

Building Your Adaptive Capacity

Strengthening Professional

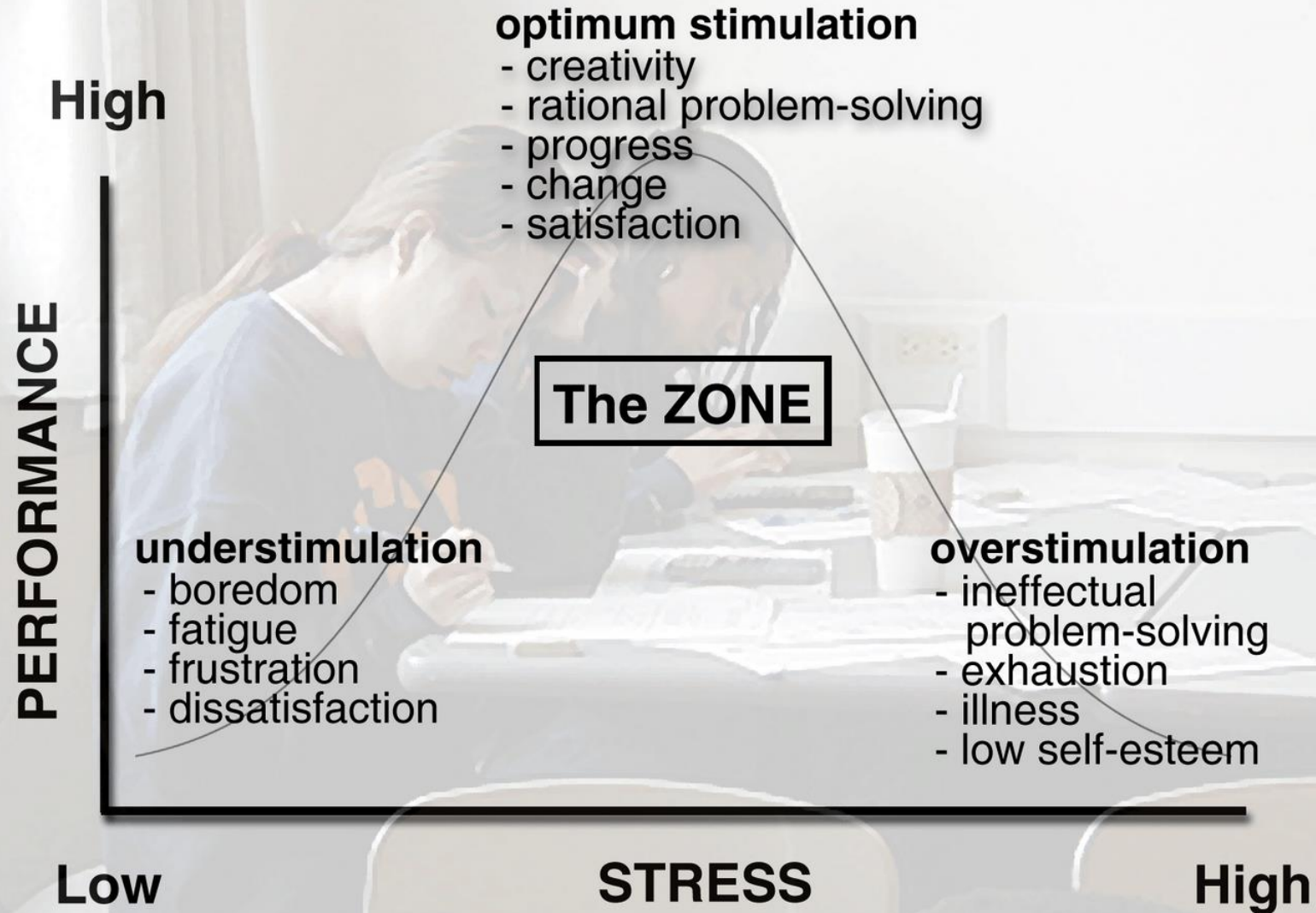
Resilience

Stress Reduction Kit

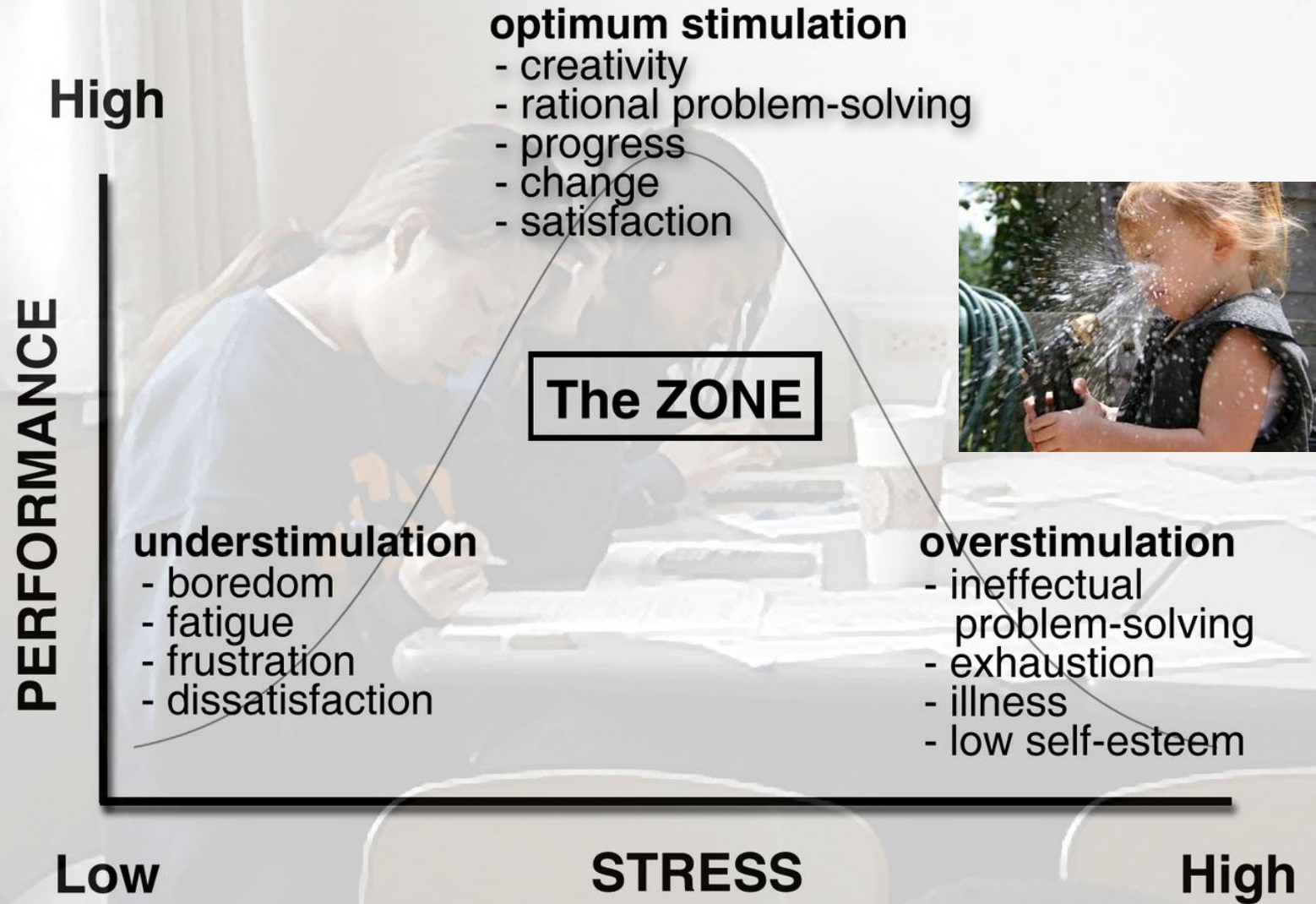


Directions:
1. Place kit on FIRM surface.
2. Follow directions in circle of kit.
3. Repeat step 2 as necessary, or until unconscious.
4. If unconscious, cease stress reduction activity.

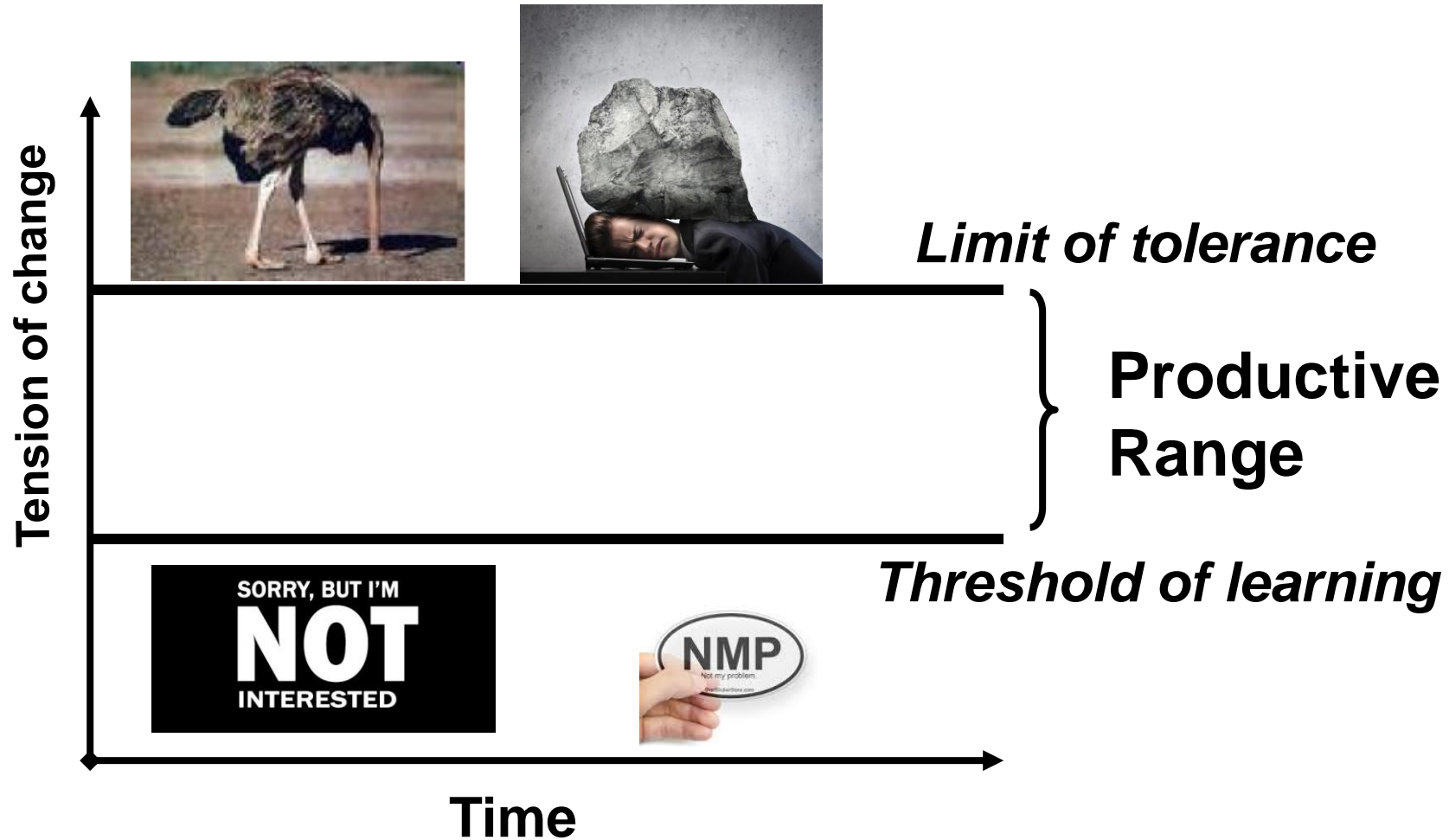
The YERKES-DODSON Curve



The YERKES-DODSON Curve

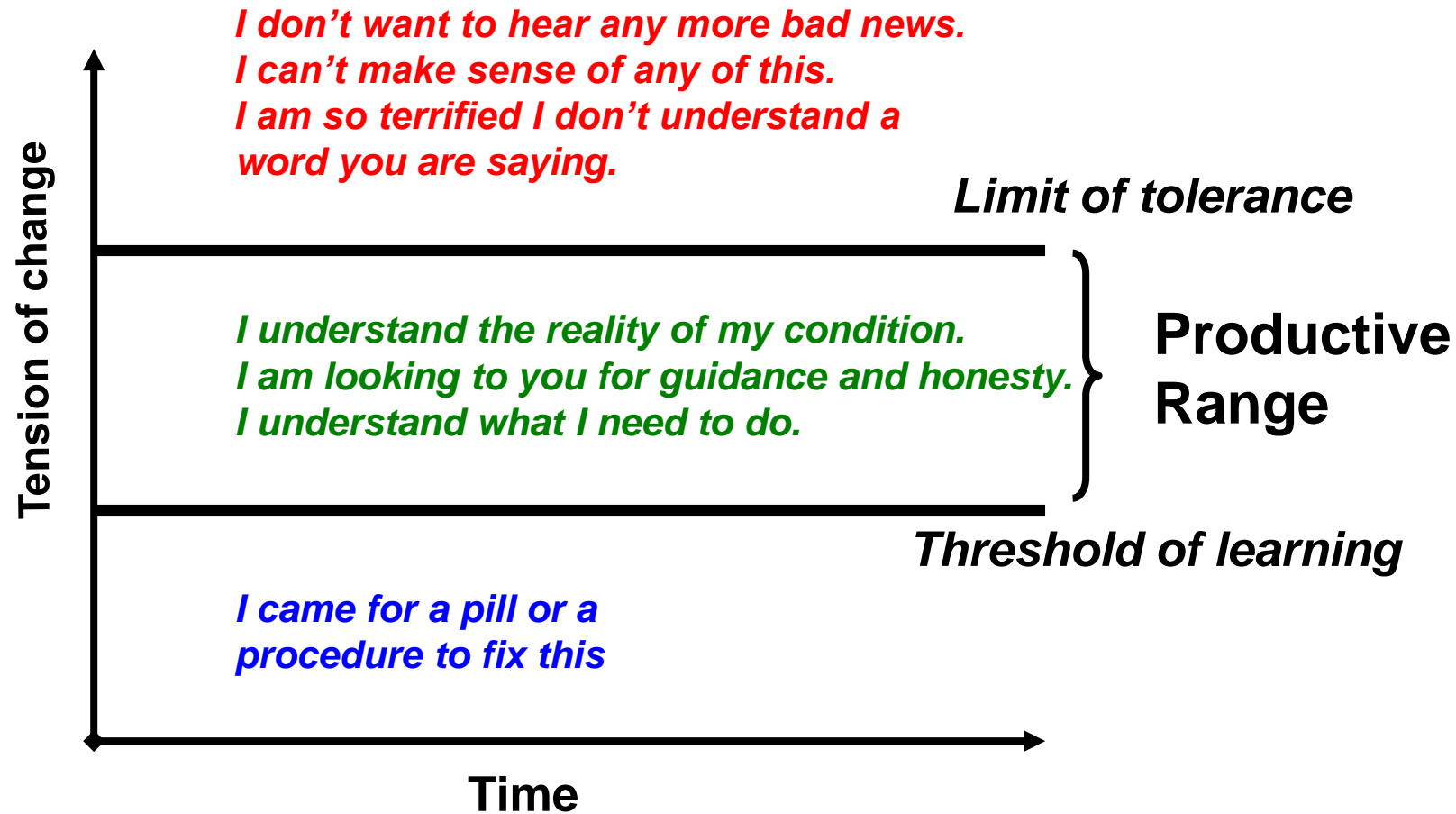


Human Systems



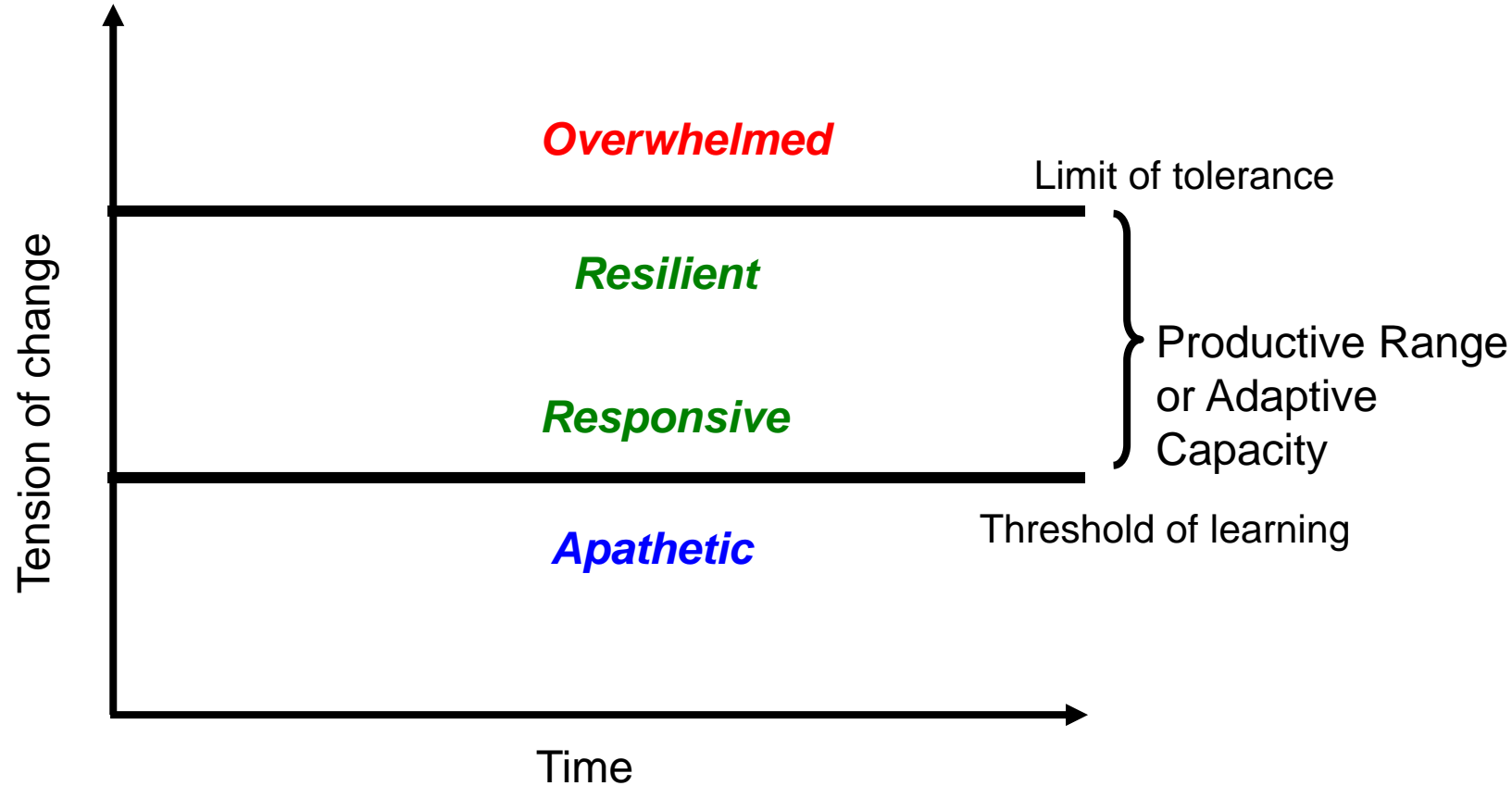
Based on R. Heifetz. and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

Human Systems



Productive Range of Tension

Zone of Resilience and Responsiveness





***Organizations are illusions; they
are just groups of relationships***

- Parker Palmer

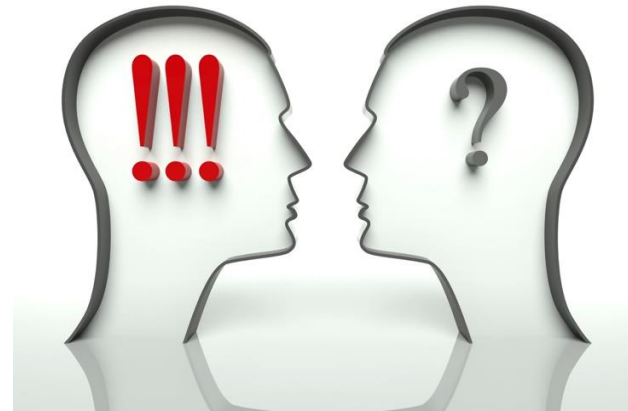
**Develop and sustain your
ability to constructively
influence others through your
exercise of leadership.**



Your Success at Influencing Another

- Their capability to do what you ask
- **Plus +**
 - (Their **Perception** of Potential Benefit X Their **Perception** of the Probability of the Benefit Really Happening)
- **Minus -**
 - (Their **Perception** of Cost - Their **Perception** of Risk)

It's all about perception.



