: "Yes, and then you see that it doesn't come from one side only, but that it comes from five, six different sides. [...] And then something is done about it, then people in the organization think 'hey, that is strange'." (Interview 5, engineer).

Problems were either transformed into issues by the problem/idea presenter him- or herself – in this study, this only happened when the problem/idea presenter had a supervisory position or was a specialist on the issue – or by a supervisor or manager. These supervisors or managers then became the issue seller(s). A member of the management team explained that problems are often 'clustered' through the department heads, since they are the first contact point for people in the design offices and in production (Interview 10, member management team). This was also evident during observations of the quality meetings; problems were presented by production workers or engineers, but it were the department heads or members of

the management team that afforded particular problems special attention and transformed them into issues.

This latter step implies that it are not solely issues that undergo a process of creation or becoming – the same applies to issues sellers. As the previous step shows, it is not always as simple as the person signaling a problem becoming the issue seller. The role of issue seller can be taken on by and transferred between several people throughout the entire issue selling process. Moreover, it can be shared by several people and people can change roles during an issue selling attempt. For instance, organizational members who originally were recipients could become issue sellers later in the process. This is discussed in the fourth section below.

#### **4.1.1. Becoming of an issue in top-down issue selling**

In top-down issue selling, issues can arise through two different routes. Firstly, problems can be transformed into issues through the same route as in bottom-up issue selling. In the family business, issues that were sold top-down often originally started as a problem or idea that was first presented, or even sold as an issue, in a bottom-up fashion. When organizational members high in the organizational hierarchy accepted or supported the issue, it then became an issue that was sold top-down. An example of this was an issue related to a problem with one of the products (Interview 8, project leader). This problem was discovered by one of the outdoor installation employees while working on a particular project, who then presented it to the project leader. This project leader transformed the problem into an issue and proceeded to sell this issue to an engineer and product specialist.

Secondly, if an organizational member high in the organizational hierarchy discovers a problem, he or she could choose to directly transform the problem into an issue that is thereafter sold top-down. Often these problem/idea presenters – and later issue sellers – discussed the problems with (an)other organizational member(s) high in the organizational hierarchy before making the definite decision to transform the problem into an issue. Examples of issues that originated via this route are a focus on budgets in production (Interview 4, manager unit) and an examination and optimization of the process-flow in the organization (Interview 10, member management team). Both of these issues started as problems spotted by either a manager of a unit or a member of the management team, who discussed the problem

with a senior manager. Together, they decided that the problem was important enough to be transformed into an issue that was then sold top-down.

#### **4.1.2. Assets used in this stage**

According to the data gathered in this study, the only asset used during this stage in bottom-up issue selling is expertise. It was used mainly as an aid in, or manner of, spotting problems, ideas, or suggestions that could be transformed into issues. This expertise focused on personal experience, knowledge on systems of the organization, technical insight, knowledge of market demands, or substantive knowledge on the issue. Another employed form of expertise, which could also be related to formal authority, was the knowledge the issue seller's position afforded the issue seller, and the expectations of other organizational members as a result of this. The issue seller explained this as follows: "It is also expected of me that I propose these kinds of things. [...] So, my position is excellent for that." (Interview 10, member management team). There was no evidence of top-down issue sellers using assets in this stage.

#### **4.2. PREPARATION OF THE ISSUE SELLING ATTEMPT**

Once a problem has become an issue, the issue seller has to decide how to present the issue. This includes decisions on how to present the issue, to whom the issue is sold, and when the issue is sold. While this step was often implicit in participants' accounts of their issue selling attempts and not visible during the observations, these decisions – whether made consciously or not – will always precede the actual selling of the issue. When asked how he would proceed to sell his issue, one of the issue sellers in the family business, for instance, explained that he thought it would be best to present the issue to all decision makers at once (Interview 2, QHSE officer). So, before moving on to the selling stage, he first decided to whom he had to sell the issue and in which context he would do so.

The preparation stage also consists of several optional steps issue sellers can take before trying to actually sell the issue to recipients. These include investigating the issue (alone or with the help of others), for instance in terms of costs or options, and preparing arguments for the issue or moves with the help of others. One of the issue sellers, for example, asked feedback of a senior manager on his business plan,

before he used this business plan in an issue selling attempt (Interview 10, member management team). Another optional preparation step is presenting the issue to a select group of organizational members in order to create support for the issue before selling the issue to the 'real' issue recipients – the decision makers. This could be a specific preparation for a later involvement move. For example, one issue seller presented the issue to others at the same level to generate support for the issue. During the selling of the issue, this issue seller could then involve his colleagues in the issue selling attempt (Interview 5, engineer).

#### **4.2.1. Preparation of the issue selling attempt in top-down issue selling**

When an issue is sold top-down, issue sellers have to make the same decisions as bottom-up issue sellers. They can also take the optional steps available to bottom-up issue sellers. However in this study, only the optional step of investigating the issue (possibly with the help of others) was used by a top-down issue seller. Here, the issue seller investigated the background of the problem and possible solutions together with his supervisor, who was also the senior manager responsible for the unit experiencing the problem (Interview 4, manager unit).

#### **4.2.2. Assets used in this stage**

In preparing his issue selling attempt, one issue seller relied on his personal listening and analyzing skills to incorporate the knowledge of others' opinions and arguments in his moves (Interview 10, member management team). Moreover, he also used his expertise on writing proposals to prepare the business plan, which was later used as a packaging move. Another issue seller expressed that he used his relationships with others outside of the organization to discuss the issue and to gather ideas (Interview 7, project leader). This issue seller also explained that he relied upon his normative knowledge on issue selling within the organization, which he gathered over the years, to prepare new issue selling attempts. With regards to top-down issue selling, one of the issue sellers explained that he used his relationship to another organizational member higher in the hierarchy with expertise on the issue in preparing the selling of his issue (Interview 4, manager unit).

### 4.3. SELLING OF THE ISSUE

When the issue seller has decided on a course of action, the actual selling of the issue to issue recipients takes place. This is done by means of using moves in interaction with the issue recipient(s). One issue selling attempt can span several interactions during which issue sellers employ multiple moves. Issue sellers adapt their moves based on the reactions of the issue recipients. So, often there is an alteration between this stage and the next, which leads to a deepening and adjustment of issue selling attempts based on moves and reactions from the past. This is the heart of issue selling. The moves used by issue sellers during bottom-up issue selling in the family business can be categorized into the following categories: packaging moves, involvement moves, timing moves, and emphases in presentation.

Packaging moves used by issue sellers in the family business included tying the issue to valued goals of profitability, efficiency, quality, and organizational image, tying the issue to concerns of key constituents – more specifically market demands – tying the issue to other issues, using the logic of a business plan, and making continuous proposals. For instance, during an observation of a quality meeting, one issue seller sold his idea by explaining that return on investment could be easily achieved, thus tying the issue to profitability (Observation 11). Another project leader explained that he tied his issue of changing the working method to market demands in the following manner: “And also proclaim that towards sales and towards the manager of the business unit. Like ‘Hey, this is something we are working towards in the future, so...’. And explaining what is going on in the market.” (Interview 7, project leader).

Involvement moves employed by issue sellers included involving others with expertise on the issue, involving others at a higher-, lower-, or the same level, involving known supporters of the issue, and keeping one’s boss informed of the issue selling attempt. Involving others can be done in either an active or a passive manner. An example of a more passive involvement of others at a lower level was observed during a meeting of department heads responsible for execution; they discussed an issue related to the decreasing quality of technical drawings and two issue sellers – managers of different units – explained that their subordinates voiced complaints related to this issue (Observation 1). In this instance, the issue sellers involved those at a lower level as a passive support base for the issue. A more active

form of involvement was also used by issue sellers. This was, for instance, the case in the example discussed in the previous section in which the issue seller motivated his colleagues to repeatedly draw attention to the issue during team meetings and in conversations with the manager of the business unit (Interview 5, engineer). In a sense, these colleagues – or others actively involved in an issue selling attempt – then also become issue sellers.

Issue sellers used two timing moves, namely persistence in selling activities and opportunistic timing. The latter move was used by one issue seller. He timed the selling of his issue to coincide with when the organizational member that would have to execute the work related to the issue was free to do this (Interview 1, member of the management team). Persistence in selling activities was a more widely used move which mostly consisted of issue sellers repeatedly raising the issue in meetings, in conversations with issue recipients, or in other ways. One of the issue sellers explained it as follows: “Keep reminding them, like ‘hey, did you already do something with it?’ And sending an email again and then walking into the office of that person and asking ‘Hey, do you have time to change this and that soon?’.” (Interview 7, project leader).

When selling the issue to issue recipients, issue sellers not only used moves, but sometimes also relied on a particular approach or way of executing these moves to convince issue recipients. These strategies are called ‘emphases in presentation’. The emphasis in presentation used in bottom-up issue selling was providing examples. For instance, one of the sellers supplied faulty drawings to support his issue of the decreasing quality of these drawings (Observation 2), while another provided examples in which his issue would be useful to the recipient (Interview 5, engineer).

Moves are used in interactions with recipient(s). This means that during this stage, issue sellers can be strategic in their choice of contexts and fora in or through which an issue is presented, and in deciding whom they choose as their (initial) recipient(s). In regards to the former, issue sellers in the family business sold their issues via the quality-registration system and corresponding quality meetings, during one or multiple of the other recurring scheduled meetings – for instance during a team meeting, sales meeting, or in the meeting of all department heads responsible for execution – or during an informal and more-or-less impromptu face-to-face conversation with the recipient(s). While the choice of fora or context was sometimes

a question of personal preference of the issue seller – managers indicated that it differs per organizational member how they were approached with issues – at other times it was a strategic choice. The issue seller that actively involved his colleagues, for example, presented the issue during a team meeting. He explained his reasoning as follows: “And during those team meetings you create a broader support base, whereby the issue is sooner taken up by the manager of the business unit as something to act on.” (Interview 5, engineer).

When looking at the choices made by issue sellers regarding recipients, the following strategies were observed: ‘responsible manager’, ‘all recipients at once’, ‘small select group first’, ‘supervisor’, and ‘high in hierarchy first’. The ‘supervisor’ strategy was often used by issue sellers not in a management position themselves. They approached their direct supervisor, for instance the manager of their business unit, and this person may then approach the other managers or senior managers in order to sell the issue further upwards in the organization. As also stated in section 4.1; issues presented to management are often sorted and filtered by the department heads (Interview 10, member management team). The ‘high in hierarchy first’ strategy was used by an issue seller who first presented his issue and arguments supporting this issue to a senior manager, before presenting it to the management team. He explained the reasoning for this choice as follows:

Because if the senior manager, my direct supervisor, would not agree with me, if I sat there in the management team meeting and he did not agree with me, then arguing for the issue at that time would be... yes. Then it becomes a lot harder to get them to agree with the issue. (Interview 10, member management team).

This illustrates that choices made regarding these strategies may influence the course of the issue selling attempt. Another issue selling attempt in which this is apparent focuses on the issue of introducing a new system to register complaints. In this instance, the issue seller initially chose to present the issue to the two managers currently responsible for that; so a combination of the strategies ‘small select group first’ and ‘responsible manager’. Based on the reactions of these recipients, he decided to slightly adapt the issue and planned to present it to all recipients at once in order to merge the opinions of the recipients. The alternative would be to approach them individually, but the issue seller felt that this will enable the individual opinions

to coexist, making it more difficult to get the issue accepted (Interview 2, QHSE officer).

#### **4.3.1. Selling of the issue in top-down issue selling**

Before delving into how top-down issue sellers sell their issues, it is important to look at the nature of issues sold top-down and the sellers themselves. The two main top-down issues – creating a process overview, which was largely executed by employees, and the need to pay closer attention to budgets in production – focused on a relatively long-term or permanent change in behavior of a substantial group of people. The bottom-up issues, in contrast, mostly focused on things which needed to be approved by (senior) management, which required approval of monetary expenses, or solving a problem or executing an idea. The groups of organizational members involved with these issues were small to moderate in comparison to the top-down issues. Furthermore, the issue sellers in top-down issue selling were people with a managerial position in the organization, which means that they were able to rely on a broader asset-base. These two factors influence the moves used by sellers in top-down issue selling, which will be discussed below.

Top-down issue sellers have the same repertoire of moves at their disposal as bottom-up sellers. They used the following packaging moves: tying the issue to the valued goals profitability and quality, and tying it to legal concerns. With regards to involvement moves, top-down sellers involved others with expertise on the issue, others at a higher level, involved those at a lower level to create a support base, they kept their boss informed of the issue selling attempt, consulted others outside of the organization, and they worked together with other sellers working on the same issue in other parts of the organization. They also employed the timing move persistence in selling activities. Rather than providing examples as an emphasis in presentation, top-down issue sellers provided data, conveyed the importance of the issue by stressing the risks of not acting, focused on the consequences of the issue for recipients, and used emotion (either by expressing their own emotions or by evoking the emotions of recipients).

While the moves described above in some instances differ from those used by bottom-up issue sellers, the biggest difference between the two forms of issue selling in this stage is the fact that top-down sellers have an additional category of moves at their disposal. These new moves are possible because of the issue sellers' high



positions in the organizational hierarchy and are therefore termed positional moves. Positional moves used included setting deadlines for tasks that needed to be executed by organizational members, providing help, providing time to work on the issue, rewarding recipients when they show desired behavior, stimulating the desired behavior even after action is already taken through using peer pressure and by repeatedly asking for it, and, finally, focusing on the issue from a position of authority. This last move was used by a manager of a business unit in order to sell the issue of the process overview to his subordinates:

And then subsequently also sharing it with your team, like 'joh guys, hey'. I have also clearly said that we, as a management team, have also let that happen, apparently we did not find it important enough, we have considered it again; we do think it is very important and we are really going to do it now. (Interview 3, manager business unit).

Issue sellers in top-down issue selling also had to choose in/through which context or forum to present their issue and to whom to (initially) present their issue. Issue sellers either sold their issue in one of the recurring meetings, or in a special meeting with the recipient(s). A member of the management team also explained that big changes (which can also be seen as issues that need to be sold in some cases) are mostly introduced in team meetings, either those of individual departments or of the organization at large (Interview 10, member management team). With regard to whom the issue was presented, both top-down sellers of the issues that required a specific behavior of a large group of people chose to present the issue to all issue recipients at once, in meetings specifically scheduled for this purpose (Interview 3, manager business unit; Interview 4, manager unit). Other strategies used were 'responsible manager' and 'supervisor'.

#### **4.3.2. Assets used in this stage**

According to several people, having the expertise – or the skill – of being able to convince other people or using one's knowledge of human nature is very helpful in the selling stage. One of them explained this as follows:

You have to understand a lot of what drives people and to what people react... and what you should not say, what you do have to say, you know. [...] You can get so many things done by presenting things a certain way. (Interview 10, member management team).

Other forms of expertise relied upon by bottom-up issue sellers were substantive knowledge on the issue, knowledge of market demands, and insight into how the same issues were sold in other organizations. Bottom-up issue sellers also used normative knowledge during the selling stage; they either used particular ways of presenting their issues because these were the norm, made sure that their issues were presented in a way that satisfies the implicit norms in the organization, or tried to use their knowledge of interests and influencers within the organization to their advantage. This latter point can also be related to the asset of relationships. Another form in which relationships were used in this stage was as a backup of an issue seller; if the initial issue seller failed in selling his issue, he could rely on someone higher in the organizational hierarchy to help him. Finally, formal authority, in bottom-up issue selling, provided issue sellers access to particular contexts in which to present issues – such as a particular meeting. Furthermore, one issue seller also stated that his formal authority meant that he was taken more seriously in his issue selling attempt. In top-down issue selling formal authority also plays an important role; the entire category of positional moves is made possible because of the high formal authority of the issue sellers. That their formal authority helped with being taken seriously and in making sure that issues were accepted was endorsed by top-down issue sellers as well. The sellers of the issues requiring a change in behavior of a large group of people expressed also using their expertise, or rather skills, regarding leadership and communication in selling the issues. Lastly, one of the top-down sellers used his relationship to people outside of the organization to brainstorm and reflect.

#### **4.4. REACTION OF THE ISSUE RECIPIENT(S)**

The fourth phase focuses on the reaction of the issue recipient(s) to the moves used by the seller. Reactions found in the data can be roughly divided into four categories. The first category includes positive reactions and immediately moves the issue to the next stage of the issue selling process. Negative reactions, the second category, immediately end the issue selling attempt or, if the issue seller chooses to persevere, could lead to a new round of moves or even new steps taken to prepare a new selling attempt. Issues to which there was a positive reaction, for example, were an update to the ERP system (Interview 10, member management team) and a small

change in the order system (Interview 7, project leader). Exemplary of a negative reaction is the following quote, in which the issue seller - a member of the works council - explained that the issue selling attempt of a change in the profit-sharing plan failed: "It's just... because that came, uh, from the works council and the organization... we were on thin ice... and eventually senior management decided not to do it." (Interview 5, engineer).

The other two categories cause an iteration between the selling- and reaction stages of the issue selling process. The third category includes cooperative responses of recipients and refers to instances in which recipients brainstorm with the seller about the issue, discuss the issue with the seller, transfer the issue to someone they deem better suited to react to the issue, or even become issue sellers themselves by selling the issue to their own supervisor. Because these responses either involve the original issue seller who will therefore have to use new moves, or because the recipient now also becomes an issue seller and has to select moves of his or her own, the issue travels back to the selling stage. So, here people partaking in an issue selling attempt change roles, as stated in section 4.1. According to an issue seller, cooperation was the ordinary course of action

It is mainly discussed. It is not said like 'In the future we should do this'. But there is a discussion like 'I think this is not going right, how can we...'. Yeah, just in consultation, 'How can we do this more practically?' (Interview 8, project leader).

This was confirmed by another interviewee (Interview 6, employee outdoor installation) and was also apparent during observations.

The last category includes reactions that require another move, or multiple moves, by the issue seller because the issue recipient was not convinced, required more information, demanded a particular form of presentation of the issue, or required that the issue seller included other issue recipients in the process. This, for instance, occurred regarding an issue that required a monetary investment. The initial recipients were not convinced after the first presentation of the issue and the seller planned to proceed as follows:

So now the next step is to get the two department heads that are directly affected [...], so the department heads that directly experience the advantages and disadvantages, to get them together with the representative of the management team who is also the manager responsible for that unit. So from

his role as manager of that unit he is going to discuss this with the two department heads who feel a strong need for it. (Interview 10, member management team).

In another instance, a recipient did not understand the issue and asked for data supporting it (Observation 4). This led to another round of moves, and eventually the issue was accepted and action taken.

Issues may cycle through several rounds of moves by issue sellers and reactions of issue recipients before moving to the final stage of the issue selling process. The time it takes to complete these rounds varies per issue; it could take place in the same meeting in which an issue is discussed – this was the case for a product innovation that was presented in an innovation meeting, for example. On the other hand, it could also take several weeks or months in which meetings have to be scheduled with (new) issue recipients – which is applicable to the issues mentioned in the previous paragraph.

#### **4.4.1. Reaction of the issue recipient(s) in top-down issue selling**

In theory, the same categories of reactions of recipients are possible in top-down as in bottom-up issue selling. Unfortunately, the data on reactions of recipients in this form of issue selling are limited; there was only direct evidence for the cooperative response (Interview 8, project leader). However, both issue sellers of the issues demanding a behavioral change of a large group of people discussed some initial difficulties with getting the issues accepted (Interview 3, manager business unit; Interview 4, manager unit), which indirectly points to reactions of the fourth category: demanding other moves.

#### **4.5. OUTCOME OF THE ISSUE SELLING ATTEMPT**

When reactions of the issue recipient(s) do not lead to new moves by the issue seller, the issue moves to the final stage of the issue selling process – the outcome. As opposed to the previous stages, this stage has a static rather than a dynamic character. This is because the issue itself is no longer subject to change at this moment – for example, no new moves are used – but it results in an outcome. Several outcomes are possible. First, the issue could be sold; meaning that the issue is accepted and appropriate action is taken to either solve the problem or implement

the idea. Sold issues, for example, include the creation of a new position, updating provision drawings, and updating the ERP system. Secondly, the issue could be rejected and the issue selling attempt ended, which was the case for the issue of changing the profit sharing plan.

A compromise between both outcomes is also possible; the issue seller and recipients may decide that further investigation of the issue is necessary before taking action on the issue. To this purpose, the family business often formed teams consisting of organizational members affected by the issue or who had expertise on the issue. This applies, for instance to issues pertaining to big changes in systems and working methods regarding calculation and the design of products. Finishing this investigation could push the issue back to stage three and four of the process.

Issues that are eventually sold or rejected are incorporated into the organization, continue to exist (perhaps not as an active issue, but the problem may still occur), or are forgotten. It may lead to the formulation of new but related problems, ideas, suggestions, or complains, travelling through the issue selling process from the beginning.

#### **4.5.1. Outcome of the issue selling attempt in top-down issue selling**

The same outcomes were observed in top-down issue selling. The issues pertaining to a change in behavior were sold, meaning that the process overview was executed as desired and there was a permanent change in the way budgets were dealt with in production. In contrast, an issue pertaining to a problem with one of the products was not accepted. And finally, there was also a team formed to continue to investigate and improve production budgets, thereby being exemplary of the third category of outcomes.

#### **4.6. ENABLERS AND BARRIERS IN THE ISSUE SELLING PROCESSES**

Some aspects of the organizational context either stimulate issue selling or ease the progress of issues through the various stages - so-called enablers - while other aspects may hinder issue selling - so-called barriers.

#### **4.6.1. Enablers**

One enabler in the organizational context that stimulates issue selling is the fact that organizational members feel heard and taken seriously (Interview 7, project leader; Interview 9, foreman). Previous issue selling success also contributes to this. Another important enabler of issue selling is the high approachability of all organizational members - including those of the (senior) management team. This approachability of all organizational members is related to characteristics of the organization described in chapter three, such as the fact that the organization is a family business and that the organizational culture is informal. One of the interviewees described this as follows: “The distance between management and, uh, and operation is very small. Is very approachable. You can always walk into the office of a senior manager. [...] And for people that also makes it... well... more attractive to suggest things.” (Interview 10, member management team). The openness and solidarity among organizational members (Interview 3, manager business unit), as well as the fact that, due to the smaller size of the organization, almost all organizational members know one another (Interview 6, employee outdoor installation) are also enablers of issue selling.

There are also several things that the organization has in place, does, or experiences that enable issue selling according to interviewees. These include: insight into the schedules of other organizational members, making it easier to organize meetings (Interview 3, manager business unit), the time provided to present ideas or problems during team meetings (Interview 10, member management team), the systems – especially the quality-registration system – that can be used to gather data in support of issues (Interview 10, member management team), and, finally, the other changes in the organization that have created momentum that can be used by issue sellers (Interview 4, manager unit).

#### **4.6.2. Barriers**

Aspects of the organizational context that form barriers for issue selling can be divided in several categories. The first focuses on attitudes or characteristics of organizational members. One of its barriers – resistance to change of organizational members – can be considered as the biggest overall barrier given the frequency with which it was mentioned. Other barriers within this category include the fact that not all people can or do think out of the box (Interview 10, member management team), the lack of involvement of organizational members (Interview 6, employee outdoor

installation), the fact that others do not see the priority of an issue since they do not experience its consequences (Interview 4, manager unit), and one interviewee felt that organizational members do not suggest ideas since they believe formulating strategy to be the task of senior management (Interview 8, project leader).

The second category of barriers concerns characteristics of the division of work. Despite the organization's relatively flat organizational structure, some interviewees felt bottom-up issue selling was hindered by the number of management layers through which an issue had to pass before being accepted (Interview 5, engineer). Another big barrier experienced was the limited time available for the selling of issues, as well as the limited time available to plan meetings with recipients (Interview 2, QHSE officer), or the focus on operational tasks at the expense of other activities like issue selling (Interview 1, member senior management team). Finally, the family ownership of the organization was sometimes also seen as a barrier, since there are only two 'real' decision makers that have to be convinced of issues with far-reaching consequences (Interview 4, manager unit).

Thirdly, issue sellers also experienced barriers related to characteristics or attitudes of (senior) management. It was said that it sometimes took a long time before a decision was made, which was considered demotivating (Interview 5, engineer). This was related to a barrier – lack of decisiveness – mentioned by another interviewee (Interview 4, manager unit). Additionally, the fact that most organizational members know one another well also has the consequence that the organizational members know the decision makers well, which, according to one interviewee, could be demotivating if one already knew that the decision maker would be hard to convince (Interview 4, manager unit). And contrary to other interviewees who saw the organization as open and felt heard, one interviewee did not feel taken seriously when suggesting ideas or improvements and felt managers were not open to changing their plans to take ideas of others into account (Interview 8, project leader).

The final category of barriers focus on characteristics of the products, or miscellaneous characteristics of the family business. One issue seller felt that issue selling within the organization has become more difficult due to an increase in bureaucracy (Interview 7, project leader). The strict requirements that some issues concerning products have to fulfill (Interview 1, member senior management team)

form another barrier. A final barrier occurred when there was no budget for acting on an issue that was accepted (Interview 10, member management team).



## 5. CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

This chapter first answers the research question that was central to this study. Following this, these findings are discussed in light of the current academic literature. The third section presents the practical implications of this study. Then, the limitations are discussed, accompanied by suggestions for further research. The final section reflects on both the study itself as well as the role of the researcher.

### 5.1. CONCLUSION

The research question central to this study was *'How does the issue selling process within a Dutch family business unfold?'.* Interviewing issue sellers and observing issue selling during meetings in the family business showed that the issue selling process could be divided into five different stages: (1) Becoming of an issue, in which ideas, problems, suggestions, or complaints are discovered and presented by organizational members and where they are, sometimes, transformed into issues; (2) Preparation of the issue selling attempt, in which issue sellers decide on how to sell an issue and take the necessary steps to prepare for this; (3) Actual selling of the issue, which is the stage in which issue sellers employ moves in interactions with recipients to attempt to sell their issue; (4) Reaction of the issue recipient(s), in which the recipients react to the moves used by issue sellers; and, finally, (5) Outcome of the issue selling attempt, in which the issue selling process ends when an issue is sold, rejected, or temporarily 'on hold' while it is further investigated.

