

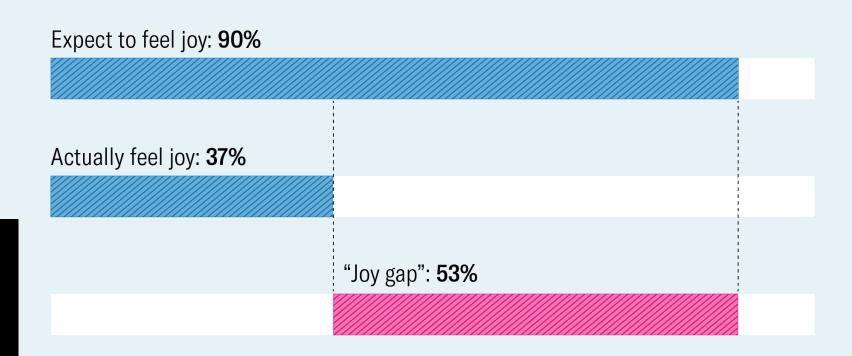


Why Joy in Work?

The Joy Gap at Work

A survey of more than 500 workers found that, while the vast majority of respondents expect to feel joy at work, comparatively few actually do.

The average person spends 90,000 hours at work in their lifetime - one third of your entire life



Source: Analysis of a 2018 A.T. Kearney survey by Siegel+Gale From: "Making Joy a Priority at Work," by Alex Liu, 2019



Why Joy in Work?

- Purpose driven work increases engagement but can also lead to an increased risk of burnout *When Passion Leads to Burnout (hbr.org)*
- Trusts with more engaged staff tend to have higher patient satisfaction, with more patients reporting that they were treated with dignity and respect <u>Staff engagement (The Kings Fund)</u>
- High levels of stress are associated with errors that can harm patient care, and in the acute sector it is associated with higher levels of mortality It doesn't have to be this way - Michael West (The British psychological society)
- Incivility: Civil environments matter because they reduce errors, reduce stress and foster excellence <u>Civility Saves Lives</u>
- Stressors at work can lead to anxiety, anger, unethical behaviour, poor decision making and chronic exhaustion and burnout <u>To Cope with Stress, Try Learning Something New (hbr.org)</u>



Why Joy in Work?

- Chronic work stress is associated with cardiovascular disease, hypertension, heart attacks, addictions, cancer, diabetes, and more severe mental health problems including depression It doesn't have to be this way Michael to be British psychological society)
- Compassion Fatigue: Those most at risk of compassion fatigue are those medical and mental health providers who are caring day after day for patients
- Stress is contagious Making Sure Your Stress Isn't Contagious (hbr.org)
- In the NHS the most reported reason for sickness absence is anxiety/stress/depression/other psychiatric illnesses NHS Sickness Absence Rates April 2020, Provisional Statistics NHS Digital

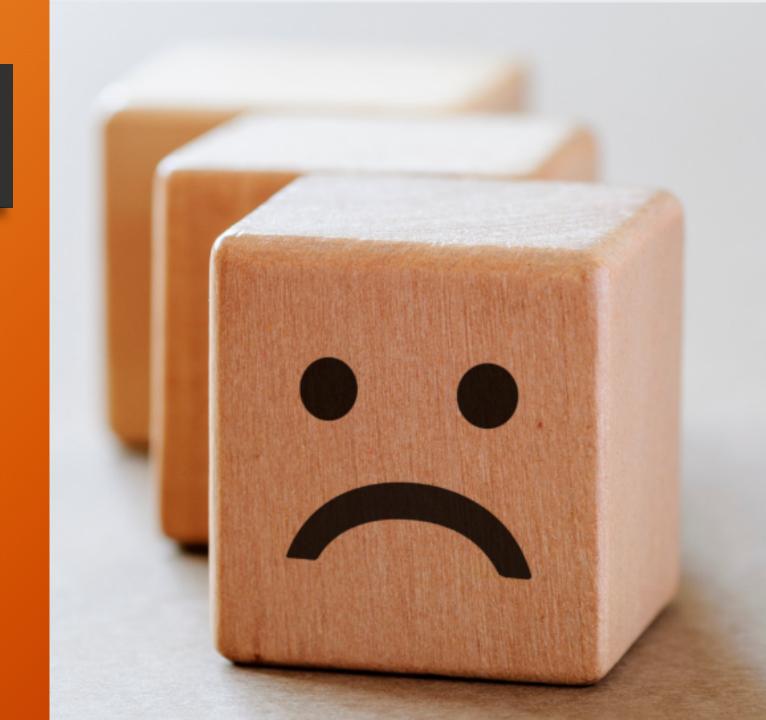


Microstress: Does this apply to you?



