# Leading with Compassion: A Guide for Practitioners and Managers

Deborah Bolding, PhD, OTR/L, FAOTA Kathryn Wise, OTD, MHSc, OTR/L Western Regional Occupational Therapy Spring Symposium March 2023



Scan me!





How many of you have supervised an aide, fieldwork student, etc. (no formal title)?

How many of you have a work title that indicates you are a senior therapist, team lead, specialist, supervisor, manager, coordinator, director, etc.?

How many of you had formal training (degree, 4+ weeks of training, on-going mentoring or coaching) for those roles?

# Objectives

Briefly review leadership theories

1

2

Identify compassionate leadership definitions and practices

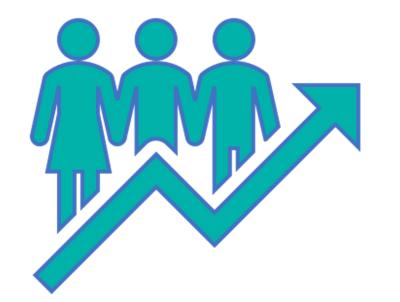


Demonstrate skills in compassionate leadership through case discussions, role-play



Appraise your own skills for compassionate leadership; reflect on need for skills development 5

Share one model for developing compassionate workplaces We are here because we want to support the development and success of ourselves and others



╋

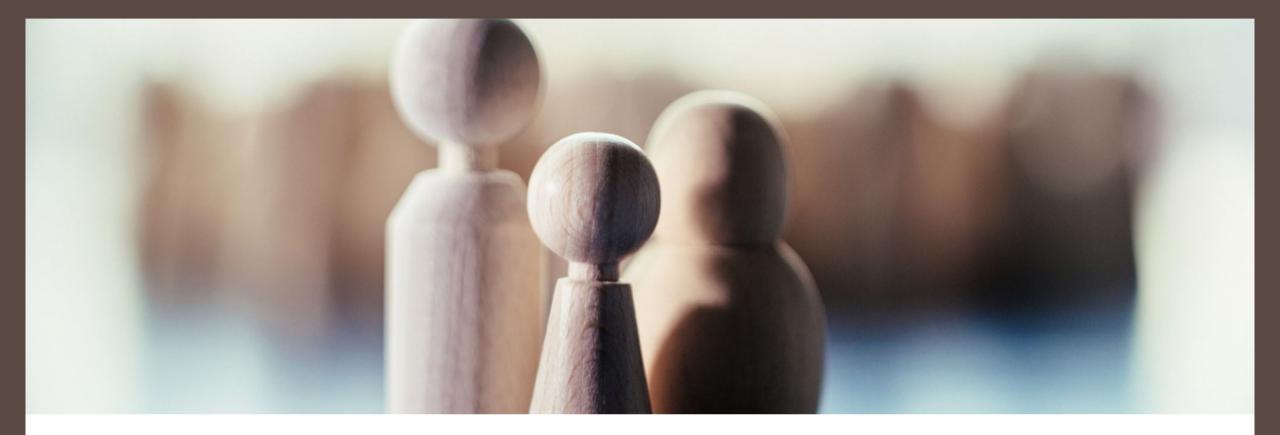
### Self-compassion



Uphold	Learn	Provide	
Uphold ethical standards & values; be prepared to communicate & work effectively with persons, & act as administrators and leaders (AOTA, p.2).	Learn effective communica- tion that "supports a team approach to the promotion of health and wellness" (AOTA, p.33)	Provide "effective, competency- based legal and ethical supervision of occupational therapy and non- occupational therapy personnel (AOTA, p. 36).	

