Organizational Culture Change: Facilitating the Develpment of Healthy Working Teams

Kira Mauseth, Ph.D.

Astrum Health, LLC www.astrumhealthllc.org drkira@astrumhealthllc.org

Agenda

- Culture change elements
- Organizational Psych Concepts & group dynamics
- Motivation
- Individual variables
- Desired outcomes

Culture Change: Big Picture

Components, Steps and Required Elements from the lens of Organizational Psychology



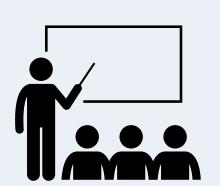
CULTURE CHANGE COMPONANTS





- 1 Training
- 2 Materials & Processes
- 3 Operational Norms
- 4 Discussion & Consultation
- 5 Evaluation & Revision

01. Training



Leadership Orientation around culture change processes, Transformational (vs Transactional) Leadership, Foundational Education

Behavioral Health Culture Change Roadmap

Agggg



05. Evaluation & Revision

Baseline data are collected on resilience and other desired outcomes and then repeated at interval. The program is evaluated for effectiveness at defined markers based on clearly measurable outcomes (good health, not just absence of bad health)

03. Operational Norms

Behavioral Health becomes imbedded into operational processes and post-call debriefings. All responders learn how to recognize signs and symptoms of concerns in self and others and there is a pro-active coping choices.

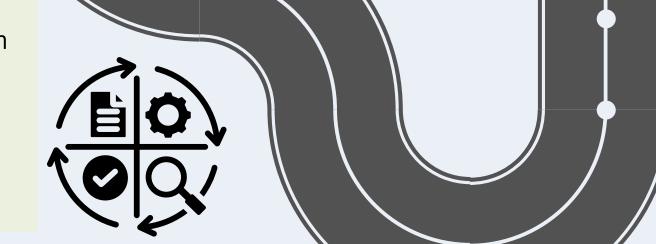
positive reward culture around

04. Discussion / Consultation

Discussion and consultation occurs across and between teams or work units of various sizes, on a regularly scheduled basis with a core leadership team and / or BH 'rep' group that has regularly scheduled huddles or the establishment of a learning community where challenges and successes are shared

02. Materials & Processes Revision or adoption of training materials and programmatic offerings from

first career entry through continuing education that include and emphasize behavioral health where appropriate.





- People influence their environment, just as the environment influences them!
 - This is called Reciprocal Determinism.
- Interactions between learning, social influence, and cognition(thinking) = person and environmental variables.

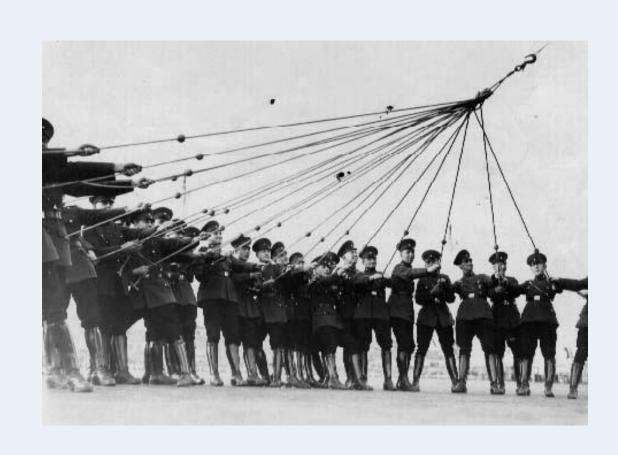


Some Org psych concepts

The Ringelmann Effect:
People become less
productive when they
work with others; Loss
increases as group
become larger

