

## CREATING A PSYCHOLOGICALLY SAFE CULTURE IN PRIMARY CARE

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- The neuroscience behind psychological safety and co-creating culture.
- The benefits that come from psychological safety; from wellbeing and resilience, to motivation and improved performance of staff/outcomes for patients. [NB Florence Nightingale Foundation (FNF) recent report on 'raising concerns']
- The role of good leadership, and what that looks like, in creating psychological safe cultures.
- The key elements of a psychological safe culture, and how to build that.

## WHAT WILL BE COVERED TODAY

#### Neocortex

- thoughts
- meanings
- logic
- associations
- feelings about feelings
- Middle brain (limbic system)
  - simple emotions
- Brainstem (reptile brain)
  - fight or flight
  - autonomic functions
  - appetite



- Understanding what motivates, creates energy, positivity and drive
- The open-loop system sharing of chemicals
- There is a need to belong to thrive, not just survive
- We are herd animals, just like horses and communicate through signals on how to belong

### IT ALL STARTS WITH OUR BRAINS

We remember what we experience and how we feel not what is said...

- Am I fulfilled inspired, motivated, useful, growing, respected?
- Am I well led with good role modelling, direction and aspiration?
- Is there a positive culture where poor behaviour is not tolerated?
- Do we discuss and learn from mistakes?
- Am I involved with clear communication and expectations?
- Can I cope with what is being asked of me?
- Can I question and challenge when appropriate?



#### WHAT WE EXPERIENCE IS WHAT MATTERS



PRODUCTIVITY – DOWN Low morale, energy and retention

ABSENCE RATES – UP High levels of stress and sickness

STAFF TURNOVER - UP Blame and negative, toxic culture

FIRE-FIGHTING – UP Lack of review learning and development

REPUTATION – DOWN Service poor, complaints and incidents up

## WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THERE IS AN UNSAFE CULTURE WITH LOW MOTIVATION?



#### Personal

Belonging, Fulfilment, selfdetermination, creativity

#### Achievement

Financial, authority, expertise

#### Relational

Recognition, social connections, direction

Adapted from Motivational Maps developed by James Sale

www.motivationalmaps.com

## KEY MOTIVATORS AT WORK (INDIVIDUAL, TEAM, ORGANISATIONAL)

## LEADERSHIP IN PRIMARY CARE –

WHO ARE THE LEADERS ANYWAY?



Climate and culture – setting the tone, creating the conditions, ensuring accountability for actions

**Politics** – managing the environment

Confidence and hope – inspiring loyalty and belief

Values, trust and aspiration – shared purpose, belonging and worth striving for

# LEADERSHIP: FOLLOWERSHIP AND THE INFLUENCE BETWEEN

#### Skills

- **Communication**
- Influence
- Emotional intelligence
- Delegation
- Learning agility

#### **Qualities**

- Integrity
- Respect
- Inspiring
- **Empathy**
- > Self-awareness

## THE LEADERSHIP ESSENTIALS – SKILLS AND QUALITIES

#### **Self-Awareness**

 your ability to accurately perceive your emotions and stay aware of them as they happen

#### **Self-Management**

 your ability to use awareness of your emotions to stay flexible and positively direct your behaviour

#### **Social Awareness**

 your ability to accurately pick up on emotions in other people and understand what is really going on

#### **Empathy**

• your ability to respond from a place of understanding **their** perspective

#### Social competence

 made up of your social awareness and relationship management skills; your ability to understand other people's moods, behaviour, and motives in order to improve the quality of your relationships

#### EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

(ADAPTED FROM DANIEL GOLEMAN – NEW LEADERS & EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE; WHY IT CAN MATTÉR MORE THAN IQ)

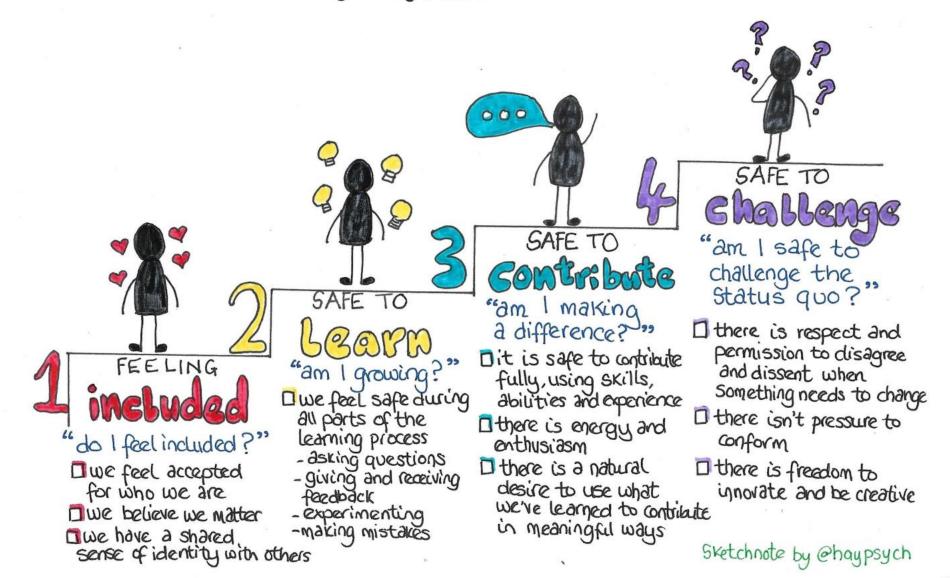
Stories .....

WHAT HAS GOOD (AND BAD) FELT LIKE TO YOU?



#### the & STAGES of PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY

the 4 stages of psychological safety: Defining the path to inclusion and innovation by Timothy R Clark





Using a coaching style of leadership and management; facilitating self-direction, autonomy and problem solving.



Building motivation, collaborative team working, and belonging, with a positive approach to difference.



Consistent communication which builds confidence and trust, encourages feedback, questioning or inter-personal risk taking.



Structured reflective learning from good and bad situations on a regular basis

## BUILDING A PSYCHOLOGICALLY SAFE CULTURE



QUESTIONS



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