ACOTE Standards and Leadership

(AOTA, 2018)



#### What is leadership? Who are the leaders?



#### Leadership Definition

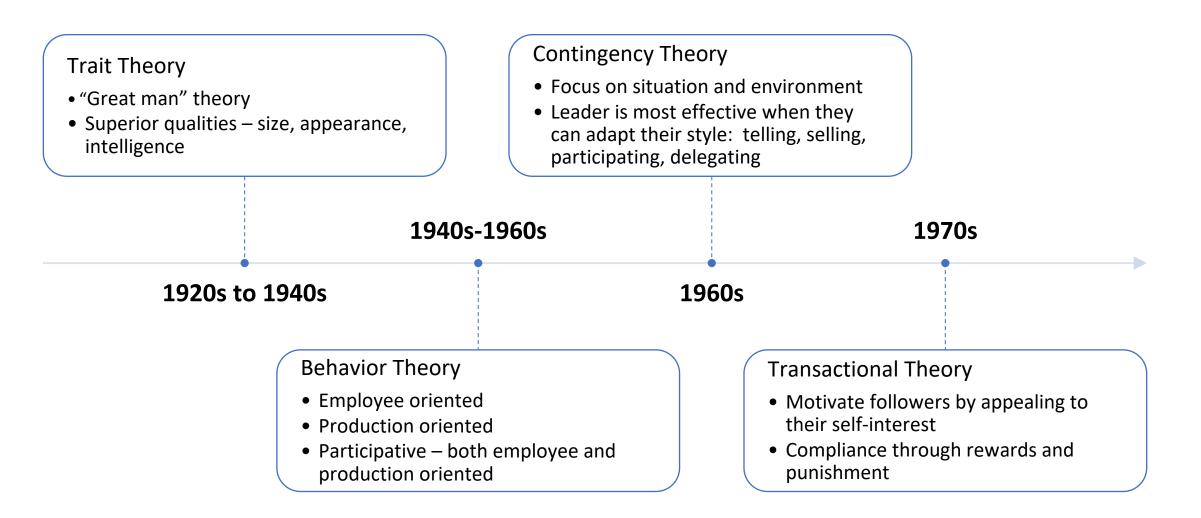
"Influencing the activities of an organized group in its efforts toward goal setting and goal achievement"

(Stogdill, as cited by Berrett & Wahlston, 2016)



#### Formal versus informal leaders

#### History

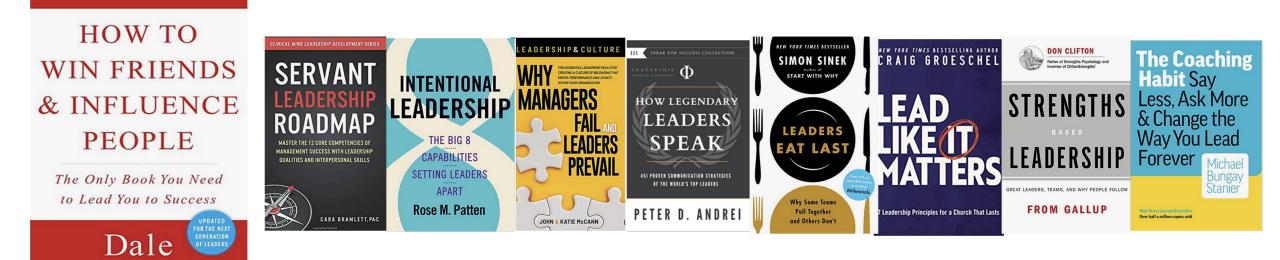


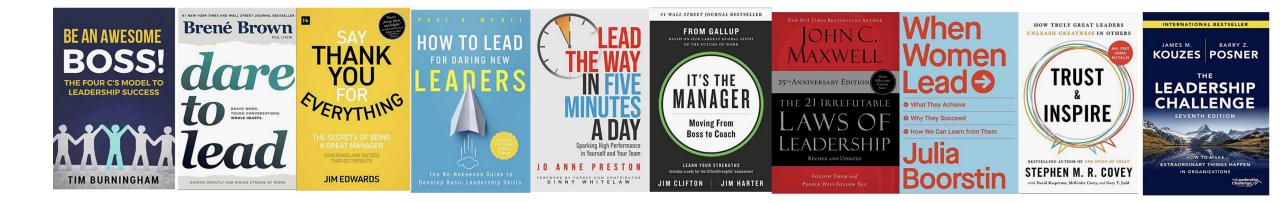
#### Berrett & Wahlston, 2016



#### Transformational Leadership (1980s+)

- Leaders are charismatic, respected, trusted
- Leaders inspire/motivate followers to pursue outcomes based on sense of purpose and idealized mission
- Individualized attention for followers' growth and development
- Followers enthusiastic, motivated, stimulated, innovative