Exercising Leadership is Risky



10 Skills

to foster resilience in the exercise of leadership

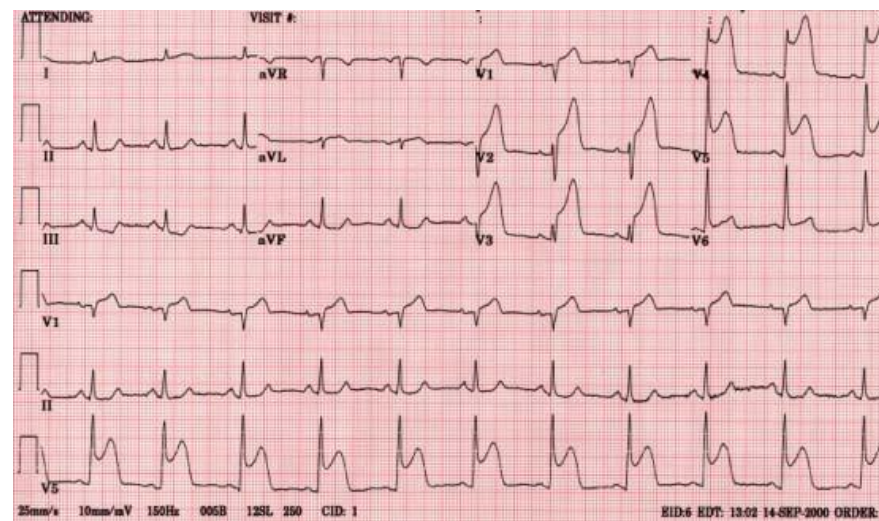


Skill # 1 Distinguish between technical and adaptive work

Technical - Apply abilities that already exist in the system's capabilities



Adaptive - People deeply and broadly within the organization need to learn new capabilities



Technical and Adaptive

- AIM statement
- Gap analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- Measurement tools



**Technical pieces are necessary and
insufficient for adaptive work.**

**The conversations and the insights they
stimulate will help with the adaptive
work.**

**What has been challenging about
your work in improvement?**

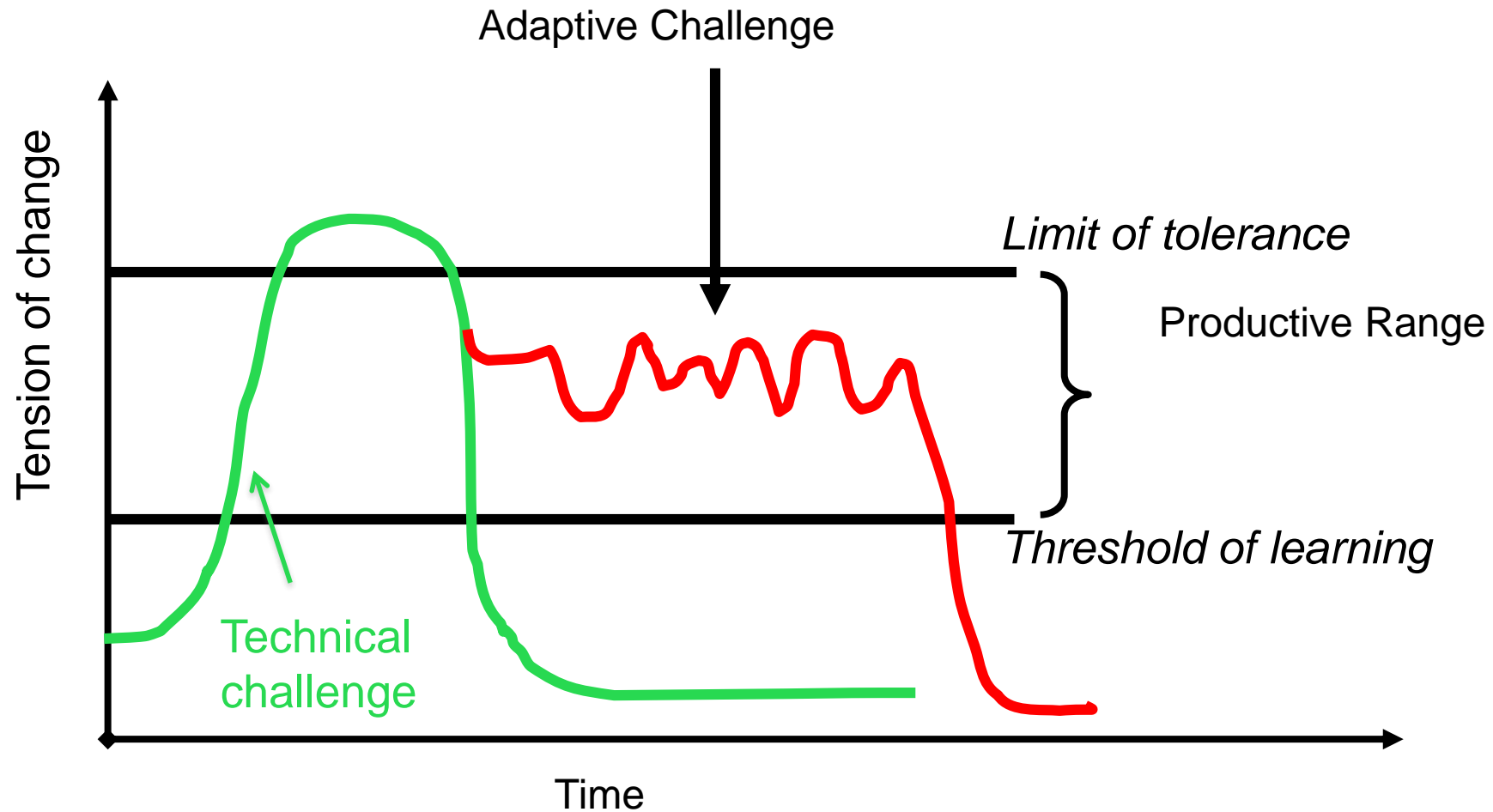


Properties of an Adaptive Challenge

- Gap between way things are and desired state
- Varied points of view
- Requires difficult learning
- Involves facing loss
- New competencies must be developed
- People with problems have problem solving responsibility
- Takes longer than technical work
- Requires trying things
- Generates disequilibrium, distress and work avoidance



Technical vs. Adaptive Work



Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

Adaptive Work

Diminishes the gap between the way things are and the way things need to be to create a better future



Adaptive leadership is the activity that mobilizes people to perform needed adaptive work

Your Challenges

Technical work

- Clear answers, minimal uncertainty
- Straightforward, few big choices
- Execute via precise instructions
- Requires hands, feet, mouths
- Focus on task
- Linear, demands precision
- Runs smoothly

Adaptive work

- No clear answers, often high uncertainty
- Time consuming, difficult choices (losses)
- Demands lots of conversations
- Requires hearts, eyes and ears
- Focus on people
- Spiral, demands creativity
- Conflict, distress and fear

The most common cause of leadership failure is treating an adaptive challenge with a technical fix.