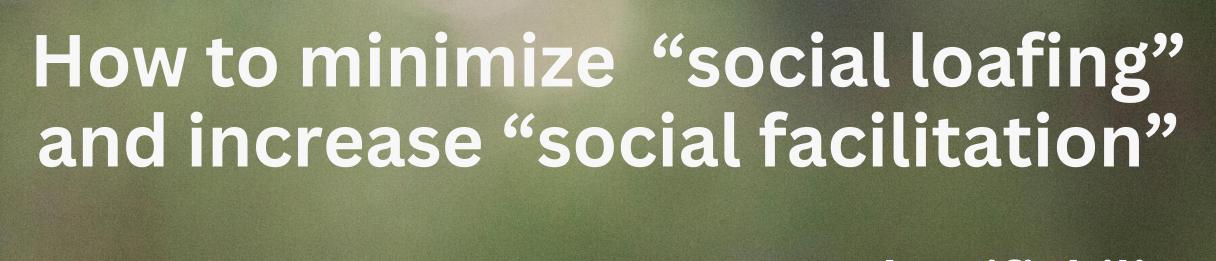
Social facilitation: improvement in performance in the presence of others (both audience and coaction)

Social loafing:
decline in performance
when individual
contributions are
minimized or
anonymous









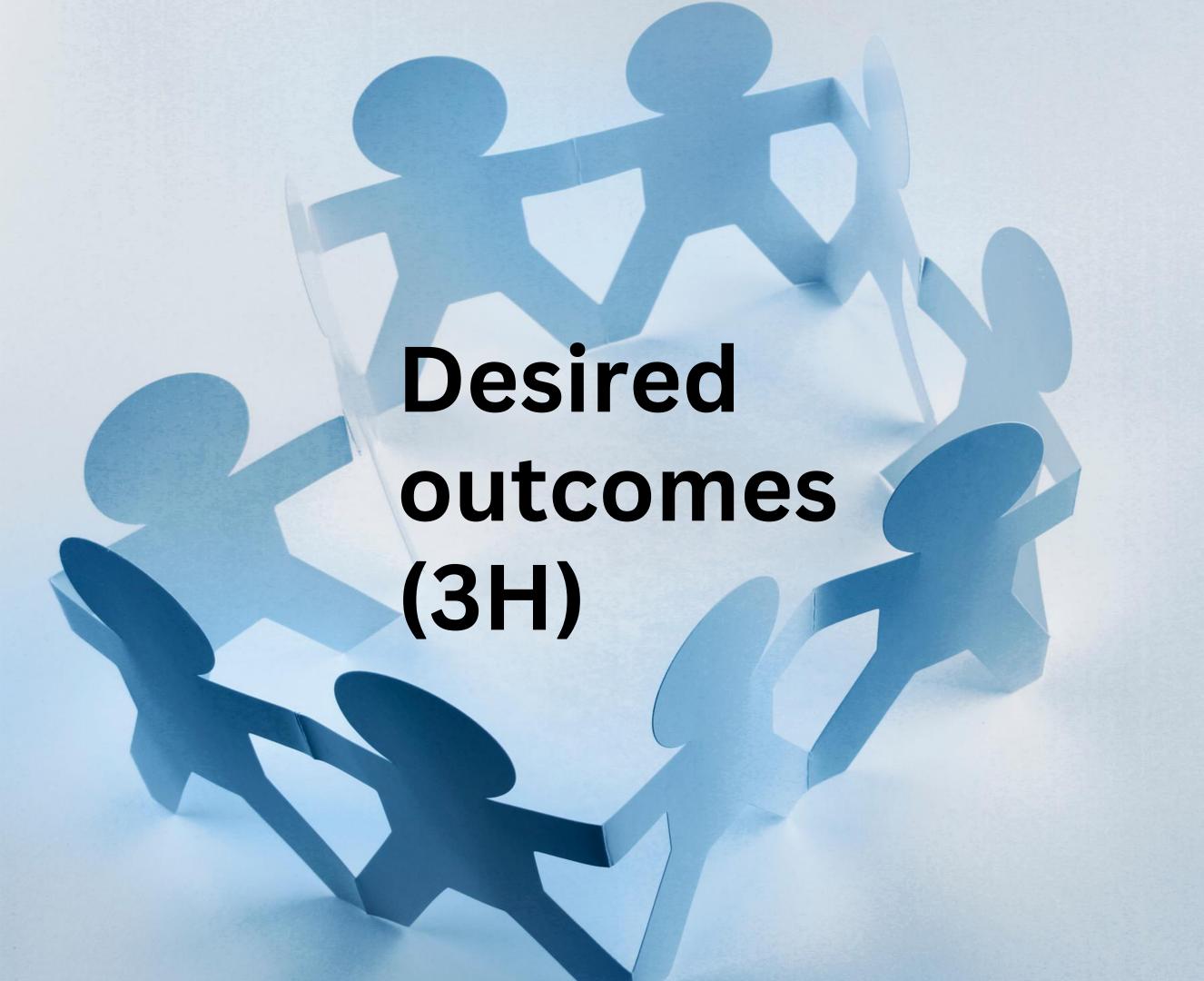


- Increase Identifiability
- Minimize Free-riding
- Set Goals
- Increase Involvement
- Social compensation
 - Recognition and value
- Identification with the group: Social identity



How to increase a sense of team membership and collective efficacy

- Set and clarify goals and roles
- Design teams thoughtfully: size, communication features, authority, organization, duration, composition
- Practicing (training): orienting, distributing resources, pacing, coordinating responses, and motivating members
- Process consultation
- Building cohesion by increasing communal perspective, efficacy
- Team approaches are reliably associated with increases in effectiveness and satisfaction.



1. Healthy individual team members (to come)

2. High cohesion amongst team or group members (group dynamics)

3. High productivity: efficient and effective work (group dynamics)

Cohesion

Cohesion tends to lead to:

- Increased member satisfaction
- Decreased employee turnover and stress
- "esprit de corps" feeling of pride, connection to others in the team or group

Cohesive groups can intensify emotional and social processes.

They can:

- Be more emotionally demanding
- Exert more conformity pressure on members

Cohesion need to be healthy to be beneficial: it needs to allow room for various viewpoints and creativity.

Cohesion can be enhanced by:

- **Teamwork:** Coordinating efforts to achieve goals; reducing social loafing, and increasing the value and recognition of individual contributions
- Unity: Finding common ground, solidarity and a sense of belonging
 - "Question of the day" or other ways for members to learn about each other as individuals
 - With virtual teams, doing this consistently is even more important
- Collective efficacy: developing a high level of confidence about success at the tasks the group accepts

McClelland's Acquired Needs: A motivation theory for the workplace



Need for Achievement

The need to master challenges, out-perform others, or meet high standards of excellence



Need for Power

The need to control, exert authority, mastery or influence; value in status, reputation & recognition.



Need for Affiliation / Belonging

The need to associate, be part of a larger group, live or work in community with others

Expectancy Theory of Motivation (workplace)

Self-Efficacy

Your belief in your ability to achieve the desired outcome (if I work hard, I can finish this project early)

Instrumentality

The believe that your achievement of a particular goal will result in a desired outcome, (if I finish this project early, I will be able to choose my next project)

Valence

The desirability of the outcome (choosing my next project is very important to me)

Self-Efficacy Correlates

LOW

- Helplessness
- Futility of effort
- Quickly giving up
- Not attempting to cope
- Unable to exercise control over events
- Low motivation
- Low aspirations
- Interference with cognitive abilities
- Adversely affects physical health