Carnegie

# Positive Leadership Styles

Transformational Leadership

Positive Leadership

Servant Leadership

**Appreciative Inquiry** 

Authentic Leadership

**Ethical Leadership** 

**Compassionate Leadership** 





Recognizing feelings (suffering) of self and others

Desire to help



Leadership

Qualities of a compassionate leader: caring presence, caring courage, caring candor, caring transparency

Hougaard & Carter (2022)

#### Compassionate Leadership Theory and Research

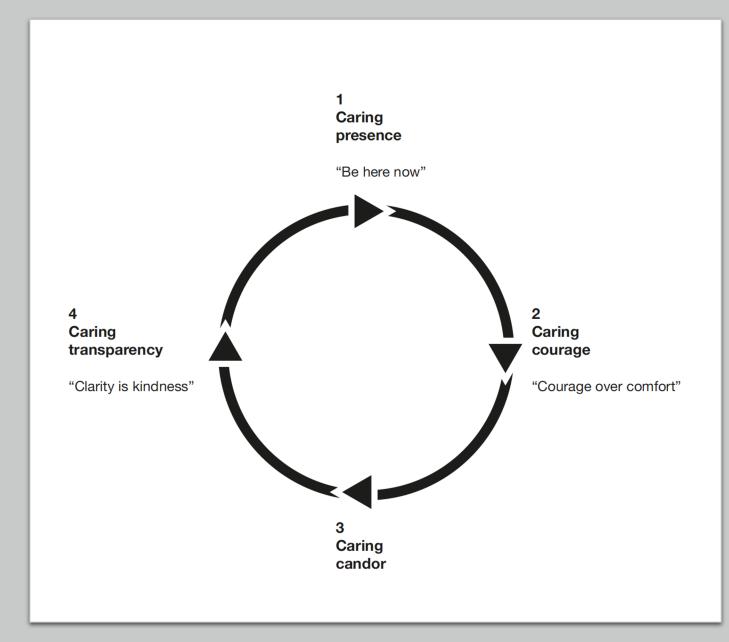
Is there one style? Is it top down or bottom up? How do you show compassion?

Research – mostly correlational – Positive leadership styles are correlated with employee engagement, increased retention, improved patient satisfaction and outcomes, etc.



#### Caring Presence

- Connect with empathy, "I feel with you"
- Step back use compassion
- Ask what they need
- Coach person to find their own solution
- Sometimes non-action is the right approach



Hougaard & Carter, 2022

## Case Example – Debby and her supervisor

The therapist (we'll call her Debby) had a patient who needed a bariatric wheelchair. The hospital had purchased chairs in the past, but they were either lost or in need of repair. Finding equipment was a chronic problem at the institution. Debby saw her supervisor in the hallway and began to berate her for not arranging a rental wheelchair so that the patient could be mobile. She accused the supervisor of not caring for the patients.

The supervisor remained calm and said, "I can see you are passionate about this problem."

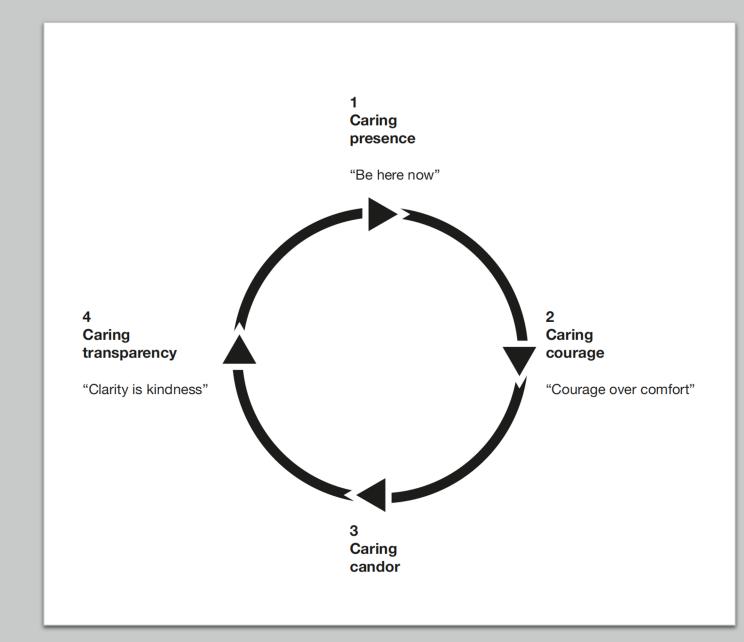
#### Role Play

You are the supervisor at a busy out-patient practice. The office is open from 7 am until 6 pm, to accommodate the schedules of their clients. One of the therapists was hired to work from 6:45 am until 3:15, but the therapist has been late 4 times in the last 2 weeks, leaving the clients scheduled for 7 am waiting.