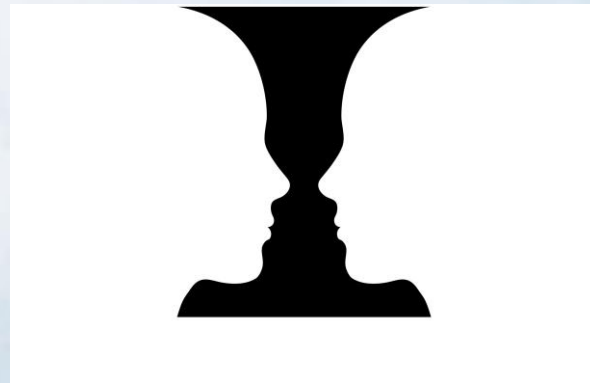
Skill #2

Reflect in Action

Get on the Balcony and Dance



Perspective



Balcony AND Dance Floor

Over focus on Balcony



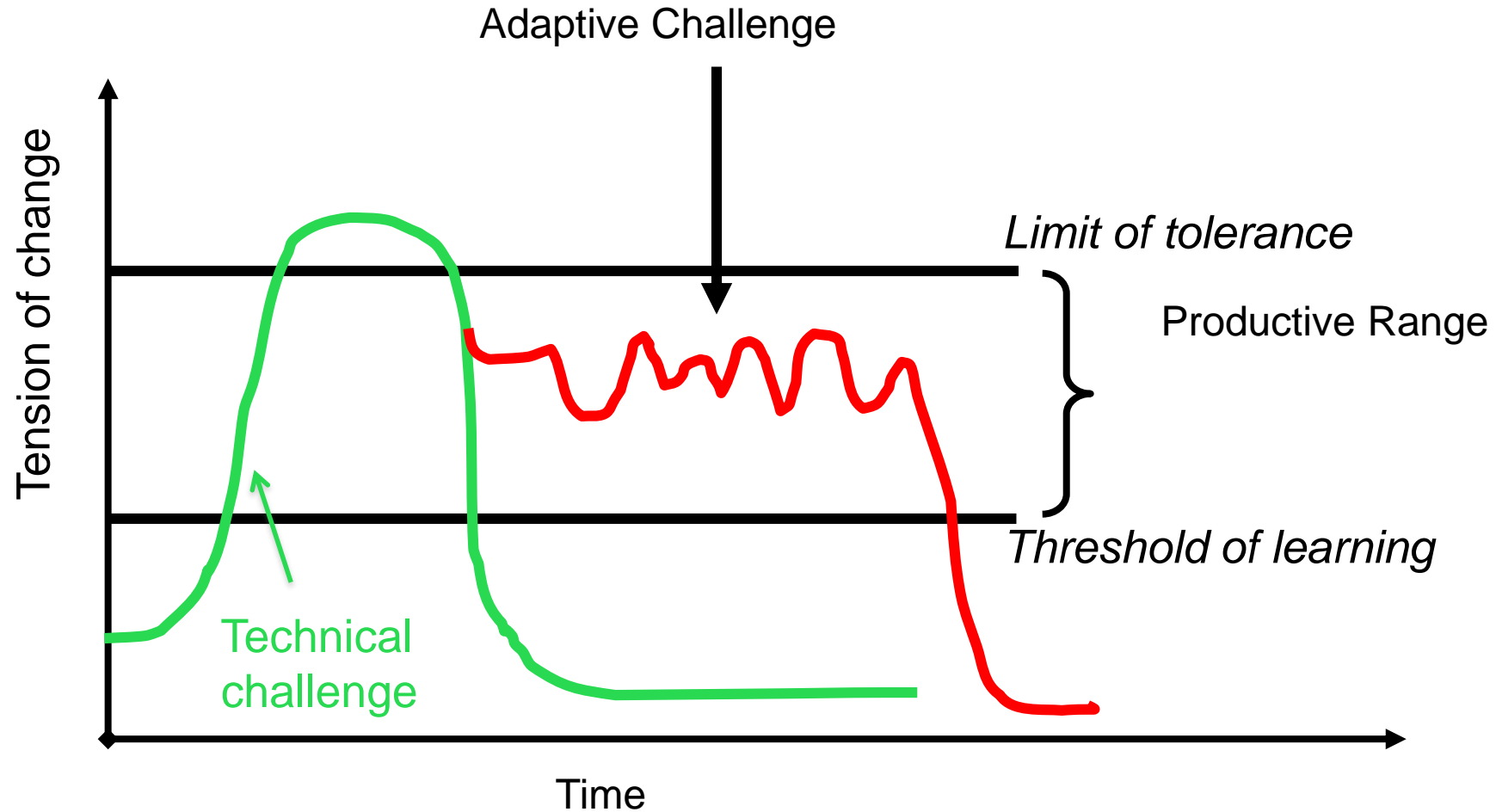
Over focus on Dance floor



Skill #3 Learn to interpret resistance

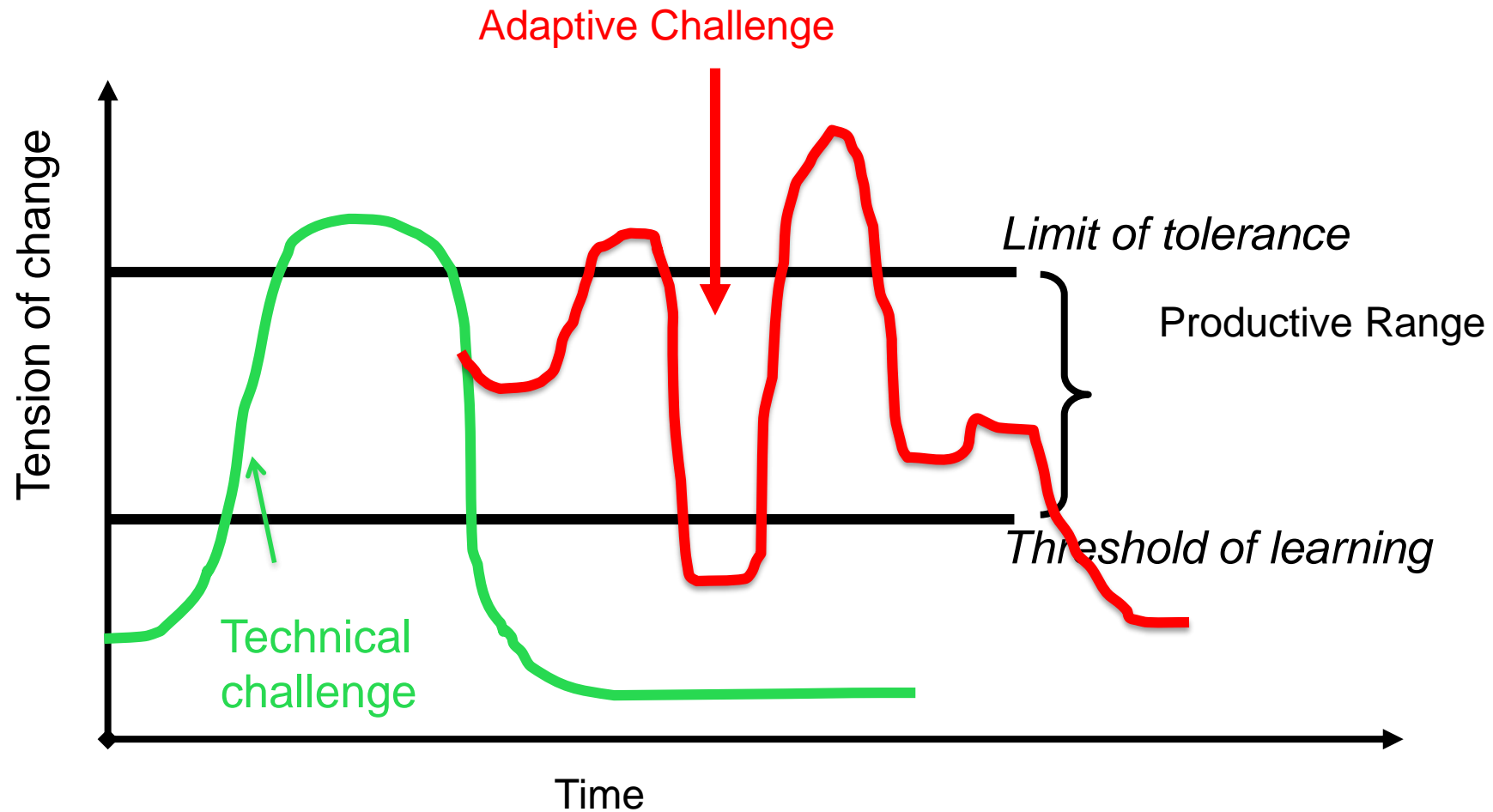


Making Progress on Your Work



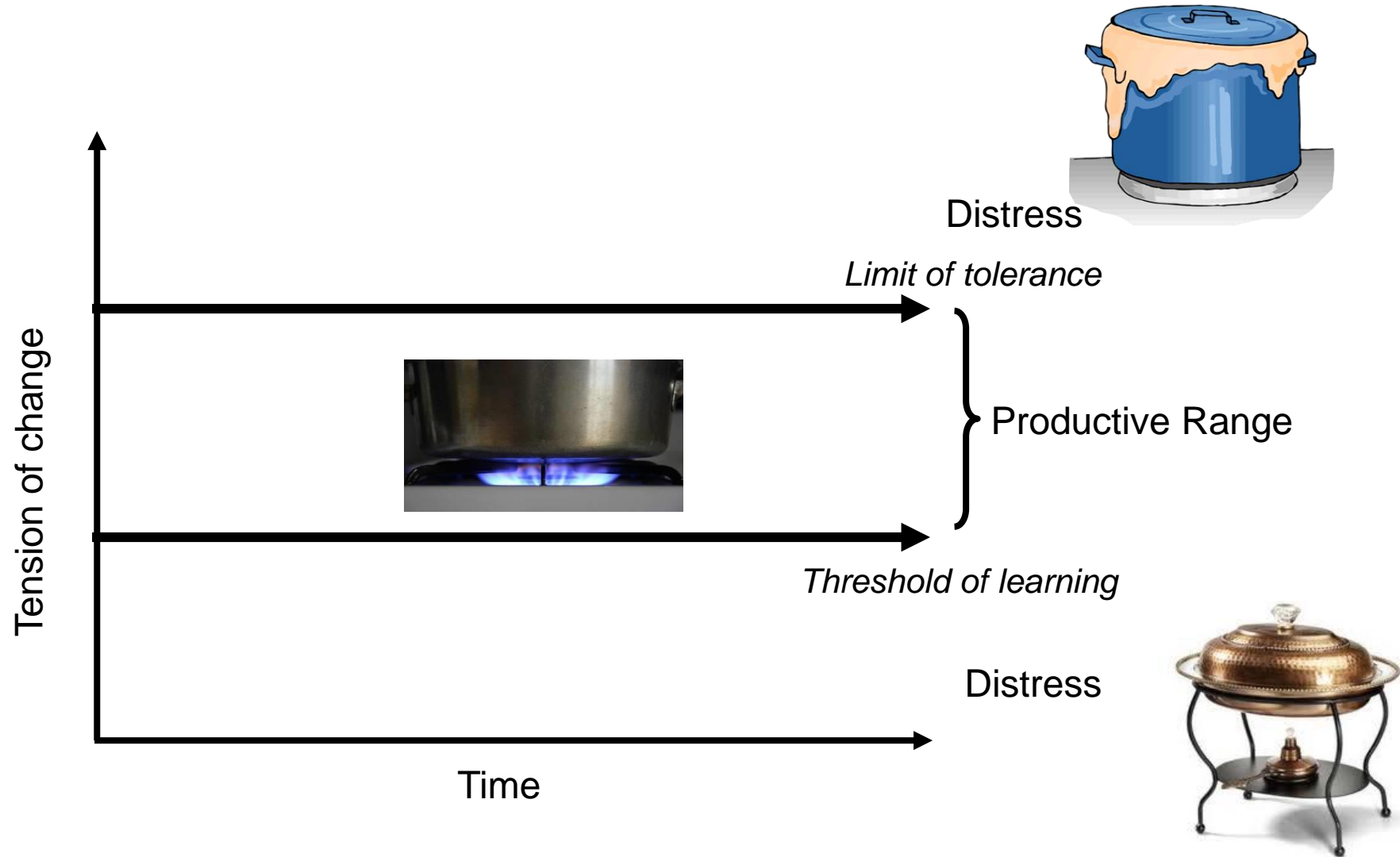
Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

Making Progress on Your Work



Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

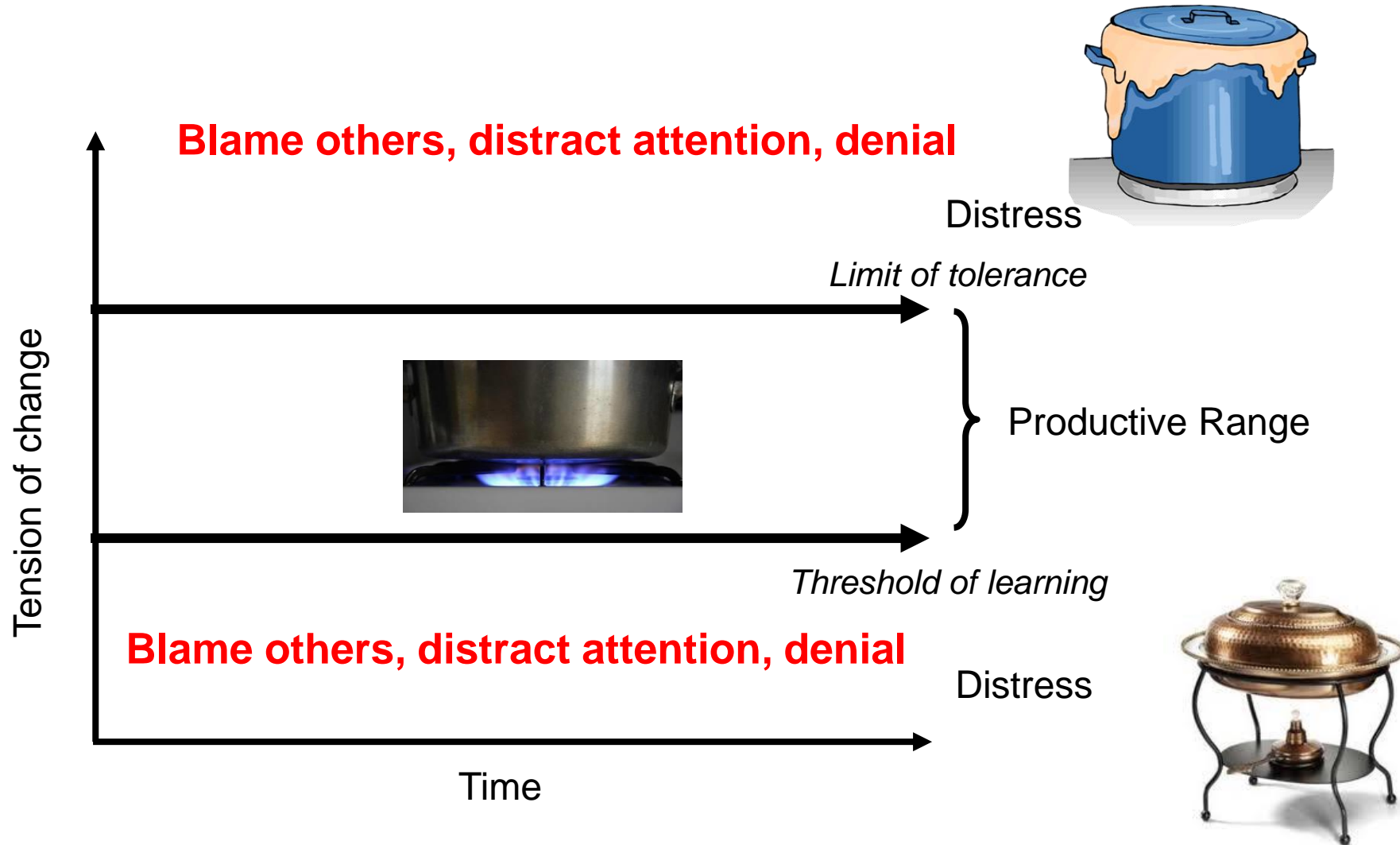
The Work



Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

The Work

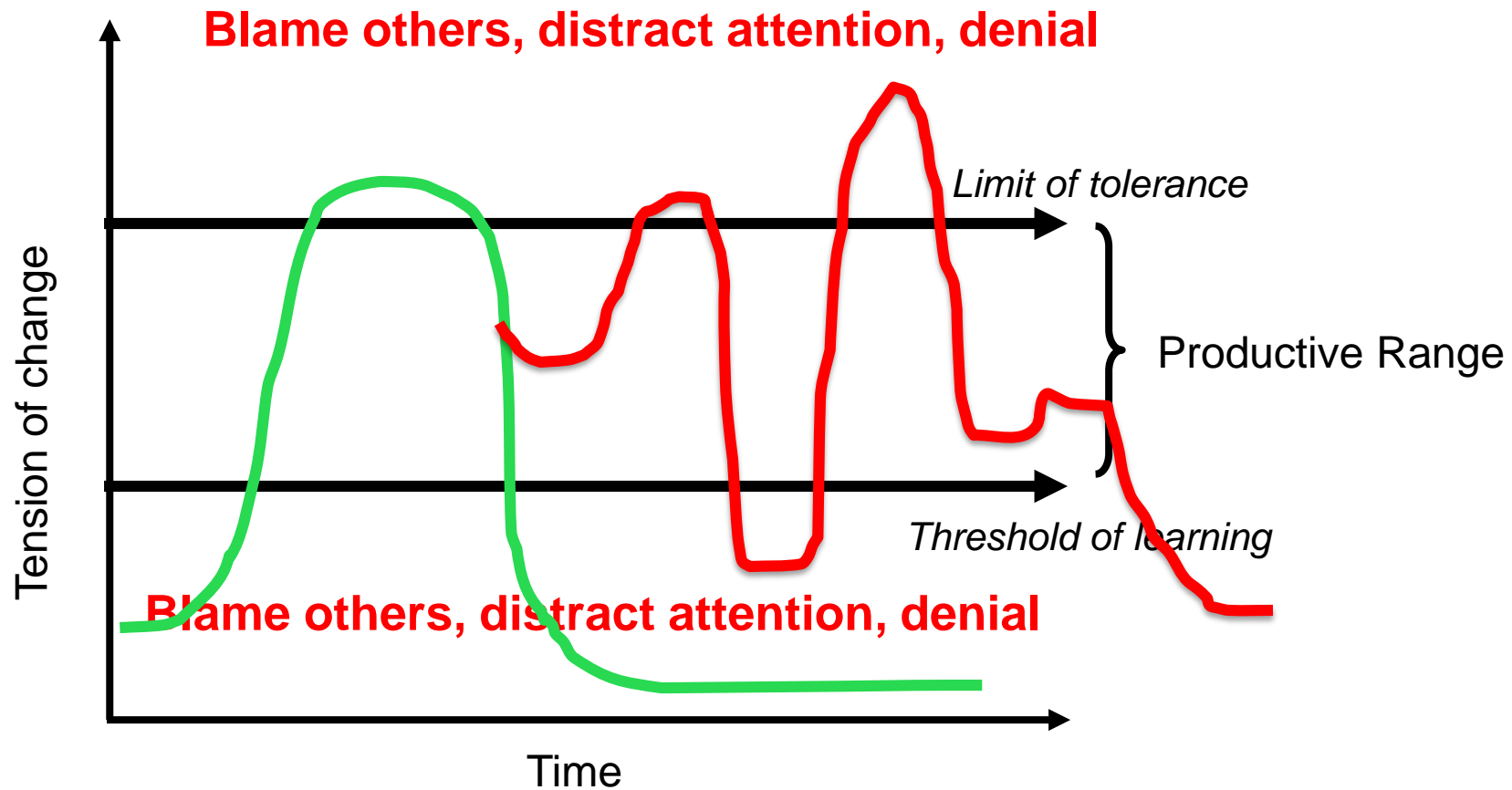
What People Will Not Tell You, Their Behavior Will Reveal



Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

Your Work

What People Will Not Tell You, Their Behavior Will Reveal



Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.



What does resistance sound like in your context?



Resistance as a Signal of Being Outside the Productive Range of Tension



Resistance

(passive or active)



- **A signal** that you are losing influence and are exceeding the amount of loss and uncertainty they can tolerate.
- **Clarify** your intentions
- **Refine your approach** to the tensions between perspectives (conflicts) inherent in the issue
- **Try again** to help the group make progress

Check in question - Resistance

True or false

When people resist the change you are helping them face

a.They are just trying to ruin your day

b.The rate of change is too much for them to tolerate

c.It means you are gaining influence because you got their attention

d.It means you need to try a new “test of change”

Skill # 4 Start with Compassion

**Common belief:
Those who resist don't care**



Strain of uncertainty

The YERKES-DODSON Curve

optimum stimulation

- creativity
- rational problem-solving
- progress
- change
- satisfaction

High

PERFORMANCE

The ZONE

understimulation

- boredom
- fatigue
- frustration
- dissatisfaction



overstimulation

- ineffectual problem-solving
- exhaustion
- illness
- low self-esteem

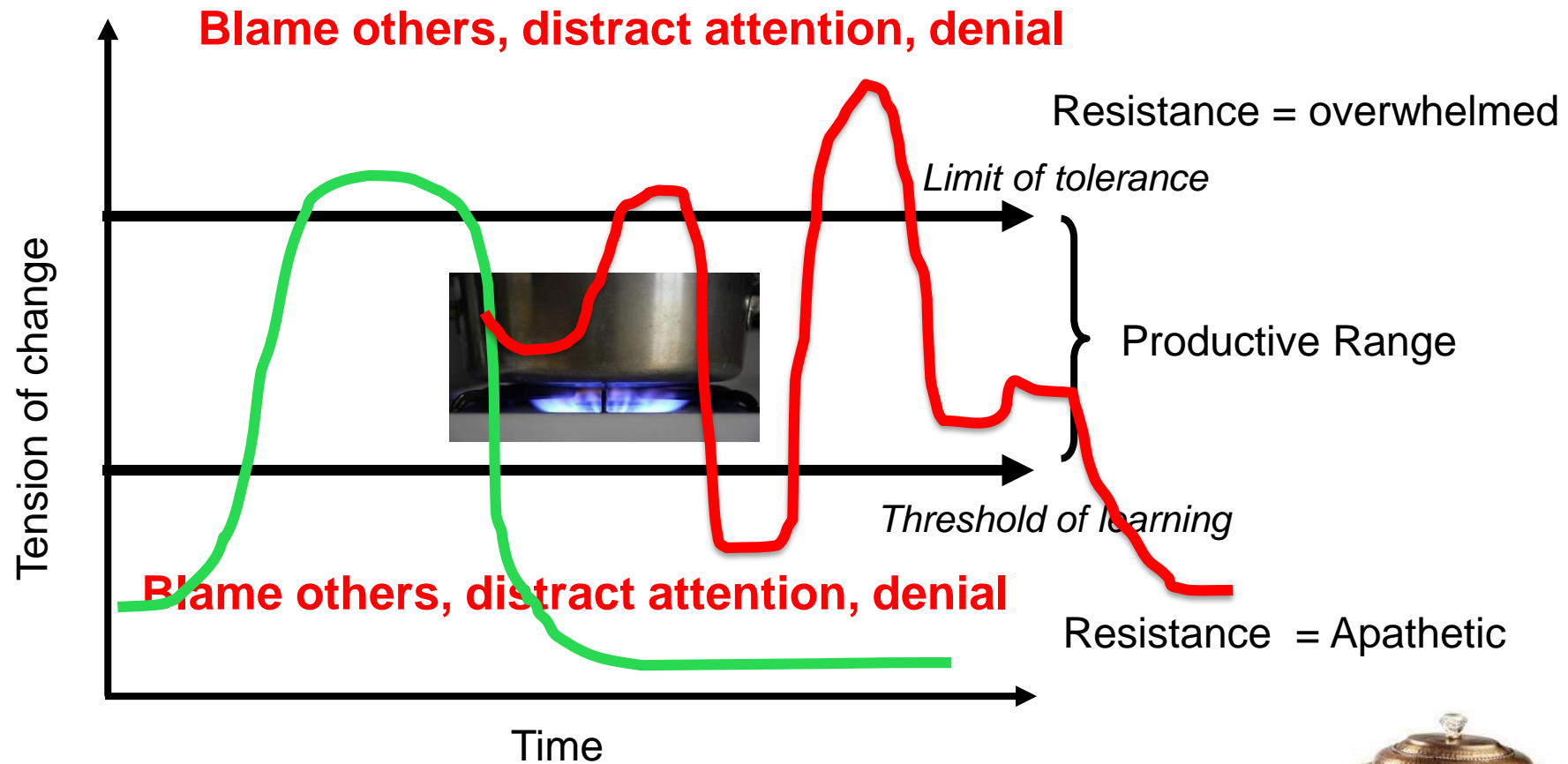
Low

STRESS

High

Your Work

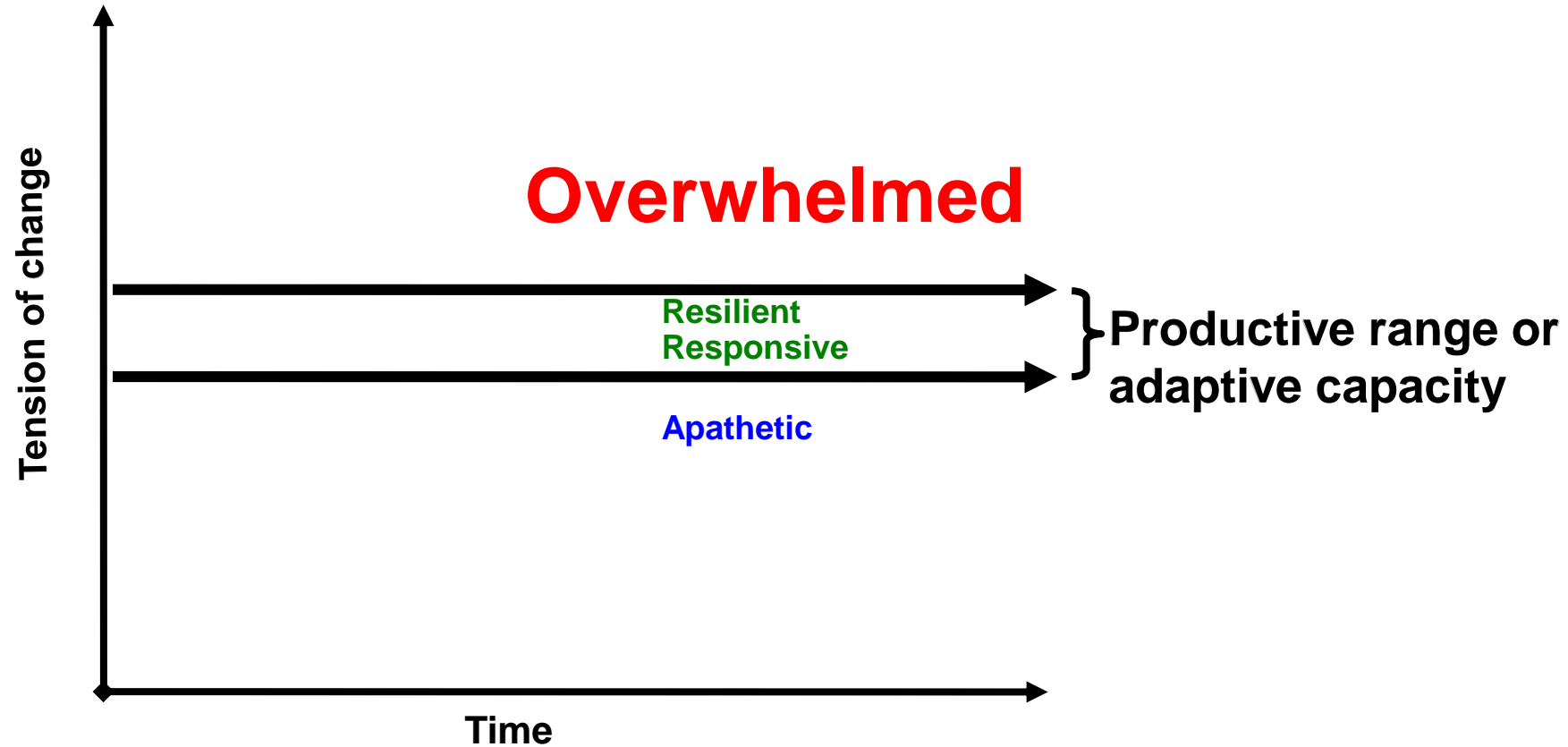
What People Will Not Tell You, Their Behavior Will Reveal



Based on R. Heifetz and M. Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.