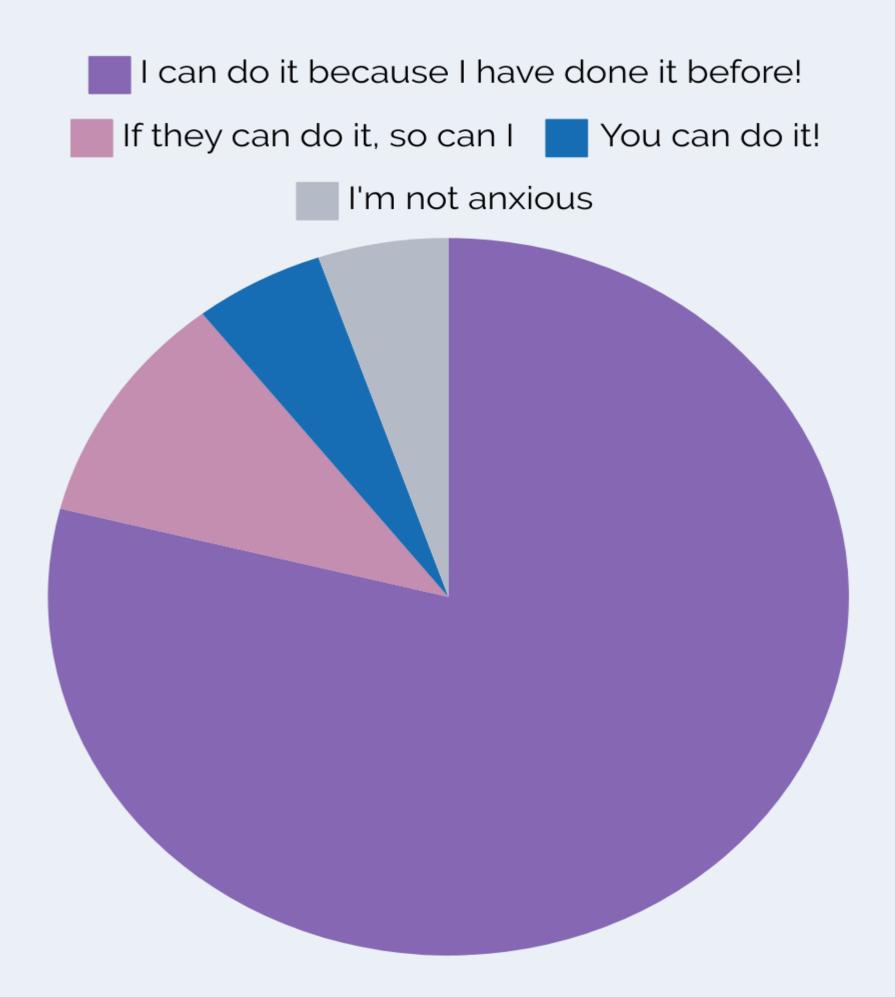
HIGH

- Deal effectively with events
- Expected to succeed
- Perseverance
- Confidence in abilities
- Little self-doubt
- View difficulties as challenge rather than threat
- Actively seek novel situations
- Improves problem solving and analytical thinking abilities
- Raises aspirations