- 1. How will you demonstrate caring presence AND get more information about the situation?
- 2. What might be some consequences of inaction?
- 3. What other factors will you consider?

#### Caring Courage

- Willingness to move out of our comfort zone, especially fear of hurting others
- Remember why you are a leader – desire to support development and success of others
- Confrontations are two points of view, and can be an opportunity
- Develop skills to managing confrontation with respect and skill



## Case Example – Debby and her supervisor

The supervisor remained calm and said, "I can see you are passionate about this problem."

She went on to share problems with budgeting (nursing had rental equipment in their budget, not rehabilitation). The two discussed ideas for ensuring that the patient's needs were met as quickly as possible.

#### Role Play

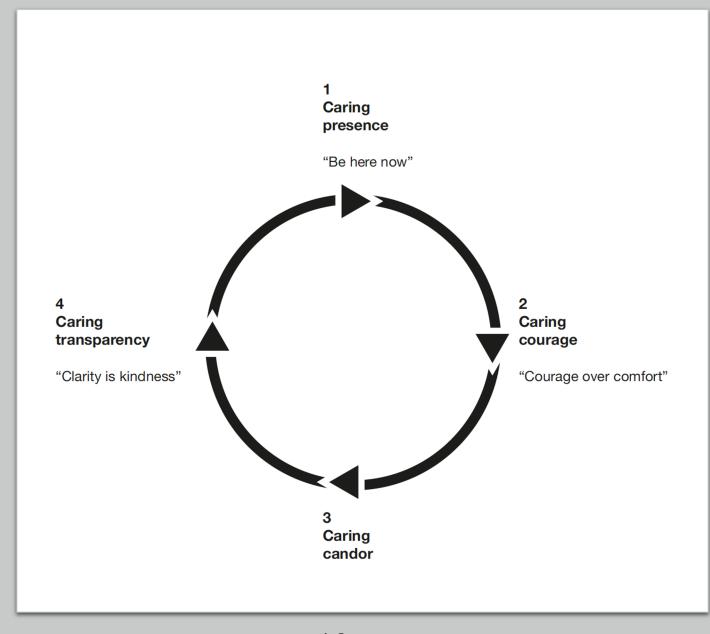
The therapist tells you that their partner's work hours have changed. The therapist is now responsible for dropping their child at daycare, and it is hard to adjust to the new schedule, plus the daycare doesn't open until 6:30, and sometimes traffic is slow between daycare and work. The therapist asks if it is possible to change their work schedule. The supervisor talks with other therapists, no one can or wants to change their current schedule.

The supervisor must consider the what is best for the clinic and the therapist. Decide what you think would be best.

• Role play the discussion between the two. Are you demonstrating caring courage?

## **Caring Candor**

- Need balance between *care* and *candor*
- Kind and direct is faster
- Be open to other perspectives, but act with strength, confidence, knowing one's values and opportunities for improvement
- Is candor authoritarian?



Hougaard & Carter,

#### Strategies for Cultivating Caring Candor

1	2	3	4	5	6
Be mindful of setting and context	Be timely and quick	Bottom line first	Be firm and decisive	Avoid the popularity game	Have zero tolerance for value breakers