Distressed System, Strain of Uncertainty Compressing Adaptive Capacity



Adaptation based on Heifetz, Ronald A. and Marty Linsky. Leadership on the Line, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002.

Nobody misbehaves from a place of strength

Start with Compassion

**When you don't know what to try first,
*lower the heat***



- Validate feelings; acknowledge loss; empathize
- Simplify and clarify
 - Address the technical aspects
 - Break the problem into parts
- Restore, add or reallocate resources
 - Temporarily reclaim responsibility for tough issues
 - Give your attention, listen
 - Take stock of what is available
 - Allot more time, enrich knowledge and skills

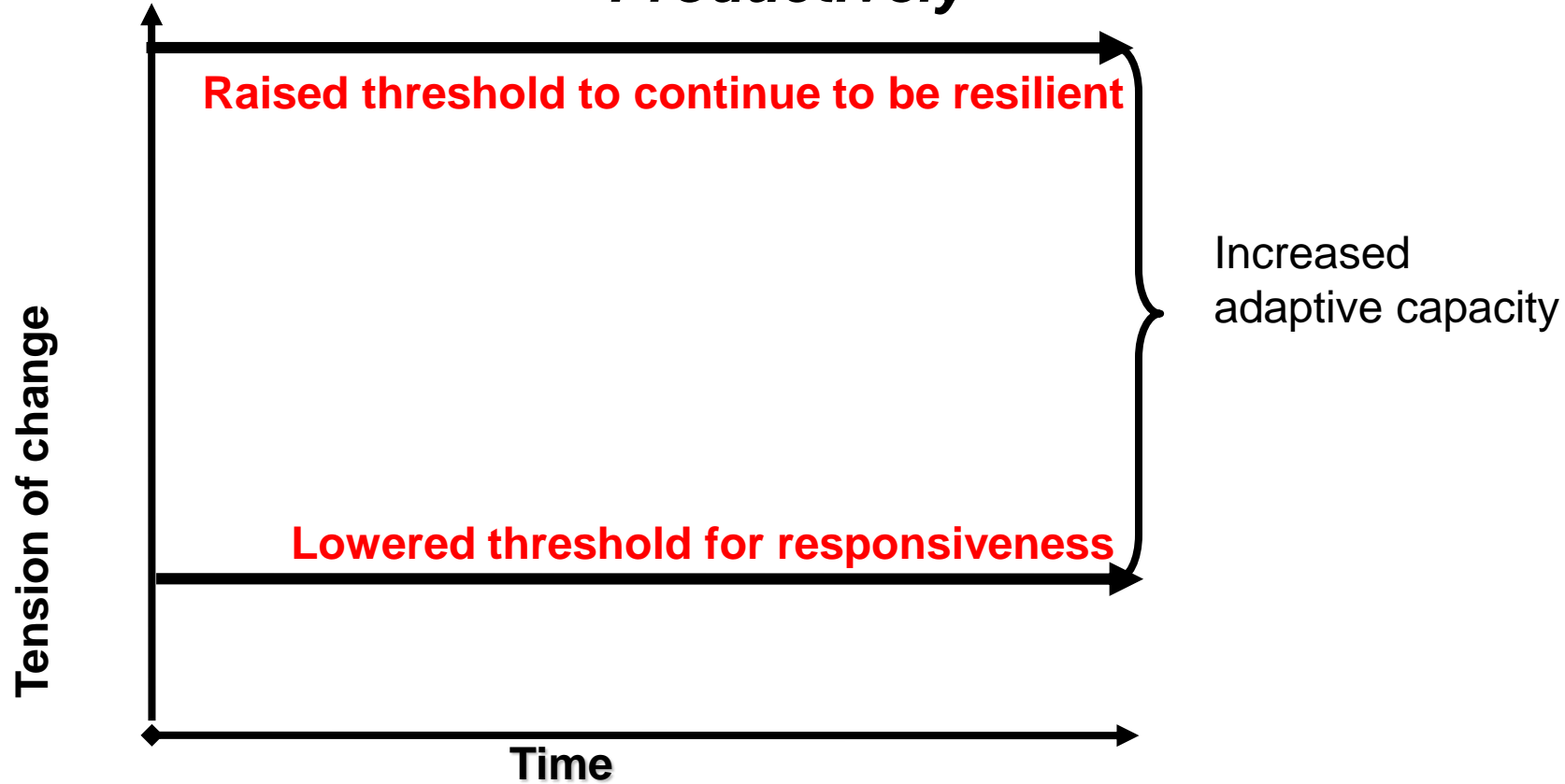
Enhancing Resilience Which Lowers the Threshold (Enhances) Responsiveness *Lowering the Heat*

- Validate feelings, acknowledge loss
- Simplify and clarify
- Restore, add, or reallocate resources

Desired State

Increase Capacity for Adaptive Work

*Widen Range for Holding Tension of Uncertainty
Productively*



Activate and Expect Responsiveness

Raising the Heat

- Raise the standards
- Increase accountability
- Change the task to something more motivating
- Refocus on higher, more widely shared and yet compelling purpose

Resistance

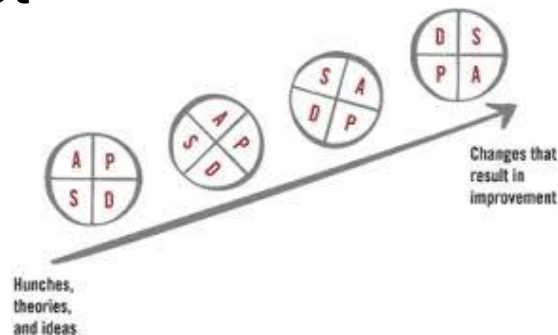
(passive or active)



- **A signal** that you are losing influence and are exceeding the amount of loss and uncertainty they can tolerate.
- **Clarify** your intentions
- **Refine your approach** to the tensions between perspectives (conflicts) inherent in the issue
- **Try again** to help the group make progress

Exercising leadership requires keeping an experimental mindset

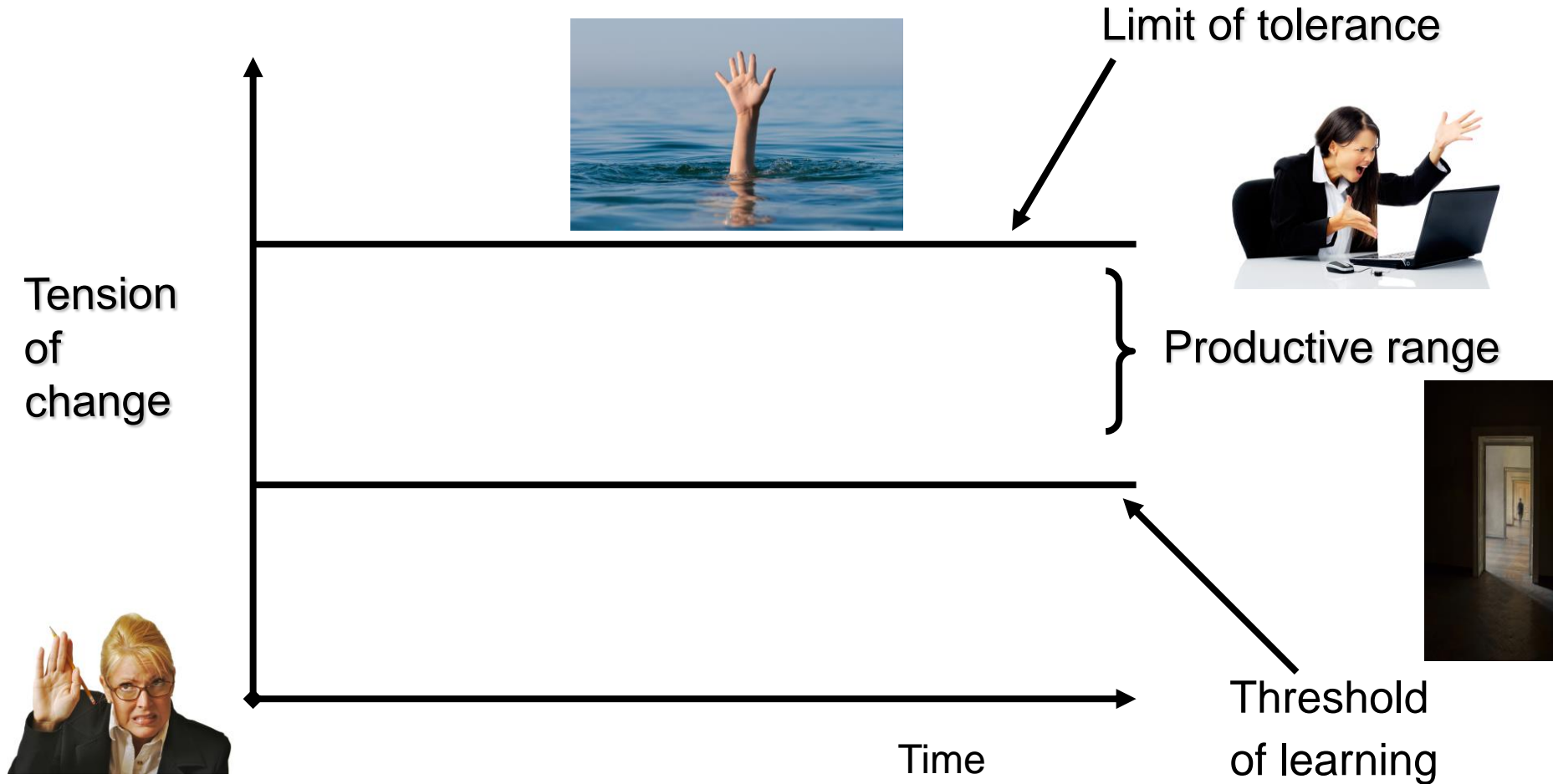
- Resistance looks the same when the heat is too high or when the heat is too low.
- Keep rechecking your assumptions.
- What looks like laziness may be exhaustion.
- If what you try makes things worse try the opposite.
- When you don't know what to do - try lowering the heat first





Skill #5

How can you bring yourself back into the zone?



Based on Heifetz, Ronald A. and Marty Linsky. *Leadership on the Line*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA, 2002, pg. 108.

Emotional Triggers

- Events or people that consistently set off intense emotional reactions within us – “hot buttons”



- Can feel like they come out of nowhere



- If not managed they can cause acute toxic stress, discontent and interpersonal conflict

Reflexive aspects of self



- What triggers you
- How you behave when you are triggered
- Deeply held beliefs, fears and motivations
 - May be unconscious

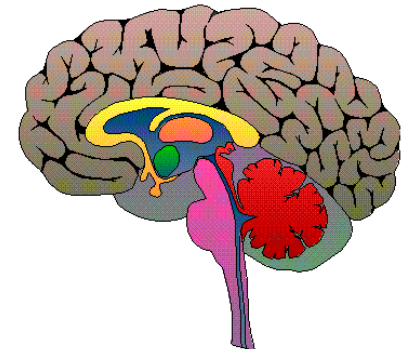
Reflex responses to triggers

- **Fight**
 - Aim outward: angry outbursts, complaints
 - Aim inward: corrosive self-talk, anger at self
- **Flight**
 - Withdraw, disengage
 - Passive-aggressive behavior
- **Freeze – “Play Dead”**
 - Mind goes blank – problem solving skills plummet
 - Emotions go cold – empathy dries up

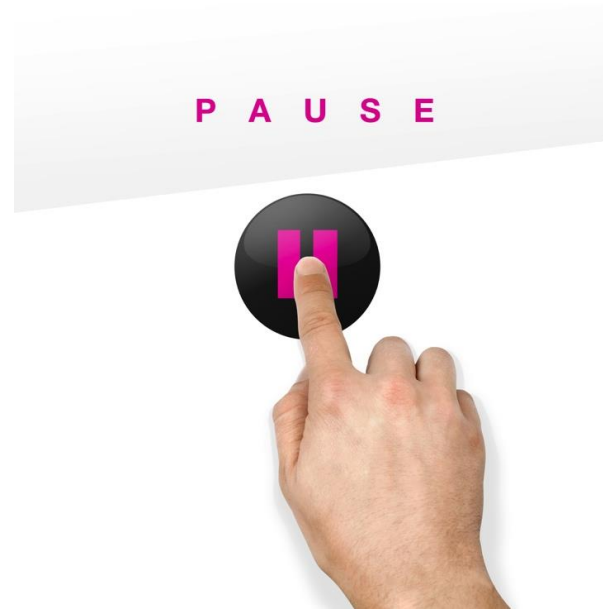


Triggers have profound impact on our brains

- **Happen fast and have side effects:**
 - In the moment we have 10 to 15 **seconds** to stop the trigger
 - In the aftermath of a trigger it takes 5 to 6 **hours** to recover
- **Impair our capacity to think:**
 - Under good circumstance we can use up to **8 - 12** pieces of information at one time
 - When we have a full “amygdala hijack,” we can only use **1** piece of information at a time



Creating a Pause



“Freedom is the ability to pause between stimulus and response and in the pause to choose.”

Rollo May

Pause

- Begin to notice body sensations and emotion assoc with triggering
- Use these as cue to slow down
- Maintain capacity to think
- Be curious, not reactive
- Choose how to respond



***Yours* is the only brain
you can change**

**NEUROPLASTICITY
AT WORK
Neural Highways
Under Construction**



Managing Triggers

In the Moment Mindfulness Techniques

- **Breathe:**
 - One mindful breath: “4-7-8” takes less than 20 seconds
- **Be aware:**
 - Tune into your senses or body sensations
 - What is your body stance? Body language?
- **Move:**
 - Shift position, get up, sit down, walk, shake out tension
- **Key image or phrase: your “talisman”**
 - Mental image of person, object or place
 - Repeat key word to yourself: “Pause;” “WW_D?”
- **Get “on the balcony”:**
 - Imagine you are observing the situation
 - What can you see from a different perspective?

Skill #6

**Be curious about
what you can't know**



	Mine	Other's
Intention	My intention	Intention of other
Impact	My impact	Other's impact on me

	Mine	Other's
Intention	X	
Impact		X

	Mine	Other's
Intention	X	Our assumptions about intentions are often wrong
Impact	Good intentions do not make bad impact unimportant or irrelevant	X

	Mine	Other's
Intention	<p>X</p> <p>This is what I meant</p>	<p><i>Is that what you meant?</i></p>
Impact	<p><i>How did it feel/land with you?</i></p>	<p>X This is how it felt/seemed to me</p>

What they ***think*** they heard is much more important to the listener than what you are ***sure*** you said.



The perception of the other is just as true as what you intended to say.



Skill #7

**Learn not to take it
personally even though
it is meant to feel
personal.**

It Is Not Personal

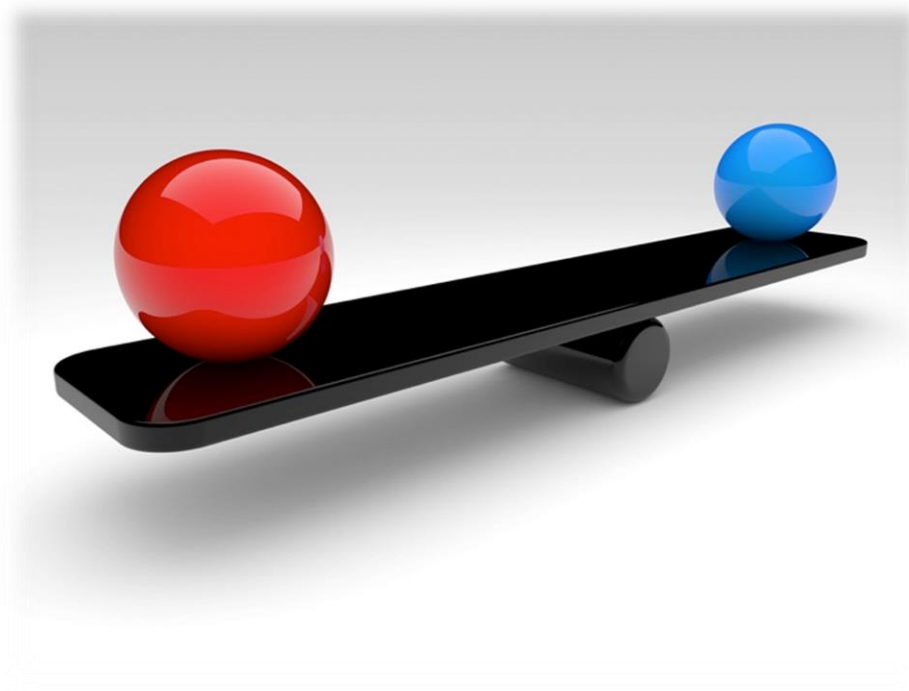
- People attack when you represent a message they do not like
 - You are disappointing their expectations at a rate they can't tolerate
- When you take attacks personally you:
 - Conspire to take yourself out of the action

What You Do Next Matters

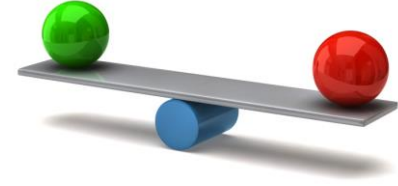
- Place the focus back on the message and the issues - reframe
- Your management of an attack (not substance of the accusation) determines your future effectiveness – ask a question
- Use trusted others to help you see what you have come to represent to others

Skill # 8 See polarities

Polarities are present in all adaptive work and can be managed.



