Compassion Institute Webinar Series

Sponsored by CSTE Foundation

Wednesday, November 9, 2022

4:00-5:00 pm EDT



Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists

Webinar Housekeeping



General Housekeeping



- Thank you for joining today's webinar on the topic of Collective Care at Work.
- Webinar participants have been muted upon entry.
- Please use the Q&A Box to submit written questions, or the chat feature to comment. Be sure comments are constructive & respectful.
- Please consult your jurisdiction's IT department if you experience issues accessing a website URL shared during today's webinar.
- Today's webinar will be recorded and available to participants on the CSTE Learn platform – learn.cste.org. Webinars 1-3 have been posted.

Featured Presentation





Who we are

 Jane M. Chun, PhD, Program Director / Content Specialist, Health Program

- Nonprofit originating from Stanford University.
- Our mission is to advance compassion as a guiding principle and active force to foster a more caring world.
- Design & deliver evidence-based programs for individuals & organizations.



Collective care at work

- How does culture change work?
- Roles in a system
- Difference between empathy & compassion
- 2 on the spot practices



CYNEFIN FRAMEWORK

Complex

Cause & effect relationships obvious in hindsight. Unpredictable.

Probe - Sense - Respond

Emergent practice

Unpredictable

Chaotic

No clear cause & effect relationships / patterns.

Act - Sense - Respond

Novel practice

Complicated

Cause & effect relationships exist but not clear. Need expertise.

Sense - Analyze - Respond

Good practice

Predictable

Obvious

Cause & effect relationships clear & repeatable

Sense - Categorize - Respond

Best practice

Appreciative Inquiry & Fast-Forward Technique Example from ANZ

"Imagine that you walk into ANZ in 3 years time and everything was working as it should be. All the issues have been resolved. Describe what you see happening at this time. What is the bank's purpose in society? How did this change come about?"



Walking Example from qualitative research

- Effective change leaders walk around the organization, talk to people, listen, observe.
- They understand how people experience their workplace.



- What do people **think** about their work, their colleagues, the organization?
- What meaning do they ascribe to events at work?
- What experiences help them to **feel good**?
- What experiences make them **feel bad**?



Measuring progress Example from ANZ

- Culture Transformation tools (CTT) Values
 Assessment Survey Richard Barrett
- Performance Ethic Survey McKinsey



Patterns

- There is no one root cause.
- Look for patterns.
- Senior leaders must see the change effort as an important part of their role + model change behaviors.
- Shift patterns of helplessness ("I don't have power or influence in this system")

 enroll people throughout the org as co-leaders in change ("I'm a change leader and have the power to change how things are done within my role."



Transformations are more likely to succeed when company leaders are active and involved.

% of respondents1

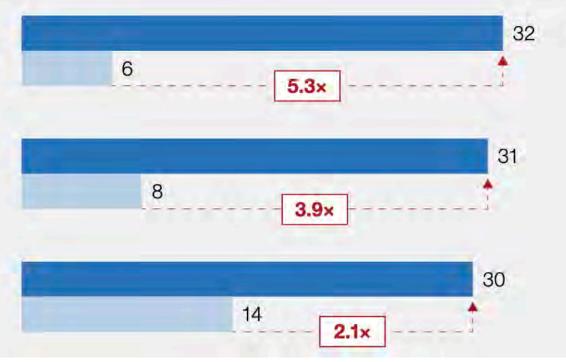
- Agree (somewhat or strongly) that statement describes organization's transformation
- Disagree (somewhat or strongly) that statement describes organization's transformation

Success rate of transformations²

Leaders role modeled the behavior changes they were asking their employees to make

Managers understand that their primary role is to lead and develop their teams

Senior leaders and initiative leaders spent more than half of their working time on the transformation³



Source: 2015 McKinsey report "How to beat the transformation odds"

Senior leaders are more positive than others about the rigor of their transformation efforts. % of respondents, by role in the transformation Respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with each statement about their organizations' transformations1 % difference between Direct Senior direct-observer and observers² leaders senior-leader responses Leaders role modeled the behavior changes they 62% 53 86 were asking their employees to make The senior-management team communicated openly and across the organization about the 57% 49 77 transformation's implications for individuals in their day-to-day work The transformation goals were adapted for relevant 55 47% 81 employees at all levels of the organization Leaders used a consistent change story to align the 22% 72 88 organization around the transformation's goals

Source: 2015 McKinsey report "How to beat the transformation odds"

Enlist everyone in change effort + shared mental models Example from DuluxGroup

- 140+ chemists in R&D department
- Role as "technical experts" > "product innovators"
- Intensive workshops with R&D managers to reframe the unit's role as "innovators"



Enlist everyone in change effort + shared mental models Example from ANZ

- Role of head office shifted from "order giver" → "support giver
- Role of branch offices from "order takers" > "service deliverers"
- "A Day in the Life" program head office staff spent a day working at a bank branch
- "Mistakes are your fault" → "How can we support our branches to provide excellent service to our customers?



- Align **processes**, **procedures**, **policies** to reflect the new pattern.
- Rewards should be linked to accomplishing the change agenda.



- Flexible plan with a clear vision.
- Initially focus on a handful of priorities. Avoid getting lost in complexity.
- Before rolling out throughout the organization, conduct safe to fail experiments at small scale to see what works & what doesn't.
- The people closest to the work usually have the best ideas. Leaders' role is to create the conditions for them to find the right solutions.



- People prefer to stick with what they know (habits, current patterns)
- "That's how I've / we've always done things." "That's not how things are done around here."



Iceberg model



Events

Nurses leaving the profession

Patterns of behavior & trends

Nurses working overtime without control over schedules. Surge of patients.

Systems & structures

Policy of high patient to nurse ratios, lack of adequate days off to recover.