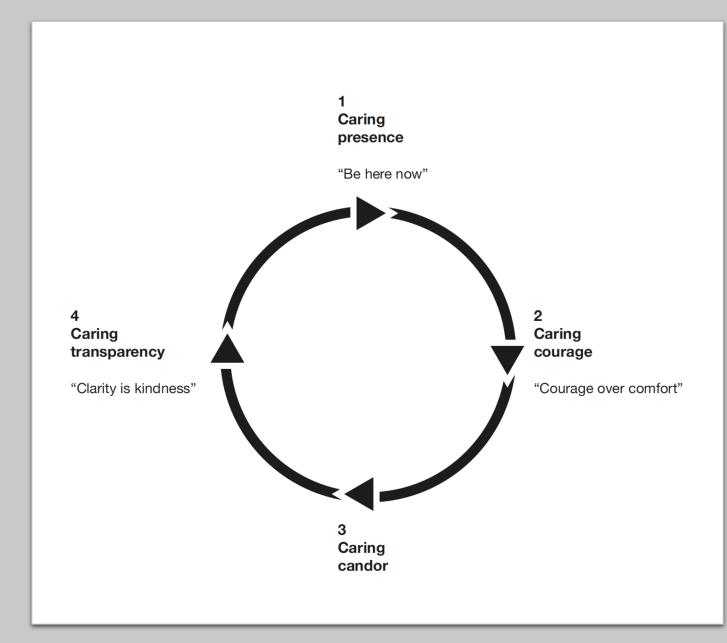
### Role Play

You overheard a therapist telling her student, "I can't believe you did something so stupid." You recently heard this therapist had called nurses names like incompetent or lazy if the patients were not ready or if the nurse didn't follow the occupational therapy plan for the patient.

How would a compassionate leader approach this problem? Try role playing the situation as colleagues, not as manager and employee.

#### Caring Transparency

- Being open and honest helps keep people from ruminating about events, decreases anxiety
- Treat people as adults
- Encourage dissent
- Demonstrate humility
- Be true to yourself



Hougaard & Carter, 2022

#### **Role Play**

Three people applied for the same clinical specialist position in your department. All were similar in terms of education and experience. All three led department in-services and projects in the past two years and had supervised fieldwork students.

One person was a member of both their state and national professional organizations, and was working on advanced certification in their specialty area. This person was chosen for the position.

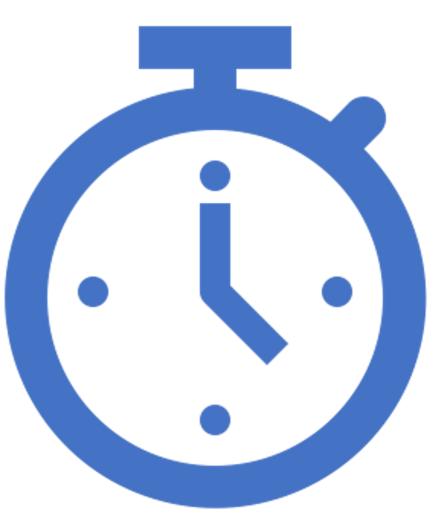
Think about how you would tell the other two people that they did not get the job, then role play the discussion with a partner.

#### Other examples...

- "I know you've heard rumors about changes to our health benefits"
- "Yes, it's true that Ziggy no longer works here. I respect their confidentiality and cannot discuss details with you."
- "I should have been more forthcoming about the budget for new equipment. Here's the current information...I'll be more open in the future."
- Staff were asked for feedback and to give ideas. Only a couple of ideas were chosen to be worked on. How would you respond to staff questions?

# "I don't have time to deal with this..."

How do you disengage, and still have the employee feel heard?





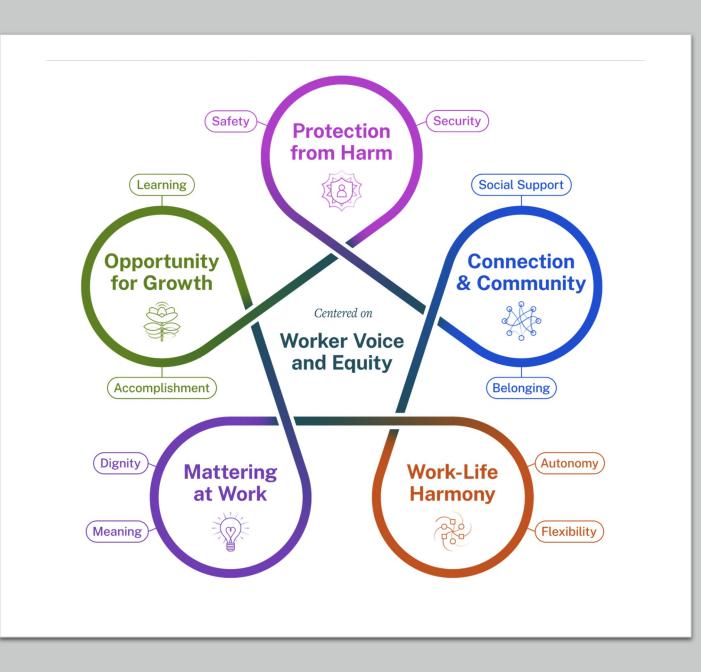
# Framework for compassionate workplaces