Definition of Polarity



“A polarity is the possession or manifestation of two opposing attributes, tendencies or principles that are interdependent. They identify a relationship that is ongoing and raise issues that do not go away.”



Barry Johnson

Consider Stability and Change

- We are preoccupied with change, however to focus on change alone is insufficient
- With polarity thinking, even with all our preoccupation with *change*, we should focus equally on *stability*—core values, principles, the parts of a culture worthy of preserving and maintaining.
- Not either/or... Both/and.



Properties of Adaptive Challenges

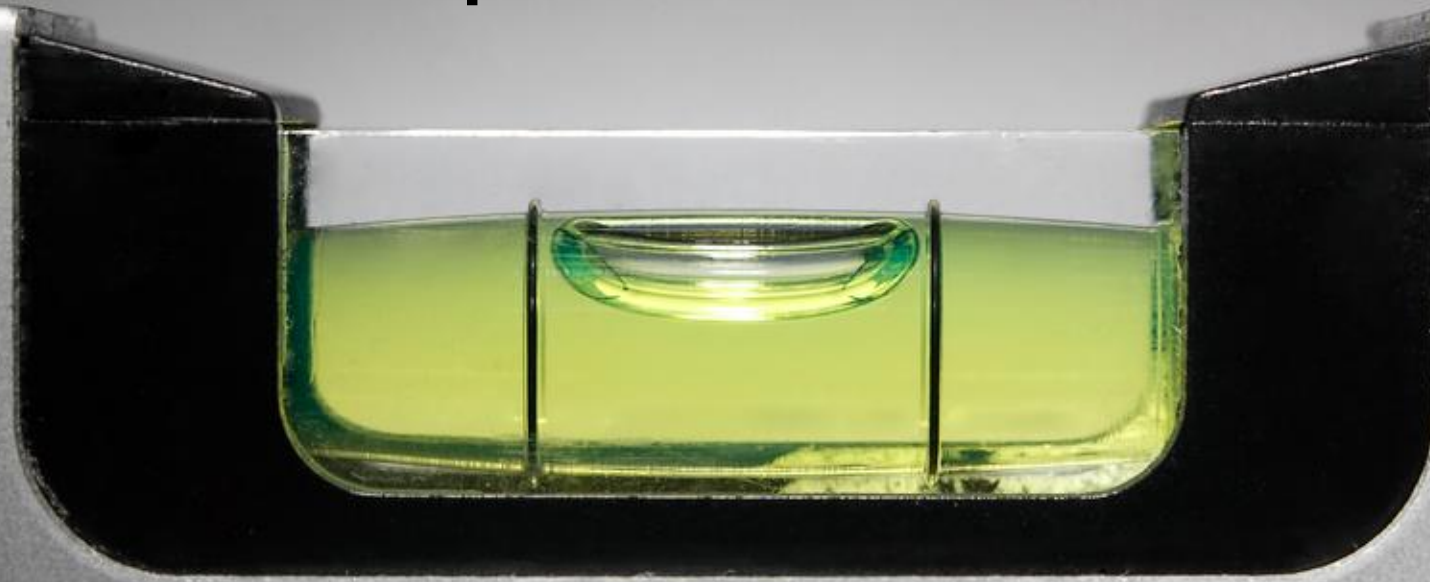
Wicked Problems

- Gap between way things are and desired state
- **Varied points of view** ← **Polarities**
- Requires difficult learning
- Involves facing loss
- New competencies must be developed
- People with problems have problem solving responsibility
- Takes longer than technical work
- Requires trying things
- Generates disequilibrium, distress and work avoidance



Effectiveness AND Efficiency

Optimal patient experience AND Healthy engaged professionals



Teamwork AND Individual Contribution

Standardization AND Customization

“Either/or”

- One right answer
- When you are right, those who disagree are wrong!
- ***Technical***
 - Not wrong but insufficient for adaptive work

“Both/and”

- More than one right answer
- When you are right, those who disagree may also be right
- ***Adaptive***



Problem or Polarity?



Problem

- Not ongoing
- An end point
- Solvable
- Independent alternatives
- Can stand alone
- No need to include an alternative for the solution to work

Polarity

- Ongoing
- No end point
- Not solvable
- Must be managed together
- Cannot stand alone
- The alternatives need each other to optimize the situation over time

The most common cause of leadership failure is treating an adaptive problem (*polarity*) with a technical fix (*as a problem*).

“People who thrive in difficult times do two things...

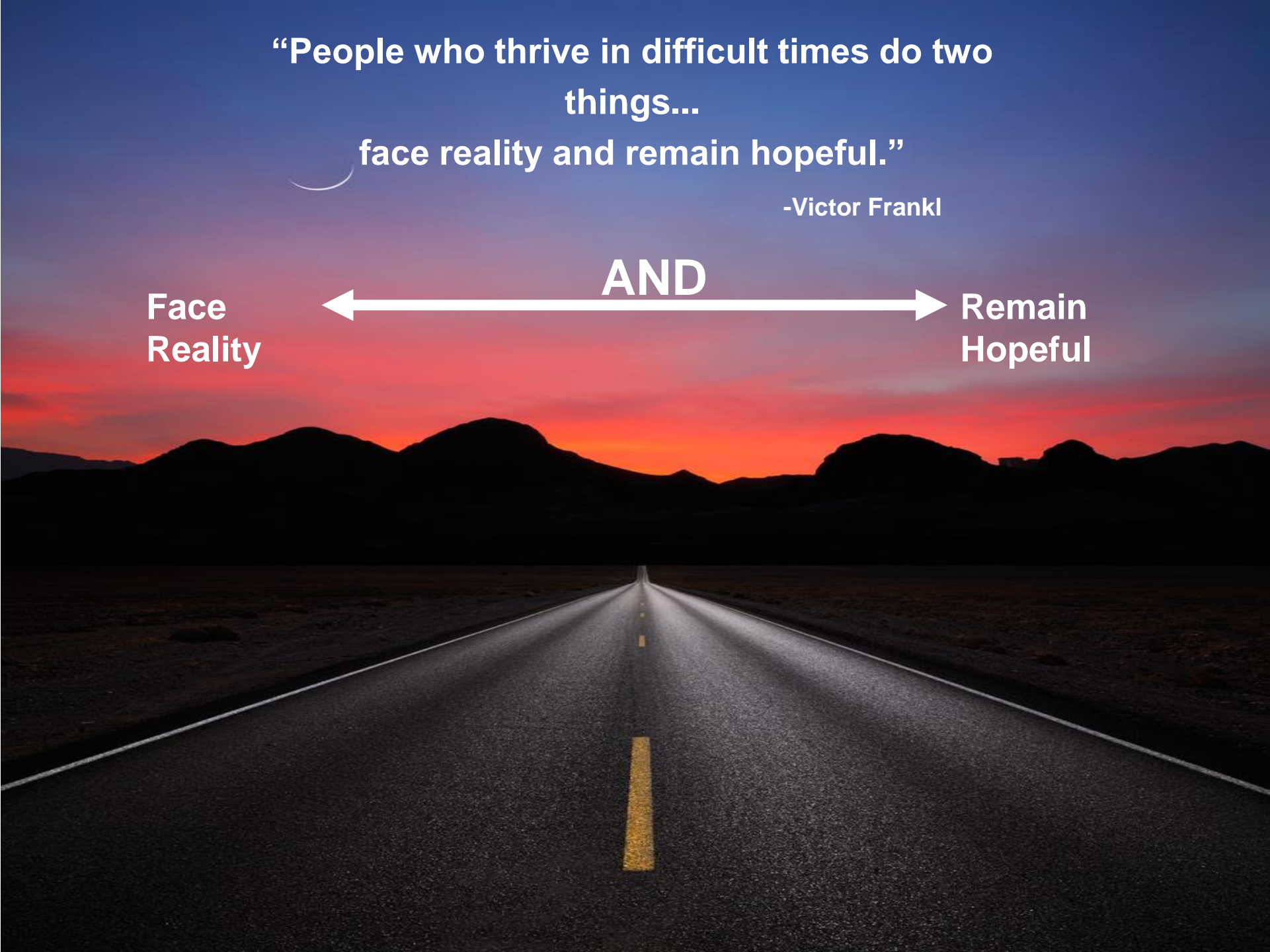
face reality and remain hopeful.”

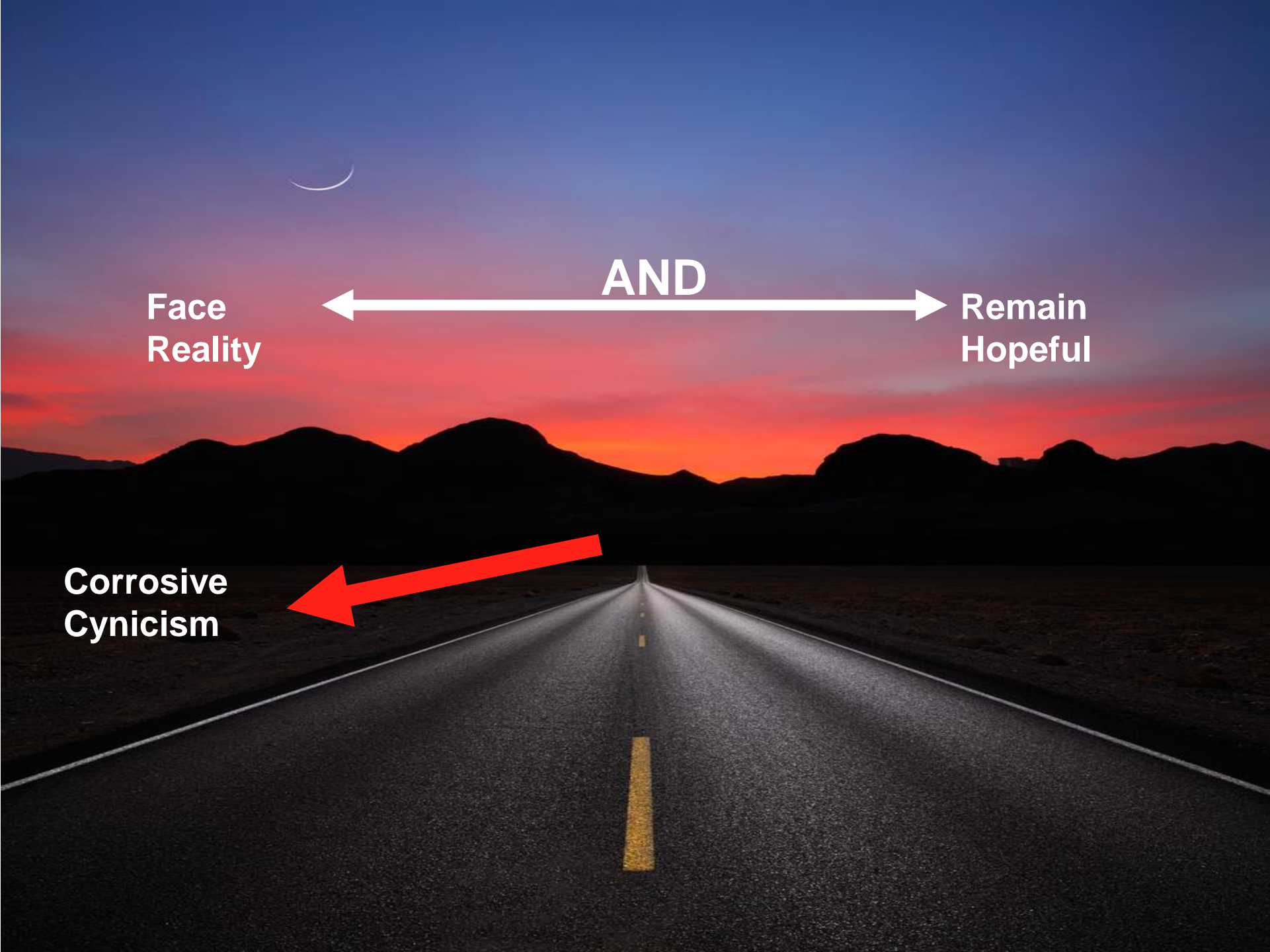
-Victor Frankl

**Face
Reality**

AND

**Remain
Hopeful**



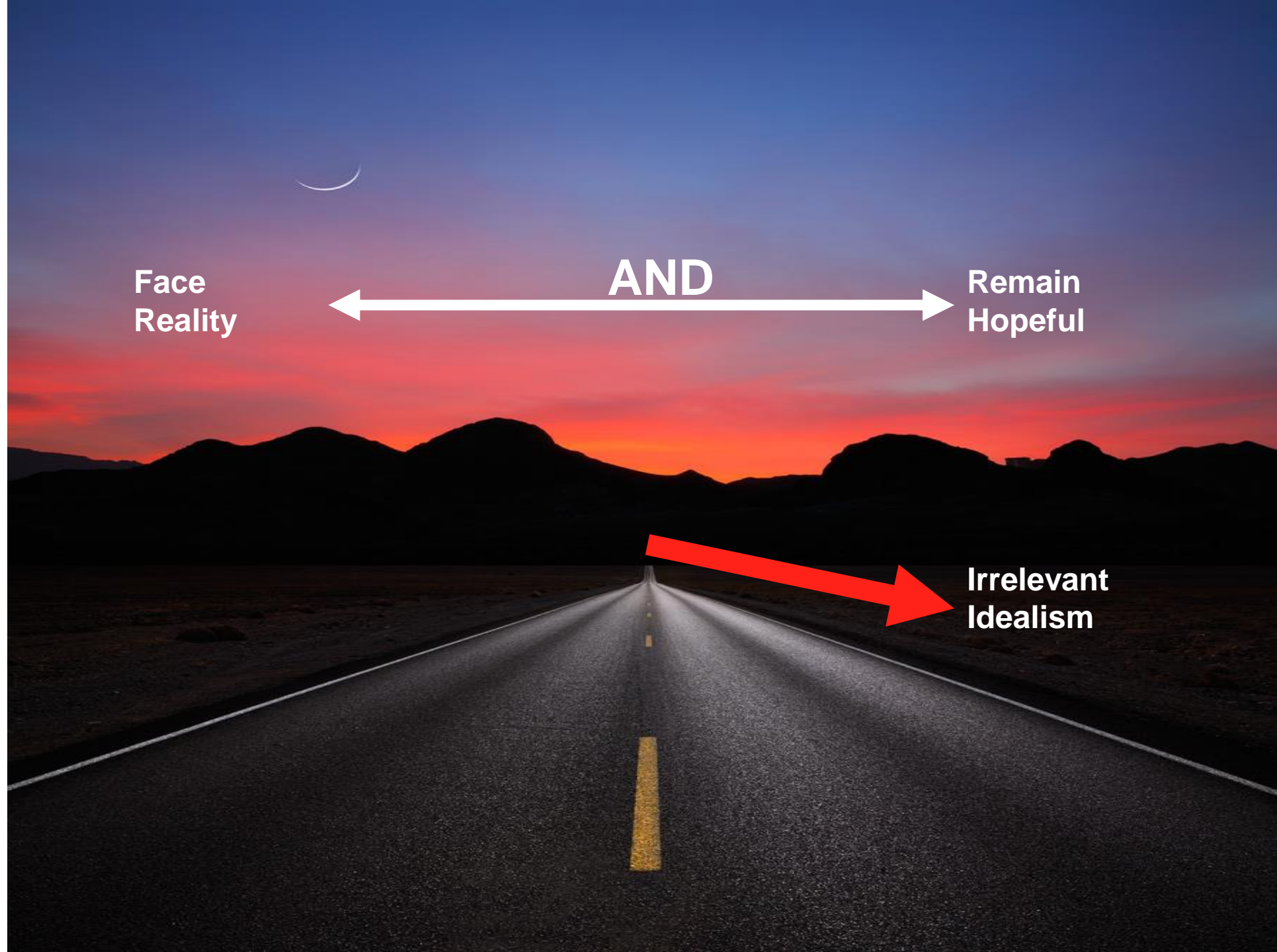


Face
Reality

AND

Remain
Hopeful

Corrosive
Cynicism



Face
Reality

AND

Remain
Hopeful

Irrelevant
Idealism

*Holding both in
tension =
managing a
polarity*

Face Reality

Remain
Hopeful

**Focus on one extreme
at the expense of the other**

**Corrosive
Cynicism**

**Irrelevant
Idealism**



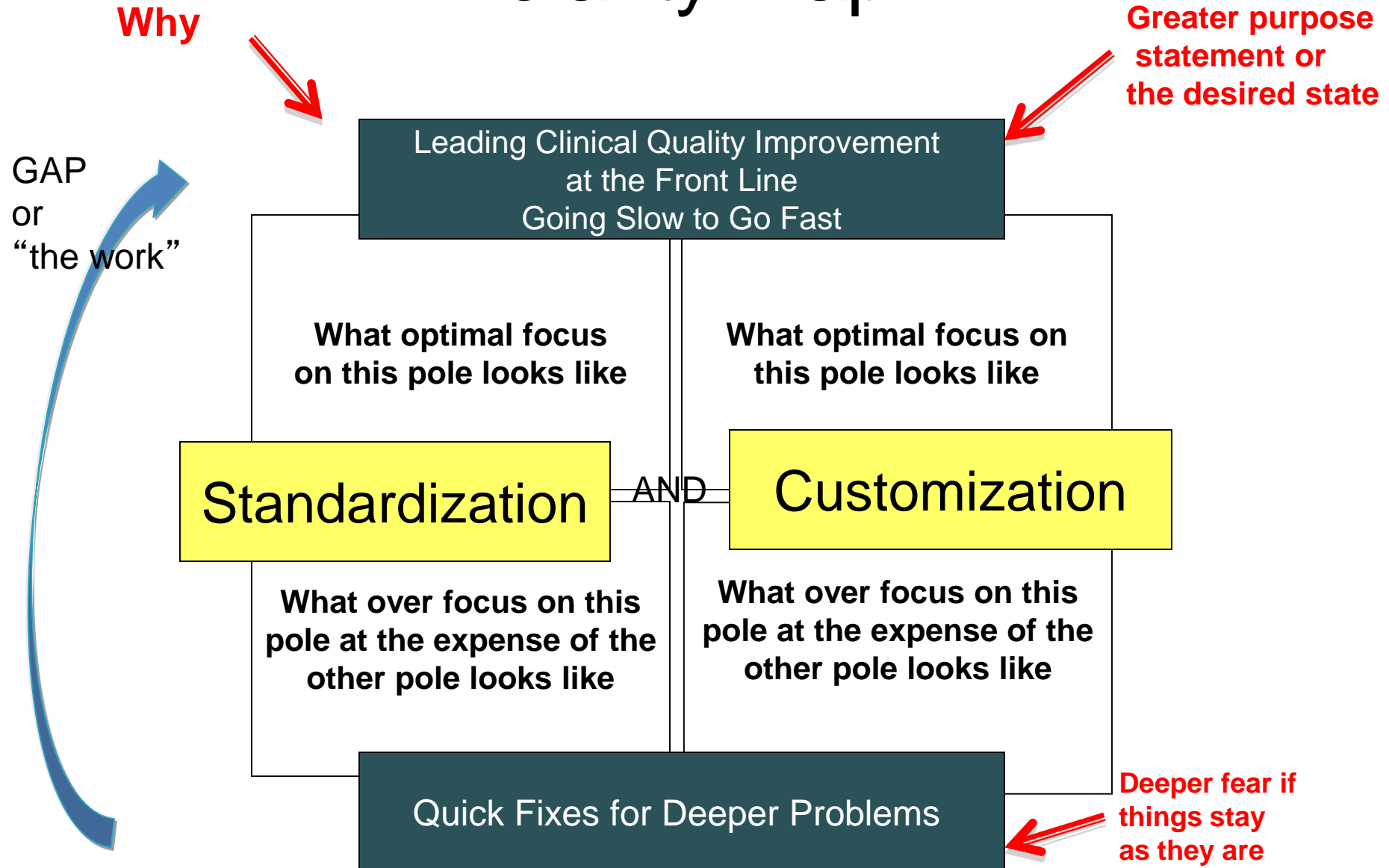
Polarities

- In all difficult, wicked or adaptive problems
- Power and truth in both aspects
- AND is the key
- Either taken to extreme alone is nonsense