An important aspect of issue selling that is visible through these stages is showing how issues arise within the family business. Issues are not 'just there'; rather, they start out as ideas, problems, complaints, or suggestions by organizational members. By presenting, and discussing, these with other organizational members, they can eventually become issues. Often, it is not the person initially discovering a problem or suggesting an idea that decides whether it becomes an issue or not, but someone higher in the organizational hierarchy. These people higher in the organizational hierarchy often take on the role of issue seller – unless the issue is already presented by someone relatively high in the organizational hierarchy. One could say that 'becoming an issue seller' also happens

during this stage, not just the issue itself. Moreover, issue-seller-ship is dynamic; it can be transferred or shared between several organizational members.

Another important aspect of this process are the iterations that take place between the various stages, but especially between the selling- and reaction stages. In the family business, recipients of issues went further than a solely positive or negative response to a move by an issue seller in some cases. Instead, they collaborated with the issue seller by thinking of pro- and counterarguments for an issue, and sometimes became sellers themselves by selling the issue further upwards in the organization. This fits with the solidarity between organizational members in the family business.

Finally, this study showed that in the family business issue selling not only takes place in an upwards fashion in the organizational hierarchy, but that issues – such as required changes in behavior of organizational members – are also sold top-down. This is likely related to the informal culture of the family business and the fact that all organizational members, including (senior) managers are approachable. Since distances between people in different positions in the organizational hierarchy are small, top-down issues can perhaps less easily be imposed, thereby requiring them to sell these issues instead. Although the issue sellers could, and did, use their formal authority to make some moves solely available to them, they did so within the context of a selling attempt, not as an order.

## **5.2. THEORETICAL DISCUSSION**

The findings of this study contribute to the current academic literature on issue selling in several ways. Firstly, the findings corroborate the research by Dutton et al. (2001), in a different organizational context, by showing that issue sellers in a family business indeed use packaging, involvement and process moves. The study further contributes to the practice perspective of issue selling by showing that not only actions – or moves – of issue sellers are part of a selling attempt (Dutton et al., 2001), but decisions on who to include as a recipient and in which context to present an issue as well. The study also corroborates research by Howard-Grenville (2007), since the results indeed show that the issue selling process is emergent – as evident in the iterations between the selling- and reaction stages – and that issue sellers rely on the assets of expertise, formal authority, normative knowledge, and relationships.

For issue sellers in this study, however, expertise was not solely focused on substantive expertise regarding the issue, but also included their skills in other areas. Moreover, it was not just the formal aspect of authority that could be used as an asset; the informal aspect or the prestige that accompanies authority was also relied upon.

This study also uncovered aspects of the issue selling process currently not part of the academic literature on this topic. First of all, this research shows that issue selling within a family business can also be a top-down endeavor. While the original definition of issue selling by Dutton and Ashford (1993) did not specify that issue selling was solely a bottom-up activity, subsequent literature assumed that issue sellers tried to sell their issues to recipients in a higher hierarchical position (see for instance Dutton et al., 2001). This study shows that this is not necessarily the case and that members of (senior) management can also use issue selling techniques to promote – or rather sell – changes or new desired behaviors to other organizational members. These top-down issue sellers use some of the moves mentioned by Dutton et al. (2001). Moreover, due to their larger assets-base, in particular formal authority, they can also employ a new category of so-called positional moves that are unavailable to other issue sellers.

Furthermore, this study sheds more light onto the initiation of an issue selling attempt by describing how problems, ideas, etc. become issues. In their original article on issue selling, Dutton and Ashford (1993, p. 406) stated that an issue seller has a choice to try to sell an issue or not. The results of this study uncover the process that precedes this decision. Issues do not just exist in the organization waiting to be sold; rather, issues are ‘created’ when organizational members voice their ideas or problems they encounter and present these to other organizational members. Following this they may be transformed into issues and an issue selling attempt initiated.

Both the practice perspective (Dutton et al., 2001), as well as the resourcing perspective (Howard-Grenville, 2007), focus almost solely on the actions or knowledge and assets of the issue seller. However, this study shows that other organizational members play an important roles in this process too; they present the problems, ideas, etc. that eventually become issues, can help the issue seller with preparing moves, and can even have an active role in the process as a cooperative recipient. The results also show that there is no such thing as ‘the issue seller’.

Rather, being an issue seller is a role that can be taken on and shared by different people in the organization and people once issue recipients can become sellers later on.

### **5.3. PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS**

The findings of this study have several implications for managers of family businesses and managers of organizations wishing to stimulate issue selling in general. Even though issues are often problems or ideas transformed into issues and subsequently sold by organizational members higher in the organizational hierarchy, this study shows that these problems, ideas, suggestions, complaints, etc., are often discovered and presented by other organizational members. By doing so, they make a vital contribution to the issue selling process. Therefore, it is crucial that organizational members have ample opportunities to express their ideas and problems they encounter to members higher in the organizational hierarchy. Otherwise, the influx of potential issues may be dampened, thereby hindering the existence of issue selling within an organization.

According to this study, approachability of all organizational members is an important enabler of issue selling and should therefore be enforced. However, approachability alone is not enough. Unless organizational members feel heard and are also convinced that their issues are acted upon, their willingness to present ideas or problems and to sell issues will decrease. Steps managers can take to ensure this include providing timely reactions to issue selling attempts made by organizational members – and when decision making cannot be accelerated, to keep the issue seller updated of any progress – and to explicitly show not just the issue seller, but the entire organization what actions are taken in response to issues sold. This latter step is also important in showing organizational members that senior management is really open to suggestions made by them and that issue selling is not only wanted but also makes a real contribution to the organization at large.

Finally, the findings of this study show that time to sell issues is an important enabler. A lot of issue sellers mentioned a lack of time due to busy schedules or a focus on operational tasks at the expense of selling and acting upon issues as a barrier. Even though this focus on operational tasks is very understandable – since executing the primary process and delivering products is what gives the organization

its right to exist – as stated in the introduction, issue selling can contribute to organizational change processes and adaptation. Therefore, providing the time to sell issues and for recipients to process and react to issue selling attempts is worthwhile. This can, for instance, be done by making it a regular topic of meetings like the family business in this study has done, or by creating a protocol for issue selling attempts that specify when time can be taken out of one's schedule to work on issue selling and how issue sellers should be kept updated of recipients' reactions.

#### **5.4. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

This study has several limitations that result in suggestions for further research. First of all, the amount of data collected on top-down issue selling in this study is relatively limited, compared to the data on the bottom-up equivalent. This was due to the fact that this form of issue selling was only discovered after the data-collection period ended, making it impossible to collect further data focused on this form of issue selling. However, this study does indicate that it is an important process within family businesses. Therefore, further research into top-down issue selling, the course of this process, and, for instance, what different forms it takes in different types of organizations would be very worthwhile.

Secondly, given the relatively short period in which data was collected – compared to how long it can take for some issues to be sold – as well as the fact that some meetings were not accessible to the researcher, and the researcher was not permanently present in the organization, it was not possible to follow most of the issue selling attempts occurring in the data completely. Therefore, the analysis relied mostly on accounts of issue sellers themselves. Furthermore, given the absence of insight into the discussions taking place and the decisions being made during (senior) management meetings, data on the reactions to bottom-up issues, as well as the origin of top-down issues, only comes from interviews. Further research in which issues are followed throughout the entire organization, including its management layers, in real time would be very valuable and can contribute to further detailing the 'becoming of an issue' and 'reaction of the issue recipient(s)' stages. A study with such a set-up could also further investigate how the decisions of issue sellers with regards to contexts for presenting their issue and their choices of issue recipients influence the course of an issue selling attempt. The results of this study indicate that

these choices can have powerful consequences for the ease with which issues are sold.

Another limitation of this study is the fact that it was conducted in a small, rural, family business. Although the characteristics of this family business are also typical characteristics of family businesses as discussed in the second chapter of this thesis, some of the interviewees also stated that some defining characteristics – such as the high approachability of all organizational members and the provincial character of the organization – are the result of its size and location. Therefore, it could be that the findings of this study are only transferable to family businesses or other organizations with the same characteristics, rather than family businesses in general. In order to investigate this, further research into the topic within a larger family business is necessary

## **5.5. REFLECTION AND REFLEXIVITY**

This study may, unintentionally, have been influenced by my expectations, personal views and assumptions as a researcher. First of all, the organization in which this study was conducted was known to me because it is located in the same village as where I was raised. Even during my first contact with the organization I noticed the ‘small-town-character’ of the organization in that everybody seemed to know one another (and sometimes even through my own family). Because I was raised in the same environment as in which the organization is located, some manners or characteristics may be normal or taken for granted for me, whilst to another researcher they may be significant. This may have caused me to underestimate the influence of the environment on the organizational context of this family business. On the other hand, this study also forced me to look critically to aspects I may consider normal myself. Since part of this study was describing the unique characteristics of the family business, I was forced to examine the influence of the organizations’ surroundings on ways of interacting with other people. This not only applied to relationships within the family business, but it was interesting to consider how my own surroundings may have influenced my personal relationships and manners as well.

Secondly, ways in which organizational members in non-managerial positions are able to influence organizations and how their suggestions, ideas, and complaints

are treated by (senior) management is a field that greatly interests me. This also motivated my interest in the topic of issue selling. In a sense, one could say I was looking through the lens of someone rooting for 'the underdog'. Even though I have tried to approach the organization without any assumptions regarding the treatment of ideas of organizational members lower in the organizational hierarchy, this may have caused me to look critically at information regarding this topic. Furthermore, because of my background and interest in the 'human side of issue selling', I may have approached the study differently than someone whose interest in the topic was motivated by a concern of issue selling as a strategic tool or force.

Additionally, I am someone who prefers to stay in the background in unfamiliar situations and do not easily ask for help or favors. This first characteristic was an advantage when observing meetings within the organization, since the observer role was quite natural to me and after attendees were used to my presence, I often went unnoticed during observations. However, because I did not want to push my contact person or push the goodwill the organization showed me by allowing me to collect data too far, it was difficult for me to continue asking for access to particular meetings. Therefore, I may have accepted certain constraints on data collection more readily compared to someone who is more comfortable with expressing his or her demands.

Furthermore, during the study two unforeseen developments occurred or had occurred in the organization. After contact had been made with the organization and agreements concerning data collection were made, I discovered that the organization experienced some major changes during recent years and was currently in the process of executing more changes. It could be the case that because of this some changes were started in the organizational culture and that those changes were at the forefront of interviewees mind, influencing their answers during interviews.

Moreover, since data collection took place over a relatively short time span of four weeks and it took a long time to transcribe all interviews, I only started discovering patterns in the data, such as top-down issue selling, towards or at the end of the data collection period. Since I was not aware that top-down issue selling took place within the organization, my data collection was not focused on this. And because agreements on data collection were already made, I was unable to go back to the data collection stage to gather additional data on this phenomenon, even though this would have been very interesting.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1. FORM USED DURING SEVERAL OBSERVATIONS

Nr. Observation	
<b>Issue</b> (number action)	
<b>Who</b> is talking?	
How is it <b>expressed</b> ? What is <b>focused</b> upon? To what is it <b>connected</b> ? (Schema)	
<b>Who reacts</b> to ideas?	
What is agreed upon? What is the <b>next step</b> ?	
<b>Formal authority</b> ?	
<b>Relationships</b> ?	
<b>Expertise</b> ?	
<b>Normative knowledge</b> ?	
<b>Enablers and barriers</b> ?	

## APPENDIX 2. INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR PARTICIPANTS

Geachte heer/mevrouw,

Ik ben Lisa Philipsen, master student Bedrijfskunde aan de Radboud Universiteit in Nijmegen en momenteel ben ik bezig met mijn afstudeeronderzoek. Het onderzoek gaat over hoe medewerkers van bedrijven zaken die zij belangrijk vinden onder de aandacht brengen van anderen binnen het bedrijf. De bevindingen kunnen gebruikt worden door de organisatie, of andere organisaties, om het proces waarin medewerkers hun ideeën, suggesties, klachten, of informatie delen te verbeteren. Dit helpt vervolgens zowel medewerkers bij het onder de aandacht brengen van de zaken die zij belangrijk achten, als het bedrijf bij het aanpassen aan de omgeving.

In het kader van dit onderzoek zal ik binnen de organisatie een aantal vergaderingen bijwonen en een aantal interviews houden. Wanneer u deze informatie ontvangt bent u een van de personen die aanwezig zal zijn bij een vergadering die door mij geobserveerd wordt, of zal u benaderd worden om een interview te plannen. Deelnemen aan het onderzoek is vrijwillig en u kunt zich, zonder negatieve consequenties voor u, op elk gewenst moment terugtrekken uit het onderzoek. Met toestemming van de desbetreffende deelnemer wordt er een audio-opname gemaakt van het interview, zodat het interview uitgewerkt kan worden. Deze audio-opname wordt enkel door mij beluisterd en direct na afloop van het onderzoek vernietigd. In zowel de uitgewerkte interviews als notities gemaakt tijdens de vergaderingen worden alle namen geanonimiseerd. Eventueel herleidbare informatie zal alleen worden opgenomen in het onderzoeksverslag met toestemming van de desbetreffende deelnemer. Bovendien zullen de uitgewerkte interviews en notities enkel voor mij en mijn begeleiders van de universiteit in te zien zijn.

Tijdens het bijwonen van de vergadering zal ik notities maken en mij niet in de gesprekken mengen. Het is voor mijn onderzoek belangrijk dat de vergadering verloopt zoals hij dat zonder mijn aanwezigheid ook zou doen. De interviews zullen met de desbetreffende personen worden ingepland en duren ongeveer een uur. Enkele dagen tot een week na het interview zal de deelnemer een uitwerking van het

interview ontvangen, gevraagd worden dit door te lezen en eventuele opmerkingen of aanvullingen aan mij door te geven.

Mocht u daar interesse in hebben, dan is het mogelijk het uiteindelijke onderzoeksrapport (in het Engels) of een korte (Nederlandse) samenvatting van het onderzoek toegestuurd te krijgen per e-mail. U kunt uw interesse daarvoor aangeven per e-mail, voor het einde van het onderzoek (naar verwachting begin juli).

Mocht u vragen of opmerkingen hebben, dan kunt u mij bereiken via onderstaand e-mailadres. Indien u besluit deel te nemen aan het onderzoek, dan wil ik u hierbij alvast van harte bedanken voor uw medewerking!

Met vriendelijke groet,

Lisa Philipsen

[lisa.philipsen@student.ru.nl](mailto:lisa.philipsen@student.ru.nl)

### APPENDIX 3. EMAIL USED TO APPROACH INTERVIEWEES

Geachte [naam geïnterviewde]

Vanmiddag tijdens [vergadering] heb ik met u besproken dat ik u mocht benaderen voor een interview in het kader van mijn afstudeeronderzoek. Allereerst hartelijk dank daarvoor!

Onderaan deze mail staat een korte beschrijving van mijn onderzoek en de manieren waarop ik binnen de organisatie gegevens verzamel. Ook vindt u daar een korte uitleg over de wijze waarop er met de verkregen gegevens omgegaan wordt. Zoals de beschrijving aangeeft is meewerken aan het onderzoek geheel vrijwillig en kunt u zich, op elk gewenst moment en zonder opgegeven reden, terugtrekken uit het onderzoek.

Het interview, waarvoor ik u via deze mail benader, zal ongeveer een uur duren. Om wat meer ruimte te hebben voor het beantwoorden van uw eventuele vragen en mogelijke uitloop, zou het fijn zijn als het mogelijk is anderhalf uur vrij te maken voor het interview. Mocht dit niet mogelijk zijn, dan ben ik al erg geholpen met een uur van uw tijd. Ten behoeve van de uitwerking en het analyseren van de gegevens zal ik, met uw toestemming, een audio-opname maken van het interview. Voor verdere uitleg verwijs ik u naar de tekst hieronder. Gezien de planning van mijn afstudeeronderzoek zullen de interviews in de komende twee weken plaatsvinden.

Wanneer zou u, binnen de aankomende twee weken, tijd hebben voor een gesprek?

Alvast hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking en ik kijk uit naar uw reactie.

Met vriendelijke groet,

Lisa Philipsen

[lisa.philipsen@student.ru.nl](mailto:lisa.philipsen@student.ru.nl)

## **Informatie afstudeeronderzoek**

Ik ben Lisa Philipsen, master student Bedrijfskunde aan de Radboud Universiteit in Nijmegen en momenteel ben ik bezig met mijn afstudeeronderzoek. Het onderzoek gaat over hoe medewerkers van bedrijven zaken die zij belangrijk vinden onder de aandacht brengen van anderen binnen het bedrijf. De bevindingen kunnen gebruikt worden door deze organisaties, of andere organisaties, om het proces waarin medewerkers hun ideeën, suggesties, klachten, of informatie delen te verbeteren. Dit helpt vervolgens zowel medewerkers bij het onder de aandacht brengen van de zaken die zij belangrijk achten, als het bedrijf bij het aanpassen aan de omgeving.

In het kader van dit onderzoek zal ik binnen de organisatie een aantal vergaderingen bijwonen en een aantal interviews houden. Wanneer u deze informatie ontvangt bent u een van de personen die aanwezig zal zijn bij een vergadering die door mij geobserveerd wordt, of wordt u benaderd om een interview te plannen. Deelnemen aan het onderzoek is vrijwillig en u kunt zich, zonder opgegeven reden en zonder negatieve consequenties voor u, op elk gewenst moment terugtrekken uit het onderzoek. Met toestemming van de desbetreffende deelnemer wordt er een audio-opname gemaakt van het interview, zodat het interview uitgewerkt kan worden. Deze audio-opname wordt enkel door mij beluisterd en direct na afloop van het onderzoek vernietigd. In zowel de uitgewerkte interviews als notities gemaakt tijdens de vergaderingen worden alle namen geanonimiseerd. Eventueel herleidbare informatie zal alleen worden opgenomen in het onderzoeksverslag met toestemming van de desbetreffende deelnemer. Bovendien zullen de uitgewerkte interviews en notities enkel voor mij en mijn begeleiders van de universiteit in te zien zijn.

Tijdens het bijwonen van de vergadering zal ik notities maken en mij niet in de gesprekken mengen. Het is voor mijn onderzoek belangrijk dat de vergadering verloopt zoals hij dat zonder mijn aanwezigheid ook zou doen. De interviews zullen met de desbetreffende personen worden ingepland en duren ongeveer een uur. Enkele dagen tot een week na het interview zal de deelnemer een uitwerking van het interview ontvangen, gevraagd worden dit door te lezen en eventuele opmerkingen of aanvullingen aan mij door te geven.

Mocht u daar interesse in hebben, dan is het mogelijk het uiteindelijke onderzoeksrapport (in het Engels) of een korte (Nederlandse) samenvatting van het onderzoek toegestuurd te krijgen per e-mail. U kunt uw interesse daarvoor aangeven per e-mail, voor het einde van het onderzoek (naar verwachting begin juli).

Mocht u vragen of opmerkingen hebben, dan kunt u mij bereiken via dit e-mailadres.



## APPENDIX 4. FINAL INTERVIEW GUIDE

<b>Datum</b>	__ / __ / 2017
<b>Tijd</b>	__ : __ tot __ : __
<b>Afdeling geïnterviewde</b>	
<b>Functie geïnterviewde</b>	

### Doen voordat het interview begint

- Vraag geïnterviewde het formulier met demografische gegevens in te vullen.
- Vraag toestemming voor het maken van een audio-opname van het interview.

**→ START AUDIO-OPNAME!**

### Introductie → **CONTROLEER: AUDIO-OPNAME GESTART?**

Hallo, ik ben Lisa Philipsen, een master student Bedrijfskunde aan de Radboud Universiteit in Nijmegen. Momenteel ben ik bezig met mijn afstudeeronderzoek. Dit interview maakt daar deel van uit. Het onderzoek gaat over de manieren waarop medewerkers zaken die zij belangrijk vinden onder de aandacht brengen van anderen binnen het bedrijf en hoe hier vervolgens door de organisatie mee omgegaan wordt. Het kan hierbij gaan om allerlei verschillende zaken, zoals het belang van milieuvriendelijk produceren, oplossingen voor specifieke problemen, of de noodzaak van het vernieuwen van verouderde systemen of procedures.

Het interview gaat over hoe u hebt geprobeerd zaken onder de aandacht te brengen van anderen binnen dit bedrijf, hoe er vervolgens met deze zaken werd omgegaan en over de kenmerken van deze organisatie. Ook hebben een aantal vragen betrekking op of anderen wel eens hebben geprobeerd zaken onder uw aandacht te brengen en hoe u hier vervolgens mee bent omgegaan. Beschrijft u alles alstublieft zo gedetailleerd mogelijk. Neem gerust even de tijd om na te denken als u dat nodig heeft. Door middel van het interview wil ik graag leren hoe u dingen ervaart, welke dingen u tegenkomt, hoe u tegen zaken aankijkt, en hoe u zich voelt. Ik wil u daarom vragen vanuit uw eigen perspectief of beleving te antwoorden.

Met uw toestemming maak ik een audio-opname van dit interview, zodat ik het interview na afloop uit kan werken. Alles wat tijdens dit interview wordt besproken is vertrouwelijk – enkel ik en mijn begeleiders vanuit de universiteit kunnen lezen wat hier vandaag gezegd wordt. Deze informatie wordt niet met andere personen gedeeld. Bovendien worden alle namen geanonimiseerd in zowel de uitwerking van het interview als in het uiteindelijke onderzoeksverslag. Zodra ik het interview heb uitgewerkt zal ik de tekst naar u sturen, zodat u het nogmaals door kunt lezen en eventuele opmerkingen of aanvullingen aan mij door kunt geven. Daarnaast wil ik u vragen om gedeeltes die anderen mogelijk naar u kunnen herleiden te markeren. U kunt zich te allen tijde terugtrekken uit het onderzoek.

Dan wil ik nu graag beginnen met het daadwerkelijke interview. Als een vraag onduidelijk is kunt u altijd om uitleg vragen. Wanneer u even tijd nodig heeft om na te denken, neem dit dan gerust. Bovendien zijn er geen goede of foute antwoorden en kunt u het altijd aangeven als u zich niet prettig voelt. Heeft u nog vragen of opmerkingen voordat we beginnen?

### **Algemeen**

1. Wat houdt uw functie in?

- a. *Wat zijn uw taken?*
- b. *Wat is het doel van uw functie?*
- c. *Met wie werkt u samen tijdens uw werk?*
- d. *Hoe en wanneer communiceert u met deze personen?*
- e. *Hoeveel contact heeft u met mensen in hogere niveaus binnen de organisatie?*
- f. *Hoeveel contact heeft u met mensen in lagere niveaus binnen de organisatie?*
- g. *Hoe verloopt dit contact?*

### **Issue Selling - Interviewee als issue seller**

Dan wil ik u nu vragen terug te denken aan een moment waarop u heeft geprobeerd iets dat voor u belangrijk was onder de aandacht te brengen van anderen binnen dit bedrijf. Of wellicht bent u daar momenteel wel mee bezig. Het mag gaan over allerlei

onderwerpen en zowel een succesvolle als onsuccesvolle poging betreffen. Geeft u alstublieft zo gedetailleerd mogelijk antwoord op de volgende vragen.

[Als geïnterviewde nooit heeft geprobeerd een issue te verkopen, dan hem/haar vragen wat hij/zij zou doen wanneer er iets zou zijn wat hij/zij onder de aandacht zou willen brengen van anderen binnen het bedrijf.]

2. Wat heeft u geprobeerd onder de aandacht te brengen van anderen binnen dit bedrijf? Zou u één voorbeeld willen geven?
  - a. *Bij wie wilde u [issue → specificeren aan de hand van antwoord op de vorige vraag] onder de aandacht brengen?*
3. Hoe heeft u [issue → specificeren aan de hand van antwoord op vorige vraag] onder de aandacht gebracht van anderen?
  - a. *Welke acties heeft u ondernomen om de aandacht van anderen te richten op [issue]?*
  - b. *Waarom hebt u voor deze acties gekozen?*
  - c. *Wat waren de belangrijkste stappen in dit proces?*
  - d. *Wat waren de belangrijkste uitdagingen of obstakels die u tegen kwam?*
  - e. *Hoe hebt u [issue] gepresenteerd of uitgelegd aan anderen?*
  - f. *Waarom heeft u dat op deze manier gedaan?*
  - g. *Heeft u andere mensen betrokken in uw poging [issue] onder de aandacht te brengen? Zo ja, wie en welke rol hadden deze personen? Zo nee, waarom niet?*
  - h. *Van welke kennis heeft u gebruik gemaakt bij het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]? Hoe hielp deze kennis u bij het richten van aandacht op [issue]? [Als geïnterviewde het een lastige vraag vindt, vraag dan door over relationele (Heeft u bijvoorbeeld nagedacht over de gevolgen van [issue] voor anderen in de organisatie?), normatieve (Heeft u bijvoorbeeld gebruik gemaakt van uw kennis over hoe ideeën of plannen normaliter in dit bedrijf worden gepresenteerd?), en strategische kennis (Heeft u bijvoorbeeld nagedacht over de doelen en strategie van de organisatie?)]*
  - i. *Van welke contacten of relaties heeft u gebruik gemaakt bij het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]? Hoe hielpen deze contacten u bij het aandacht richten op [issue]? [Aantekening voor interviewer: Als geïnterviewde alleen maar contacten op het werk noemt, vraag dan of deze contacten ook wel eens buiten het werk plaatsvinden, of dat*

*geïnterviewde ook gebruik heeft gemaakt van relaties met mensen die geen onderdeel zijn van de organisatie en waarom wel/niet.]*

- j. Op welke manieren heeft u gebruik gemaakt van uw eigen vaardigheden en expertise bij het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]?*
- k. Op welke manieren heeft u gebruik gemaakt van uw positie in de organisatie en de bevoegdheden die bij uw functie horen bij het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]?*
- l. Welke factoren hebben bijgedragen aan het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]? Waarom?*
- m. Welke zaken hinderden u bij het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]? Waarom?*
- n. Hoe bent u met deze obstakels of moeilijke momenten omgegaan?*
- o. Was u succesvol in het onder de aandacht brengen van [issue]? Waarom beschouwt u het wel/niet als een succes?*
- p. [Indien geïnterviewde succesvol was in het onder de aandacht brengen van het issue] Wat werd er vervolgens in de organisatie gedaan met/aan [issue]?*

### **Issue Selling – Interviewee als issue recipient**

De volgende vragen gaan over situaties waarin de rollen omgedraaid waren en anderen hebben geprobeerd iets wat zij belangrijk vonden onder uw aandacht te brengen.