#### Department of Health and Human Services

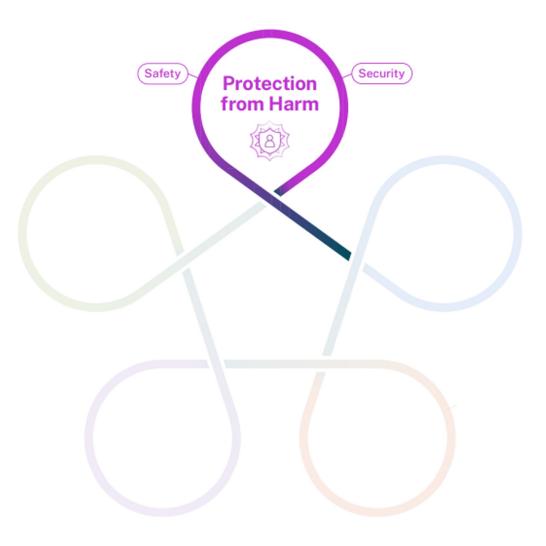


Workplace Mental Health & Well-Being



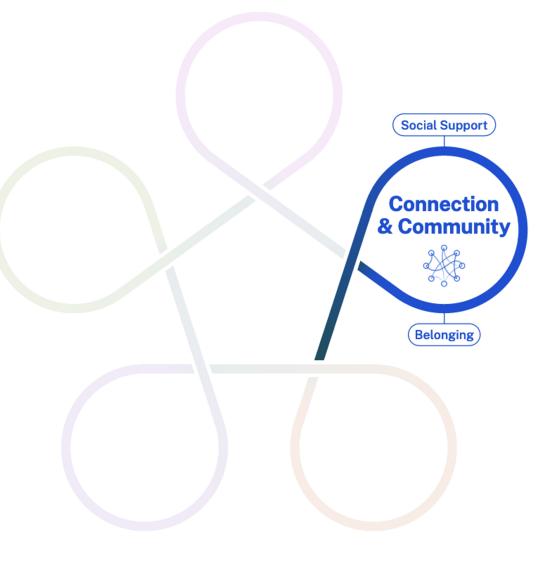
# Protection from Harm

- Prioritize workplace and psychological safety – ensure not only physical safety but psychological as well
- Enable adequate rest foster this within employee meetings etc.
- Normalize and support mental health offer support and prevention services – training leaders on supports that can be offered
- Operationalize Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) norms, policies and programs – confront structural racism, workplace cultures, ableism, microaggressions, and implicit bias.



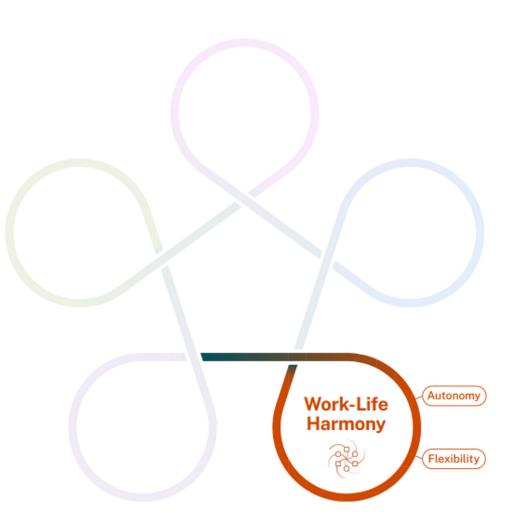
# Connection & Community

- Create cultures of inclusion and belonging – welcoming, helping, reassuring, encouraging
- Cultivate trusted relationships small, everyday interactions
- Foster collaboration and teamwork communicate importance of teamwork, regular communication, foster non-work connections