Polarity Management

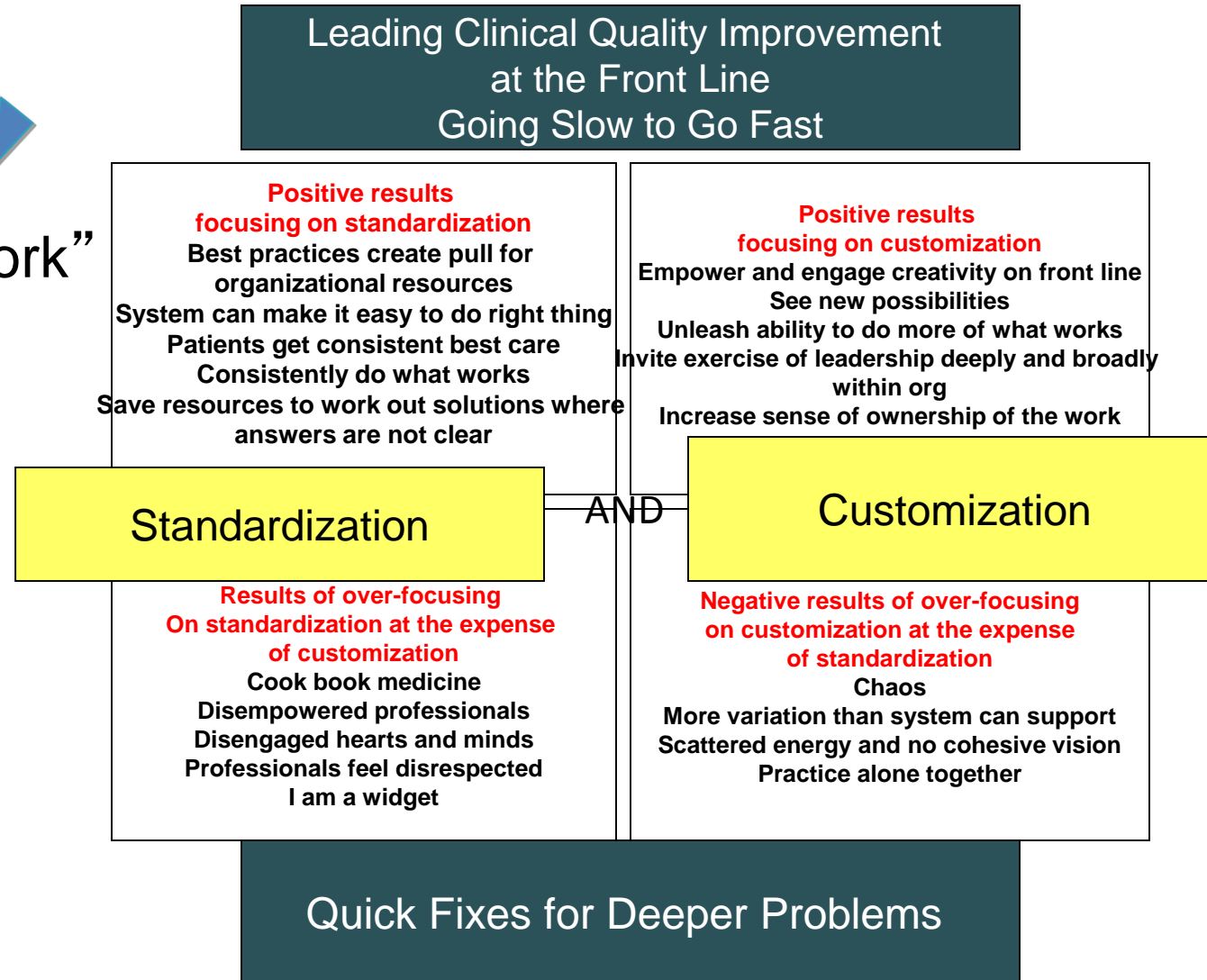
A technique which makes the most of polarities
to take advantage of positives and reduce
negatives

Polarity Map

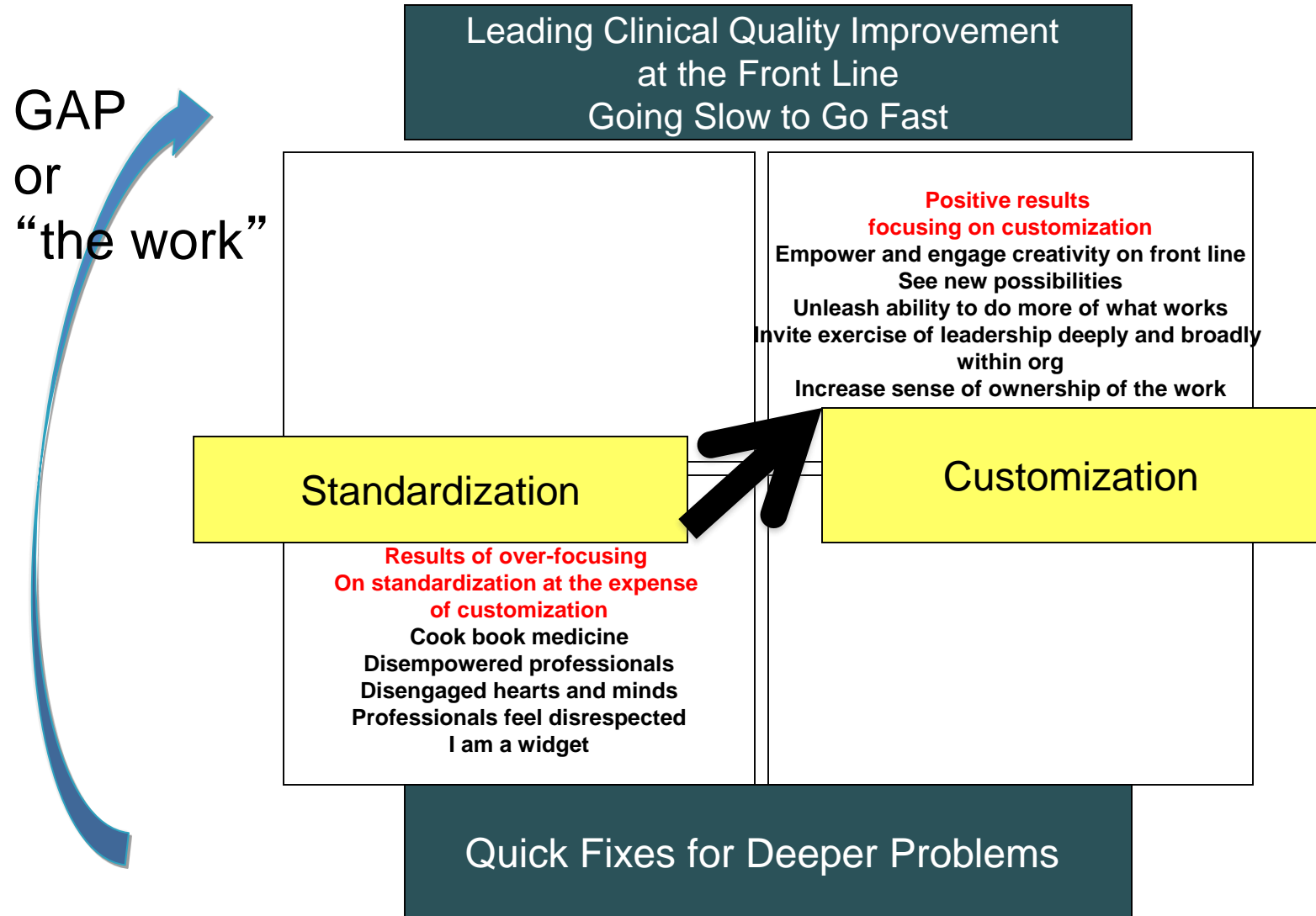


Polarity Map

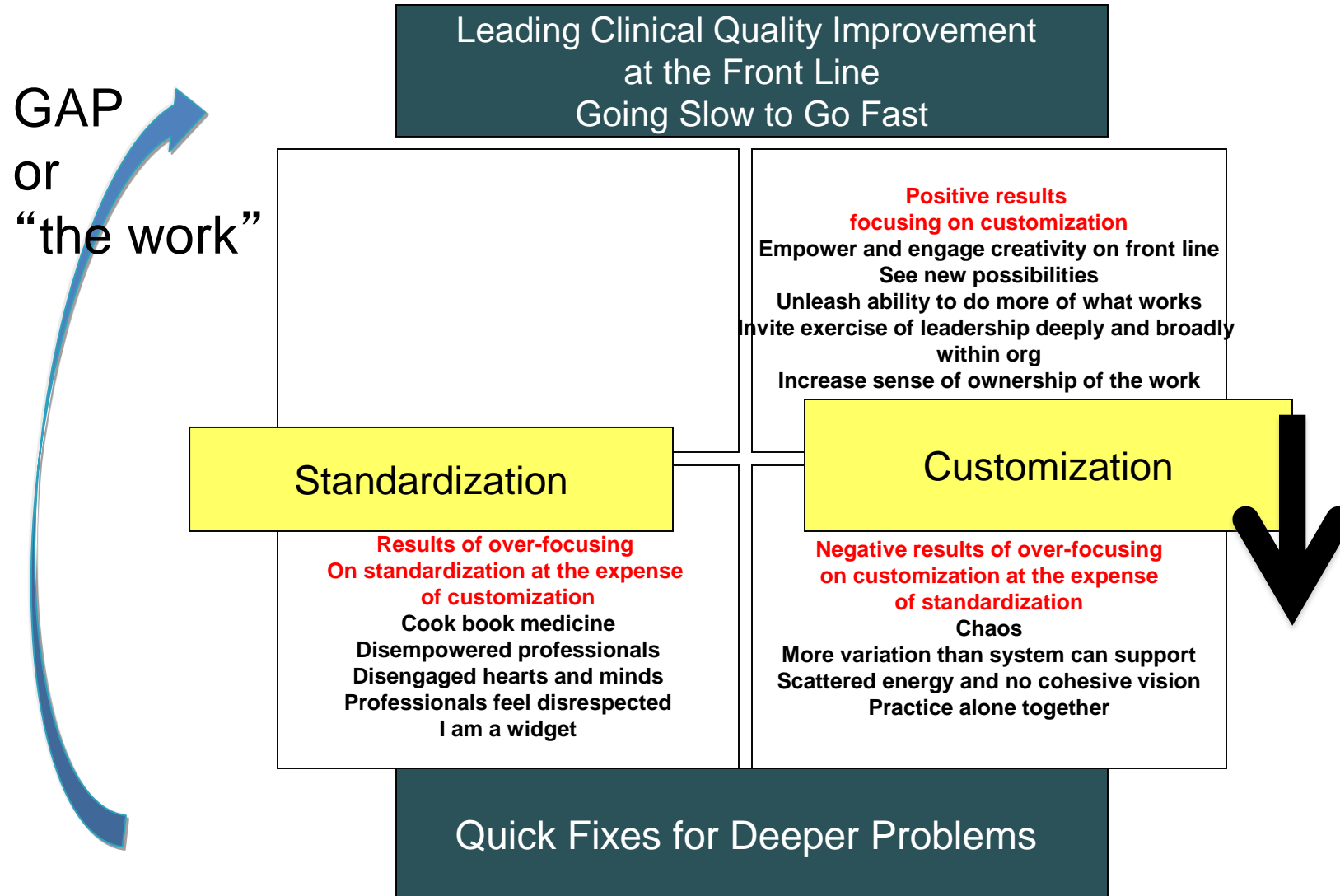
GAP
or
“the work”