Negativity bias

We are hardwired to focus on negative things





NHS **Bradford Teaching Hospitals**

Home (New!) Blogs & Podcasts Mission Themes Mission Pack & Workshops Shop Hall of Heroes Contact

'Creating joy in work is the only way to save the NHS; 15 seconds, 30 minutes, a social movement to increase joy in work'



x=independently organized TED event



Home - 15 Secs 30 Mins (15s30m.co.uk)



WHITE PAPER



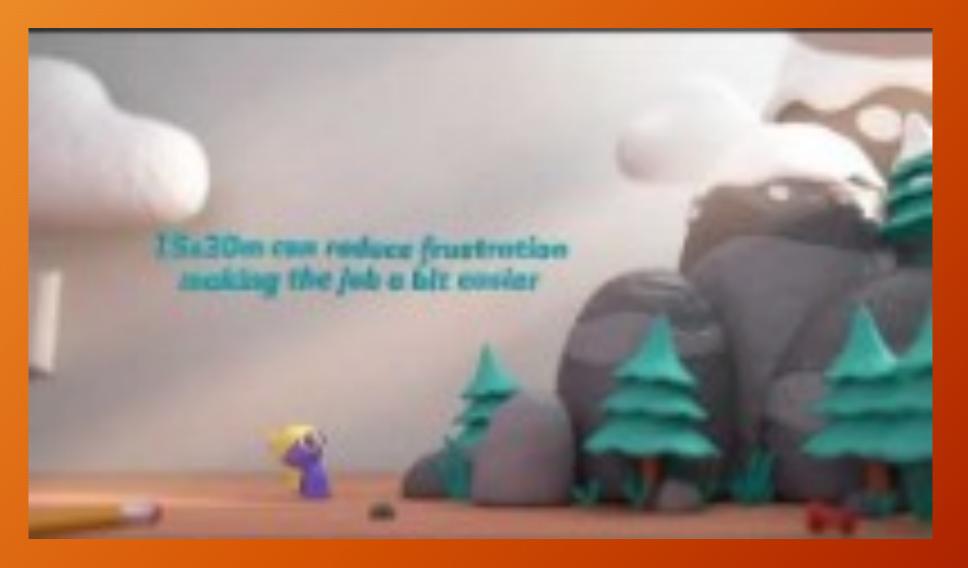
IHI Framework for Improving Joy in Work



AN IHI RESOURCE

20 University Road, Cambridge, MA 02138 · ihi.org

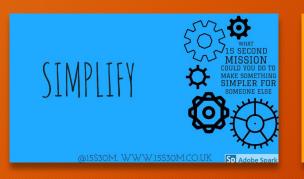
How to Cite This Paper: Perlo J, Balik B, Swensen S, Kabcenell A, Landsman J, Feeley D. IHI Framework for Improving Joy in Work. IHI White Paper. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2017. (Available at jhi.org)



15s30m welcome - YouTube









15s30m Missions

IHI Framework for improving Joy in work



Pebbles in your shoes



Getting started

Ask staff, "What matters to you?"

Identify frustrations (pebbles in your shoes) Commitment to making joy in work a shared responsibility Use improvement science to test approaches to improving joy in work

Example questionnaire questions

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
I am treated with respect every day by everyone who works within my team					
People generally support one another in the team within which I work					
Overall I believe I work in an excellent team					
I feel I have control over my daily work					
I have the resources I need to do my job well					
My manager encourages me to suggest ideas for improvement					
My manager treats me with respect					
I regularly feel burned out from my work					

Identifying frustrations and root causes









Choice and Autonomy

- Staff feel like they have some choice in how they go about their daily responsibilities
- They have a voice in the way things are done in daily work
- Staff are part of the decisions on processes, changes, and improvements that affect them