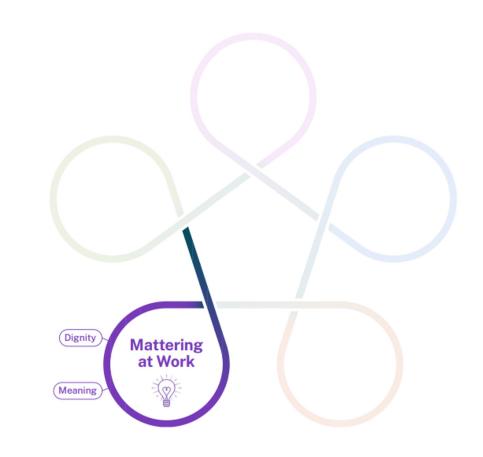
# Work-Life Harmony

- Provide more autonomy over how work is done – need to see workers not only their work roles, but as whole people.
- Makes schedules as flexible and predictable as possible
- Increase access to paid leave sick, family, parental, vacation
- Respect boundaries between work and non-work time – leaders must set, respect, and model clear boundaries between time on and off the job.



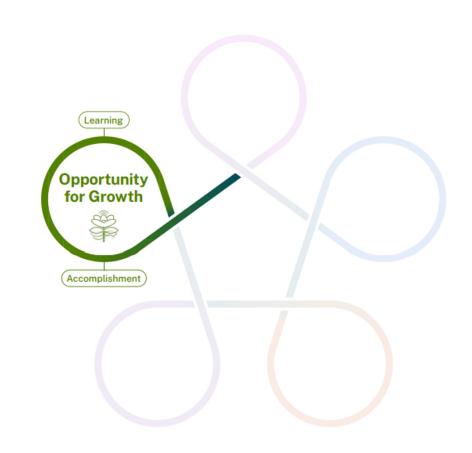
#### Mattering at Work

- Provide a living wage
- Engage workers in workplace decisions
- Build a culture of gratitude and recognition
- Connect individual work with organizational mission



#### **Opportunity for Growth**

- Offer quality training, education and mentoring
- Foster clear, equitable pathways for careers advancement
- Ensure relevant, reciprocal feedback



# Time is Now....

- Embrace the challenge of becoming a compassionate leader.
- How do you define being a compassionate leader?



#### **Contact Information**

Debby Bolding <u>deborah.bolding@sjsu.edu</u>

Kathryn Wise <u>kwise@pacific.edu</u>

#### **References and Resources**

AOTA (2018). ACOTE Standards and Interpretive Guidelines. <u>https://acoteonline.org/accreditation-explained/standards/</u>

- Berrett, B. R., & Walston, S. L. (2016). Leadership theories and styles. In Walston and Association of University Programs in Health Administration Staff, Organization Behavior and Theory in Healthcare: Leadership Perspectives and Management Applications. Health Administration Press.
- Department of Health and Human Services (2022). The US Surgeon General's Framework for Workplace Mental Health and Well-being. https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/workplace-mental-health-well-being.pdf
- Evans, D. (2022). So close to love: Compassionate leadership in healthcare. *British Journal of Healthcare Management, 28*(4). https://doi.org/10.12968/bjhc.2021.0135

Hougaard, R., & Carter, J.. (2022). Compassionate leadership: How to do hard things in a human way. Harvard Business Review Press.

Hougaard, R. Discussion about compassionate leadershiphttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnZ34kjqzXw

Weiss, L. (2018). Compassionate leadership. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5yLj-IDICJA</u>

West, M. (2019 Compassionate and inclusive leadership. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrPmMwg9X8s&t=282s</u>

#### Self Compassion Resources

Kristin Neff: <u>https://self-compassion.org/</u>

Kristin Neff: <u>https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/the\_five\_myths\_of\_self\_compassion</u>

Kelly McGonigal (kindness meditations) <u>http://kellymcgonigal.com/selfacceptance</u>

Greater Good Science Center: <u>https://ggsc.berkeley.edu/</u> (there are many other centers like this one at universities around the country)



Thank you