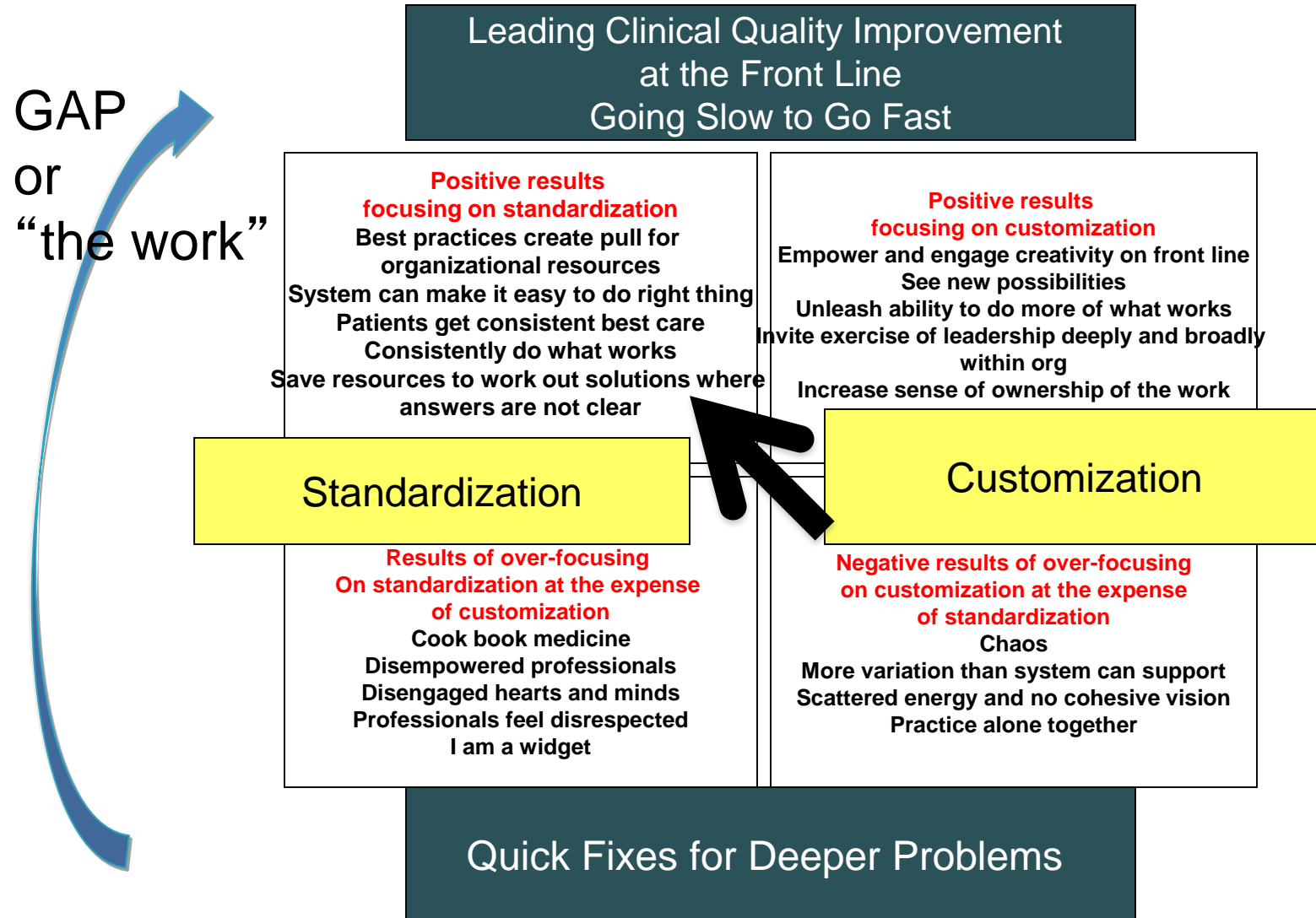
Polarity Map



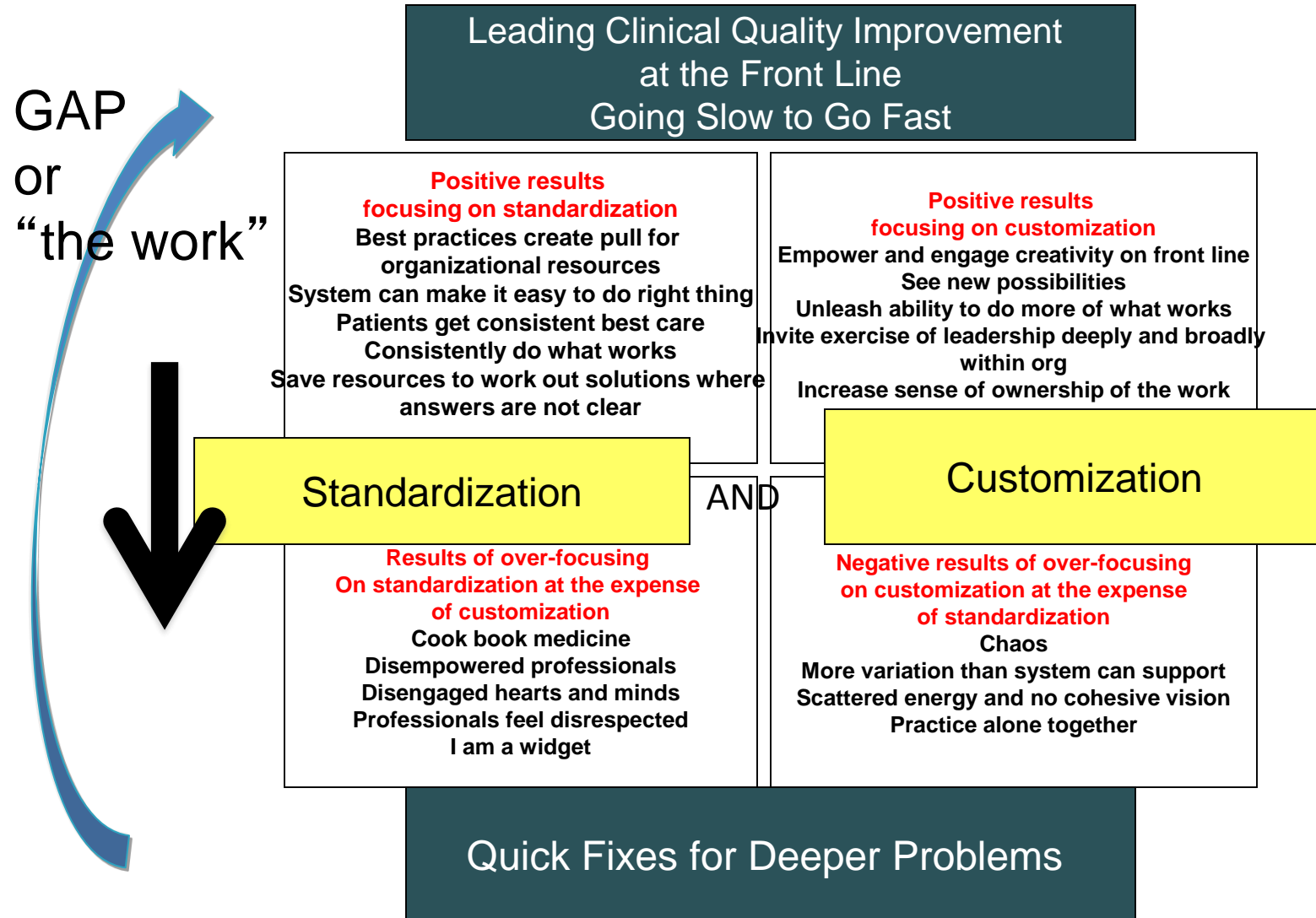
Polarity Map



Polarity Map

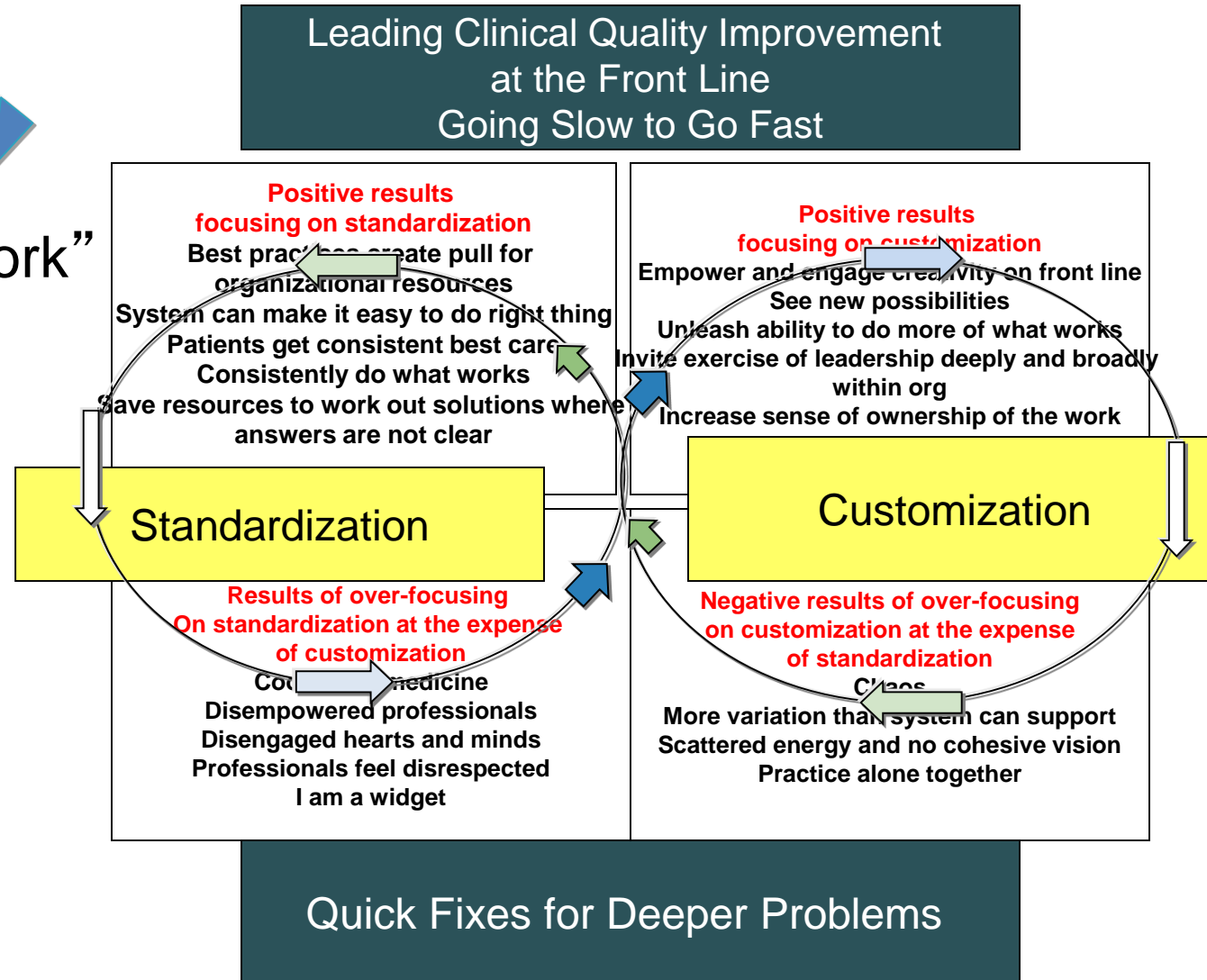


Polarity Map

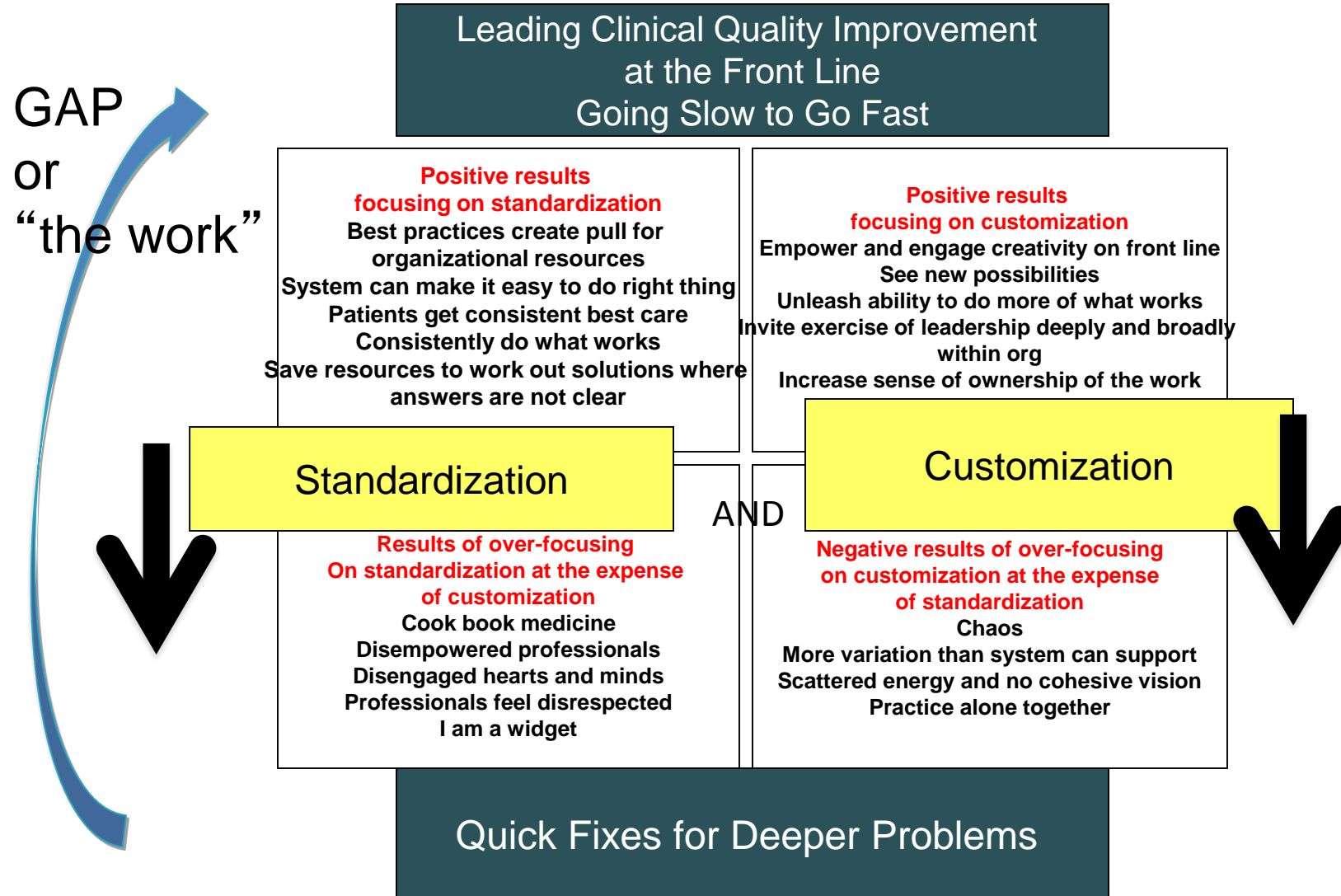


Constant Motion in a Constant Predictable Direction

GAP
or
“the work”