Figure 1: The ABC framework of nurse and midwife core work needs

Autonomy

The need to have control over one's work life, and to be able to act consistently with one's values

- Authority, empowerment and influence
 Influence over decisions about how care is structured
 and delivered, ways of working and organisational culture
- Justice and fairness
 Equity, psychological safety, positive diversity and
 universal inclusion
- Work conditions and working schedules
 Resources, time and a sense of the right and necessity to properly rest, and to work safely, flexibly and effectively

Belonging

The need to be connected to, cared for by, and caring of colleagues, and to feel valued, respected and supported

Teamworking

Effectively functioning teams with role clarity and shared objectives, one of which is team member wellbeing

Culture and leadership

Nurturing cultures and compassionate leadership enabling high-quality, continually improving and compassionate care and staff support

Contribution

The need to experience effectiveness in work and deliver valued outcomes

Workload

Work demand levels that enable the sustainable leadership and delivery of safe, compassionate care

Management and supervision

The support, professional reflection, mentorship and supervision to enable staff to thrive in their work

· Education, learning and development

Flexible, high-quality development opportunities that promote continuing growth and development for all

The courage of compassion: Supporting nurses and midwives to delivery high-quality care Sept 2020)

word template (kingsfund.org.uk)

Camaraderie and Teamwork

- Social cohesion is generated through productive teams, shared understanding and trusting relationships
- Do you and your team:
 - provide mutual support and companionship?
 - feel you are all part of a team, working together towards something meaningful?
 - trust the organisation's leadership?
 - feel leaders regularly practice transparent communication?
 - regularly express appreciation for each other's work?



Recognition and rewards









Wellness and Resilience



OCCUPATIONAL

- Taking care of your work satisfaction & hours

egg: Do you enjoy your work? Are you mindful of not prioritizing work over your private life?

Taking care of your emotions

egs: Are you acknowledging, analysing and validating your feelings in certain situations? Do you have coping mechanisms if your feelings are overwhelming?

Art: @sylviaduckworth Sources: @soyouwanttotalkabout; VeryWellMind.com; VCDavis.edu

Thriving "I got this." Calm and steady with minor mood

Surviving "Something isn't

right.'

Struggling "I can't keep this up."

In Crisis

"I can't survive this."



Able to take things in stride

Consistent performance

Able to take feedback and to adjust to changes of plans

Able to focus

Able to communicate effectively

Normal sleep patterns and appetite

Nervousness. sadness, increased mood fluctuations

> Inconsistent performance

More easily overwhelmed or irritated

Increased need for control and difficulty adjusting to changes

Trouble sleeping or eating

Activities and relationships you used to enjoy seem less interesting or even stressful

Muscle tension, low energy, headaches

Persistent fear, panic, anxiety, anger, pervasive sadness, hopelessness

Exhaustion

Poor performance and difficulty making decisions or concentrating

Avoiding interaction with coworkers, family, and friends

> Fatique, aches and pains

Restless, disturbed sleep

Self-medicating with substances. food, or other numbing activities

Disabling distress and loss of function

Panic attacks

Nightmares or flashbacks

Unable to fall or stay asleep

Intrusive thoughts

Thoughts of self-harm or suicide

Easily enraged or aggressive

Careless mistakes an inability to focus

Feeling numb, lost, or out of control

> Withdrawl from relationships

Dependence on substances, food, or other numbing activities to cope

Smile more today



Smiling makes us feel happier

A number of research studies have discovered that smiling, whether it's natural or forced, causes our brains to interpret that physical reaction as positive and will then recognise whatever activity we are doing as being enjoyable.

Time to put on a cheesy grin!

The starfish story

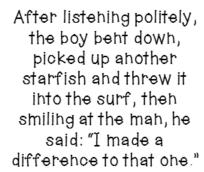
By: Loren Eiseley

One day a man was walking along the beach when he noticed a boy picking up and gently throwing things into the ocean.

Approaching the boy he asked: "Young man, what are you doing?"

The boy replied, "Throwing starfish back into the ocean. The surf is up and the tide is going out. If I don't throw them back, they'll die.

The man laughed to himself and said, "Do you realize there are miles of miles of miles of beach and hundreds of starfish?" "You can't make any difference."





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