- 4. Hebben andere medewerkers van dit bedrijf wel eens geprobeerd iets onder uw aandacht te brengen? Zo ja, om welke personen ging het en wat was hetgeen waarop zij uw aandacht probeerden te richten? Zo nee, waarom denkt u dat anderen u hier niet voor hebben benaderd? [Bij antwoord “nee” vraag 5-7 overslaan]
- 5. Hoe hebben deze medewerkers [issue] onder uw aandacht gebracht?
  - a. Welke acties hebben zij ondernomen om uw aandacht te richten op [issue]?*
  - b. Op welke manier presenteerden/communiceerden zij [issue] aan u?*
- 6. Hoe bent u omgegaan met deze poging uw aandacht te richten op [issue]?
- 7. Hebt u aan de hand hiervan actie ondernomen? Zo ja, waarom? Zo nee, waarom niet?

## **Issue selling – Algemeen**

De volgende vragen hebben betrekking op het algehele proces waarin medewerkers van dit bedrijf proberen zaken onder de aandacht te brengen van anderen. Bij het beantwoorden van deze vragen mag u zowel refereren naar momenten waarop u zelf degene was die de aandacht van anderen probeerde te richten op bepaalde zaken, als momenten waarop anderen hebben geprobeerd zaken onder uw aandacht te brengen.

8. Welke factoren dragen volgens u bij aan het succesvol onder de aandacht brengen van zaken die u belangrijk vindt in dit bedrijf?
  - a. *Waarom spelen deze factoren volgens u een positieve rol in dit proces?*
9. Welke factoren hinderen volgens u het onder de aandacht brengen van kwesties die u belangrijk vindt in dit bedrijf?
  - a. *Waarom denkt u dat deze factoren het proces hinderen?*
10. Hoe ervaart u de houding van het management richting zaken die medewerkers onder de aandacht proberen te brengen?
  - a. *Waarom ervaart u dit op deze manier?*
  - b. *Wat vindt u van deze houding van het management?*
  - c. *Heeft u het idee dat het management open staat voor zaken die medewerkers onder de aandacht proberen te brengen? Waarom wel/niet?*
  - d. *Ervaart u een kloof tussen management enerzijds en andere medewerkers anderzijds? Waarom wel/niet?*
11. Hoe gaat de organisatie om met zaken die door medewerkers onder de aandacht worden gebracht in uw beleving?
  - a. *Wat vindt u van de manier waarop de organisatie omgaat met zaken die door medewerkers onder de aandacht worden gebracht?*
  - b. *Bent u van mening dat medewerkers genoeg terugkoppeling krijgen over zaken die zij onder de aandacht hebben gebracht (zowel ideeën, suggesties, klachten, faaluren, etc.). Waarom wel/niet?*
12. Hoe zou dit proces volgens u verbeterd kunnen worden?
  - a. *Waarom denkt u dat deze verbeteringen het proces verbeteren?*

## **Familiebedrijf**

De volgende vragen gaan over dit bedrijf en haar unieke kenmerken. Ik ben vooral geïnteresseerd in uw ervaringen, hoe u dingen begrijpt, en hoe u zich voelt binnen de

organisatie. Wilt u de vragen daarom zo veel mogelijk vanuit uw eigen perspectief en beleving beantwoorden?

13. Hoe zou u dit bedrijf beschrijven aan iemand die de organisatie niet kent? Wat zijn de meest belangrijke kenmerken van het bedrijf?

- a. *Wat maakt dit bedrijf uniek?*
- b. *Hoe verschillen de twee business units van elkaar? Wat vindt u van deze scheiding tussen business units en de eventuele verschillen tussen deze twee business units?*

14. Waaraan merkt u dat dit bedrijf een familiebedrijf is?

- a. *Wat vindt u kenmerkend voor een familiebedrijf?*
- b. *Herkent u deze kenmerken in deze organisatie? Zo ja, op welke manier(en)? Zo nee, waarom niet?*

15. Welke rol speelt familie in dit bedrijf?

- a. *Hoe is de [familie van het bedrijf] aanwezig in deze organisatie?*
- b. *Waarom speelt het deze rol denkt u?*
- c. *Wat vindt u hiervan?*

16. Welke rol spelen vriendschappen in dit bedrijf?

- a. *Waarom spelen zij deze rol denkt u?*
- b. *Wat vindt u hiervan?*

**Bij tijd over: Ander voorbeeld van Issue Selling attempt – Interviewee als Issue Seller en vragen over issue selling attempt opnieuw stellen.**

### **Afsluiting**

Dat waren al mijn vragen, hartelijk dank voor uw antwoorden.

Heeft u op dit moment toevoegingen, vragen, of opmerkingen?

Wat vond u van het interview?

Ik zal u de uitwerking van het interview zo snel mogelijk opsturen. Het zal waarschijnlijk enkele dagen tot een week duren voordat ik het interview uitgewerkt heb. Lees het uitgewerkte interview alstublieft zorgvuldig door en markeer de tekst die mogelijk herleidbaar is naar u. Daarnaast kunt eventuele opmerkingen of toevoegingen doorgeven via e-mail.

Stelt u het op prijs om ook het uiteindelijke onderzoeksrapport, wat wel in het Engels is, of een korte Nederlandse samenvatting van het onderzoek te ontvangen na

afloop? Mocht u hier nog even over na willen denken, dan kunt u uw antwoord ook altijd doorgeven via e-mail.

Hartelijk dank voor het verlenen van uw medewerking aan dit interview en mijn afstudeeronderzoek!

### AUDIO-OPNAME STOPPEN!

#### Formulier gegevens deelnemer

<i>Nummer deelnemer (in te vullen door onderzoeker)</i>	
Leeftijd	__ jaar
Geslacht	
Hoogst genoten opleiding	<input type="radio"/> Basisschool <input type="radio"/> Middelbare school <input type="radio"/> MBO (beroepsopleiding) <input type="radio"/> HBO <input type="radio"/> WO <input type="radio"/> Anders, namelijk:
Opleiding	
Huidige functie	
Aantal jaren werkzaam in deze functie	__ jaar
Afdeling waarop u momenteel werkzaam bent	
Aantal jaren werkzaam binnen deze organisatie	__ jaar

## APPENDIX 5. FINAL TEMPLATE

### Theme: Becoming of an issue

1. *Organizational member identifies problem/has idea/complaint/has suggestion*
  - 1.1. Issue started as idea of individual
  - 1.2. Issues start as ideas, suggestions or complaints from people, on work floor
2. *Problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/suggestion/complaint to other organizational members*
  - 2.1. Problem originally presented by employee outdoor installation
  - 2.2. Move: Present issue as idea, not yet well-thought-out
  - 2.3. Ideas presented during quality meetings
  - 2.4. Problem originally presented by production worker
  - 2.5. Issue originally presented by team leader
3. *Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint presented through quality registration system/face-to-face talk/talk in the corridors*
  - 3.1. Problem originally presented by employee outdoor installation
  - 3.2. Problem presented through quality system
  - 3.3. Employees sometimes complain among each other
4. *Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint presented to supervisor (team or project)/colleagues/quality team department/manager responsible for team, department, process, etc. the problem/idea/suggestion/complaint affects*
  - 4.1. Move: Use of formal process – Present issue through quality-registration system
5. *Optional step: Problem/idea presenter investigates the problem/idea/suggestion/complaint before presentation*
  - 5.1. Move: Investigate issue
6. *Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is discussed with others*
  - 6.1. Move: Gauge opinion others on issue
7. *Reaction organizational members to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint: Positive or negative*
  - 7.1. First gauge opinion direct colleagues on issue before selling it further
8. *Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint (further) investigated (possibly with help others)*



- 8.1. Move: Gather information on the issue from other business unit
- 8.2. Move: Investigate issue
- 9. *Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager*
  - 9.1. Problem made issue by department head and member management team
  - 9.2. Department head becomes main issue seller
  - 9.3. Member management team becomes main issue seller
  - 9.4. After employee outdoor installation presents the problem, project leader makes it an issue to be sold
  - 9.5. Problem made issue because of frequency
  - 9.6. Organizational members often present their issues to direct supervisors, who then take up the issue or sell it further within the organization
  - 9.7. Supervisors sometimes nuance way issues are presented by employees lower in organizational hierarchy
  - 9.8. Problems presented by employees outdoor installation presented as issue by project leader through quality registration system
  - 9.9. Problem made issue by manager unit
- 10. *Possible link between 'Reaction organizational members to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint: negative' and 'Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself'*
  - 10.1. Move: Persist with taking action on issue when issue recipients are initially opposed
- 11. *Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint made issue because of frequent occurrence of problem or possible appliances of idea/amount of support by organizational members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint*
  - 11.1. Problem made issue because of frequency
  - 11.2. Ideas or suggestions only made an issue by works council if there is enough support from organizational members
  - 11.3. Problem/Suggestion made issue because it is discussed in multiple meetings
  - 11.4. Issue selling motivated by frustration issue seller experienced

- 11.5. Issue recognized because of issue seller's concerns for organizational image
- 11.6. Problem made issue because of possibility for severe consequences in future problematic situations

*12. Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is directly made an issue by organizational member high in organizational hierarchy*

- 12.1. Issue started as problem spotted by senior manager
- 12.2. Issue stimulated by senior manager

**Theme: Preparation of the issue selling attempt**

1. *Decide how to present issue: to whom, when, and in which context/forum*
  - 1.1. Planned move: Present issue to all issue recipients/decision makers at once
  - 1.2. Planned move: Involve others at higher level
  - 1.3. Planned move: Present issue in management team meeting
2. *Optional step: Present issue to select group of organizational members in order to create support for issue before selling issue to 'real' issue recipients/issue recipient with decision-making authority*
  - 2.1. Move: Create support for issue among others at same level
3. *Optional step: Prepare arguments/moves with the help of others*
  - 3.1. Move: Prepare arguments for issue with works council
  - 3.2. Move: Ask for feedback on business plan issue before presenting issue
  - 3.3. Move: Preparation: Discuss issue with other interested organizational member
4. *Optional step: Investigate issue (sometimes with the help of others)*
  - 4.1. Move: Investigate possibilities and requirements for solving issue
  - 4.2. Move: Investigate and work on issue with help others outside organization with expertise on issue
  - 4.3. Move: Investigate issue with help others
  - 4.4. Move: Preparation: Study organization
  - 4.5. Move: Preparation: Gather knowledge and expertise on issue

## **Theme: Selling of the issue**

### *1. Packaging moves*

- 1.1. Move: Tie issue to valued goals – profitability
- 1.2. Move: Tie issue to valued goals – organizational image
- 1.3. Move: Tie issue to valued goals – quality
- 1.4. Move: Tie issue to valued goals – efficiency
- 1.5. Move: Tie issue to concerns of key constituents – market demand
- 1.6. Move: Tie issue to other issues
- 1.7. Move: Tie issue to legal concerns
- 1.8. Move: Make continuous proposals
- 1.9. Move: Use logic of a business plan

### *2. Involvement moves*

- 2.1. Move: Involve others with expertise on issue
- 2.2. Move: Involve others at higher level
- 2.3. Move: Involve others at lower level: Providing arguments
- 2.4. Move: Involve others at lower level: Create support
- 2.5. Move: Involve others who support the issue
- 2.6. Move: Involve others at same level
- 2.7. Move: Keep boss informed
- 2.8. Move: Consult others outside of organization
- 2.9. Move: Work together with other issue sellers

### *3. Timing moves*

- 3.1. Move: Persistence in selling activities
- 3.2. Move: Opportunistic timing

### *4. Positional moves*

- 4.1. Move: Set deadlines
- 4.2. Move: Focus on issue from position of authority
- 4.3. Move: Provide help
- 4.4. Move: Provide time to work on issue
- 4.5. Move: Reward issue recipients for desired behavior
- 4.6. Move: After initial action is taken, keep asking issue recipients for desired behavior
- 4.7. Move: After initial action is taken, use peer pressure to stimulate desired behavior

## 5. *Emphases in presentation*

- 5.1. Create understanding of/argumentation for issue by providing examples
- 5.2. Move: Convey importance issue through emotion
- 5.3. Move: Providing data
- 5.4. Move: Convey importance issue by stressing risks of not acting
- 5.5. Move: Explain consequences issue for issue recipients

## 6. *Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented*

- 6.1. Move: Use of formal process – Present issue through quality-registration system
- 6.2. Move: Present issue in team meeting
- 6.3. Issues presented during team meetings
- 6.4. Move: Present issue in innovation meeting
- 6.5. Move: Present issue in one of the quality meetings
- 6.6. Move: Present issue in management team meeting
- 6.7. Move: Present issue in sales meeting
- 6.8. Move: Present issue in meeting department heads responsible for execution
- 6.9. Move: Present issue in meeting works council with senior management
- 6.10. Move: Present issue in meeting senior management
- 6.11. Big organizational changes/projects introduced through meetings
- 6.12. Member management team presents issues or ideas to production worker during individual meeting/discussion
- 6.13. Move: Present issue by approaching issue recipient during work
- 6.14. Issues presented by approaching issue recipient during work

## 7. *Choices regarding issue recipients*

- 7.1. Move: Present issue to organizational member responsible for that topic
- 7.2. Move: Present issue to all issue recipients/decision makers at once
- 7.3. Move: Present issue to supervisor
- 7.4. Move: Present issue to small group of issue recipients first
- 7.5. Move: First try to convince issue recipient in one of the highest organizational levels

## **Theme: Reaction of the issue recipient(s)**

1. *Reaction issue recipient – positive*
  - 1.1. Result issue selling attempt: Investment approved, action taken
2. *Reaction issue selling recipient – negative*
  - 2.1. Result issue selling attempt: No action taken
3. *Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response*
  - 3.1. Joint problem solving (problems are solved by discussing possible solutions with several organizational members)
  - 3.2. Organizational members discuss issues and solutions together, process is participative
  - 3.3. Reaction issue recipient: Organize meeting with all people involved to discuss the issue
  - 3.4. Reaction issue recipient: Pass issue on to the one responsible for topic/area/product
  - 3.5. Reaction issue recipients: Propose course of action
  - 3.6. Issue recipient proposes solution for issue and then sells this solution him/herself
  - 3.7. Issue recipients discuss solution for issue among themselves
  - 3.8. Supervisor initial issue seller sells issue in higher management levels
4. *Reaction issue recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller*
  - 4.1. Issue recipients often ask how issue is related to valued goals
  - 4.2. Move based on reaction issue recipient: Organize meeting between primary issue sellers and manager responsible for that unit
  - 4.3. Reaction issue recipients: Business plan necessary
  - 4.4. Reaction issue recipient: Issue not clear
  - 4.5. Reaction issue recipient: Ask for data on issue
  - 4.6. Reaction issue recipient: Way of presenting issue inappropriate

## **Theme: Outcome of the issue selling attempt**

1. *Issue is sold*
  - 1.1. Result issue selling attempt: Change in organizational structure/procedures
  - 1.2. Result issue selling attempt: Change in organizational culture/behavior of organizational members
  - 1.3. Result issue selling attempt: Actions assigned to organizational members

- 1.4. Result issue selling attempt: Investment approved, action taken
- 1.5. Result issue selling attempt: Organizational members have embraced the change
- 1.6. Result issue selling attempt: Issue recipients understand issue, action is taken by foremen production
- 1.7. Result issue selling attempt: Actions taken by issue recipients discussed with all issue sellers
- 1.8. Result issue selling attempt: Team responsible for issue takes action
- 1.9. Result issue selling attempts product improvements: Improvement is tried out
2. *Issue is not sold*
  - 2.1. Result issue selling attempt: No action taken
  - 2.2. Result issue selling attempt: No changes in behavior
3. *Further investigation of issue (sometimes by team specifically created for this purpose)*
  - 3.1. Result issue selling attempt: Team formed to further investigate and take action on issue
  - 3.2. Result issue selling attempt: Issue further investigated
  - 3.3. Result issue selling attempt: Meeting is organized with all people involved in the issue

**Theme: Assets**

1. *Expertise*

- 1.1. Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'
  - 1.1.1. Use of personal expertise and experience to spot need for issue
  - 1.1.2. Use of knowledge on system to formulate issue
  - 1.1.3. Use of knowledge on market demands
  - 1.1.4. Use of technical insight
  - 1.1.5. Use of substantive knowledge on issue
  - 1.1.6. Use of position: Others expect issue seller to sell these types of issues
- 1.2. Expertise in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'
  - 1.2.1. Use of listening skills and analytical thinking
  - 1.2.2. Use of skill: being able to write convincing proposals

1.3. Expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'

- 1.3.1. Use of skill: being able to convince others
- 1.3.2. Use knowledge of human nature to sell issue
- 1.3.3. Use knowledge of issues in other organizations to sell issue
- 1.3.4. Use of substantive knowledge on issue
- 1.3.5. Use of knowledge on market demands
- 1.3.6. Way of presenting issue chosen because of preferences issue seller

1.4. Expertise used in entire issue selling process

- 1.4.1. Previous issue selling success
- 1.4.2. Use of accumulated knowledge and experience

2. *Formal authority*

2.1. Formal authority in stage 'Becoming of an issue'

- 2.1.1. Use of position: Others expect issue seller to sell these types of issues

2.2. Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'

- 2.2.1. Position issue seller helps with being taken seriously
- 2.2.2. Use of position: Position issue seller gives access to forum in which issue was presented
- 2.2.3. Use of formal authority in selling issue
- 2.2.4. Move: Set deadlines
- 2.2.5. Move: Focus on issue from position of authority
- 2.2.6. Move: Provide help
- 2.2.7. Move: Provide time to work on issue
- 2.2.8. Move: Reward issue recipients for desired behavior
- 2.2.9. Move: After initial action is taken, keep asking issue recipients for desired behavior
- 2.2.10. Move: After initial action is taken, use peer pressure to stimulate desired behavior

2.3. Formal authority used in entire issue selling process

- 2.3.1. Being higher in the organizational hierarchy helps with issue selling

3. *Relationships*

3.1. Relationships in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'

- 3.1.1. Discuss issue and ideas with friends with experience with issue
- 3.1.2. Use of relationships to other organizational members

### 3.2. Relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'

- 3.2.1. Use knowledge of issues in other organizations to sell issue
- 3.2.2. Use knowledge on organization and its' members to sell issue
- 3.2.3. Use of position: Position issue seller gives access to forum in which issue was presented
- 3.2.4. Issue seller has backup from senior manager
- 3.2.5. Use of relationships to others outside of the organization

## 4. *Normative knowledge*

### 4.1. Normative knowledge in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'

- 4.1.1. Accumulation of normative knowledge on issue selling throughout issue selling attempts

### 4.2. Normative knowledge in stage 'Selling of the issue'

- 4.2.1. Use of normative knowledge on issue selling in organization to sell issue
- 4.2.2. Way of presenting issue chosen because it is the usual way of presenting issues
- 4.2.3. Way of presenting issue chosen because that is the required and most effective way of presenting that type of issues
- 4.2.4. Use knowledge on organization and its' members to sell issue

## **Theme: Enablers & barriers**

### 1. *Enablers*

#### 1.1. Employees are heard/taken seriously

- 1.1.1. Organization listens to employees
- 1.1.2. Previous issue selling success
- 1.1.3. Organizational members are open to one another
- 1.1.4. Senior management is open to ideas originating on work floor

#### 1.2. High approachability

- 1.2.1. Members of (senior) management team are approachable to everyone
- 1.2.2. Organizational members know one another well
- 1.2.3. Organizational members are willing to help one another



1.3. Things that the organization has/does/experiences that facilitate issue selling

- 1.3.1. Insight into agenda others
- 1.3.2. Momentum other changes have created in the organization
- 1.3.3. Systems of the organization can be used to support issues
- 1.3.4. Providing time to present issues during team meetings

2. *Barriers*

2.1. Attitudes/Characteristics of organizational members

- 2.1.1. Resistance to change
- 2.1.2. People do not suggest ideas since they think formulating strategy etc. is senior management's task
- 2.1.3. People can/do not think out of the box
- 2.1.4. Lack of involvement organizational members
- 2.1.5. Issue is not a priority for others

2.2. Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling

- 2.2.1. Existence of a lot of management layers is perceived as hindering bottom-up issue selling
- 2.2.2. No time for issue selling because issue seller is too busy with other tasks
- 2.2.3. No time to work on issue
- 2.2.4. Recipients unavailable due to busy schedules
- 2.2.5. Focus on operational tasks
- 2.2.6. Only two 'real' decision makers

2.3. Characteristics/attitudes (senior) management

- 2.3.1. Decision making takes too long
- 2.3.2. Lack of decisiveness
- 2.3.3. Organizational members know it is hard to convince decision maker
- 2.3.4. Organizational member(s) doesn't feel heard or taken seriously when suggesting ideas/improvements to management
- 2.3.5. When repeatedly presenting problem through quality-registration system has no effect, organizational members stop presenting the problems
- 2.3.6. (Senior) managers are not open to changing plans based on ideas other organizational members

2.4. Characteristics organization or products of organization that hinder issue selling

2.4.1. Increase in bureaucracy

2.4.2. Technical issues sometimes have to fulfill strict requirements

2.4.3. No budget for issue

**Theme: Organizational context**

1. *Division of work*

1.1. Organization has two business units

1.2. Division of tasks between Dutch and foreign branch

1.3. Flat organizational structure

1.4. Flexibility demanded from organizational members

1.5. Organizational members with a lot of expertise are assigned particular responsibilities and authority

1.6. Different focus on quality in business units

1.7. Division of tasks within organization

2. *Defining features organization*

2.1. Products/Way products are produced

2.1.1. Unique, innovative products that meet high standards

2.1.2. Record everything, devise a lot of procedures

2.1.3. Display products/special projects

2.1.4. Substantive knowledge and craftsmanship are the foundations of the organization and highly valued

2.1.5. Organization wants to grow

2.1.6. Organization is not afraid to take risks in order to grow

2.1.7. Products developed and manufactured in the “old-fashioned way”

2.1.8. Development and manufacturing of products based on craftsmanship

2.1.9. Organization described/presented to outsiders based on products

2.2. Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects

2.2.1. Family business

2.2.2. Long-term perspective

2.2.3. High equity

2.2.4. Organization owned by two family members (no further family involvement in organization itself)

- 2.2.5. Previous owner frequently visits organization
- 2.2.6. No involvement founding family apart from owners in proceedings organization
- 2.2.7. Family-business-aspect noticeable through family ownership
- 2.2.8. Organizational members cherish history organization
- 2.2.9. Feeling connected to founding family organization
- 2.2.10. Family ownership defines organization
- 2.2.11. Display history organization
- 2.2.12. Close proximity previous owner
- 2.2.13. Previous owner addressed as family member
- 2.2.14. Organization is letting go of family-business character
- 2.2.15. Only two 'real' decision makers
- 2.2.16. Two owners have a lot of authority and responsibility
- 2.2.17. Slow and steady growth of organization
- 2.2.18. Possibility for quick decision making because of family ownership
- 2.2.19. Organizational members respect founding family
- 2.2.20. Founding family has influence on strategic decisions and management of the organization
- 2.2.21. Head of the senior management team is no longer member founding family
- 2.2.22. Owners family business care about organization and its' members

2.3. Location of organization and related aspects

- 2.3.1. Organization has been located in the same town for decades
- 2.3.2. Connections organizational members outside of work lead to trust and commitment
- 2.3.3. Connections organizational members outside of work lead to sense of solidarity and good atmosphere
- 2.3.4. Change among organizational members: More members from outside immediate area organization
- 2.3.5. Several organizational members are also family members of each other
- 2.3.6. Family ties among organizational members are not noticeable during work

- 2.3.7. Since several organizational members are also family members, others are careful what they say about colleagues
- 2.3.8. Contributing to area
- 2.3.9. Characterized by being located in a village ('dorps karakter')
- 2.3.10. Organizational culture characterized as 'dorps'
- 2.3.11. Organizational members know one another well
- 2.3.12. Joking about that newly hired employees should be from the immediate area
- 2.3.13. Close connection to community surrounding area

### 3. *Organizational culture*

- 3.1. Informal organizational culture
- 3.2. Relationships between employees on the work floor and management are not as informal as those among employees themselves
- 3.3. All organizational members are approachable
- 3.4. Organizational culture is focused on using internal knowledge and expertise
- 3.5. Solidarity among organizational members
- 3.6. Organizational culture has changed; has become more business-like
- 3.7. Organizational culture has changed; solidarity has decreased
- 3.8. Change in organization: Personal attention for organizational members is decreasing
- 3.9. More organizational members from outside immediate area leads to change in organizational culture
- 3.10. Organizational members are open to one another
- 3.11. Deep connection between organization and its' members
- 3.12. Personal attention for organizational members
- 3.13. Stubborn and innovative
- 3.14. Record everything, devise a lot of procedures
- 3.15. Holding on to habits
- 3.16. Men's business
- 3.17. Focus on registration of failures/errors
- 3.18. Substantive knowledge and craftsmanship are the foundations of the organization and highly valued