Sources of Information about Self-Efficacy

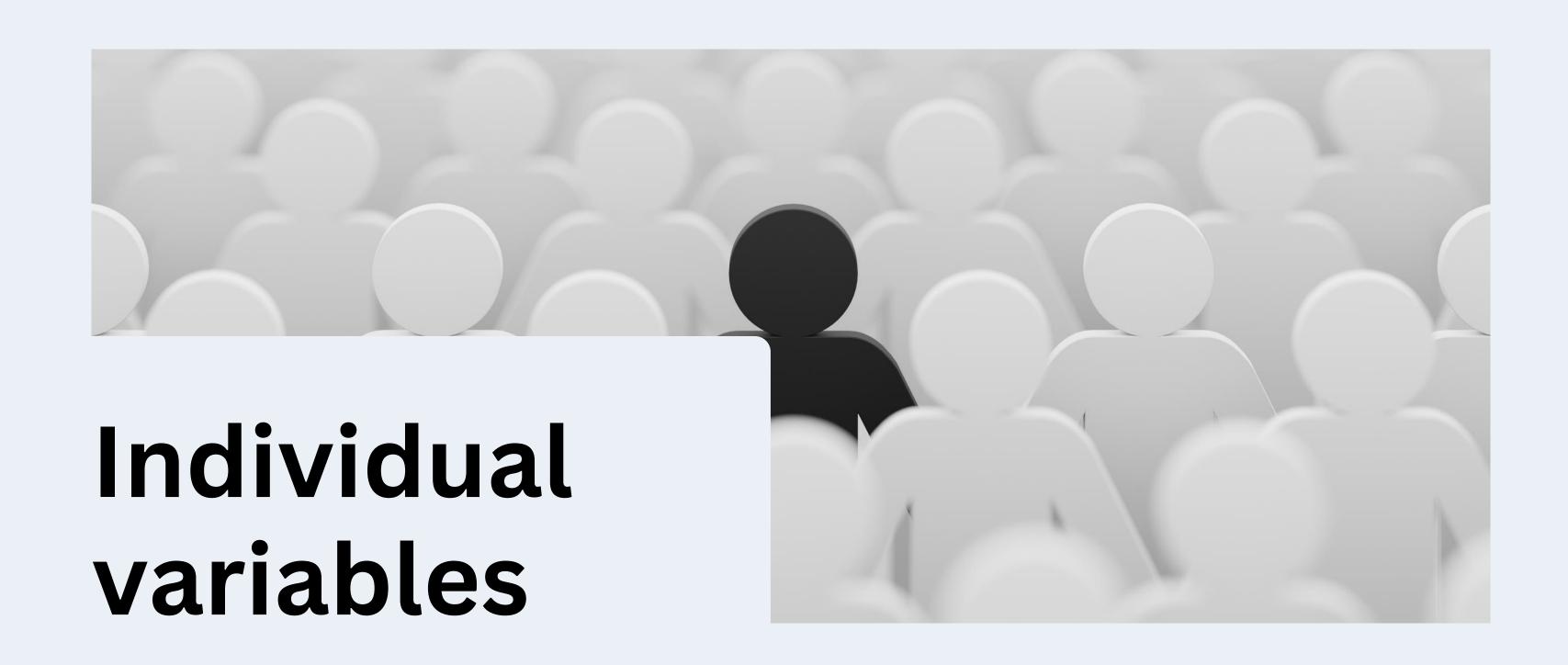
- Performance attainment: I did it!
- Vicarious experiences: If they did it, so can I!
- Verbal persuasion: You can do it! (realistic and genuine)
- Controlling Physiological and emotional arousal: Am I nervous?

Sources of information about self-efficacy



How to Increase Self-Efficacy

- 1. Exposing people to success experiences by arranging reachable goals increases performance attainment.
- 2. Exposing people to appropriate models who perform successful enhances vicarious success experiences.
- 3. Providing verbal persuasion encourages people to believe they have the ability.
- 4. Strengthening physiological arousal through diet, nutrition, exercise; increase stamina and ability to cope.



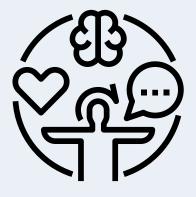
Individual considerations and variables



Insight & Awareness



Communication Skills



Personality style



Coping mechanisms

Insight and Awareness

- How do you react when things change unexpectedly?
- What are your "red flag" issues?
- When do you need to reach out for help or support?



Personality Style

How can you tell when you need some space from others?

How much independence is helpful for you when you are on a team?

How aware are you of the needs of other team members?