Mental models

"Hard work is virtuous & superhuman hard work is even more virtuous."

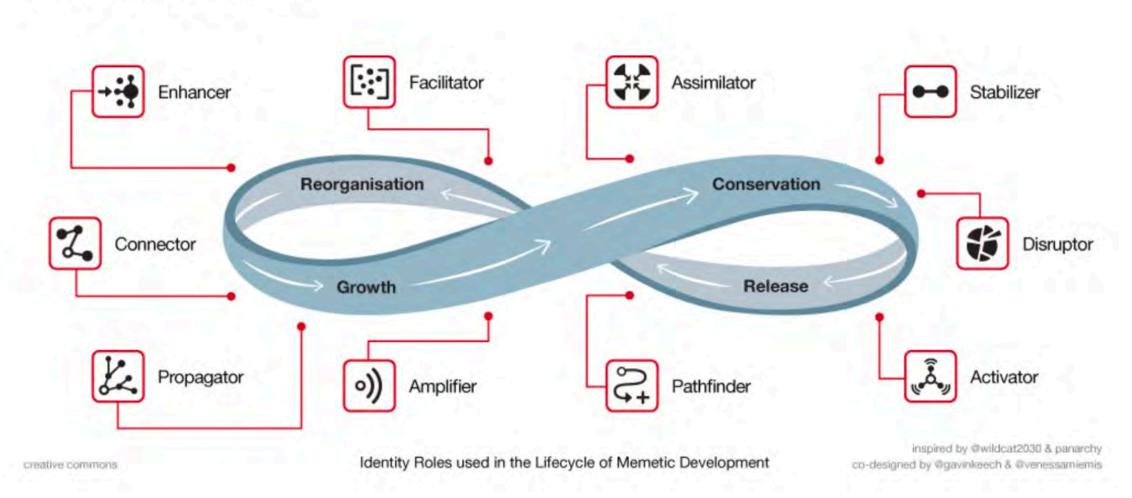
"Seeking mental health support is a sign of weakness."

Culture & system designed to produce burnout



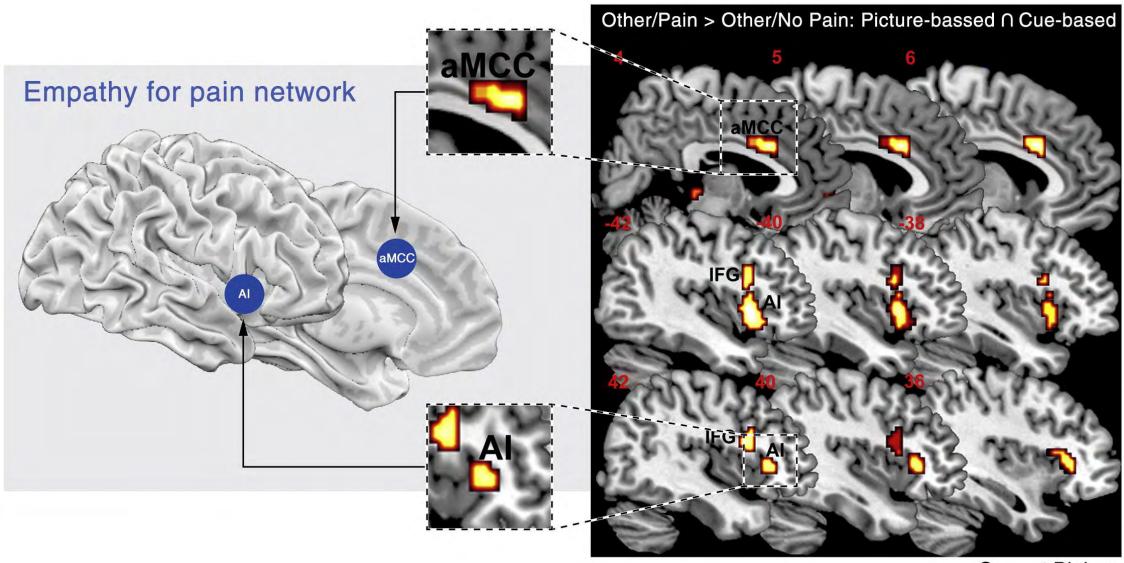


ROLES IN A SYSTEM



Empathy is a natural human quality

- Cognitive
- Emotional
- Visceral



Current Biology

Empathy for pain

Empathic distress

- Self-related emotion
- Disregulation
- Poor health, burnout
- Withdrawal

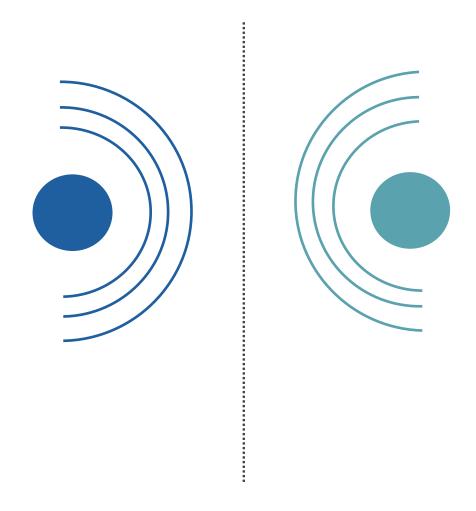
Empathy for pain

Compassion Empathic concern

- Other-related emotion
- Regulation
- Good health
- Prosocial motivation

Empathic distress

- Self-related emotion
- Disregulation
- Poor health, burnout
- Withdrawal



Differentiation

Regulation Tools

Modulate your empathy in daily situations

Maintain a sense of differentiation

Compassionate abiding on the spot

- Ground in the body
- Use the breath to breathe in emotion, breathe out relief