- 3.19. Perceived gap between management and other organizational members; between 'thinkers' and 'doers'
- 3.20. Old-fashioned, 'kneuterige' business
- 3.21. Informal contacts between organizational members outside of work
- 3.22. Organizational culture characterized as 'dorps'
- 3.23. Organizational members are there for each other
- 3.24. Organizational members prefer direct and open communication
- 3.25. Change in senior management team has increased openness in organizational culture
- 3.26. Organizational members share their breaks together
- 3.27. Organizational members take pride in the organization

#### 4. *Other characteristics*

- 4.1. Size organization
- 4.2. Organization is one of the oldest Dutch family businesses
- 4.3. History organization
- 4.4. Organization exports abroad
- 4.5. Change within organization: Different focus on quality
- 4.6. Old characteristic: Ambiguity with respect to responsibilities and process
- 4.7. Old characteristic: Recurring problems were not addressed/solved
- 4.8. Many long employments
- 4.9. Change in organization: Responsibilities are laid down
- 4.10. Change in organization: Focus on optimization
- 4.11. Change in senior management team has led to a focus on optimization
- 4.12. Change in organization: Trying to install a culture focused on continuous improvement
- 4.13. Change in organization: Increase of flow employees through organization
- 4.14. Change in organization: Write down responsibilities out of need for clarity and transparency
- 4.15. Change in organization: Increasing standardization and documentation
- 4.16. Change in senior management has led to more business-like perspective on organization
- 4.17. Knowledge of other organizational members has decreased due to growth organization

- 4.18. Tension in organization between old characteristics of the organization and new goals and innovativeness
- 4.19. Changes in organizational procedures have led to increased understanding and commitment production workers
- 4.20. Change in senior management has led to a lot of other changes
- 4.21. Keeping track of actions and their respective assigned responsibilities
- 4.22. Arrangement/Description work spaces

### **Additional categories of tags for background information**

#### *1. Issues*

- 1.1. Issue: Product improvement: "Glaslat"
- 1.2. Issue: New marketing tool
- 1.3. Issue: Need for updating marketing materials
- 1.4. Issue: Automate calculation
- 1.5. Issue: New system for registering complaints
- 1.6. Issue: Create overview process (RASCI), sell to employees
- 1.7. Issue: Removing old steel from plant
- 1.8. Issue: Paying closer attention to budgets in production
- 1.9. Issue: Building roof over range area
- 1.10. Issue: Changing planning procedure
- 1.11. Issue: Decreasing quality drawings
- 1.12. Issue: Make one project leader responsible for internal projects
- 1.13. Issue: Delayed deliveries foreign plant
- 1.14. Issue: Improve tools and procedures for safety within factory
- 1.15. Issue: Pay more attention while producing products with supplies other manufacturers
- 1.16. Issue: Product improvements
- 1.17. Issue: Errors in products foreign plant
- 1.18. Issue: Incomplete documentation projects
- 1.19. Issue: Updating and improving 'voorzieningstekeningen'
- 1.20. Issue: Carry out more checks of products at foreign branch
- 1.21. Issue: Introducing new quality-registration system to organizational members
- 1.22. Issue: Update ERP system

- 1.23. Issue: Improve racks used for products and glass
- 1.24. Issue: Bent pipes foreign plant
- 1.25. Issue: Communication problems business unit
- 1.26. Issue: Better communication between project leaders and production
- 1.27. Issue: Standardizing products
- 1.28. Issue: Change profit-sharing plan
- 1.29. Issue: Automate part of order system
- 1.30. Issue: Make designs in 3D
- 1.31. Issue: Solving problem with one of the products
2. *Positions in organization and related tasks and contacts*
  - 2.1. Position: Engineer
  - 2.2. Contacts engineer
  - 2.3. Position: QHSE officer
  - 2.4. Contacts QHSE officer
  - 2.5. Position: Member works council
  - 2.6. Contacts member works council
  - 2.7. Position: Senior manager
  - 2.8. Contacts senior manager
  - 2.9. Position: Project leader
  - 2.10. Contacts project leader
  - 2.11. Position: Manager business unit
  - 2.12. Contacts manager business unit
  - 2.13. Position: Manager unit
  - 2.14. Contacts manager unit
  - 2.15. Position: Employee outdoor installation
  - 2.16. Contacts employee outdoor installation
  - 2.17. Position: Member management team
  - 2.18. Contacts member management team
3. Forms of communication
  - 3.1. Communication through scheduled meetings
  - 3.2. Spoken communication
  - 3.3. Communication via email
  - 3.4. Communication via telephone
  - 3.5. Communication via instant messenger app

### 3.6. Communication through approaching others during work



## APPENDIX 6. CODEBOOK

Exemplary quote <sup>5,6</sup>	First order code <sup>7,8</sup>	Second order code	Subtheme	Theme
Dus dat, dat is uh...eerst moet, uh, het idee bij mij komen, van ik heb er elke keer last van om dat in te vullen en dat er fouten gemaakt worden, niet alleen door mij, maar ook door collega's. (I7)	Issue started as idea of individual	Not applicable (N/A)	Organizational member identifies problem/has idea/has complaint/has suggestion	Becoming of an issue
Uh...ik...of ik kom problemen op de bouw tegen.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...waar ik tegenaan loop, van hé, dit vind ik niet...dat is niet, dit kan beter. <i>Ja.</i> Dus dan ga ik kijken	Issues start as ideas, suggestions or complaints from	N/A	Organizational member identifies	Becoming of an issue

<sup>5</sup> This column displays a code from the interview transcripts or field notes that are exemplary for the other codes coded with its corresponding first order code. The origin of the quote is showed after the code in the following manner: (I1) or (O2); with I referring to an interview transcript and O to field notes of observations. The number shows in which of the transcripts or field notes the quote can be found. Since all data are in Dutch and the exemplary codes originate directly from the data, these quotes are also in Dutch.

<sup>6</sup> Within quotes, text between squared brackets indicates edited text - for instance due to anonymization. Text between rounded brackets indicates a sound or movement. In interview transcripts, text printed in italics is said by the interviewer. In field notes of observations, text printed in italics refers to notes not made during the observation itself but directly afterwards.

<sup>7</sup> Background information, such as what issues were about, positions and job descriptions of interviewees, and forms of communication within the organization was marked with comments/tags. This information was not part of the analysis itself and is therefore not included in this codebook (see the final template in Appendix 5 for an overview of these background information tags).

<sup>8</sup> Quotes about a particular issue selling attempt are coded with a first order code starting with 'IS[number issue]' in the interview transcripts and field notes of the observations. The numbers of the issues correspond to the numbers of the issues in the final template (see Appendix 5).

van of, of de monteur die komt er mee, of de, de uh...bij de...hier intern komen ze ermee, van "hé, is dat niet handig om dat anders te doen, wil jij eens mee kijken?". <i>Hmhm</i> . ...Vanuit...ja, of vanuit klachten, dus of vanuit uh, voorstellen van monteurs. (17)	people, on work floor		problem/has idea/has complaint/has suggestion	
Nou, daar heeft onze monteur dan even naar gekeken en die heeft dat netjes vastgezet. Maar hij komt...met de opmerking van "[naam geïnterviewde], daar zit...is een kinderdagverblijf en je wil niet weten als er nog meer van die ramen naar beneden komen, dat uh...dat is niet fijn". (18)	Problem originally presented by employee outdoor installation	N/A	Problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/suggestion/complaint to other organizational members	Becoming of an issue
Ja, als uh...voorstel. <i>Hmhm</i> . Het is geen uitgebreid onderzoek wat ik dan in breng hoor... <i>Nee</i> . Het is een schetsje, zeg maar zo vind ik dat hij eruit moet zien. (11)	Move: Present issue as idea, not yet well-thought-out	N/A	Problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/suggestion/complaint to other organizational members	Becoming of an issue

Hebben het over grote ruiten die verzet moeten worden. Zijn het er over eens dat ze dat even anders moeten aanpakken. (O2)	Ideas presented during quality meetings	N/A	Problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/suggestion/complaint to other organizational members	Becoming of an issue
1162 <sup>9</sup> : [Voorman C] zegt dat het vaak voorkomt dat de juiste tekeningen niet in de fabriek zijn. (O7)	Problem originally presented by production worker	N/A	Problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/suggestion/complaint to other organizational members	Becoming of an issue
[Voorman A] zegt dat het een terugkerend probleem is. (O3)	Issue originally presented by team leader	N/A	Problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/su	Becoming of an issue

<sup>9</sup> These numbers in the field notes originate from the quality-registration system of the organization that is used as a guide during quality meetings; each number corresponds to an entry into the quality-registration system by an organizational member.

			ggestion/complaint to other organizational members	
See quote with subtheme 'problem/idea presenter presents problem/idea/suggestion/complaint to other organizational members' within this theme.	Problem originally presented by employee outdoor installation	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint presented through quality registration system/face-to-face talk/talk in the corridors	Becoming of an issue
1152. (O12)	Problem presented through quality system	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint presented through quality registration system/face-to-face talk/talk in the corridors	Becoming of an issue
Er wordt wel eens wat geklaagd, in de wandelgangen. (I8)	Employees	N/A	Problem/idea/su	Becoming of

	sometimes complain among each other		ggestion/complaint presented through quality registration system/face-to-face talk/talk in the corridors	an issue
(Komt uit punt kwaliteitsoverzicht buitenmontage). (O4)	Move: Use of formal process – Present issue through quality-registration system	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint presented to supervisor (team or project)/colleagues/quality team department/manager responsible for team, department, process, etc. the problem/idea/su	Becoming of an issue

			ggestion/complaint affects	
Ik heb natuurlijk wel even met [leverancier ERP systeem] gesproken hierover. <i>Ja</i> . Uh, dus met, met de leverancier. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dat is uh.....ja, die heb ik, daar heb ik wel, hè. En ik heb ook even...ik heb ook een van hun trainingssessies een keer, een van hun se-. En ik heb ook even...ik heb ook een van hun trainingssessies een keer, een van hun se-...een van hun introductiesessies bijgewoond om te kijken of het inderdaad was dat ik dacht dat het was. (I10)	Move: Investigate issue	N/A	Optional step: Problem/idea presenter investigates the problem/idea/suggestion/complaint before presentation	Becoming of an issue
Ja...ik heb de...uh...omdat ik het een leuk idee vond.... <i>Hmhm</i> . Nog even gecheckt bij...bij, uh... de collega-aandeelhouder, bij [eigenaar derde generatie]. <i>Hmhm</i> . Want hij is mijn neef, die ook tot een paar jaar geleden, verantwoordelijk was voor innovatie. Van “goh kijk eens, volgens mij moet het uh...moet het zo kunnen”. (I1)	Move: Gauge opinion others on issue	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is discussed with others	Becoming of an issue
Dus er zaten er een paar daar... en dan heb je zeg maar tachtig procent van de organisatie gehad en dan heb je dus een goed beeld. En vanuit daar is...uh...is besloten van “we gaan ermee door”. <i>Hmhm</i> . Uh...de meeste mensen zijn...uh...positief. (I5)	First gauge opinion direct colleagues on issue before selling it further	N/A	Reaction organizational members to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint	Becoming of an issue

			int: Positive or negative	
Nou, ik heb gekeken bij de [business unit 2], daar hebben ze zoiets al, en dat werkt ook. <i>Hmhm</i> . Ik heb daar wel gekeken en geïnformeerd van hoe werkt dat en in het, uh...is het handig en is het iets voor ons. <i>Ja</i> . En...dus ik heb me eerst wel laten informeren, ja. <i>Hmhm</i> . <i>En waarom heeft u dat gedaan?</i> Om meer...uh.....om het met meer zekerheid te kunnen, te kunnen presenteren dat het ook iets voor ons is. <i>Hmhm</i> . Proberen meer gevoel erbij te krijgen. (I1)	Move: Gather information on the issue from other business unit	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint (further) investigated (possibly with help others)	Becoming of an issue
See quote with subtheme 'Optional step: Problem/idea presenter investigates the problem/idea/suggestion/complaint before presentation' within this theme.	Move: Investigate issue	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint (further) investigated (possibly with help others)	Becoming of an issue
[Manager unit A] noemt problemen op, benadrukt dat het een groot probleem is. [Lid management team A] zegt dat ze het meer in het algemeen moeten bespreken, omdat het vaak voorkomt. (O5)	Problem made issue by department head and member	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by	Becoming of an issue

	management team		problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager	
Toen het over het punt van de te verkeerde tekeningen in de fabriek ging zei [manager unit A] dat ze dit ook in het uitvoeringsoverleg hadden besproken (“achteruitgang tekenwerk”) en dat hij hier contact met [manager business unit B] over zou opnemen. (O7)	Department head becomes main issue seller	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager	Becoming of an issue
[Manager unit A] zegt [lid management team A] met [manager business unit B] besproken. (O7)	Member management team becomes main issue seller	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself,	Becoming of an issue



			supervisor, or manager	
Ik heb het vooral zelf opgepakt, want hij heeft eigenlijk al heel goed uitgelegd wat er aan de hand was en wat hij dacht dat er zou moeten gebeuren. <i>Hmhm. Ja.</i> En daar waren we het al wel over eens. Uhm...dus eigenlijk is het al besproken, van, een oplossingsrichting. (I8)	After employee outdoor installation presents the problem, project leader makes it an issue to be sold	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager	Becoming of an issue
En zoveel tijd kostte het, omdat ik hierdoor de rubbers eruit moest halen, schoonmaken en alles er weer opnieuw in maken. <i>Ja.</i> En dat kwam wekelijks terug, terug, terug. Dus en dan, die klachten komen natuurlijk bij uh...bij [manager unit A]. (I9)	Problem made issue because of frequency	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager	Becoming of an issue
Uh, en in het constructiebureau zijn het, gaan ze eigenlijk	Organizational	N/A	Problem/idea/su	Becoming of

<p>is de eerste, eerste niveau is eigenlijk altijd gewoon de [manager business unit]. <i>Hmhm</i>. Uh, en de [manager business unit] komt dan bij mij. (I10)</p>	<p>members often present their issues to direct supervisors, who then take up the issue or sell it further within the organization</p>		<p>ggestion/complai int is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager</p>	<p>an issue</p>
<p>[Manager unit A] en [lid management team A] legden uit dat het wel eens vaker voorkomt dat medewerkers hele directe (en minder nette/aardige) opmerkingen invullen op formulieren, maar dat daar dan nuance in aan wordt gebracht tijdens een overleg (of zoals [lid management team A] zei; als diegene die melding doet niet bij het overleg is, kunnen ze het ook wegschuiven als ze het niet onderbouwd vinden). (O4)</p>	<p>Supervisors sometimes nuance way issues are presented by employees lower in organizational hierarchy</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/su ggestion/complai int is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>
<p>Structureel, uh, aanpakken en soms uh...is het iets wat altijd fout gaat, maar op tekeningen ook niet af te lezen is en dan uh...ja, dan komt het toch in de issuelijst. <i>Hmhm</i>. Daar heb je vast ook al wel van gehoord. <i>Ja, de, de</i></p>	<p>Problems presented by employees outdoor installation</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/su ggestion/complai int is made an issue by</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>

<p><i>kwiteitsoverzichten</i>. Ja, het kwaliteitsoverzicht. Ja, dan, dan maak ik daar wel een opmerking in, van uh..."volgens mij moet dat en dat geborgd gaan worden". (I8)</p>	<p>presented as issue by project leader through quality registration system</p>		<p>problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager</p>	
<p>En zoveel tijd kostte het, omdat ik hierdoor de rubbers eruit moest halen, schoonmaken en alles er weer opnieuw in maken. <i>Ja</i>. En dat kwam wekelijks terug, terug, terug. Dus en dan, die klachten komen natuurlijk bij uh...bij [manager unit A]. (I9)</p>	<p>Problem made issue by manager unit</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself, supervisor, or manager</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>
<p>Nou, dat heeft wel wat weerstand, uh, gegeven zeg maar, daar waren ze het eigenlijk niet mee eens, dat ik het op die manier deed. Maar ik heb toch doorgezet. <i>Hmhm</i>. Omdat ik een constructeur had die het ook heel graag wilde. <i>Ja</i>. Ik zei "ja, we moeten het toch een keer proberen, dus laten we het maar gewoon proberen". <i>Hmhm</i>. Voor dat werk zijn we het wel aan het doorvoeren.</p>	<p>Move: Persist with taking action on issue when issue recipients are initially opposed</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Possible link between 'Reaction organizational members to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>

(17)			int: negative' and 'Problem/idea/s uggestion/compl aint made an issue by problem/idea presenter him- or herself'	
[Manager unit A] zegt dat er veel problemen zijn met profielen en dat daar iets aan gedaan moet worden. (O5)	Problem made issue because of frequency	N/A	Problem/idea/su ggestion/compla int made issue because of frequent occurrence of problem or possible appliances of idea/amount of support by organizational	Becoming of an issue

			members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint	
Vanuit de Ondernemingsraad die zegt dat je uh...een...niet een meerderheid moet hebben, maar er moet wel een groep.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...moet die mening hebben. En ja...en als je dan...je praat ook vanuit uh...je hoeft het niet in de OR met een punt eens te zijn, maar als de meerderheid het ermee eens is, dan zul je ook richting [senior management team] moeten praten over van...uh...orga-...vanuit de organisatie.... (I5)	Ideas or suggestions only made an issue by works council if there is enough support from organizational members	N/A	Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint made issue because of frequent occurrence of problem or possible appliances of idea/amount of	Becoming of an issue

			support by organizational members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint	
<p>Ja, maar dat, dat is leuk om te zien, want dat wordt in het kwaliteitsoverleg, wordt daarover gesproken. <i>Hmhm.</i></p> <p>Vanochtend wordt erover gesproken, in het MT overleg wordt erover gesproken, en, en in het [unit].... <i>Ja.</i> ...wordt daarover gesproken. Ja, en dan zie je dat, dat het niet vanaf een kant komt, maar dat komt vanaf vijf, zes kanten. <i>Hmhm.</i> En dan wordt er wat mee gedaan, dan denkt men in de organisatie "hé, dat is vreemd". <i>Hmhm.</i></p>	<p>Problem/Suggestion made issue because it is discussed in multiple meetings</p>	N/A	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint made issue because of frequent occurrence of problem or possible</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>

<p>Dat het bij zes verschillende overleggen naar voren komt. (I5)</p>			<p>appliances of idea/amount of support by organizational members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint</p>	
<p>Maar het is ook de belangen voor mij...op het moment dat ik constructeur was, was het belang voor mij om dat te implementeren, was groot. <i>Hmhm</i>. Want het kostte mij...was irritatie, en dat kostte mij uh...tijd en, en daar zaten fouten in. Nou, die drie dingen samen, daar heb ik gewoon echt ook op lopen lobbyen. (I7)</p>	<p>Issue selling motivated by frustration issue seller experienced</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint made issue because of frequent occurrence of</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>

			<p>problem or possible appliances of idea/amount of support by organizational members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint</p>	
<p>Maar...ja...ik vind dat ook, dat als bedrijf niet zo uh...te boek wil staan van "joh, ze plaatsen het en ze zeggen zoek het maar uit". <i>Hmhm</i>. Uhm...dat is meer het gevoel...ja...denk ook het gevoel van hoe, hoe zet je je</p>	<p>Issue recognized because of issue seller's concerns for organizational</p>	N/A	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint made issue because of</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>



<p>bedrijf naar buiten neer. <i>Ja</i>. Uh...dat, ja, dat ik daar wel eerder gevoel voor heb. (I8)</p>	<p>image</p>		<p>frequent occurrence of problem or possible appliances of idea/amount of support by organizational members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint</p>	
<p>Ja, maar ook dat je grenzen gaat stellen. En misschien was dat raam eigenlijk wel te zwaar voor die twee</p>	<p>Problem made issue because of</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>

<p>scharen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Misschien moeten we daar wel een limiet stellen, van dat, dat dat moet dus niet, want dat is niet veilig. <i>Ja, en dat daar over nagedacht gaat worden?</i> Ja, want nu gaat het misschien goed, maar er is een keer...dat het misgaat. <i>Ja</i>. En dat hoeft niet hier te zijn, maar uh...ja, naar de toekomst toe. (I8)</p>	<p>possibility for severe consequences in future problematic situations</p>		<p>int made issue because of frequent occurrence of problem or possible appliances of idea/amount of support by organizational members/possible consequences (negative) of problem or (positive) of idea/interests tied to problem/idea/suggestion/complaint</p>	
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<p>En uh...toen was eigenlijk zijn conclusie was toen van “goh, er is toch wel veel, veel uh...onduidelijkheid, er wordt toch heel veel gevraagd van ja, hè...waar kan, vinden we...ja, we zijn allemaal trots op het bedrijf, maken een hartstikke gaaf product, zijn een leuke club mensen bij mekaar...als we nou echt gaan kijken naar het proces, dan weten we heel vaak niet wie, wie nou eigenlijk waarvoor verantwoordelijk is en wie nou eigenlijk wat precies moet doen”. <i>Ja</i>. Ze doen alles wel met elkaar, maar...ja...er zijn heel veel vragen en er is vaak onduidelijkheid. Uh...vanuit daar is het proces...uh...uh..., of het plan gemaakt uh...dat heet procesflow in RASCI...en wat je daar ziet hangen is eigenlijk ons hele orderproces. (I3)</p>	<p>Issue started as problem spotted by senior manager</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is directly made an issue by organizational member high in organizational hierarchy</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>
<p>Kijk en dan kom ik op een punt dat ik met [lid senior management team B], die juist dat heel belangrijk vindt. Die wil graag van iedereen die maar iets met [de organisatie] te maken heeft eigenlijk horen “wat vind je van ons?”. <i>Ja</i>. Dus...alle uitingen van ontevredenheid van iedereen die met [de organisatie] te maken heeft die wil hij graag...uh...in een systeem zien. Dat hij een beeld</p>	<p>Issue stimulated by senior manager</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Problem/idea/suggestion/complaint is directly made an issue by organizational member high in</p>	<p>Becoming of an issue</p>

krijgt van, nou, onze klanten die...ik zie steeds dat en dat terugkomen en uhm...en dus daar gaan we iets aan doen. (I2)			organizational hierarchy	
Dan moet ik al die mensen, vind ik, in een keer om de tafel krijgen, dat ik kan presenteren van dit zou ik zo willen gaan doen. (I2)	Planned move: Present issue to all issue recipients/decision makers at once	N/A	Decide how to present issue: to whom, when, and in which context/forum	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
Nou ik...ik voel heel duidelijk bij dit punt dat ik het MT nodig heb. (I2)	Planned move: Involve others at higher level	N/A	Decide how to present issue: to whom, when, and in which context/forum	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
[Lid management team A] wil tekenaar die tekening maakt (wat kan volgens [manager business unit A]) zodat hij er deze maand/week nog mee naar het MT kan. (O4)	Planned move: Present issue in management team meeting	N/A	Decide how to present issue: to whom, when, and in which context/forum	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
Eerst, uh, tijdens bij, tijdens pauzes daarover hebben van uh...uh... "is dit niet mogelijk om...wat	Move: Create support for issue	N/A	Optional step: Present issue to	Preparation of the issue

<p>standaardtekeningen te maken en waardoor we makkelijker het product...uh...uit kunnen tekenen of uh...kunnen verkopen richting aannemers?" <i>Hmhm</i>. En...uh...dat zeg maar te inventariseren bij collega's. (I5)</p>	<p>among others at same level</p>		<p>select group of organizational members in order to create support for issue before selling issue to 'real' issue recipients/issue recipient with decision-making authority</p>	<p>selling attempt</p>
<p>En uh...en dan ga je dus met, met, met de...de...eerst de OR overleggen van "we moeten argumenten, uh, naar voren brengen met [senior management team], waarom we iets willen". <i>Ja</i>. Die hebben we dus ook allemaal op een rijtje gezet en dan ook dat...richting [senior management team]...uh...uh...geventileerd. (I5)</p>	<p>Move: Prepare arguments for issue with works council</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Optional step: Prepare arguments/moves with the help of others</p>	<p>Preparation of the issue selling attempt</p>
<p>Dus uh...en plus weet je, uh...[lid senior management team B],.... <i>Hmhm</i>. ...die heeft ook goede toevoegingen hè. Dus die...dat investeringsvoorstel.....hij maakt ook</p>	<p>Move: Ask for feedback on business plan</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Optional step: Prepare arguments/mov</p>	<p>Preparation of the issue selling</p>

opm-, hij kijkt daar naar en hij maakt opmerkingen waar ik ook wat mee kan. (I10)	issue before presenting issue		es with the help of others	attempt
Ja...het eerste is, uh, de interesse bij mezelf, uh, was er. En ik had een uh, constructeur die daar ook interesse in had. Dus dan ga je eens even, uh...uh... babbelen met mekaar van wat kunnen we? <i>Hmhm</i> . Wat denken we dat we kunnen? Laten we het eens proberen, kijken hoe ver kunnen we gaan. (I7)	Move: Preparation: Discuss issue with other interested organizational member	N/A	Optional step: Prepare arguments/moves with the help of others	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
Dus eerst informeren.... <i>Hmhm</i> . Van "hé, kan het, wat ik bedenk en wat heb je daarvoor nodig?" <i>Ja</i> . Nou die...daarvoor heb ik een lijst, uh...gegenereerd, waarbij alles opstond. (I7)	Move: Investigate possibilities and requirements for solving issue	N/A	Optional step: Investigate issue (sometimes with the help of others)	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
Uh...ik heb daar een bedrijf bij gehaald. Uh...voor advies en hebben we acht keer een dag, uh...uh... hebben we samen, uh, iets opgezet. <i>Hmhm</i> . En ja, gewoon gekeken van "hoe ver komen we?". (I7)	Move: Investigate and work on issue with help others outside organization with expertise on issue	N/A	Optional step: Investigate issue (sometimes with the help of others)	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
Dan ga je met administratie aan de gang en met de [lid	Move: Investigate	N/A	Optional step:	Preparation

management team B] en dat je denkt van “hé, maar dit moet zo en waarom weet ik dat niet en waarom doen we dat niet zo”. (I4)	issue with help others		Investigate issue (sometimes with the help of others)	of the issue selling attempt
Uhm...ik, ik ben toen ik hier binnenkwam heb ik een, heb ik een analyse gedaan over, uh, eigenlijk een analyse in de trend van hoe ik vroeger ook werkte, kijken naar het bedrijf en wat zie ik voor mogelijkheden, waar zie ik risico's en kansen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Uh.....en daaruit kwamen een aantal onderwerpen. Een aantal van die onderwerpen zijn omgezet in projecten, een aantal op dat moment niet. (I10)	Move: Preparation: Study organization	N/A	Optional step: Investigate issue (sometimes with the help of others)	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
Uh...ik ben naar, uh, congressen geweest, ik ben naar uh...uh... cursussen geweest. (I7)	Move: Preparation: Gather knowledge and expertise on issue	N/A	Optional step: Investigate issue (sometimes with the help of others)	Preparation of the issue selling attempt
...Ja meer de voor-...de voordelen voor [de organisatie].	Move: Tie issue to	N/A	Packaging	Selling of