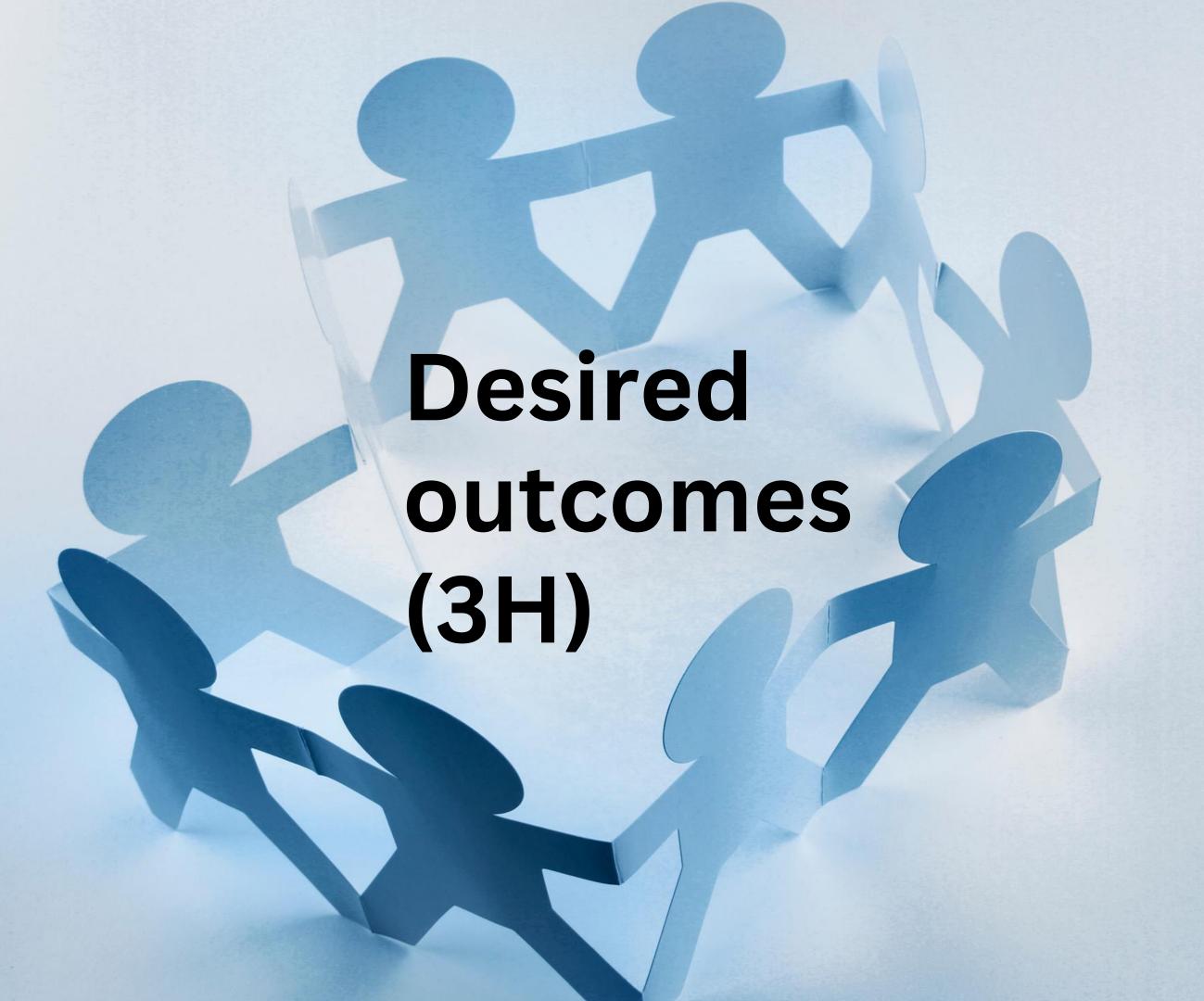
What are your go-to options for pick-me-ups?



Do you have and use a personal coping plan?

How much time do you spend in escape / avoidance activities vs. restoration & recovery?

What is your indicator that you need to get some space from others?



1. Healthy individual team members

2. High cohesion amongst team or group members

3. High productivity: efficient and effective work

Healthy Team Members

Behavioral
Health is
prioritized
from a values
AND resources
standpoint

Healthy communication is an active practice between team and group members; things aren't "left alone"



Active coping is something that is practiced AND modeled across levels

Healthy
boundaries
between work
and personal
time are
encouraged,
supported,
AND modeled



Team members have the chance to get to know each other as people, not just as a job role

Individual contributions are recognized, and effort is celebrated

The core values and purpose or mission of the team are clear to all

The role of each team member in a bigger picture is clear and acknowledged

e part

munity

etwork

High Productivity

Individual contributions are valued and visible

A sense of 'purpose' is built into the work

Appreciation and thanks are a norm

Opportunities for growth and challenge are available