Dat het...dat we sneller en eenduidiger, uh, tot een kostprijs komen. <i>Hmhm</i> . En ook tot een offerte en ook tot...uh...ja, een opdracht voor [de organisatie]. (I1)	valued goals – profitability		moves	the issue
Kijk dat je, dat we graag een beeld willen hebben van dat, dat zowel, dat we intern kunnen zien, maar ook extern, dus onze klanten, uh...hoe tevreden zijn die over ons. (I2)	Move: Tie issue to valued goals – organizational image	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue
Overkapping sterke wens uitvoering. Nadruk ligt op de kwaliteit van producten die achteruit gaat doordat ze buiten staan; zorgt voor roest. (O4)	Move: Tie issue to valued goals – quality	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue
En dan het voorstel gedaan naar de [manager business unit], van uh..."kost acht uur, nou, verwacht dat dat uh...dit veel minder problemen oplevert en het uh...het...per werk scheelt dat gewoon, uh, tien minuten". (I7)	Move: Tie issue to valued goals – efficiency	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue
Nee, het is meer dat ik uh...de vraag van de markt uh...of...overwogen heb, goh is er wel vraag naar hè, en, en .... <i>Hmhm</i> . En, en dat is. Daar ben ik van overtuigd. En, en dat zo heb ik het ook ingebracht. (I1)	Move: Tie issue to concerns of key constituents – market demand	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue
Kijk, de projecten die ik nu aan het doen ben hebben te maken met kwaliteit en procesoptimalisatie.... <i>Hmhm</i> . En	Move: Tie issue to other issues	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue



<p>daarin heb ik natuurlijk wel...natuurlijk kom je daar meerdere malen in tegen van ja, hé, maar als we planning onder controle hebben, dan kun je dit ook beter doen. <i>Ja</i>. Dus ik heb natuurlijk gedurende de afgelopen maanden heb ik, is er natuurlijk ook wel een case gebouwd voor dit planningsverhaal. Omdat we natuurlijk de voorgaande projecten, de voorgaande.... <i>Hmhm</i>. ...dingen die we in de tussentijd gedaan hebben ook bijgedragen hebben aan die behoefte. (I10)</p>				
<p>Toen heb ik mijn tekenaar gevraagd van "joh, ik vind eigenlijk dat we...ze klagen er niet over, het is geen issue, maar ik vind het gewoon niet veilig en ik vind dat we er als [de organisatie] er niet verantwoordelijk voor moeten worden als daar ooit iets gebeurd". <i>Ja</i>. Uh...dus uh..."zou je alsjeblieft een oplossing willen verzinnen, daarvoor?". (I8)</p>	Move: Tie issue to legal concerns	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue
<p>Nou, dat hoorde ik een paar keer terug van mijn verkoper. (I1)</p>	Move: Make continuous proposals	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue
<p>Ik heb daar een kort investeringsvoorstel voor geschreven. Uh...even uit mijn hoofd, uh, met aanleiding,</p>	Move: Use logic of a business plan	N/A	Packaging moves	Selling of the issue

uh, wat heb ik daar...aanleiding en uh...baten en lasten, kostenplaatje, uh...uh...doel. Even grofweg, beetje die dingen zitten erin. (I10)				
Dat ik er in dat werkgroepje voor zorg, hè, dat is komende week, dat er een presentatie is van het systeem zoals het werkt bij [business unit 2], dat mensen ook enthousiast kunnen worden bij [business unit 1]. (I1)	Move: Involve others with expertise on issue	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue
Hij als leidinggevende kan, uh, eventueel druk zetten op uh...op de [medewerker business unit] of op de tekenaar van "ja, dat is wel heel belangrijk". <i>Hmhm</i> . Nou ja, ik zeg wel "ik vind het heel belangrijk", uh, maar daar, daar komt dan...ja, daar komt minder reactie op. (I8)	Move: Involve others at higher level	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue
Dit, dit, dit komt dan inderdaad samen met [lid management team A]. Nou, [lid management team A] zit dan weer lekker in het MT, ik niet. <i>Hmhm</i> . Maar [lid management team A] gelukkig wel en dan kan je dat ook weer een beetje helpen voeren natuurlijk. <i>Ja</i> . Input geven. (I4)	Move: Involve others at lower level: Providing arguments	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue
Dus, er hoeft...niet iedereen zal het er altijd mee eens zijn.... <i>Nee</i> . ...maar als je wel weet dat je draagvlak hebt binnen je team, dan...en dat mensen het belangrijk	Move: Involve others at lower level: Create	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue

vinden, dat is voor mij wel een eerste ding. (I3)	support			
Nee, ik heb mijn, uh...ik heb de key users die al positief waren, die heb ik natuurlijk wel gemobiliseerd om, uh, om daarin mee te...uh...om daarin mee te...mee te doen met de discussie. <i>Hmhm</i> . Hè, en ook wel op het moment dat we, dat er gesprekken plaatsvinden met iemand die er neutraal in zit, dan is het wel handig als je daar...iemand anders die ook al positief zit meeneemt. <i>Ja</i> . En zeker als, als zo iemand ook uh...als zo iemand ook de...uh...uhm...ook de voordelen kan benoemen en dergelijke. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dus niet alleen maar dat hij ernaast zit en ja knikt. Uh...maar ook zelf in staat is om...om daar een argumentatie voor te voeren. (I10)	Move: Involve others who support the issue	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue
[Werkvoorbereider D] vroeg ook aan [voorman C] of die [manager business unit B] er aan wilde blijven herinneren, dus ik denk dat hij zich gesterkt voelde als nog iemand anders er ook iets over zei. (O7)	Move: Involve others at same level	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue
En toen bij de [manager business unit] neergelegd van "joh, ik heb die en die erop aangestuurd van wil je, willen jullie daar alsjeblieft een oplossing voor zoeken?". (I8)	Move: Keep boss informed	N/A	Involvement moves	Selling of the issue
Misschien dat het sparren met, uh, uhm...uh...met	Move: Consult	N/A	Involvement	Selling of

<p>vrienden.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...want, ja, gewoon in je vrije tijd....  <i>Ja.</i> ...dat dat zelfs nog dingen oplevert. <i>Ja, precies.</i> Want dit is natuurlijk wel een proces wat natuurlijk gewoon uh...ja, ik heb meer vrienden die zeg maar ook in het bedrijfsleven en in de techniek zitten.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...en ook ook...uh...ja, op soortgelijke, soms wat afwijkende functies, maar die wel mee kunnen praten over zoiets zeg maar. En dat is wel leuk dan om ook buiten [de organisatie] nog te reflecteren van hé, we zijn dit aan het doen en ik zit nou met dat en dat, wat vind je daarvan?  (13)</p>	<p>others outside of organization</p>		<p>moves</p>	<p>the issue</p>
<p>Dus dan krijg je heel erge wisselwerking en leer je elkaar steeds beter...begrijpen en ook in dat proces lopen dingen steeds makkelijker omdat je gewoon samen veel beter weet wat ben je aan het doen en wat moet er nog gebeuren. <i>Ja. Hmhm.</i> Uh...dus met hem heb ik heel intensief samengewerkt in het project. (13)</p>	<p>Move: Work together with other issue sellers</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Involvement moves</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Blijven herinneren aan van "hé, heb je er al wat mee gedaan?". <i>Hmhm.</i> En nog een keer een mailtje sturen van "hé, uh..." zo van uh.... En dan weer eventjes bij die man binnenlopen van "hé, heb jij binnenkort hier tijd voor om</p>	<p>Move: Persistence in selling activities</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Timing moves</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>

dat en dat aan te passen?”. (I7)				
Nou...ik, ik...uh...ja, ik heb het er al langer over. <i>Hmhm</i> . En uhm...ook al toen het ontwikkeld werd voor [business unit 2], maar nu, ik zie dat het goed draait, al een half jaar, en degene die dat gemaakt heeft is...tijd vrij heeft om dat voor ons te kunnen doen, vond ik ook een moment om het ook echt op te pakken. (I1)	Move: Opportunistic timing	N/A	Timing moves	Selling of the issue
Oké, dan ga ik deadlines afgeven. En die willen we dan ook echt, echt gaan halen. Dat gaan we dan niet meer...uh...ja, dan moeten we, zullen we tegen de verdrukking van de projecten in, dat kan zijn...toch moeten gaan realiseren. (I3)	Move: Set deadlines	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue
En het dan vervolgens ook met je team te delen, van “joh, jongens, hè”. Ik heb daarbij ook heel duidelijk gezegd van dat hebben wij als MT ook laten gebeuren, we hebben het blijkbaar niet belangrijk genoeg gevonden, we hebben er nu opnieuw bij stilgestaan, we vinden het toch heel belangrijk en we gaan het nu echt doen. (I3)	Move: Focus on issue from position of authority	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue
Heb ik tegen het rest van het team ook gezegd van “joh, als je ergens mee zit, je kan bij mij komen, maar je kan ook bij...uh...je collega terecht die er helemaal voor vrij	Move: Provide help	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue

gemaakt is". (I3)				
Ik heb verder...en dat is ook nog wel een belangrijk ding wat ik gedaan heb, is dat ik een iemand binnen mijn team op een gegeven moment helemaal vrij heb gemaakt voor dat project. (I3)	Move: Provide time to work on issue	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue
Maand later, of twee maand later, toen zag ik dat er een stijgende lijn in zat, heb ik iedereen getrakteerd op worstenbroodjes. Ook allemaal hier geroepen, "jongens, hè, we zijn op de goede weg, zo en zo, dat gebeurde, dat zie ik". (I4)	Move: Reward issue recipients for desired behavior	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue
Budgetten werden ook besproken; vooral in termen van dat [manager unit A] vraagt waar overschrijding van het budget door kwam en de rest die antwoord geeft. (O9)	Move: After initial action is taken, keep asking issue recipients for desired behavior	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue
Dus in het begin ga je daar best wel...uh...uh, autoritair mee om. Ga je...zeg je van "hier heb je een grafiek en hé, ik zie dat je daar vijftig procent overschrijding hebt, hoe kan dat?", hè. <i>Ja</i> . Gewoon ten overstaan van alle voormannen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dus dat is gewoon in de groep en dan "(geïnterviewde maakt stamelend geluid) uh,	Move: After initial action is taken, use peer pressure to stimulate desired behavior	N/A	Positional moves	Selling of the issue

uh...ja...". Als die man dan zegt "ja, dat weet ik niet", staat ie voor lul natuurlijk. <i>Ja</i> . Sorry, staat die voor...voor aap, wel netjes houden. Uh... <i>Oh, dat hoeft niet hoor</i> . <i>Ja</i> . Uhm...dus dat is, dat is een manier, daar begin je mee. Hè, dan dwing je eigenlijk die mannen al een beetje in de richting van. (I4)				
[Medewerker buitenmontage B] gaf bijvoorbeeld veel voorbeelden van fouten in tekeningen en was relatief stellig daarin en niet bang om aan te geven dat het niet klopte. (O2)	Create understanding of/argumentation for issue by providing examples	N/A	Emphases in presentation	Selling of the issue
Maar toen lag ik een keer 's nachts wakker. <i>Hmhm</i> . Toen ben ik mijn bed uitgegaan, echt midden in de nacht, heb ik een hele brief zitten schrijven eigenlijk. En die, die uh...die heb ik de volgende dag, heb ik iedereen van de productie hier de kantine in gestuurd. <i>Hmhm</i> . En heb ik die brief voor staan te lezen. <i>Hmhm</i> . En dat was best wel een stuk emotie wat daarin zat.... (I4)	Move: Convey importance issue through emotion	N/A	Emphases in presentation	Selling of the issue
Ik heb ze die cijfers laten zien, ik heb ze voorgelezen, ik heb ze verteld wat de consequenties zijn. (I4)	Move: Providing data	N/A	Emphases in presentation	Selling of the issue

<p>Nou, precies wat de situatie is en dat er baby'tjes onderliggen en...nou ja, goed. <i>Hmhm, ja.</i> Waar ik wel, zelf wel gevoelig voor ben (geïnterviewde en interviewer lachen). <i>Ja. Dus vooral de risico's wat, wat het zijn als hij er niks mee doet?</i> Ja, ja. (I8)</p>	<p>Move: Convey importance issue by stressing risks of not acting</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Emphases in presentation</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Ik heb ze die cijfers laten zien, ik heb ze voorgelezen, ik heb ze verteld wat de consequenties zijn, hè. <i>Hmhm.</i> Als jij ook wil dat je je baan wilt houden, dan ja, zul je toch moeten zorgen dat we geld verdienen met zijn allen. (I4)</p>	<p>Move: Explain consequences issue for issue recipients</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Emphases in presentation</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Dan vullen, wij vullen dat formulier in ja. <i>Ja, en dan wordt het ingevoerd door...[manager unit B] of [medewerker buitenmontage B] toch?</i> [Manager unit B], nee [medewerker buitenmontage B], door [medewerker buitenmontage B]. En aan de hand...en, en dat formulier gaat naar een aantal uh...contactpersonen toe zeg maar. <i>Ja.</i> En dan gaat het balletje eigenlijk rollen. (I6)</p>	<p>Move: Use of formal process – Present issue through quality-registration system</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Ja, ik heb het ook uh...in een uh...teamoverleg, uh, om iedereen ook er een beetje bij te betrekken. <i>Ja.</i> We hebben een tweewekelijks teamoverleg en dan eens zeggen van “nou, ik heb het idee om dat en dat te doen, wat vindt iedereen daarvan?”. (I7)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue in team meeting</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>



<p>Of, of, of gewoon door het werk, of, of met een overleg inbrengen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Uit mijn...een keer in de zes weken zit ik met mijn afdeling, heb ik afdelingsoverleg en dan worden sommige punten wel uh...ingebracht, of ze worden al eerder ingebracht bij mij, maar dan bespreek ik het in de...uh...in de afdelingsoverleg. Of wat ik vaak zeg “goh, goed punt, bereid het voor en breng het zelf in in het afdelingsoverleg”. <i>Hmhm</i>. En, en soms weet ik het niet. “Breng maar in hè, kijk wat anderen ervan vinden”. (I1)</p>	<p>Issues presented during team meetings</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>En dan heb ik dat ingebracht in, in het innovatieoverleg. (I1)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue in innovation meeting</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>[Manager unit A] zegt dat hij wel mailtjes heeft gezien over wat er moet gebeuren, maar geen uitleg. [Manager unit A] legt uit dat het een hoop frustratie scheelt als mensen wat uitleg krijgen. (O12)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue in one of the quality meetings</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Formatje geschreven, anderhalve pagina volgens mij, ingediend bij het MT, ingediend bij, op de agenda voor het MT gezet voor het eerstkomende, uh, MT-overleg, besproken. (I10)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue in management team meeting</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>

En die heeft het ook wel eens ingebracht in, in een verkoopoverleg. (I1)	Move: Present issue in sales meeting	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
Er is een voorstel voor een investering en dat besprak [lid management team A] in het uitvoeringsoverleg. Zij moesten aangeven of dat ze het een goed idee vonden voordat hij het uit gaat werken en in het MT bespreekt. (O4)	Move: Present issue in meeting department heads responsible for execution	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
Die hebben we dus ook allemaal op een rijtje gezet en dan ook dat...richting [senior management team]...uh...uh...geventileerd. (I5)	Move: Present issue in meeting works council with senior management	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
Ja...uhm...heb ik ingebracht, hè, dat was een idee van mij in het [vergadering senior management team]. (I1)	Move: Present issue in meeting senior management	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
En als we ze introduceren dan doen we dat uh...dan doen we dat overall...over het algemeen in overleg en met teams. Soms met de hele organisatie in team, in het...in	Big organizational changes/projects introduced through	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues	Selling of the issue

het teamoverleg van de organisatie. Soms in het teamoverleg van afdelingen. (I10)	meetings		were presented	
Nee, dat is meer met [lid management team A] uh...zelf dan. Van uh...[lid management team A] uh..., die komt ook wel eens met iets en uh...of "heb jij daar ideeën over?" of uh...van hoe of wat. <i>Hmhm, en is dat dan gewoon even als je mekaar ziet of...?</i> Ja, of, of we hebben dus gewoon een, uh, gesprek hè, of een vergadering daarover. (I9)	Member management team presents issues or ideas to production worker during individual meeting/discussion	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
Dus hij, hij loopt hier binnen, of, uh, hij, uh...ik kom hem in de fabriek tegen naast die profielen en dan zegt hij "moet je hier nou toch eens zien liggen".... <i>Ja</i> . Ja, dan maak je even een praatje of er komt een e-mail van "[naam geïnterviewde] denk nog een keer aan die profielen". (I3)	Move: Present issue by approaching issue recipient during work	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
Ja...wij zien mekaar meestal hier 's morgens, 's morgens vroeg en dan vert- worden zulke dingen meestal wel besproken. <i>Ja, zo van nou....</i> Collega's onderling weet je. <i>Ja</i> . Ja. <i>Zo van "ik liep daar en daar tegenaan en..."</i> . Ja, ja. <i>Hmhm</i> . Gewoon in, in het ochtendpraatje zeg maar, dan uh...komt dat wel naar voren. (I6)	Issues presented by approaching issue recipient during work	N/A	Choices of context or fora in which issues were presented	Selling of the issue
Uh... aanvankelijk omdat ik vond dat het iets van	Move: Present	N/A	Choices	Selling of

<p>automatisering was. Van “goh ik opper het hierin en degene die verantwoordelijk is voor, verantwoordelijk is voor automatisering die pakt het wel op”. (I1)</p>	<p>issue to organizational member responsible for that topic</p>		<p>regarding issue recipients</p>	<p>the issue</p>
<p>En die, die uh...die heb ik de volgende dag, heb ik iedereen van de productie hier de kantine in gestuurd. (I4)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue to all issue recipients/decision makers at once</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices regarding issue recipients</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Dus...daar een voorstel van gemaakt, naar de [manager business unit] gegaan, “wil graag dat, die uh...ik wil graag die man een dag inhuren om dit te realiseren”. (I7)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue to supervisor</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices regarding issue recipients</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Er is een voorstel voor een investering en dat besprak [lid management team A] in het uitvoeringsoverleg. Zij moesten aangeven of dat ze het een goed idee vonden voordat hij het uit gaat werken en in het MT bespreekt. (O4)</p>	<p>Move: Present issue to small group of issue recipients first</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices regarding issue recipients</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>
<p>Omdat als...[lid senior management team B], mijn direct leidinggevende het niet...het niet met mij eens was, als ik daar in het MT gezeten en hij was het er niet mee eens, dan wordt het op dat moment, wordt, wordt het</p>	<p>Move: First try to convince issue recipient in one of the highest</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Choices regarding issue recipients</p>	<p>Selling of the issue</p>

beargumenteren wel erg, uh.... <i>Ja</i> . Dan wordt het een stuk minder makkelijk om uh...om dat er doorheen te gaan krijgen. (I10)	organizational levels			
En dat is gelukt, want volgende maand gaan we updaten, dus uh...dus dat is mooi. (I10)	Result issue selling attempt: Investment approved, action taken	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – positive	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
Alleen uh...ja, omdat dat vanuit, uh, vanuit de OR en vanuit de organisatie...uh...dat was...we begaven ons natuurlijk op glad ijs.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...van uh...uh...en uiteindelijk is er door [senior management team] besloten om dat toch maar niet te doen. (I5)	Result issue selling attempt: No action taken	N/A	Reaction issue selling recipient – negative	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
Er wordt vooral overlegd. De...er wordt niet gezegd van uh...”joh, we moeten het voortaan zo gaan doen”.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...uh...maar wel overlegd van “ik denk dat het nu misgaat, hoe kunnen we dat nou...” ja, gewoon in overleg, “hoe kunnen we dat nou handiger doen?”. (I8)	Joint problem solving (problems are solved by discussing possible solutions with several organizational	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)

	members)			
Overleg verliep soepel; dachten met zijn allen na over zaken. Kan merken dan [manager business unit A] beetje coachend probeert leiding te geven en zijn mensen zelf dingen laat oppakken; neemt weinig uit handen maar zegt wel hoe hij dingen zou doen of wat hij denkt dat de beste/snelste oplossing is. (O15)	Organizational members discuss issues and solutions together, process is participative	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
Dat in een ander gepland gesprek besproken moet worden. [Lid management team A] zegt dat er een apart gesprek moet komen en dat dat snel gepland moet worden. Best veel mensen moeten aanwezig zijn bij dat gesprek. (O2)	Reaction issue recipient: Organize meeting with all people involved to discuss the issue	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
Maar de andere was, zaten allerlei stappen aan vast, dus ja, dat is niet mijn taak, dat is de taak voor de speciali- of voor de uh...om dat uit te voeren. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dus dan heb ik het weer bij hem neergelegd om het uit te voeren. (I7)	Reaction issue recipient: Pass issue on to the one responsible for topic/area/product	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
[Lid management team A] stelt voor checklist tekenaars te gebruiken om kwaliteit te verbeteren. Heeft blijkbaar geholpen bij ander tekenwerk. [Manager unit A] ook tegen voormannen gezegd dat ze tekeningen moeten	Reaction issue recipients: Propose course of action	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)

<p>controleren/even op bepaalde punten moeten letten. [Manager business unit A] al verteld dat voormannen van te voren moeten kijken of tekeningen kloppen en dat ze als het niet matched terug moeten naar tekenaars. [Lid management team A] wil productiemap vrijgave overdragen naar productieleader (<i>moet denk ik projectleider zijn</i>) zodat die daar verantwoordelijk voor zijn. Wil hij snel invoeren. (O1)</p>				
<p>[Projectleider C] geeft aan dat Buitenmontage probleem had met mappen. Geeft aan dat het opgelost kan worden als mensen alles op een plek makkelijk in kunnen vullen. (O11)</p>	<p>Issue recipient proposes solution for issue and then sells this solution him/herself</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response</p>	<p>Reaction of the issue recipient(s)</p>
<p>[Manager business unit A] zegt dat ze er misschien een keer naar kunnen kijken met iemand van [leverancier ERP systeem]. (O11)</p>	<p>Issue recipients discuss solution for issue among themselves</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response</p>	<p>Reaction of the issue recipient(s)</p>
<p>En dat budget, dat heeft...uh...[naam manager business unit B], de [manager business unit], heeft dat denk ik ook wel in het, uh, managementteam overleg...uh...aangekaart. (I5)</p>	<p>Supervisor initial issue seller sells issue in higher management</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Reaction issue recipient – cooperative response</p>	<p>Reaction of the issue recipient(s)</p>

	levels			
Op het moment dat je met een plan komt of, uh, of een idee komt, dan zeggen ze van 'oké, wat kost dat en wat levert het op?'. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dat zijn, dat is vaak een van de eerste....uh.... <i>Ja</i> . Of "hoeveel, uh...faalkosten scheelt dat?". Dat zijn uh...of "verbeterd het de kwaliteit?". Dat zijn allemaal vragen die je als eerste gesteld wordt.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...op het moment dat je met iets komt. (17)	Issue recipients often ask how issue is related to valued goals	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
Dus nu de volgende stap is dus om dan eigenlijk degenen die dus rechtstreeks wel beïnvloed worden, de afdelingshoofden, dan praten we over [manager unit A] en [manager unit B].... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...dus de afdelingshoofden die er wel rechtstreeks, die er wel rechtstreeks de voordelen en de nadelen echt van ervaren, om die eigenlijk samen te zetten met uh...nou, in dit geval de afgevaardigde van het MT, die, die verantwoordelijk is voor productie, dat is dan, uh...[lid senior management team B]. <i>Hmhm</i> . Hè, die ad interim ook [lid senior management team B] is. Dus vanuit zijn [lid senior management team B]-rol gaat hij nu sa-, gaat hij nu samen zitten met de twee afdelingshoofden die daar,	Move based on reaction issue recipient: Organize meeting between primary issue sellers and manager responsible for that unit	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)



uh...uh...uh...die dus deze behoefte heel sterk voelen. (I10)				
[Manager business unit B] zegt dat er geen besluit komt als er geen uitgeschreven plan is → moet tekening van worden gemaakt. (O4)	Reaction issue recipients: Business plan necessary	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
Die reageerde daarop dat hij onderbouwing wilde. (O2)	Reaction issue recipient: Issue not clear	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
[Manager business unit B] vraagt of [lid management team A] faalkostenrapportage tekenaars wil uitdraaien zodat ze de trend kunnen zien. Dan kijken welke projecten en zijn en wie de tekenaars zijn. (O4)	Reaction issue recipient: Ask for data on issue	N/A	Reaction issue recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller	Reaction of the issue recipient(s)
[Manager business unit B] wil alleen meldingen per	Reaction issue	N/A	Reaction issue	Reaction of

project, niet meer van die 'overall' meldingen want dat vindt hij als conclusies overkomen. (O4)	recipient: Way of presenting issue inappropriate		recipient – requiring another move from the issue seller	the issue recipient(s)
En op een gegeven moment is daar gekozen om een [medewerker innovatie] aan te nemen of.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...een tekenaar is [medewerker innovatie] geworden. (I5)	Result issue selling attempt: Change in organizational structure/procedures	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
Uhm...waarom kan ik zeggen dat het in de productie goed gaat; omdat budgetten bij ons een cultuur geworden zijn, hè. (I4)	Result issue selling attempt: Change in organizational culture/behavior of organizational members	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
Iemand is de oplossing aan het uitwerken. (O2)	Result issue selling attempt:	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue

	Actions assigned to organizational members			selling attempt
See quote within subtheme 'Reaction issue recipient – positive' within theme 'Reaction of the issue recipient(s)'.	Result issue selling attempt: Investment approved, action taken	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
In het begin schrijven ze iets op “ja maar zo doen we het toch?” “Ja, maar dit is jouw kans om te verbeteren en te overleggen met, met je collega’s van hoe kunnen we dat, uh, beter doen.” En dat ik bij heel veel mensen wel het kwartje zag vallen van “oh ja, wacht even, oh kan dat zomaar?”. “Ja, nu kan het.”. <i>Ja</i> . Dus uh...ja dat is wel gegroeid. <i>Hmhm</i> . Van “oké, we kunnen nu echt uh...wel stappen maken”. <i>Ja</i> . Dus ja...denk wel dat het nu wat, uh, breder gedragen wordt. (18)	Result issue selling attempt: Organizational members have embraced the change	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
En uh...uh, eigenlijk vanaf dat moment is dat steeds meer gaan leven hier in de productie. <i>Hmhm</i> . En was het voor die voormannen ook veel makkelijker om daarmee aan de gang te gaan, omdat iedereen in een keer wist hoe de	Result issue selling attempt: Issue recipients understand issue,	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt

vork in de steel zat. (I4)	action is taken by foremen production			
[Medewerker buitenmontage B] zegt dat het al bij buitenmontage besproken is in het team. [Lid management team A] legt uit dat zij hadden besproken dat buitenmonteurs meer bij tekenaars langsgaan en [manager unit B] en [medewerker buitenmontage B] dat ook stimuleren. (O10)	Result issue selling attempt: Actions taken by issue recipients discussed with all issue sellers	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
[Werkvoorbereider D] beaamt dat ze het serieus nemen en in hun comité bespreken. (O12)	Result issue selling attempt: Team responsible for issue takes action	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
Nou ja, en dat, dat neem je in overweging en als dat realistisch...je bekijkt dat natuurlijk gewoon realistisch, geef alles een kans, en als iets realistisch is en het draagt bij aan het resultaat, ja dan is het goed hè. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dan moeten ze het vooral lekker doen. <i>Ja</i> . Soms dan laat je wel eens iets gebeuren dat je denkt van "nou, weet ik niet" en dan, dan kan het goed uit-af-uitpakken, of het kan	Result issue selling attempts product improvements: Improvement is tried out	N/A	Issue is sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt

verkeerd uitpakken. (I4)				
See quote with subtheme 'Reaction issue selling recipient – negative' within theme 'Reaction of the issue recipient(s)'.	Result issue selling attempt: No action taken	N/A	Issue is not sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
<i>Maar dat heeft nog niet heel veel... het zorgt er nog niet voor.... Nee. ...dat het dan verandert? Nee, nee. En waarom denk je dat het dan uiteindelijk toch niet veranderd? ...Omdat het een gedoe is. Om.... Voor, voor degene die...uh...de scharnieren erop moet lassen. Hmhm. Weet je, het is wel een extra handeling die je moet doen. Ja...maar ja, jullie moeten ook een extra handeling doen neem ik aan om het weer op te lossen. ....Ja, dat klopt. En misschien...nog wel meer dan als die.... Ja, waars- waarschijnlijk wel ja.... Ja. ...maar het is natuurlijk... van het is voor die, uh, diegene, voor die lasser die die scharnier erop last, werkt het zo wel lekker snel. Hmhm. Snap je? Ja. Kijk, of hij moet er iets langs leggen dat alles recht erop komt.... Hmhm. Of hij, hij...last ze er zo effe op. (I6)</i>	Result issue selling attempt: No changes in behavior	N/A	Issue is not sold	Outcome of the issue selling attempt
En nu wordt er ook...uh...zijn er twee uh...projecten die	Result issue	N/A	Further	Outcome of

<p>lopen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Is er eentje om, uh, voor de verkoop iets op te zetten, dus dat wij aan architecten wat kunnen...uh...aanbieden, al, al profielen, dat zij dat kunnen invoeren. <i>Ja</i>. En een...straatje is om de productie...uh...in 3D, of, uh, de constructeur eerst in 3D te tekenen en dan de productie daarmee ook aan te sturen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dus dat zijn nu, zijn er twee, uh, projecten gaande. (I7)</p>	<p>selling attempt: Team formed to further investigate and take action on issue</p>		<p>investigation of issue (sometimes by team specifically created for this purpose)</p>	<p>the issue selling attempt</p>
<p>Heb ik met mijn marketingdame besproken en die heeft iemand in huis gehaald en die heeft een voorstel gedaan. En die heeft...we hebben samen tekst gemaakt bij dat filmpje. (I1)</p>	<p>Result issue selling attempt: Issue further investigated</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Further investigation of issue (sometimes by team specifically created for this purpose)</p>	<p>Outcome of the issue selling attempt</p>
<p>[Projectleider C] vraagt of er al een afspraak is ingepland voor [project]. [Engineer A] vraagt het ook nog een keer, [projectleider C] zei "twee weken geleden zou het ook al gepland worden". [Lid management team A] belt [manager business unit A] om te vragen of hij het gaat inplannen. (O10)</p>	<p>Result issue selling attempt: Meeting is organized with all people involved in the issue</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Further investigation of issue (sometimes by team specifically created for this</p>	<p>Outcome of the issue selling attempt</p>

			purpose)	
Kennis, ja...kennis uh...van, uh, ervaring van, door mij dat, dat er dingen fout gaan. <i>Hmhm</i> . Niet alleen door mij, maar wat ik al zei, ook door anderen. (17)	Use of personal expertise and experience to spot need for issue	Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'	Expertise	Assets
Dus uh...uh...dus een tweede is uh...de mogelijkheden kennen van, van uh...de systemen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Hè, en daar ook gewoon gebruik van gaan maken. (17)	Use of knowledge on system to formulate issue	Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'	Expertise	Assets
En in die zin expertise, ik...ik...ik zie dat er vraag is naar de markt, vanuit de markt. <i>Hmhm</i> . En dat is toch wel mijn, mijn, mijn rol bij [de organisatie]. (11)	Use of knowledge on market demands	Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'	Expertise	Assets
En ik zag ook dat het technisch...volgens mij was het technisch mogelijk. (11)	Use of technical insight	Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'	Expertise	Assets
Dus op het moment dat ik, toen ik een maand, ik heb toen ik hier begon, heb ik een maand lang...uh...interviews gehad, geïnventariseerd, organisatie leren kennen.	Use of substantive knowledge on issue	Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an	Expertise	Assets

<p><i>Hmhm.</i> Uh...kennis opgedaan van het systeem, uhm...proces proberen te begrijpen hè. (I10)</p>		issue'		
<p>Uhm...maar ze zijn wel degelijk uh...ze worden wel, het wordt ook gewoon van mij verwacht dat ik deze dingen voorstel. <i>Ja.</i> Dus mijn positie is daar uitstekend voor. (I10)</p>	<p>Use of position: Others expect issue seller to sell these types of issues</p>	<p>Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'</p>	Expertise	Assets
<p>Ja, ik kan goed luisteren. <i>Hmhm.</i> Dat hoort ook een beetje bij mijn vak natuurlijk. <i>Hmhm.</i> Maar ik moet, ik ben heel goed in uh...ik ben heel goed in analytisch denken en ik ben heel goed in luisteren naar mensen. Dus wanneer ik dat voorstel schreef, uh, en toen ik over dat voorstel na ging denken, heb ik heel goed, met die interviews, uh, heb ik veel informatie vergaard. <i>Ja.</i> Uh, en ik heb heel erg bewust, ben ik gaan luisteren wat is nou, wat kan ik gebruiken van anderen om, om dit, om dit voorstel kracht bij te zetten? <i>Hmhm.</i> Om uiteindelijk, door het op de juiste manier in te kleden en dus eigenlijk al de meningen en argumentaties van andere mensen te betrekken neem je automatisch die mensen al makkelijker mee in het, uh, proces. (I10)</p>	<p>Use of listening skills and analytical thinking</p>	<p>Expertise in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'</p>	Expertise	Assets



Dat is gewoon, uh...dat is de manier waarop je zo'n...in dit geval dus in zo'n, zo'n voorstel opstelt heeft wel effect natuurlijk. (I10)	Use of skill: being able to write convincing proposals	Expertise in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'	Expertise	Assets
Het overtuigen van mensen...uh...dat, dat draagt wel bij aan...aan...aan uh...niet alleen aan het brede draagvlak, maar ook uh...dat je gehoord wordt vanuit de organisatie. (I5)	Use of skill: being able to convince others	Expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Expertise	Assets
Je moet een beetje weten hoe het, je moet een beetje weten waar...je moet een beetje weten hoe mensen werken. <i>Hmhm</i> . En dat is, dat is...dat is toch een beetje een gevoel. Dat moet, dat heeft, dat...dat kun je, dat kun je leren natuurlijk, maar voor een deel moet je dat ook wel gewoon een beetje hebben. Je moet een beetje snappen wat, wat mensen drijft en waar mensen op reageren...en wat je dus juist niet moet zeggen, wat je wel moet zeggen, weet je. <i>Ja</i> . Soms is het...er zit, je kunt zo veel dingen gedaan krijgen door het op een bepaalde manier te stellen. (I10)	Use knowledge of human nature to sell issue	Expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Expertise	Assets
Hoe meer ervaring je krijgt in, in de OR, of in je rol zeg	Use knowledge of	Expertise in	Expertise	Assets

<p>maar.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...dus hoe meer...uh...uh...hoe meer kennis, uh, je kan vergaren buiten, buiten je functie. <i>Ja.</i> Dus dan zal je ook voorbeelden van bedrijven, uh...uh...kunnen meenemen en ook uh...de informatie die, die zij hebben gebruikt ook uh...kunnen gebruiken om [senior management team] te overtuigen. (I5)</p>	<p>issues in other organizations to sell issue</p>	<p>stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>		
<p>Also see quote with second order code Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue" within this theme. Quote below is more illustrative for this second order code.</p> <p>Dus inhoudelijke kennis is waardevol om dingen over de bühne te krijgen. Omdat mensen, van "hé, je weet waar je het over hebt", dus wordt je serieuzer genomen. <i>Hmhm.</i> Dus, hè...heb ik nou echt enorm zoveel kennis van ERP, [ERP systeem], systeem? Nee, dat valt wel mee. Uh...maar...wat ik moet weten om dit te kunnen onderbouwen weet ik wel. <i>Hmhm.</i> Dus als je mij een vraag stelt over wat kan planning in [ERP systeem], uh, dan weet ik dat. <i>Hmhm.</i> Waarom? Omdat ik me daar heb ingelezen, omdat ik ook ERP-systemen uit mijn vorige werk kende, uh...en daar dus kennis over had. (I10)</p>	<p>Use of substantive knowledge on issue</p>	<p>Expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Expertise</p>	<p>Assets</p>

See quote with second order code 'Expertise in stage 'Becoming of an issue'' within this theme.	Use of knowledge on market demands	Expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Expertise	Assets
Ja, dat zegt...uhm...ja dat zit heel erg in de stijl van wie ik ben zeg maar hè. Dus, dus...uh...ik ben iemand die, die graag het, uh...uh...het overleg zoekt. Ik ben iemand die, die uh, uh, ja, die coachend leiding geeft en niet, niet...ik ben niet heel directief qua leidinggevende stijl. (I3)	Way of presenting issue chosen because of preferences issue seller	Expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Expertise	Assets
De kracht vanuit, vanuit een bepaalde rol, ja, die wordt uh...die wordt uh...gevoed zeg maar door...door successen. <i>Hmhm</i> . En als jij heel veel successen hebt, dan wordt je heel krachtig. <i>Ja</i> . Heb je heel veel...uh...tegenslagen, dan wordt er niet naar je geluisterd en alles wordt negatief...uh... "dat gaan we niet doen en dat gaan we niet doen". <i>Hmhm</i> . Dan zie je dat dat uh...uh...minder wordt. (I5)	Previous issue selling success	Expertise used in entire issue selling process	Expertise	Assets
...Ja...toch wel een stukje mijn opleiding ook wel. En, en, en...ja.....niet, niet heel bewust. Nee, dat gaat bij mij allemaal wel onbewust denk ik eigenlijk. <i>Ja, meer gewoon wat je allemaal weet....</i> Ja, ja. ... <i>dat pas je toe?</i> Ja, ja. (I4)	Use of accumulated knowledge and experience	Expertise used in entire issue selling process	Expertise	Assets
See quote with second order code 'Expertise in stage	Use of position:	Formal authority	Formal authority	Assets

'Selling of the issue" within this theme.	Others expect issue seller to sell these types of issues	in stage 'Becoming of an issue'		
Natuurlijk als uh, als projectleider zit je net wat hoger in uh...in de hiërarchie dan een constructeur bent of een monteur. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dus, dus als je daarmee aankomt daar wordt wel meer naar geluisterd denk ik. (I7)	Position issue seller helps with being taken seriously	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
Ja, nee, het enige wat ik...het enige wat, wat, wat ik nodig had was het feit dat ik in het MT zat. <i>Ja</i> . En dat ik het dus direct naar de, naar het juiste level kon brengen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Als dat, als ik niet in het MT had gezeten had het me, had ik dus via een MT-lid moeten spelen. Uh...en dan had, was het verkleurd en dan was het misschien nog gewijzigd en dergelijke, dan was het minder makkelijk geweest. (I10)	Use of position: Position issue seller gives access to forum in which issue was presented	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
Nou, niet anders dan...dan dat ik het als [lid senior management team] ingebracht heb en dat ik het belangrijk vind. (I1)	Use of formal authority in selling issue	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: Set deadlines	Formal authority in stage 'Selling	Formal authority	Assets

		of the issue'		
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: Focus on issue from position of authority	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: Provide help	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: Provide time to work on issue	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: Reward issue recipients for desired behavior	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: After initial action is taken, keep asking issue recipients for desired behavior	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets
See quote with subtheme 'positional moves' within theme 'Selling of the issue'.	Move: After initial action is taken, use peer pressure	Formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'	Formal authority	Assets

	to stimulate desired behavior			
<p>Waar je staat ook in de organisatie. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dus als een [lid senior management team]...uhm...iets bedenkt, of de directeur iets bedenkt...en uhm...dat...ja, die speelt zeg maar met zijn eigen geld. En dat is (geïnterviewde lacht).... <i>Ja</i>. ...dat is anders als, als, als dat uh...dat iemand uhm...het is een vlakke organisatie, maar die, die zeg maar onderaan de ladder staat en die zoiets bedenkt. Die moet een hele onderbouwing geven van waarom en uh... <i>Hmhm</i>. ...dus de, de...ja, volgens mij is het de hiërarchie gewoon. Als je bovenin...uh...de organisatie staat, dan kan dat...meer leiden tot, tot succes als dat iemand...die hoeft minder mensen te overtuigen.... <i>Ja</i>. ...als dat je onder in de organisatie staat. (15)</p>	Being higher in the organizational hierarchy helps with issue selling	Formal authority used in entire issue selling process	Formal authority	Assets
<p>Wel even...ja, wel...ik heb wel wat, wat vrienden die ook uh...ook in de bouw zitten en vooral in de installateurs, die zijn al heel ver met dat, uh, BIM modeling. <i>Ja</i>. <i>Ja</i>, maar dat is, dat is veel meer standaardproducten, dus dat is veel makkelijker.... <i>Hmhm</i>. ...om dat in te voeren en wij hebben veel meer diversiteit in de producten, dus het is</p>	Discuss issue and ideas with friends with experience with issue	Relationships in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'	Relationships	Assets

<p>veel moeilijker om dat goed door te voeren. <i>Ja</i>. Dus dat is toch heel anders. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dat uhm.... <i>Dus u heeft het niet met hen besproken toen?</i> Nou, we hebben het er wel even over gehad, van “hé, hoe doen jullie dat?”. <i>Ja</i>. Uh...gewoon uh...zo van uh... “en welk programma gebruiken jullie?”. (17)</p>				
<p>Wat voor relaties heb ik...uh...wat voor mensen heb ik gebruik van gemaakt om dit te bereiken...uhm...[lid management team B] sowieso. <i>Hmhm</i>. Stuk, uh, kennis. Uh...hij heeft best wel veel bedrijven gezien en ge...leiding aan gegeven, dus...kennis die hij daar opgedaan heeft. <i>Ja</i>. Ja, die gebruik ik ook hiervoor. Of uh...probeer ik te gebruiken. (14)</p>	<p>Use of relationships to other organizational members</p>	<p>Relationships in stage 'Preparation of the issue selling attempt'</p>	<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>See quote with second order code 'expertise in stage 'Selling of the issue'' within this theme.</p>	<p>Use knowledge of issues in other organizations to sell issue</p>	<p>Relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>Ja, er zitten belangen in, er zitten...uh...daar zitten, daar zitten...uh.....daar zitten, ja, influencers in. <i>Hmhm</i>. Mensen die invloed weten uit te oefenen. Mensen die contro-...die, die, die bewust of onbewust invloed hebben</p>	<p>Use knowledge on organization and its' members to sell issue</p>	<p>Relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Assets</p>

<p>op, op, op beslissingen, enzovoorts. <i>Ja</i>. Ja, dat kun je niet ontkennen. Dat heb, dat heeft elk bedrijf. <i>Hmhm</i>. En dat is wel handig als je dat weet, want dat betekent dus dat je, als je die influencer mee hebt...dat maakt het wel makkelijker om dingen voor elkaar te krijgen. (I10)</p>				
<p>See quote with second order code 'formal authority in stage 'Selling of the issue'' within this theme.</p>	<p>Use of position: Position issue seller gives access to forum in which issue was presented</p>	<p>Relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>Dat hij zegt "jij bepaalt gewoon hier hoe mensen met kwaliteit omgaan". <i>Hmhm</i>. En als mensen...en hij zei daarmee sta je ook gewoon boven het MT. En als ze daar niet in mee willen, dan kun je het twee of drie keer vragen. Gaan ze niet mee, dan kom maar bij mij, want dan hebben ze met mij een probleem. (I2)</p>	<p>Issue seller has backup from senior manager</p>	<p>Relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>Misschien dat het sparren met, uh, uhm...uh...met vrienden.... <i>Hmhm</i>. ...want, ja, gewoon in je vrije tijd.... <i>Ja</i>. ...dat dat zelfs nog dingen oplevert. <i>Ja, precies</i>. Want dit is natuurlijk wel een proces wat natuurlijk gewoon</p>	<p>Use of relationships to others outside of the organization</p>	<p>Relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Assets</p>



<p>uh...ja, ik heb meer vrienden die zeg maar ook in het bedrijfsleven en in de techniek zitten.... <i>Hmhm</i>. ...en ook ook...uh...ja, op soortgelijke, soms wat afwijkende functies, maar die wel mee kunnen praten over zoiets zeg maar. En dat is wel leuk dan om ook buiten [de organisatie] nog te reflecteren van hé, we zijn dit aan het doen en ik zit nou met dat en dat, wat vind je daarvan? (I3)</p>				
<p>Maar dat...maar goed, dat is ook...als een plan doet, en dan krijg je gelijk “ja, wat kost dat?” uh... “wat levert het op en uh...wat zijn de...wat zijn de voordelen?”. <i>Hmhm</i>. Ja...dus, dus...op een gegeven moment als je dat drie keer gedaan hebt, dan denk je de vierde keer wel van “oké, laat ik dat eerst maar eens even op papier zetten en dan pas kom ik met mijn uh...mijn verhaal”. (I7)</p>	<p>Accumulation of normative knowledge on issue selling throughout issue selling attempts</p>	<p>Normative knowledge in stage ‘Preparation of the issue selling attempt’</p>	<p>Normative knowledge</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>Maar dat...maar goed, dat is ook...als een plan doet, en dan krijg je gelijk “ja, wat kost dat?” uh... “wat levert het op en uh...wat zijn de...wat zijn de voordelen?”. <i>Hmhm</i>. Ja...dus, dus...op een gegeven moment als je dat drie keer gedaan hebt, dan denk je de vierde keer wel van “oké, laat ik dat eerst maar eens even op papier zetten en</p>	<p>Use of normative knowledge on issue selling in organization to sell issue</p>	<p>Normative knowledge in stage ‘Selling of the issue’</p>	<p>Normative knowledge</p>	<p>Assets</p>

<p>dan pas kom ik met mijn uh...mijn verhaal". <i>Ja, precies.</i></p> <p>En dat, dat helpt vaak uh.... <i>Hmhm.</i> Ja, dat weet je gewoon.... Maar dat zeg je, dat is ervaring, je weet, welke wegen moet je bewandelen om ergens te komen. (I7)</p>				
<p>Ja, dat...omdat het volgens mij de geëigende weg is. (I1)</p>	<p>Way of presenting issue chosen because it is the usual way of presenting issues</p>	<p>Normative knowledge in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Normative knowledge</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>...Uhm.....ja zoals je net zei, zo van...uh...als dingen fout gaan.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...dan inderdaad dan proberen wij het op te lossen en dan...dan geven we op die, op, op die lijst zeg maar, dan geven we aan van wat er fout is.... <i>Ja.</i> ...wat onze oplossing is en wat er eventueel aan gedaan zou kunnen worden van tevoren al. (I6)</p>	<p>Way of presenting issue chosen because that is the required and most effective way of presenting that type of issues</p>	<p>Normative knowledge in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Normative knowledge</p>	<p>Assets</p>
<p>See quote with second order code 'relationships in stage 'Selling of the issue'' within this theme.</p>	<p>Use knowledge on organization and its' members to sell issue</p>	<p>Normative knowledge in stage 'Selling of the issue'</p>	<p>Normative knowledge</p>	<p>Assets</p>

Ik word altijd serieus wel genomen. (I9)	Organization listens to employees	Employees are heard/taken seriously	Enablers	Enablers & barriers
See quote with second order code 'expertise used in entire issue selling process' within theme 'Assets'.	Previous issue selling success	Employees are heard/taken seriously	Enablers	Enablers & barriers
Succesvol onder de aandacht brengen...uhm.....het feit dat wij een hele open organisatie zijn. Dus, dus je...uhm...uhm...ik denk, denk dat dat ons wel kenmerkt. Dat we allemaal heel erg open staan voor elkaar. <i>Hmhm</i> . En dat maakt dat je dus geen enkele drempel hebt om, om...uh...iets onder de aandacht te brengen. (I3)	Organizational members are open to one another	Employees are heard/taken seriously	Enablers	Enablers & barriers
Maar iemand anders, als iemand anders een goed idee heeft zeg niet, zegt [senior management team] niet van uh...jij bent een personeelslid.... <i>Nee</i> ... ..of jij bent een uh...uh...een monteur en je hebt maar naar ons te luisteren. (I5)	Senior management is open to ideas originating on work floor	Employees are heard/taken seriously	Enablers	Enablers & barriers
De afstand tussen management en, uh, en operatie is bijzonder klein daar hè. Is heel ma-...is heel toegankelijk. Je kunt, je kunt altijd bij de...uh...bij [lid senior management team B] binnenlopen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Je kunt ook	Members of (senior) management team are approachable	High approachability	Enablers	Enablers & barriers

<p>altijd, omdat toevallig een van de [eigenaren derde generatie] ook een functie in het bedrijf heeft, kun je ook altijd bij de [eigenaar derde generatie] binnenlopen. <i>Ja</i>. Uh...en die zal je ook niet zomaar wegsturen, tenzij die op dat moment in gesprek is of, uh, wat dan ook. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dus uh...dus dat maakt het wel makkelijker. En dat maakt het voor mensen ook wel.....nou...meer aantrekkelijker om dingen, om dingen voor te stellen. (I10)</p>	<p>to everyone</p>			
<p>Ja, ik denk zeker dat dat helpt. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dat het dus eigenlijk maar een...uh...een relatief klein bedrijf is.... <i>Ja</i>. ...waar iedereen mekaar kent. <i>Hmhm</i>. En dat, dat, uh...dat werkt zeker mee. Kijk, als jij naar iemand toe moet die jij...waar je alleen maar de naam van kent.... <i>Ja</i>. ...maar je hebt er geen beeld bij van wie het is, dan wordt het natuurlijk al een stukje moeilijker. (I6)</p>	<p>Organizational members know one another well</p>	<p>High approachability</p>	<p>Enablers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>
<p>Ik ken hier weinig tot geen mensen binnen de organisatie, dat hoor ik wel eens anders van buitenaf, uh...die je niet willen helpen zeg maar. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dat zit heel erg in onze...uh...in onze cultuur verweven. <i>Ja</i>. Dus dat maakt, maakt ook wel dat je makkelijk deelt en makkelijk, uh...uh...open staat voor...uh...voor dingen. (I3)</p>	<p>Organizational members are willing to help one another</p>	<p>High approachability</p>	<p>Enablers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>

<p>Uhm.. nou...ik vind die, die gedeelde Outlook agenda bijvoorbeeld, die hebben we nog niet zo heel erg lang. <i>Hmhm</i>. Ik denk dat we die nu...uh...misschien een half jaar, of driekwart jaar hebben. En dat was, daarvoor was dat echt-echt een kriem. <i>Ja</i>. Dat echt, uh, mensen konden elkaars agenda dus niet zien en het was dus echt uh...uh...ja, dat was echt rommelen. <i>Hmhm</i>. En dan zie je dat mensen, uh, willekeurig dingen plannen, maar totaal niet het beeld hebben of iedereen daar wel bij kan zijn. <i>Ja</i>. Dus dat was echt...uh...dat was een heel groot, uh, belangrijk stuk gereedschap. (I3)</p>	<p>Insight into agenda others</p>	<p>Things that the organization has/does/experiences that facilitate issue selling</p>	<p>Enablers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>
<p>Ik denk dat er toch wel uh...uh...ja, die steen was al in de vijver gegooid zeg maar, dus die rimpeltjes die kwamen al. <i>Hmhm</i>. En dat dit wel een beetje een logisch vervolg daarvan was. (I4)</p>	<p>Momentum other changes have created in the organization</p>	<p>Things that the organization has/does/experiences that facilitate issue selling</p>	<p>Enablers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>
<p>983: Ging over kromme profielen → overleg [fabriek in Oost-Europees land]. (O8)</p>	<p>Systems of the organization can be used to support issues</p>	<p>Things that the organization has/does/experiences that</p>	<p>Enablers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>

		facilitate issue selling		
In de, de teamoverleggen, om daarin in te brengen dat thema dat verbeteracties een standaard onderwerp zijn om te bespreken. (I10)	Providing time to present issues during team meetings	Things that the organization has/does/experiences that facilitate issue selling	Enablers	Enablers & barriers
.....Ja, ja, het feit dat het nu ook al prima functioneert en we werken al, uh, dertig jaar zo, dus ja, waarom zouden we het veranderen? <i>Hmhm</i> . En uh...nou ja, het gaat toch al dertig jaar goed, waarom, uh, waarom zou je het anders doen? (I10)	Resistance to change	Attitudes/Characteristics of organizational members	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
Maar dan heb je altijd de, de bestuurslaag en managementlaag uh...die zeg maar bepalen welke kant we op gaan. <i>Ja</i> . Uhm.....en dat wordt dan ook gewoon geaccepteerd van "nou, zo is het nou eenmaal". (I8)	People do not suggest ideas since they think formulating strategy etc. is senior management's task	Attitudes/Characteristics of organizational members	Barriers	Enablers & barriers

<p>Mhm.....nou ja, wat het hindert is uh...wat het hindert is als mensen, als mensen niet verder kijken dan hun neus lang is natuurlijk. Dat uh...dat is, dat is een beperking. <i>Hmhm</i>. Kijk, er zijn heel veel dingen...als mensen even een keer, als mensen even een keer een stapje terug doen en gaan kijken “wat kan ik, wat, wat doe ik nu? En hoe kan het nou beter?”...uh...dan, dan helpt dat. <i>Ja</i>. En dan kun je daarmee vooruit komen. Maar ja, als jij niet, uhm...uhm...als je dat nooit doet, ja, weet je, dan is het ook uh...dan is het ook wel lastig om dat voor jezelf te gaan zien. (I10)</p>	<p>People can/do not think out of the box</p>	<p>Attitudes/Characteristics of organizational members</p>	<p>Barriers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>
<p>En...dat was wel heel sociaal, maar alles was hier ook weer per afdeling heel gesloten. <i>Hmhm</i>. Van uh... “dit is mijn afdeling niet”, alles (geïnterviewde maakt hokjes met zijn handen op tafel), zo kwam het bij mij over. (I9)</p>	<p>Lack of involvement organizational members</p>	<p>Attitudes/Characteristics of organizational members</p>	<p>Barriers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>
<p>Het, het...uh...ja, de cultuur wel. <i>Hmhm</i>. Cultuur werkte het tegen. Het...uh...was niet belangrijk voor niemand. <i>Ja</i>. Eigenlijk. Het werd eigenlijk pas...ja, een keertje belangrijk bij een [manager business unit]. <i>Hmhm</i>. Of, bij, bij de ene [manager business unit], nou, in mijn hele carrière hier is er misschien drie keer over budgetten</p>	<p>Issue is not a priority for others</p>	<p>Attitudes/Characteristics of organizational members</p>	<p>Barriers</p>	<p>Enablers &amp; barriers</p>

gesproken. (I4)				
<p><i>Maar heb je een idee waarom die muur er is? Uhm...nee. ...Nee, misschien zit er bij mij dan in leidinggevende teveel tussen ofzo, ik...ik heb geen idee. ...Want als ik dan ga kijken, dan moet ik naar mijn uh...naar de [manager business unit].... Hmhm. Als eerste en dan heb je nog [lid senior management team C] en dan hebben we nog [lid senior management team B] en die heeft weer te maken met het bestuur. Ja. Dus dan uh...blugh (geïnterviewde lacht), krijg nu al de kriebels. (I8)</i></p>	Existence of a lot of management layers is perceived as hindering bottom-up issue selling	Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
<p>Hè, en omdat ik ook die andere rol heb, die op dit moment mij heel veel tijd vraagt, ja dan ligt het gewoon een paar weken stil. (I2)</p>	No time for issue selling because issue seller is too busy with other tasks	Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
<p>Uhm...daar zijn we mee aan de gang gegaan, maar uhm.....als je dan heel veel werk hebt, heel veel projecten, en je moet dat soort in-indirecte projectjes gaan doen.... (I3)</p>	No time to work on issue	Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
<p>Uh...van daar uit een eerste gesprek...uiteindelijk, dat, dat is ook wel drie, vier keer geannuleerd, want dan</p>	Recipients unavailable due to	Characteristics division of work	Barriers	Enablers & barriers



hadden ze weer andere prioriteiten, en uiteindelijk toch die twee mensen bij elkaar kunnen krijgen, na, nou ik zeg weken, maar het kan wel maanden zijn geweest. (I2)	busy schedules	that hinder issue selling		
Misschien een beetje kenmerkend van [de organisatie], maar dat is toch, dat is toch wel een....dat is uh...best een groot obstakel, misschien wel de grootste. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dat wij graag...doorgaan met de dagelijkse gang van zaken en daardoor soms grote stappen, uh...uh...ja moeilijk zetten. <i>Ja</i> . Of dat het wat langer duurt. (I1)	Focus on operational tasks	Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
Uhm...ja goed, uiteindelijk beslissen natuurlijk.... Kijk, jij bent ook aan het onderzoeken voor een familiebedrijf (geïnterviewde lacht).... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...uiteindelijk beslissen er natuurlijk maar uh..., maar een, uh, een, schuine streep anderhalve, man wat er gaat gebeuren met de centen. <i>Ja</i> . Zo simpel is het. Hè. En dat is [eigenaar derde generatie] en dat is [andere eigenaar derde generatie] en uh...uh...vooral [eigenaar derde generatie]. En...ja die moet je uiteindelijk zien te overtuigen.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...als het over grote bedragen gaat. <i>Ja</i> . Over kleine dingetjes niet, maar over grotere dingen wel. <i>Hmhm</i> . En dat kan, uh...ja, dat kan best wel veel input hebben. <i>Omdat het dan lastig</i>	Only two 'real' decision makers	Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers

<i>is om diegene te overtuigen of...? Ja dat kan. Kan zijn, dat kan lastig zijn. (I4)</i>				
En dan als het te lang duurt, ja dan hebben mensen ook zoiets van “ja, ja, ja ik heb het aangedragen en ik draag het nog een keer aan en als men er dan nog niks mee doet, dan uh...”. <i>Dan laat maar zitten eigenlijk. Ja, dat idee uh.... (I5)</i>	Decision making takes too long	Characteristics/ attitudes (senior) management	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
Dat was in het verleden nog wel eens, dat er van alles uitgezocht werd, en plannen en initiatieven en weet ik veel wat. En uiteindelijk dan...werd er of helemaal niks mee gedaan, of, of het bleef maar ergens liggen op een bureau bij iemand. (I4)	Lack of decisiveness	Characteristics/ attitudes (senior) management	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
Kan lastig zijn om te overtuigen, dat kan zijn dat je...uh...uh...je kent het principe wel, je stelt een vraag en je krijgt er tien terug, hè. <i>Hmhm. Uh...uh...dat kan ook mensen afschrikken natuurlijk om met iets te komen. Ja. Uhm...ja...dat, dat maakt het wel eens lastig denk ik, ja. (I4)</i>	Organizational members know it is hard to convince decision maker	Characteristics/ attitudes (senior) management	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
Niet gehoord worden in heel veel dingen die ik heb aangegeven. (I8)	Organizational member(s) doesn't feel heard or taken	Characteristics/ attitudes (senior)	Barriers	Enablers & barriers

	seriously when suggesting ideas/improvements to management	management		
Ook hier kaartte [projectleider C] aan dat buitenmonteurs dingen soms gewoon niet invullen omdat ze het idee hebben dat er toch niets meer wordt gedaan. (O11)	When repeatedly presenting problem through quality-registration system has no effect, organizational members stop presenting the problems	Characteristics/ attitudes (senior) management	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
Uhm.....hinderen, oeh...ja...mwah...mwah...misschien een paar persoonlijkheden hogerop. <i>Hmhm.</i> (Geïnterviewde lacht) Ja, ja, eigenlijk dat. <i>Dat die er niet voor open staan?</i> Ja. <i>Hmhm.</i> Ja. Er, er wordt een plan getrokken...ja...dan kom ik toch weer op dat puntje hoe uh... waar zit dat dan in? Ja, die hebben een plan, hun eigen plan, en daar, daar kom je op de een of andere	(Senior) managers are not open to changing plans based on ideas other organizational members	Characteristics/ attitudes (senior) management	Barriers	Enablers & barriers

manier niet tussen ofzo. (I8)				
Nou ja, ik denk dat de organisatie op een gegeven moment wat groter wordt en wat logger wordt.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...en daardoor is het wat, uh, wat uh...is het wat moeilijker. (I7)	Increase in bureaucracy	Characteristics organization or products of organization that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
En dat nieuwe type glaslat hebben we ook moeten testen bij een brandproef. <i>Hmhm</i> . Soortgelijk wat je daar ziet. <i>Ja</i> . En dat was nog wel even een obstakel. Had ik niet echt aan gedacht, dacht van “goh we maken een glaslatje en hij lijkt veel op het andere, maar het is veel eenvoudiger en het is...je kunt het gewoon invoeren”.... <i>Hmhm</i> . Maar we hebben toch nog wel een hele test moeten doen. <i>Ja</i> . Uhm...ja, dat kost geld, dat kost tijd. (I1)	Technical issues sometimes have to fulfill strict requirements	Characteristics organization or products of organization that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers
In dit geval praten we over natuurlijk een investering hè. <i>Ja</i> . Dus we praten over een geldelijke uitgave. Kijk, er zijn ook heel veel verbeteringen natuurlijk die geen geldelijke uitgave, uh.... In dit geval gaat het ook over geld. En...ja, dat geld moet ook wel uitgegeven willen worden. En.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...weet je, uh...dan heb je gewoon te maken met	No budget for issue	Characteristics organization or products of organization that hinder issue selling	Barriers	Enablers & barriers

<p>hele praktische zaken als budgetten en dergelijke. Het geld moet er ook zijn, hè. <i>Ja</i>. Het is niet dat het geld er niet is, maar het moet ook wel beschikbaar zijn. En daar...aan het begin van het jaar maak je budgetten en die budgetten, daar wil je je aan proberen te houden. En als je dan daar...geen rekening houdt met dit soort dingen, ja, dan moet het uit andere potjes komen en dat moet je...ja, daar moet je keuzes voor maken. (I10)</p>				
<p>[De organisatie]heeft twee businessunits, [business unit 2], [business unit 1]. <i>Hmhm</i>. Ieder vertegenwoordigt zo'n beetje de helft van de omzet. (I1)</p>	Organization has two business units	N/A	Division of work	Organizational context
<p>In [vestigingsplaats organisatie] hoofdzakelijk ontwikkelingen, verkopen, calculatie, uh projectleiding en in, uh, [Oost-Europees land] hoofdzakelijk productie. (I1)</p>	Division of tasks between Dutch and foreign branch	N/A	Division of work	Organizational context
<p>Ja, het is een hele vl...het is een vlakke organisatiestructuur alleen mensen...uh...bij [de organisatie] in ieder geval, alleen mensen hebben een andere functie waardoor ze meer invloed kunnen hebben op uh...besluitvorming. (I5)</p>	Flat organizational structure	N/A	Division of work	Organizational context
<p>Het is...je...er wordt meer flexibiliteit van iedereen</p>	Flexibility	N/A	Division of work	Organizational context

<p>verwacht. <i>Hmhm</i>. Kijk, vroeger als je...een lasser was, dan stond je altijd te lassen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Maar tegenwoordig kan het zo zijn als het in de lasserij wat minder druk is, dan sta je bijvoorbeeld bij de binnenmontage te werken. (I6)</p>	<p>demanded from organizational members</p>			<p>nal context</p>
<p>Je kunt managen op meerdere manieren en, weet je, hier is dat wel heel erg gebouwd dus op mensen met inhoudelijke kennis. <i>Hmhm</i>. En uhm...en zo zijn de processen ook deels ingericht hè. Je ziet ook dat controlestappen plaatsvinden bij bepaalde mensen omdat ze inhoudelijke kennis hebben. <i>Ja</i>. Niet omdat ze nou...uh...om, omdat dat noodzakelijk is voor het proces, maar die mensen hebben inhoudelijke kennis, dus willen we het...uh...langs die persoon sturen om die manier, uh...een stukje zekerheid in te bouwen. (I10)</p>	<p>Organizational members with a lot of expertise are assigned particular responsibilities and authority</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Division of work</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Dat ze bij [business unit 2] anders met kwaliteit omgaan. Hij gaf aan dat ze daar de laatste jaren heel veel met ontwikkelingen bezig zijn geweest en dat ze dus heel erg op kwaliteit moesten letten. Terwijl er bij [business unit 1] wel standaarden zijn die ze dan gebruiken en er verder niet meer zo naar kijken. En dat dus de mentaliteit richting</p>	<p>Different focus on quality in business units</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Division of work</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>

kwaliteit anders was. (O7)				
<p>Het constructiebureau, hoofd van de projecten zeg maar. <i>Hmhm</i>. Uhm...dus dat houdt in dat ik een groep mensen aanstuur, uh...dat zijn engineers, dat zijn werkvoorbereiders, dat zijn de projectleiders. Uhm...en dan maken we nog een onderscheid tussen engineers en tekenaars. Dat zijn ongeveer vijftien mensen. (I3)</p>	Division of tasks within organization	N/A	Division of work	Organizational context
<p>Mhm.....uhm.....prachtig product, hè, dus...uh...[de organisatie] ontleent heel veel van...prachtig, technisch, technisch hoogstaand product, en [de organisatie] ontleent heel veel van zijn identiteit ook aan uh...aan de kwaliteit van het, het product. <i>Hmhm</i>. En kwaliteit...natuurlijk hebben we kwaliteitsproblemen, maar uh, wat we maken, uiteindelijk, is...bou-...bouwen we wel echt hele gave gevelsystemen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Met hele hoge techn-...hele mooie...aan de ene kant hele mooie esthetische systemen en aan de andere kant hele hoogwaardige, kwalitatief goede systemen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Hele hoge brandwerendheidseisen, inbraakwerendheid en dat soort zaken allemaal. Dus, dus, dus [de organisatie] ontleent heel veel aan de...identiteit ontleent heel veel</p>	Unique, innovative products that meet high standards	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context

aan de kwaliteit van hetgeen wat we maken. (I10)				
Wat wel opvalt is dat ze binnen de organisatie voor mijn gevoel een hoop oplossen door zaken vast te leggen in checklijsten, instructies, procedures, dat soort zaken. (O15)	Record everything, devise a lot of procedures	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Na ingang is een soort hal met een comfortabele bank waar gasten kunnen wachten. Staat een salontafel (staal met glas → misschien zelf in bedrijf gemaakt?) waar boeken op liggen met foto's van projecten van het bedrijf. Ook hangt er een bijzonder kozijn (gedraaid) in de hal. (O2)	Display products/special projects	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Tuurlijk, het gaat natuurlijk ook om de techniek en dergelijke, maar er gaat ook heel, heeel veel kennis hier zit bij mensen vast. Dus uhm...vakmanschap zit bij de lassers en bij hoe mensen dingen doen en...en bij de tekenaars hoe ze dingen uitwerken, en...uh...en, en pro...en...dus, dus de combinatie van ons product en, en, en de vakman-...en het vakmanschap en de kennis die hier zit, dat is...waar heel veel waarde...waar heel veel waarde van het bedrijf in zit. (I10)	Substantive knowledge and craftsmanship are the foundations of the organization and highly valued	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context
En een bedrijf wat heel graag wil groeien en wil	Organization	Products/Way	Defining	Organizational context



klaarstomen voor de toekomst. (I10)	wants to grow	products are produced	features organization	nal context
En ook...uh...uh...stappen durven te nemen zeg maar, richting uh...uh...vanuit, vanuit de productie richting [fabriek in Oost-Europees land]. <i>Hmhm</i> . En ook uh...de markt opzoeken, niet alleen in Nederland maar in het buitenland...en dat maakt het uniek. (I5)	Organization is not afraid to take risks in order to grow	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Omdat de...de...de, de...de productie en het constructiebureau nog...op een ouderwetse manier zeg maar...uh, uh...komt tot, tot een product. Als je dat ziet bij andere bedrijven, uh.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...ja, dan stampen ze echt uh...gewoon kozijnen eruit. Maar dat is gewoon, ja, hier gebeurt het echt op een ouderwetse manier met aftekenen en uh...elke, elke tekening wordt nog...uh...ja, drie keer gereviseerd. (I5)	Products developed and manufactured in the “old-fashioned way”	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Maar dat is gewoon, ja, hier gebeurt het echt op een ouderwetse manier met aftekenen en uh...elke, elke tekening wordt nog...uh...ja, drie keer gereviseerd. (I5)	Development and manufacturing of products based on craftsmanship	Products/Way products are produced	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Dan heb ik altijd zo'n riedeltje “we zijn leverancier van stalen kozijnen en thermische onderbreking en	Organization described/presente	Products/Way products are	Defining features	Organizational context

zon...(geïnterviewde zegt iets wat op opname niet goed te verstaan is) (geïnterviewde lacht), zo'n heel riedeltje, gewoon wat we, gewoon technisch gezien leveren en doen. (I8)	d to outsiders based on products	produced	organization	
Nou, [de organisatie] is een familiebedrijf, dat is wel een belangrijk item. (I7)	Family business	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Kijk, wij hebben hier de focus op continuïteit. <i>Hmhm</i> . We willen gewoon dat [de organisatie] blijft bestaan. (I2)	Long-term perspective	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Karakteristiek van een familiebedrijf is dat zij...uh...ja...niet, niet verkwistend werken, dus... hoog eigen vermogen opbouwen, dat ze ook tegen een stootje kunnen als het een keer, uh, tegenzit. <i>Hmhm</i> . Nou, dat hebben we ook... (I1)	High equity	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Het is eigendom van [eigenaar derde generatie] en van mij en wij zijn ook de enige familieleden die hier....	Organization owned by two	Ownership of organization:	Defining features	Organizational context

<i>Hmhm.... Uh, werken. (I1)</i>	family members (no further family involvement in organization itself)	Family business and related aspects	organization	
Voorheen liep de vader van [eigenaar derde generatie], die woont hier tegenover.... <i>Hmhm. ...die liep ook nog uh...die was dagelijks hier. En ja, die wordt nu ook ouder, die zie je ook minder hier komen. Ja. En ja, die had nog wel eens uh... dat hij zei van uh... "hé uh...(geïnterviewde lacht) die deur die houd je bij de kruk vast en niet bij de, niet bij het glas" weet je wel, van die kleine dingen. Hmhm. Dus die drukte wel zijn stempel erop. (I7)</i>	Previous owner frequently visits organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
<i>Want wat voor rol speelt familie in dit bedrijf? Niet alleen u en uw neef, maar... Nou....uh...de betrokkenheid. Hmhm. Maar voor de rest niet echt... ze doen niet mee met, ja in de bedrijfsvoering, ook niet mee in besluitvorming. (I1)</i>	No involvement founding family apart from owners in proceedings organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Ja, waaraan is dat te merken?.....Kijk, in ieder geval, ja, fysiek natuurlijk dat [eigenaren derde generatie] nog steeds de beide aandeelhouders zijn. (I2)	Family-business-aspect noticeable through family	Ownership of organization: Family business	Defining features organization	Organizational context

	ownership	and related aspects		
Kijk ja, als ik, als ik kijk ben ik altijd best wel trots op, om die plaatjes te laten zien. Ja hè... de historie van, van het hele bedrijf. En daar heb ik, hè, die is vanaf 1938, maar daar heb ik door mijn dertig jaar in dienstverband ook natuurlijk wel een aardig deel van meegemaakt. (I2)	Organizational members cherish history organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Mensen hebben het gevoel dat ze bij de familie horen. (I7)	Feeling connected to founding family organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Kijk, als dat, als die er niet meer zouden zijn, hè...en die tijd komt een keer... <i>Ja</i> . Uhm... en [eigenaren derde generatie] zouden de boel verkopen, ja dan...dan, dat gevoel krijg ik nu al als ik dat zeg, dan, dan wordt het een heel ander bedrijf. <i>Hmhm</i> . Als, als die teugels losgelaten worden. (I2)	Family ownership defines organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Was nog niemand in vergaderzaal dus even op overloop staan te wachten; hing de stamboom van de familie [familie organisatie] vanaf eerste smid, naast foto's van	Display history organization	Ownership of organization: Family business	Defining features organization	Organizational context

fabriek. (O14)		and related aspects		
Uhm...ja...opa [eigenaar tweede generatie] die woont hier nog schuin tegenover. (I3)	Close proximity previous owner	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Van ome [eigenaar tweede generatie]. (I4)	Previous owner addressed as family member	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Uh, het is een familiebedrijf, het is wel wat veranderd, nou met de komst van [lid senior management team B]. Dat moet ik eerlijk zeggen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dat is echt, echt wel een grote verandering geweest. En...ik denk dat wij...uh...nog steeds een familiebedrijf zijn en dat wij op weg zijn om dat voor lieverlee een beetje los te laten. (I4)	Organization is letting go of family-business character	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
See quote with second order code 'Characteristics division of work that hinder issue selling' within theme 'Enablers & barriers'.	Only two 'real' decision makers	Ownership of organization: Family business	Defining features organization	Organizational context

		and related aspects		
Dat besef is er ook gewoon. En, en...en ja, heel simpel, als uh...[eigenaar derde generatie] iets vraagt, of [andere eigenaar derde generatie].... <i>Dan gebeurt het. ...dan wordt dat wel gedaan. (Geïnterviewde lacht) Hmhm, ja.</i> Heel simpel. En dat is niks, heeft niks met slaafsheid te maken of wat dan ook, nee, die zijn gewoon onze werkgever. <i>Hmhm.</i> En, en, en zo wordt dat wel van hoog naar laag gezien denk ik. (I4)	Two owners have a lot of authority and responsibility	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Het pand is van, van [de organisatie] zelf bijvoorbeeld. Dat, dat zit wel uh.... <i>Hmhm.</i> Ja, gewoon eerst uh...uh...geen gekke dingen doen. ...Je bent heel gestaag, uh...langzaam gegroeid.... <i>Hmhm.</i> ...maar je bent wel gegroeid. <i>Ja.</i> Uh...niet, niet door hele grote risico's te nemen. <i>Hmhm.</i> Uh...maar gewoon ook door op te bouwen. (I8)	Slow and steady growth of organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Kijk, je hebt hier, je hebt twee [eigenaren derde generatie]. Ja, dus en het bestuur bestaat uit drie man, uh, twee [eigenaren derde generatie] en...weet je, als die met zijn tweeën zeggen "ja, we gaan deze kant op" weet	Possibility for quick decision making because of family ownership	Ownership of organization: Family business and related	Defining features organization	Organizational context

je, er hoeft niet heel veel meer voor te gebeuren om dan dingen in gang te gaan zetten, hè. (I10)		aspects		
Ja, weet je, en die, die ene uh...nou goed, ik zal hem wel even noemen, [eigenaar derde generatie], die is nog steeds wel, ook al is hij niet meer [lid senior management team].... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...dat is nog steeds van “oh ja, oké”, als [eigenaar derde generatie] het zegt, dan is het zo en dan doet iedereen het, weet je. (I8)	Organizational members respect founding family	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Uhm...maar de plek waar familie, het familiebedrijf, een input had is in de strategische besluitvorming. En in de...uh...in de keuzes die je maakt.... <i>Hmhm</i> . En in wat je doet voor je personeel, enzovoorts. En daar is die familiale...daar is die familiebetrokkenheid, is he...is absoluut niet weg. Die zit er nog steeds. <i>Hmhm</i> . Omdat er namelijk het bestuur een belangrijke vorm...belangrijke besluitvormer is in de strategische richting van het bedrijf. (I10)	Founding family has influence on strategic decisions and management of the organization	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Er zit nu ook een [lid senior management team] die geen eigenaar is.... (I7)	Head of the senior management team is no longer member founding	Ownership of organization: Family business and related	Defining features organization	Organizational context

	family	aspects		
Uh...uh...hart...het hart op de goede plaats hebben, vanuit, vanuit de...uh...ja, ik mag wel spreken, vanuit de oude [senior management team]. (I5)	Owners family business care about organization and its' members	Ownership of organization: Family business and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Ja, en dan ook nog even, dat is de...uh...die smid die zat aanvankelijk in [naburig dorp].... <i>Hmhm</i> ....Die is twee, drie generaties later verhuisd hier naar [vestigingsplaats organisatie], en ja...eigenlijk...ja, uh...waar we hier zitten was ook dus heel lang een smederij [naam familie organisatie]. (I1)	Organization has been located in the same town for decades	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Ik denk uh...ook betrokkenheid. <i>Hmhm</i> . Ook het vertrouwen hè, je kent mekaar niet alleen vanuit het werk, maar ook vanuit ja, je sport of je.... <i>Ja</i> ....woonomgeving. (I1)	Connections organizational members outside of work lead to trust and commitment	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Uhm...ja...saamhorigheid, vertrouwen, uh, uh, ja, en-en, en prettig werken. (I1)	Connections organizational members outside	Location of organization and related	Defining features organization	Organizational context



	of work lead to sense of solidarity and good atmosphere	aspects		
Wat wel een grote verandering is, is uh....vroeger kwam eigenlijk iedereen hier uit, uh, uit de vroegere gemeente [oude naam gemeente]. <i>Ja</i> . Alle werknemers zeg maar. <i>Ja</i> . Dus uit [vestigingsplaats organisatie], [naburig dorp] en een enkeling uit [ander naburig dorp], [ander naburig dorp]. <i>Hmhm, en [naburig dorp] was al ver weg zeg maar (interviewer lacht)</i> . Precies, [naburig dorp] was al ver weg, maar nu, uh, uh, de regio waar de werknemers, dus mijn collega's, uit vandaan komen is veel groter geworden. (I6)	Change among organizational members: More members from outside immediate area organization	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Mensen hier uit de regio waarbij een uh...vader hier al werkte en bij wijze van spreken, ome [eigenaar tweede generatie] zei vroeger van "ik heb nog een jonkie thuis en nou breng maar mee", hè. <i>Ja</i> . Zo ging dat natuurlijk hè, vader op zoon. Broers...uh...je ziet hier ooms en neefjes werken. Uh...er werkt hier best wel wat familie onderling ook ja. (I4)	Several organizational members are also family members of each other	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
En een ander aspect is wel dat...uh...dat we hier al heel	Family ties among	Location of	Defining	Organizational

<p>lang zitten dat er verschillende families hier werken.  <i>Hmhm.</i> Dus bij de ene werkt de vader en de zoon, of de broer, twee broers of .... <i>Ja.</i> Ja. Dat gebeurt ook. <i>En is dat nog te merken, of is dat eigenlijk...?</i> Nee, daar merk je niks van. <i>Hmhm.</i> Die uh...nee, nee. Het is meer een, een gegeven dan dat, dat je echt iets kunt merken. (I1)</p>	<p>organizational members are not noticeable during work</p>	<p>organization and related aspects</p>	<p>features organization</p>	<p>nal context</p>
<p>Nou ja, je...vaak, vaak is het als je over collega's wil roddelen, is het wel makkelijk, wel makkelijk om te weten (geïnterviewde en interviewer lachen). <i>Ja.</i> Snap je? <i>Ja, dat scheelt natuurlijk, ja, dat iemand dan niet ineens zegt "ja, maar dat is mijn zus" "oh!"</i>. Ja, bijvoorbeeld ja. <i>Ja.</i> Of "dat is mijn neef of mijn aangetrouwde, mijn zwager", weet je wel. Of aangetrouwde broer. <i>Ja, dat is dan niet zo handig allemaal nee.</i> Nee, dus dat zou...dat is nog wel te merken ja. (I6)</p>	<p>Since several organizational members are also family members, others are careful what they say about colleagues</p>	<p>Location of organization and related aspects</p>	<p>Defining features organization</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Ja, dus...dus we zijn ook in die zin proberen we ook maatschappelijk hier voor de regio iets, iets te betekenen...in alle gradaties. (I2)</p>	<p>Contributing to area</p>	<p>Location of organization and related aspects</p>	<p>Defining features organization</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Dus echt een beetje het dorpse karakter heeft het nog steeds wel behouden ondanks dat er mensen steeds van</p>	<p>Characterized by being located in a</p>	<p>Location of organization</p>	<p>Defining features</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>

wat verder weg komen. <i>Ja</i> . Dus ook van [grote steden binnen dezelfde regio als organisatie] en ook buiten die regio wel. Toch heeft het op de een of andere manier als je hier aan komt rijden, natuurlijk door die straat heeft al een soort van dorps karakter en dat heerst hier ook nog binnen. (I3)	village ('dorps karakter')	and related aspects	organization	
Ik vind het een beetje dorps. (I8)	Organizational culture characterized as 'dorps'	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
See also quote with second order code 'high approachability' in theme 'Enablers & barriers'. Quote below is more illustrative for this second order code.  Ja er is ook nog best wel...[de organisatie] is van oudsher wel, wel een regio-voorzienend bedrijf. <i>Hmhm</i> . Uhm...ons kent ons. (I4)	Organizational members know one another well	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
<i>Grapjes gemaakt over dat het wel een local moet zijn. Kreeg de indruk dat ze bedoelden dat [manager unit B] daar vooral in geïnteresseerd was en dat men geen local hoeft te zijn om er te werken, maar dat er wel veel locals</i>	Joking about that newly hired employees should be from the	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context

<i>([inwoners gemeente]) werken. (O1)</i>	immediate area			
Er zit een hele...er zit een hele, er zit een hele sterke band met de lokale, uh, de lokale gemeenschap en uh.... <i>Hmhm. ...uh...lokaal, uh, sterk bedrijf. (I10)</i>	Close connection to community surrounding area	Location of organization and related aspects	Defining features organization	Organizational context
Sfeer was echt een beetje 'mannen onder elkaar'. Niet formeel; grapjes gemaakt en beetje plagende opmerkingen over en weer. (O3)	Informal organizational culture	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
<i>Het dus best wel lotj-losjes is en iedereen mekaar een beetje kent.... Op de werkvloer, ja. ...is er wel nog steeds een uh...een muur tussen...het management eigenlijk....</i> Ja, maar dat is echt meer het management en medewerkers. ... <i>dus...het losjes geldt eigenlijk niet voor het management....</i> De medewerkers.... <i>...als ik het heel...? Nee. Nee, als je het zo ziet, inderdaad. Hmhm. Die vallen er eigenlijk een beetje buiten? Ja. Hmhm. Ja, misschien ook vanwege hun positie en dat ze die...ja.....dat ze serieus genomen moeten worden in hun leidinggevende rol ofzo, ik weet het niet. Ja. Ik weet niet waarom. Maar dat, ja, je voelt dat wel. (I8)</i>	Relationships between employees on the work floor and management are not as informal as those among employees themselves	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Omdat het voor mij persoonlijk is het hier uh...ja, heel	All organizational	N/A	Organizational	Organizational

<p>open. <i>Hmhm</i>. Van uh...ik, uh, ik stap naar [manager unit A] toen en uh...ik zeg van uh...hoe ik erover denk of weet ik veel, maar ik stap ook naar [manager business unit A] toe, en zo stap ik ook bij [lid senior management team B] naar binnen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Ik heb ook niet het gevoel dat het uh..."ik uh...ben [lid senior management team] en uh...van de werkvloer die mogen hier niet aan de deur komen ofzo". <i>Nee</i>. Daar staat hij open voor. <i>Hmhm</i>. Of hij komt ook bij jou op de vloer of uh...hoe of wat. <i>Hmhm</i>. Dus ik zie uh...je hebt hier uh...verschillende functies, maar de mensheid zie ik hier geen verschil. (I9)</p>	<p>members are approachable</p>		<p>culture</p>	<p>nal context</p>
<p>Dat is wel...uh...ja, hoe wij hier...uh...opgevoed zijn, dat we alles een beetje zelf...ja... <i>Hmhm</i>. Ja, en, en...uh...niet zo veel mensen naar binnen halen om, om...uh...dat gebeurt natuurlijk wel eens een keer, maar in de regel is het gezond verstand gebruiken en wat goed is voor ons, en we weten zelf het beste wat goed voor ons is... <i>Ja</i>. En daar gaan we iets voor bedenken. (I2)</p>	<p>Organizational culture is focused on using internal knowledge and expertise</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Maar, uhm...familiebedrijf dat je, waar je echt het gevoel hebt dat we met zijn allen hard werken om mooie dingen te maken. Ook met zijn allen dus proberen geldt te</p>	<p>Solidarity among organizational members</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>

<p>verdienen. <i>Hmhm</i>. Uh...en als het minder gaat, ja, dan uhm...dan wordt je niet gelijk afgestraft hè.... Daar wordt niet ie...iemand ergens individueel op...op, op aangesproken, we doen het met zijn allen. De goede dingen, en we doen ook met zijn allen de slechte dingen. (I2)</p>				
<p>Alles wordt...uh...uh...uh...ook bijgehouden. Dus alle...uh...ja, ik zeg niet fouten die je maakt, maar alles wordt cijferma-...wat ik het gevoel heb is dat alles nu cijfermatig bekeken wordt. <i>Hmhm</i>. En dat was toen, was dat minder. (I5)</p>	<p>Organizational culture has changed; has become more business-like</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Als dat...dat, dat, kijk niet het warme gevoel, maar echt het familiegevoel, wat, wat er wel was...uh..... Dat, dat is...een paar jaar geleden is er een reorganisatie geweest bij [de organisatie] en sinds die tijd is dat wij-gevoel...uh...minder heftig zeg maar als, uh...dat is in 2013 geweest...als vier jaar geleden. <i>Hmhm</i>. En dat...ja...ja dat, dat raakt mensen en dat raakt ook de organisatie. (I5)</p>	<p>Organizational culture has changed; solidarity has decreased</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Volgens mij is dat uh...van oudsher ook wel [de organisatie]-eigen, dat hele persoonlijke, echt het</p>	<p>Change in organization:</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>

<p>familiebedrijf, dat heel veel mensen hier daar ook waarde aan hechten. <i>Hmhm</i>. Wat nu een beetje kwijt geraakt dreigt te worden. <i>Ja</i>. Omdat je groter bent geworden en uh...ja, weet je, er is een ander managementteam van buitenaf...buitenaf...het is niet meer alleen maar familie. (I8)</p>	<p>Personal attention for organizational members is decreasing</p>			
<p>Dat is, ik denk dat daar die verharding uh...onder andere door uh ontstaan is. <i>Hmhm</i>. <i>Ja</i>. Hè, je...je solliciteert...je komt uit [plaats in andere provincie]...hè, je solliciteert op een functie van tekenaar, ik zeg maar wat. Nou, je komt hier dan werken, je krijgt je salaris, en je gaat weer naar huis. (I2)</p>	<p>More organizational members from outside immediate area leads to change in organizational culture</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>See quote with second order code 'Employees are heard/taken seriously' within theme 'Enablers &amp; barriers'.</p>	<p>Organizational members are open to one another</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Mensen kennen elkaar goed, doen graag iets voor het bedrijf. Uhm...uh, dus, dus...uh, ja, echt wel een echt, echte relatie met het bedrijf; dus het bedrijf met de mensen en de mensen met het bedrijf. <i>Ja</i>. Dus dat zit wel</p>	<p>Deep connection between organization and its' members</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Organizational culture</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>

echt, uh, behoorlijk diep. (I3)				
Dat ze kerstpakketten uitdelen aan iedereen die hier gewerkt heeft. <i>Hmhm</i> . En ook uh...als er een begrafenis is, dat ze daar nog steeds allemaal naartoe gaan uh...dat zijn voor mij, uh, dingen wat echt menselijk is. <i>Ja</i> . Wat er niet op neerkomt je bent een nummer. <i>Hmhm</i> . We hebben allemaal een nummer, maar je wordt niet behandeld als nummer. (I9)	Personal attention for organizational members	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
We zijn altijd eigenwijs geweest. Dus...uh...ook toen we nog niet onze eigen productlijnen hadden...uh...waarbij we dus wel, uh, profielen of systemen inkochten van leveranciers gooiden we daar toch altijd ons eigen sausje overheen om...uh...ja, daar toen al uniek mee te zijn. <i>Hmhm</i> . En...uh...ons niet van alles voor te laten schrijven maar vooral zelf onze eigen weg te zoeken. (I3)	Stubborn and innovative	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
See quote with second order code 'Products/Way products are produced' within this theme.	Record everything, devise a lot of procedures	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Uh...wordt niet altijd geleid mee meegegroeid zeg maar, hè. <i>Ja</i> . Want, want we zijn gewend om het zo te doen dus dan doen we het maar zo. (I4)	Holding on to habits	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context



Wordt mannenbedrijf genoemd. (O1)	Men's business	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
[Manager business unit B] zegt dat systeem heel erg let op wat er fout gaat en dat je geen complimenten hoort ( <i>hij noemde dat hem dat opviel nadat hij met iemand van buitenaf had gepraat</i> ). [Manager business unit B] zegt "stel dat je systeem had dat cijfer geeft aan tekenwerk", maar dat het nu alleen maar over fouten gaat. (O4)	Focus on registration of failures/errors	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
See quote with second order code 'Products/Way products are produced' within this theme.	Substantive knowledge and craftsmanship are the foundations of the organization and highly valued	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Uh...en dat is, ik denk daar toch een, een soort...ja...een soort, uh, gat is of een kloof is van...ja, nou ja, goed, "zij regelen...dat daar en wat wij gaan doen en wij doen het". (I8)	Perceived gap between management and other organizational members; between 'thinkers' and	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context

	'doers'			
Maar uh...uh...ja...maar ook wel weer een...kneuterig bedrijfje wat een beetje uit zijn voegen gegroeid. (I8)	Old-fashioned, 'kneuterige' business	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Weet je, de groepjes die ook samen lunchen.... <i>Ja</i> . ...die gaan ook vaak uh...of vaak, die gaan ook wel eens samen bowlen of bier drinken of uh... etentje, weet je wel. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dus dat je...ja, buiten het bedrijf ook nog contact hebt met elkaar. (I8)	Informal contacts between organizational members outside of work	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
See quote with second order code 'Location of organization and related aspects' within this theme.	Organizational culture characterized as 'dorps'	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Als ik uh...iets gelast zou moeten hebben en ik vraag het hier, dan, uh, doet iemand dat ook in zijn vrije tijd, weet je wel. <i>Hmhm</i> . Ja, dat. Gewoon dingen voor elkaar over hebben en.... <i>Ja</i> . ...dingen voor mekaar doen. (I8)	Organizational members are there for each other	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Maar je merkt wel als je heel direct en eerlijk bent, uh...waar ik in het begin misschien ooit, ooit huiverig voor was, want "iedereen moet me wel aardig vinden", weet je wel.... <i>Hmhm</i> . Nou, dat...mensen kunnen het juist ook	Organizational members prefer direct and open communication	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context

wel waarderen als je gewoon direct bent en open. <i>Ja, dat denk ik ook wel ja.</i> Hoef niet te zeggen dat je gemeen moet zijn, maar gewoon open en direct kan best. (I8)				
En dat uh...ja, sinds die verandering, uh, er weer is, ja, met [lid senior management team B] en [lid management team A].... Hmhm. ...loopt dat allemaal, vloeit het veel meer in elkaar, wordt het opener. (I9)	Change in senior management team has increased openness in organizational culture	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
<i>Zag ook veel mensen dezelfde kant oplopen (waarschijnlijk richting kantine) en toen ik naar huis kwam fietste ik volgens mij langs een hele groep medewerkers die samen een eindje gingen lopen. Het lijkt er dus op alsof alle medewerkers tegelijk pauze hebben.</i> (O1)	Organizational members share their breaks together	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Kreeg bij beiden het gevoel dat ze trots waren op het bedrijf zoals het er nu staat. (O4)	Organizational members take pride in the organization	N/A	Organizational culture	Organizational context
Er werken hier in [vestigingsplaats organisatie] circa honderd man. We hebben een productiebedrijf in [Oost-Europees land], waar ook honderd man werken. (I1)	Size organization	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context

We zijn trouwens het derde na oudste familiebedrijf van Nederland. (I1)	Organization is one of the oldest Dutch family businesses	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
Maar de naam [naam organisatie] is door mijn opa bedacht in 1938, dus wij...ik dacht ook heel lang dat [de organisatie] opgericht was in 1938.... <i>Hmhm</i> . ...En wij vanaf 1938 bestaan. (I1)	History organization	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
Wij...uh...exporteren naar het buitenland sinds vijf jaar, en ongeveer een derde van onze omzet...uh...ja, gaat ook de grens over. (I1)	Organization exports abroad	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
En zo heb ik dat ook toen [lid management team B] een jaar, anderhalf jaar geleden kwam ook gezegd van ja, dat is een beetje de methodiek geweest om er maar voor te zorgen dat dat papiertje beneden in de hal kan blijven hangen. <i>Hmhm</i> . En daar was hij het dus absoluut niet mee eens. Hij zegt van dan krijg je dus dat kwaliteit deze beweging maakt (geïnterviewde maakt beweging van pieken en dalen met hand). <i>Ja</i> . Ja, dat kun je niet zien op de telefoon dat ik dit doe (geïnterviewde en interviewer lachen) <i>Nee, maar ik begrijp het</i> . Pieken en dalen, hè...	Change within organization: Different focus on quality	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context

<p><i>Ja.</i> En, en pieken waren alleen in, in...in er voor en erna als er een audit was, twee keer per jaar, en dan zakte het weer in. En uhm...en...[lid senior management team B] heeft gezegd “ja, dat wil ik absoluut niet, ik wil een constant niveau, en wanneer [organisatie voor certificering] ook binnenkomt, het moet altijd goed zijn”. (I2)</p>				
<p>Wat vaak bij [de organisatie] het geval was, uh... “dat zou jij toch doen, of dat zou...uh...ik toch doen?” <i>Oh ja.</i> En als dat dat niet gedaan werd...en dan zeggen ze “waar staat dat dan”, ja, dat staat nergens, maar...dat hebben we een paar jaar geleden afgesproken. <i>Hmhm.</i> Daar heb je een keer een mailtje over gehad, ja. <i>Ja.</i> je weet hoe het gaat. (I5)</p>	<p>Old characteristic: Ambiguity with respect to responsibilities and process</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Other characteristics</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>
<p>Wat moet ik ermee?” “Ja, ja, daar moeten we iets aan doen.” En...ja.... <i>En dan gebeurde er eigenlijk niks?</i> Nee.... <i>Hmhm.</i> Misschien ergens op de achtergrond, maar niet naar mijn weten. En dan.... <i>Nee.</i> ...als je bij het volgende project er weer tegenaan loopt, en weer...ja... dan denk je op een gegeven moment “dit, dit moet anders”. (I8)</p>	<p>Old characteristic: Recurring problems were not addressed/solved</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Other characteristics</p>	<p>Organizational context</p>

Ik denk dat dat ook wel kenmerkend is, dat er veel mensen gewoon, uh, heel lang bij [de organisatie] werken. (I7)	Many long employments	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
En nu zie je, door een RASCI dat verantwoordelijkheden vastgelegd worden. Mensen die zeiden “hé, dat hoort bij mijn taak”. <i>Hmhm</i> . “Hé, dat is mijn werk, dat is mijn functie en ik kan daarop aangesproken worden”. En daar wordt je ook op aangesproken, kun je op afgerekend worden. (I4)	Change in organization: Responsibilities are laid down	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
Dat is veel meer omdat het...ja...omdat we proberen, we proberen, we proberen onszelf efficiënter en effectiever te organiseren om klaar te zijn voor de toekomst. (I10)	Change in organization: Focus on optimization	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
...Ik denk...dat dat de verandering is, uh, dat [lid senior management team B] hier is gekomen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Nieuw [senior management team] en [lid management team A]. <i>Hmhm</i> . Dat zijn toch wel echt de mensen die uh... de puntjes op de i zetten en uh...die iedereen daar naartoe sturen. (I9)	Change in senior management team has led to a focus on optimization	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
En nu proberen we iedereen daarmee bezig te laten zijn, hè, van elk, elke medewerker denkt, “denk na over je werk, kan dit beter, kan dit slimmer, is het goed zo?”. “Wat	Change in organization: Trying to install a	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context

gaat niet goed? Hoe kunnen we het verbeteren?”. (I10)	culture focused on continuous improvement			
Maar tegenwoordig is...uh...de...ik heb het idee dat de...de, de, de dingen, de...uitwisseling, de doorstroom begint wat groter te worden, begint wat sneller te gaan. Jongere mensen blijven minder lang hangen. (I10)	Change in organization: Increase of flow employees through organization	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
En bijvoorbeeld zo'n proces...zo'n RASCI, zo'n procesflow, dat doen we, omdat we...uh.....dat doen we om rollen en verantwoordelijkheden duidelijk te krijgen. <i>Hmhm</i> . Want wat, hè, wat mag je nou van elkaar verwachten? En we hebben daar ook een bepaalde....weet je, die RAS-, die procesflow in RASCI, weet je, dat is best wel...een algemeen document hè. Dat is niet zo heel erg in detail, is in hoofdlijnen. Daaronder zitten allemaal one-pagers. <i>Hmhm</i> . En die one-pagers, die zijn, die zijn de...dat is per stap een toelichting van “wat gebeurt er nou precies?”. <i>Ja</i> . En die zijn al veel meer in detail. ...Maar die...waren geen onderdeel van het originele plan. <i>Hmhm</i> . Die zijn toegevoegd op basis	Change in organization: Write down responsibilities out of need for clarity and transparency	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context

van behoefte uit de organisatie. De organisatie voelde een behoefte om, als we dan een procesflow in RASCI gingen doen, ja, dan willen we eigenlijk ook wel even die one-pager waarin dan gewoon...uh...waarin dan staat van wat is het dan precies. <i>Hmhm</i> . Duidelijkheid, hè, transparantie. (I10)				
En uh...we hebben nu een standaardboek, we hebben die modellentekeningen, dus alles is beter gedocumenteerd, waardoor je het ook beter kan aanpassen. (I8)	Change in organization: Increasing standardization and documentation	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
En nu twee jaar geleden is [lid senior management team B] er gekomen en nu...ja, nu worden ze door [lid senior management team] genomen en dat is op een ander...uh...met een andere gedachte die meer...uh...meer bedrijfskundig zeg maar, meer, meer...uh...zwart-wit er naar gekeken. <i>Hmhm</i> . Zonder...uh...ik zeg niet dat het zonder gevoel is, maar bij [eigenaren derde generatie] was het allemaal ook...op gevoel. (I5)	Change in senior management has led to more business-like perspective on organization	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
Dat is de laatste...ja...tien jaar is dat wel veranderd.	Knowledge of	N/A	Other	Organizational context



<p><i>Hmhm.</i> Toen ik hier kwam, uh, kende echt iedereen mekaar en wist ook echt...wist je gewoon alles, wat er ook speelde. <i>Ja.</i> En nu merk je wel omdat het bedrijf wat groter wordt, wordt dat ook minder. <i>Ja.</i> Je merkt minder dat je weet van oké, nu, we hebben nu, we hadden eerst drie units, we hebben nu maar twee units. En daar is echt wel...ja...een scheiding tussen. (I7)</p>	<p>other organizational members has decreased due to growth organization</p>		<p>characteristics</p>	<p>nal context</p>
<p>Maar...daardoor zijn dingen denk ik ook een beetje scheef uh...ge...of gegroeid, ja, ik weet niet. Aan de ene kant houd je een beetje aan dat kneuterige vast en aan de andere kant wil je de wereld in als uh...ja...als bedrijf...of, het beste bedrijf in, in uh...geïsoleerde stalen puien. <i>Hmhm.</i> Denk ik ja, ergens, uh, heeft een conflict met elkaar. <i>Ja.</i> Daar zijn...ja...is er een verdeling intern? ...Ja.....nou, af en toe heb ik wel dat gevoel. Sommigen willen alleen maar vooruit en anderen willen gewoon houden wat we hebben. <i>Hmhm.</i> En...ja goed, dat, dat klopt gewoon af en toe nog niet. (I8)</p>	<p>Tension in organization between old characteristics of the organization and new goals and innovativeness</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Other characteristics</p>	<p>Organizatio nal context</p>
<p>En nu is de betrokkenheid er wel meer. <i>Ja.</i> Zo zie ik het wel. Maar dat komt ook door het hele systeem wat veranderd is. <i>Hmhm, hoe bedoel je, het hele systeem wat</i></p>	<p>Changes in organizational procedures have</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Other characteristics</p>	<p>Organizatio nal context</p>

<p><i>veranderd is? Nou, ze willen mensen ook flexibel maken hè, van uh...als de machinale rustig is en bij de afmontage is het druk, dat die mensen daar naartoe gaan. Ja. Dus het wordt al steeds meer een. Hmhm, dat mensen...ook wat meer te zien krijgen misschien wat er gaande is buiten hun afdeling? Ja. Hmhm. En ik denk ook meer een stukje bewustzijn hè, van uh...dat ze echt wel weten, uh, hoe ons product helemaal gemaakt wordt....</i></p> <p>(I9)</p>	<p>led to increased understanding and commitment production workers</p>			
<p>Maar...ja...sinds dat [lid senior management team B] er is gekomen dan zijn er gewoon op de, op de vloer veranderingen gekomen. (I9)</p>	<p>Change in senior management has led to a lot of other changes</p>	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
<p>Actie direct opgeschreven in acties overleg. (O1)</p>	<p>Keeping track of actions and their respective assigned responsibilities</p>	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context
<p>Niet iedereen heeft aparte kamer (lijken vooral mensen met hogere functie te zijn die dat wel hebben), maar mensen op kantoor hebben best een grote werkplek. In</p>	<p>Arrangement/Description work spaces</p>	N/A	Other characteristics	Organizational context

<p>plaats van aparte kamers is het een grote ruimte waar redelijk hoge kasten tussen staan die werkplekken van elkaar scheiden. [Engineer A] had kantoor heel erg gepersonaliseerd met nummers van hardloopwedstrijden leek het. Zag ook een paar voetbalshirts bij een werkplek hangen, dus lijkt erop alsof zij de werkplekken wel wat gepersonaliseerd hadden. (O1)</p>				
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