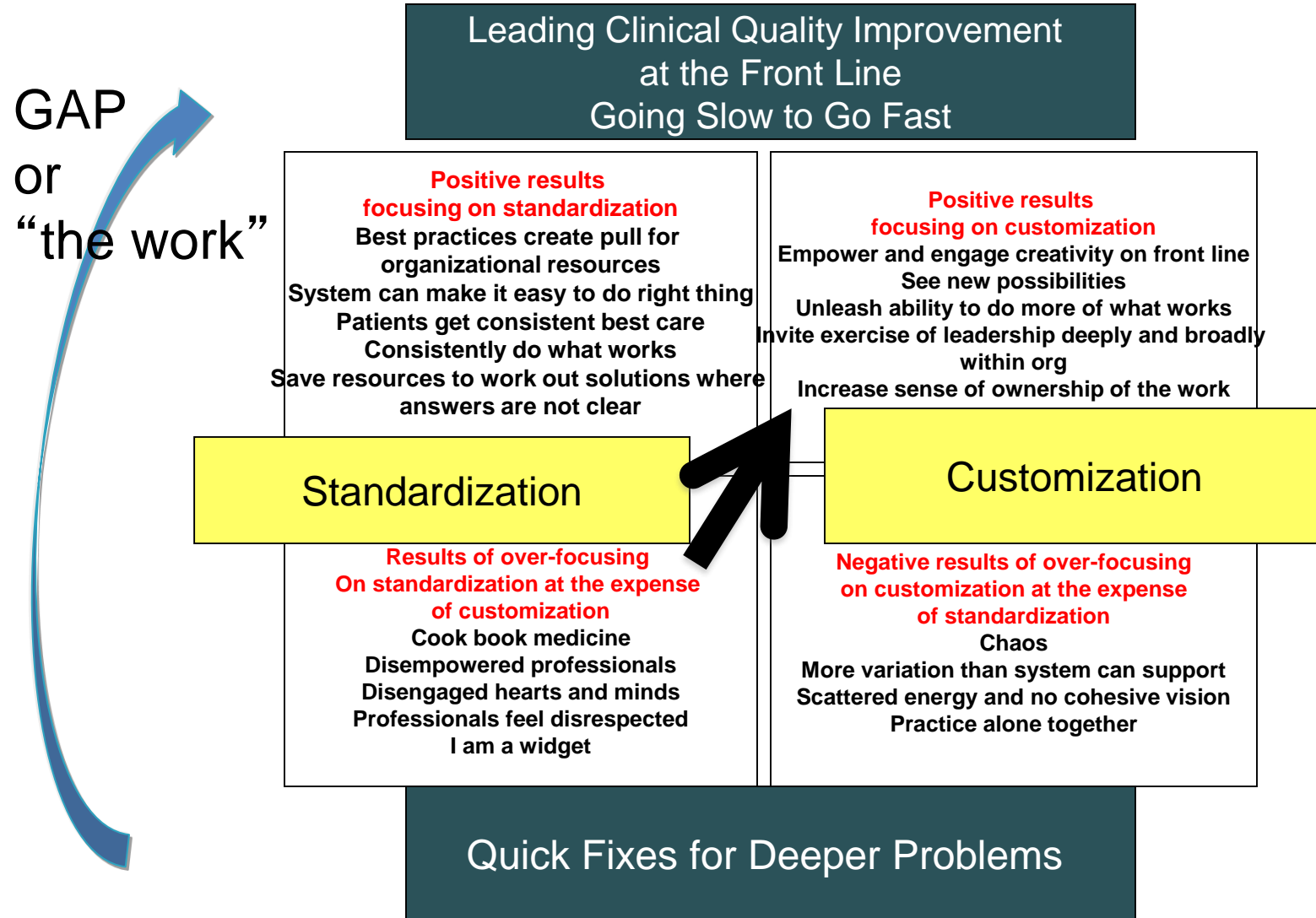


Resistance



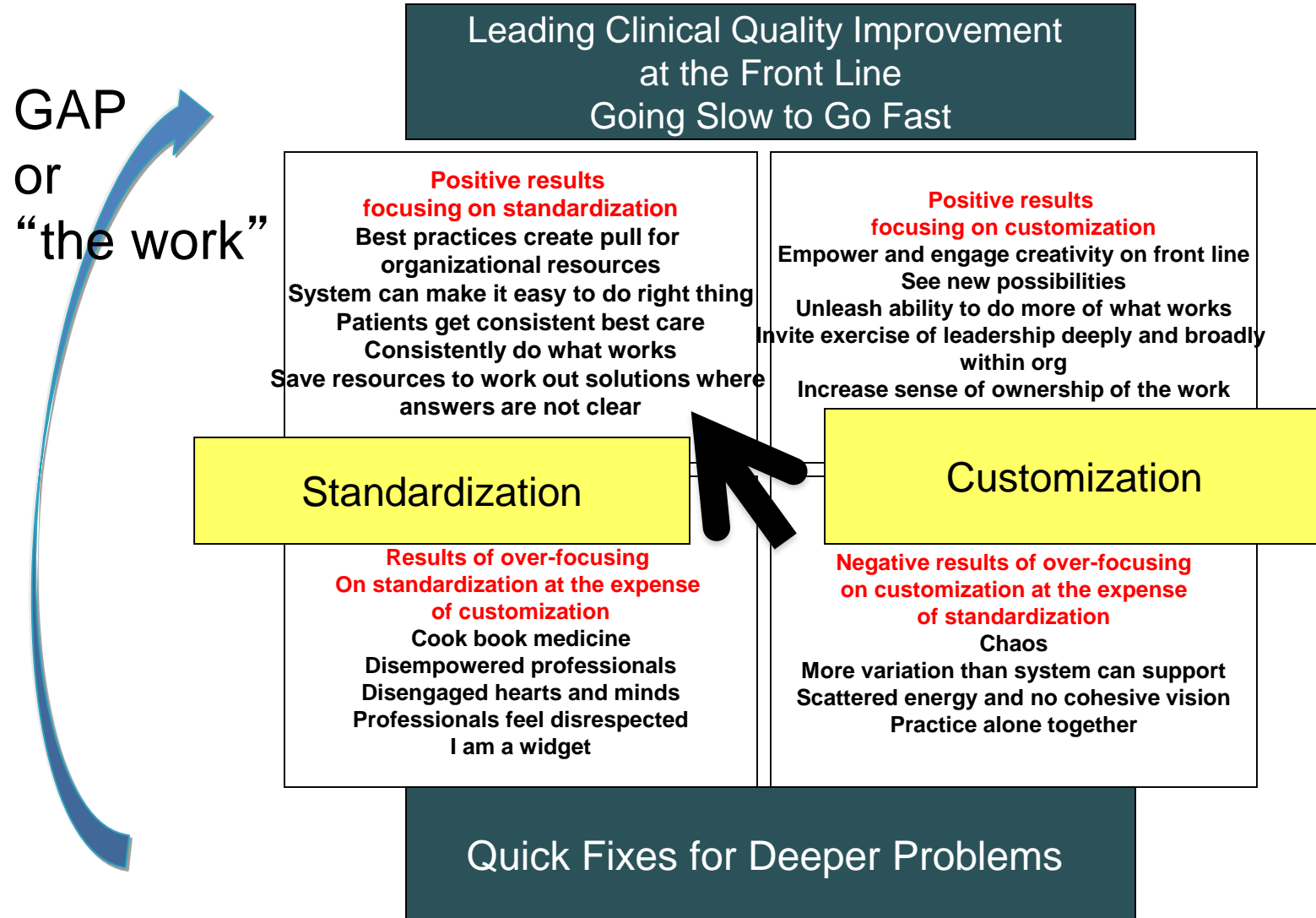
Leadership Intervention

Adjusting the Tension



Leadership Intervention

Adjusting the Tension

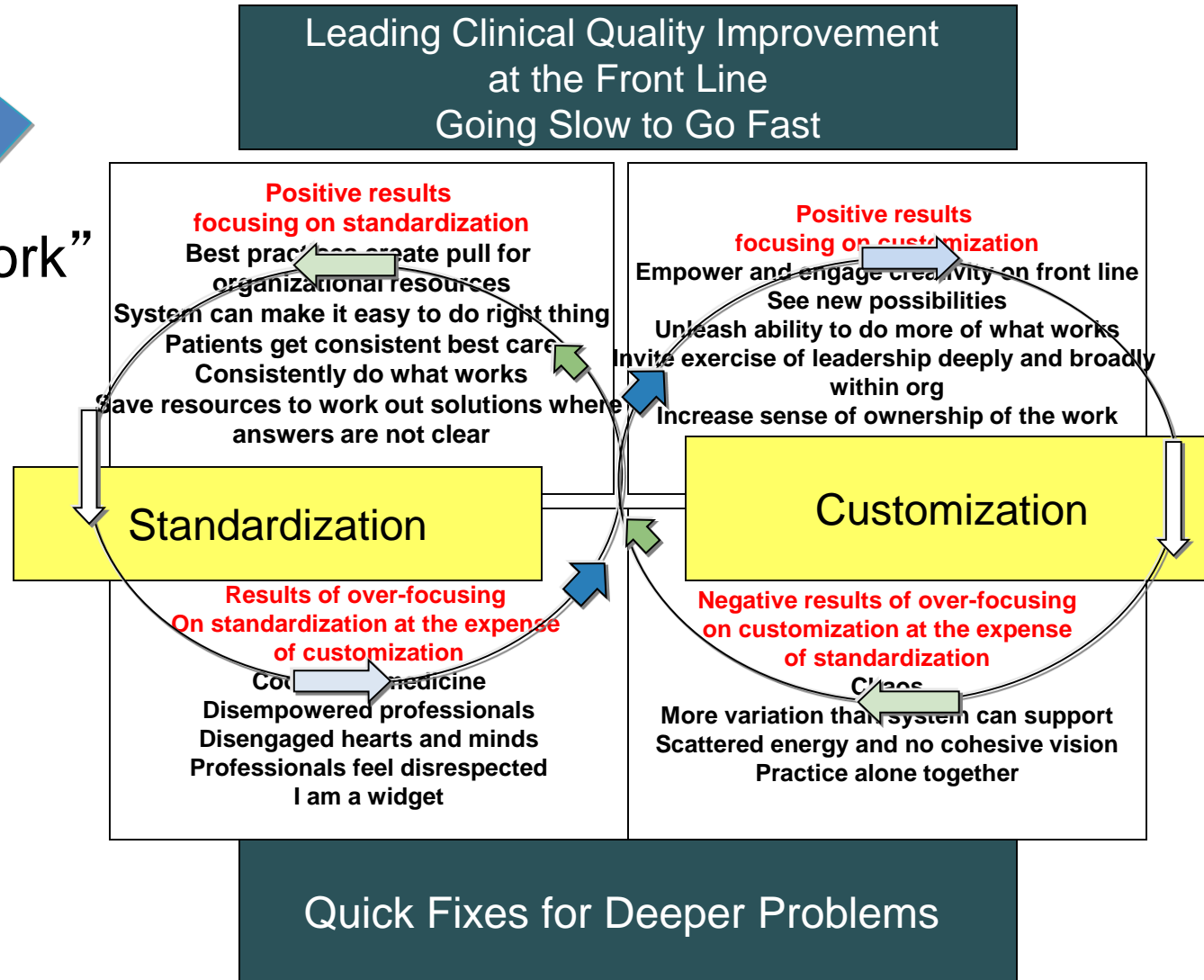


Optimize by Paying Attention

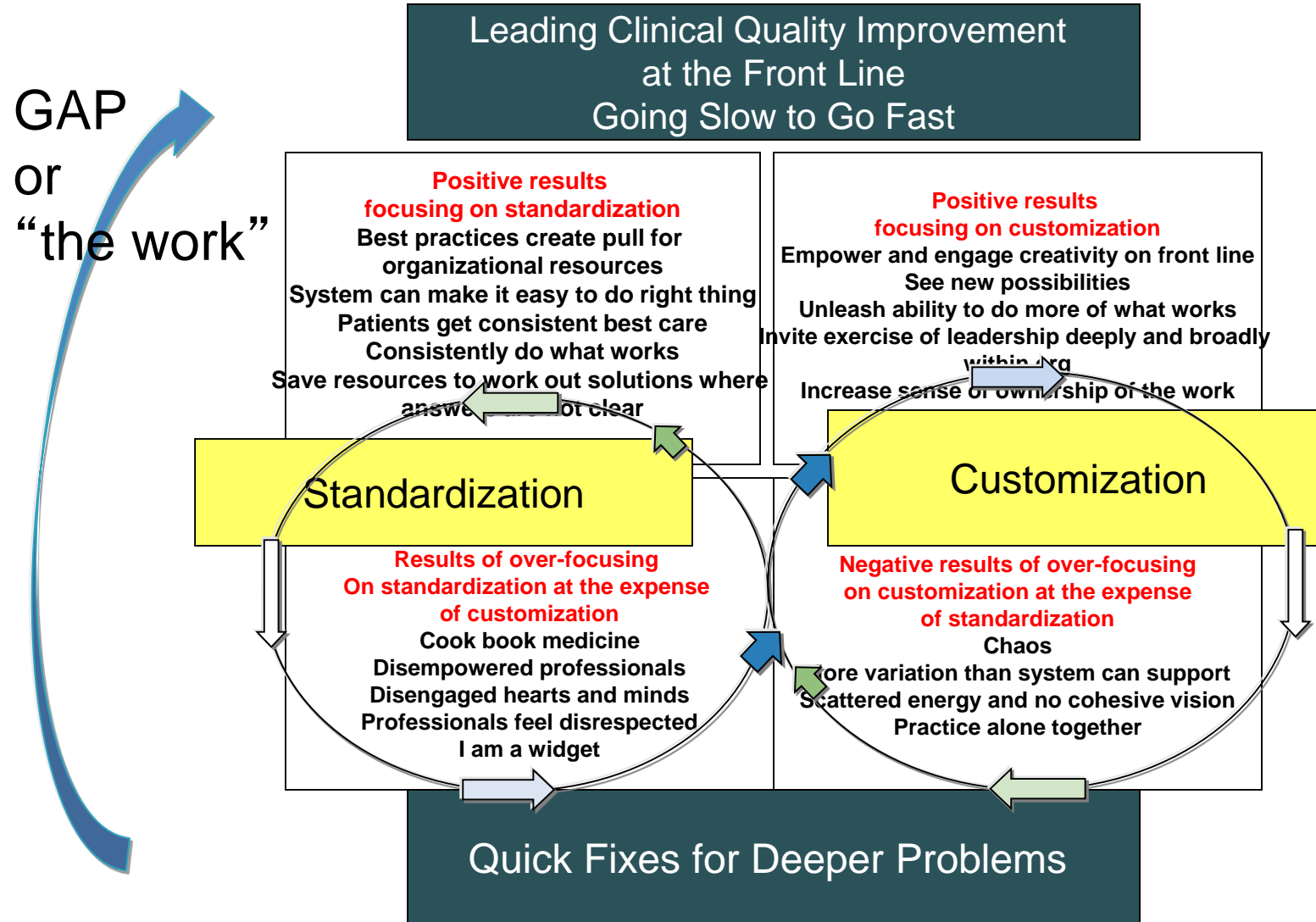
Maximize the Upsides of Both Poles

Constant Motion in a Constant Predictable Direction

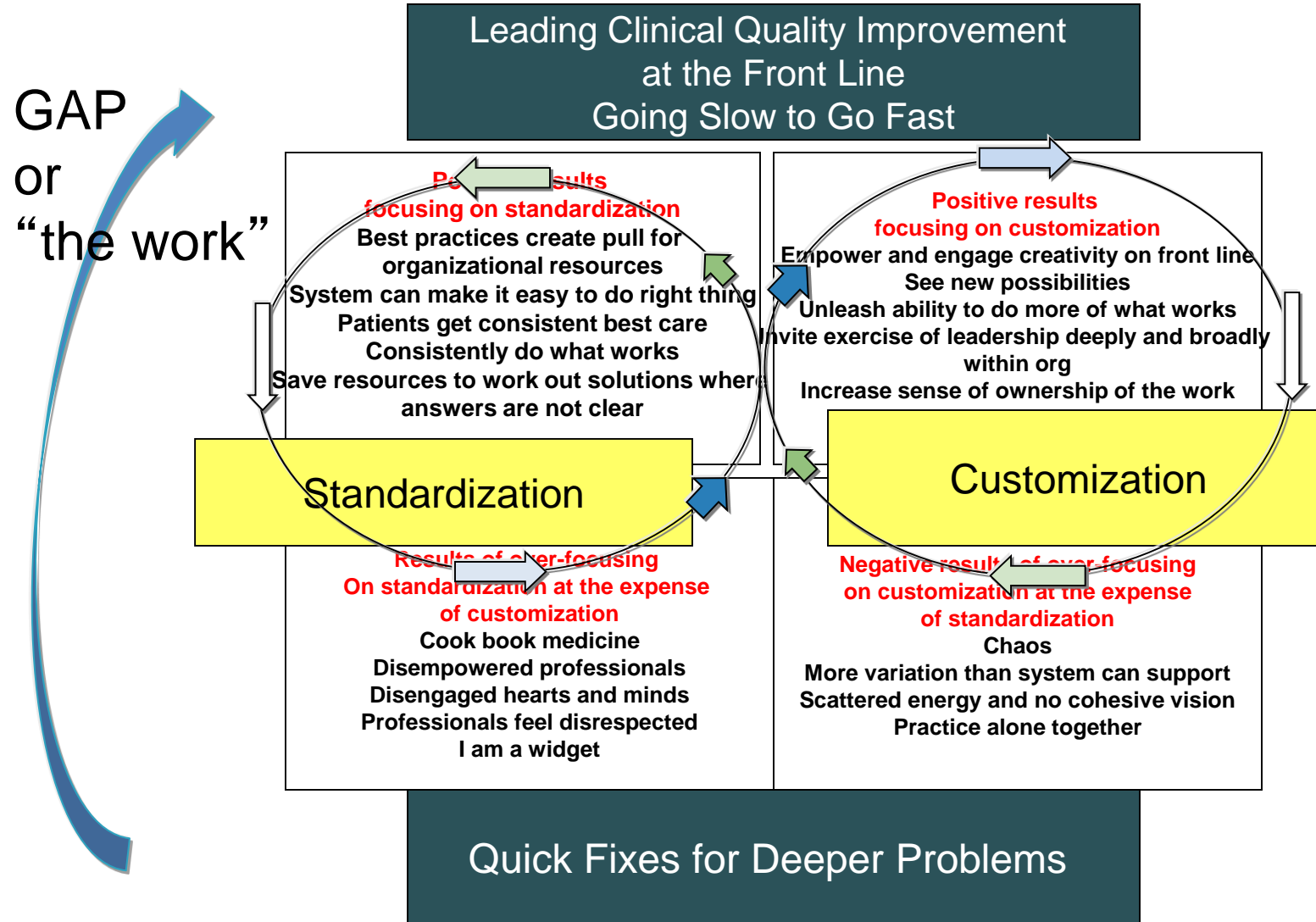
GAP
or
“the work”



Mindless Pull of Gravity



Mindful Continual Readjustment



Skill #9 Face reality AND Remain hopeful

Face Reality



Remain
Hopeful

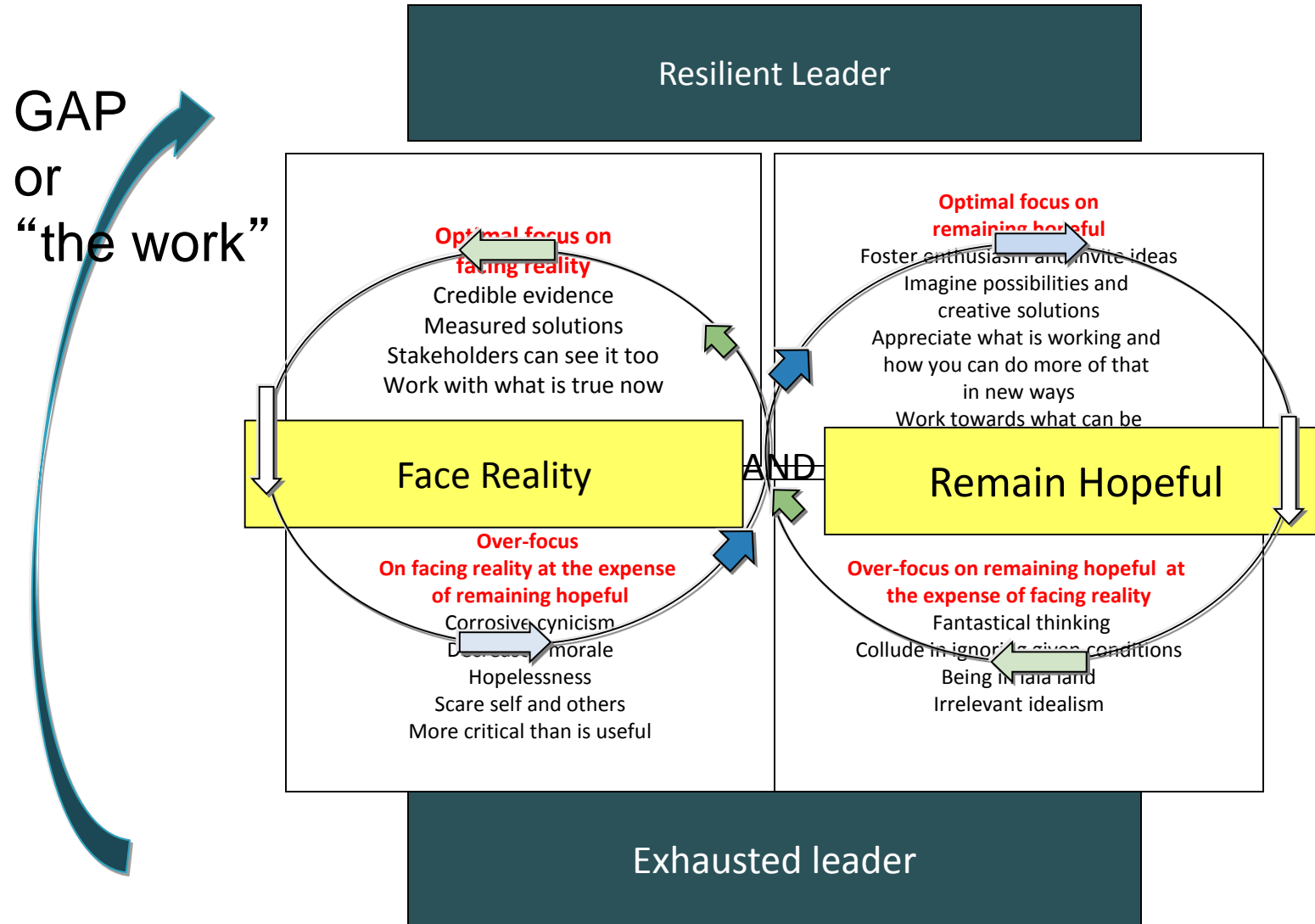
**Focus on one extreme
at the expense of the other**

Corrosive
Cynicism

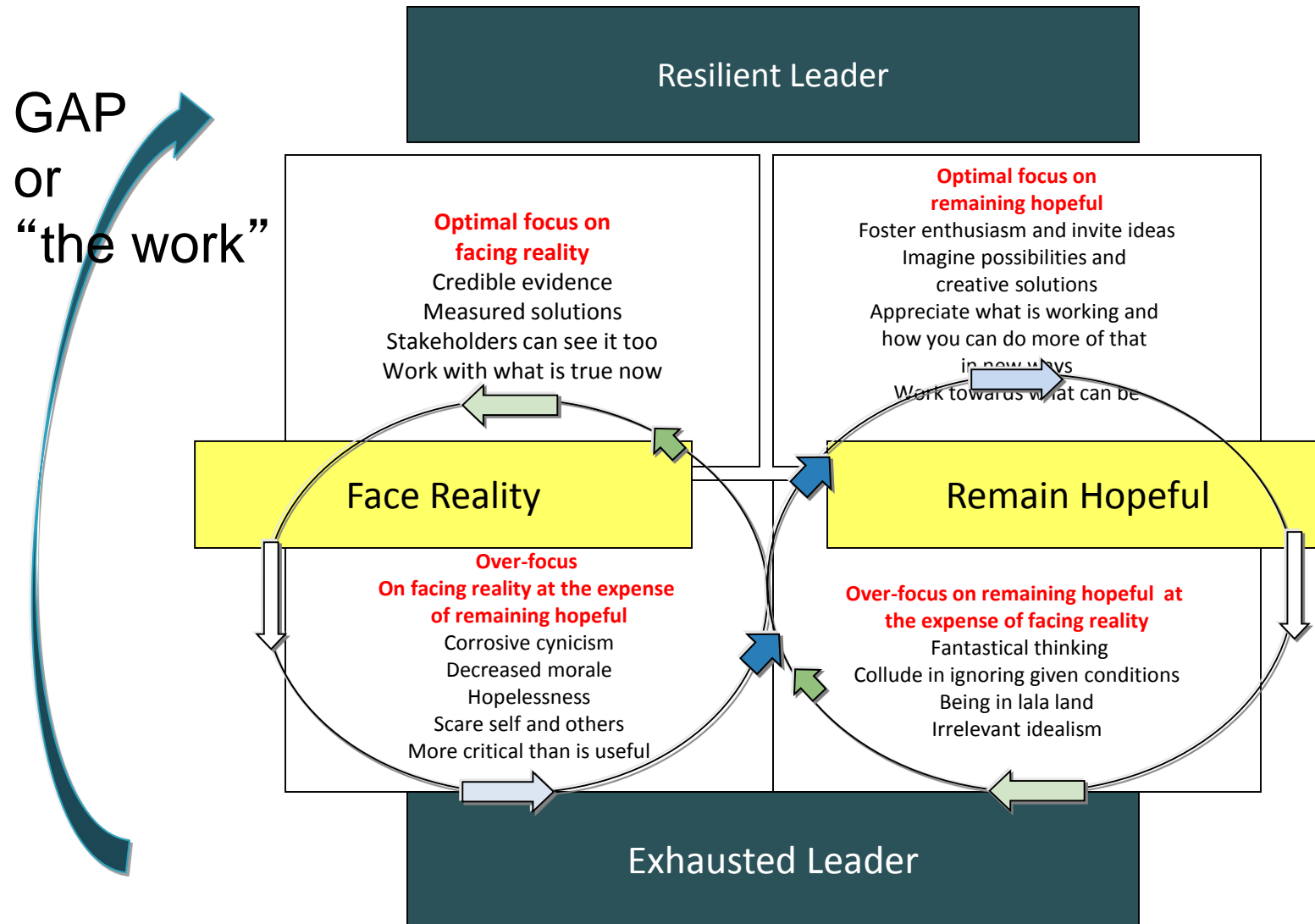


Irrelevant
Idealism

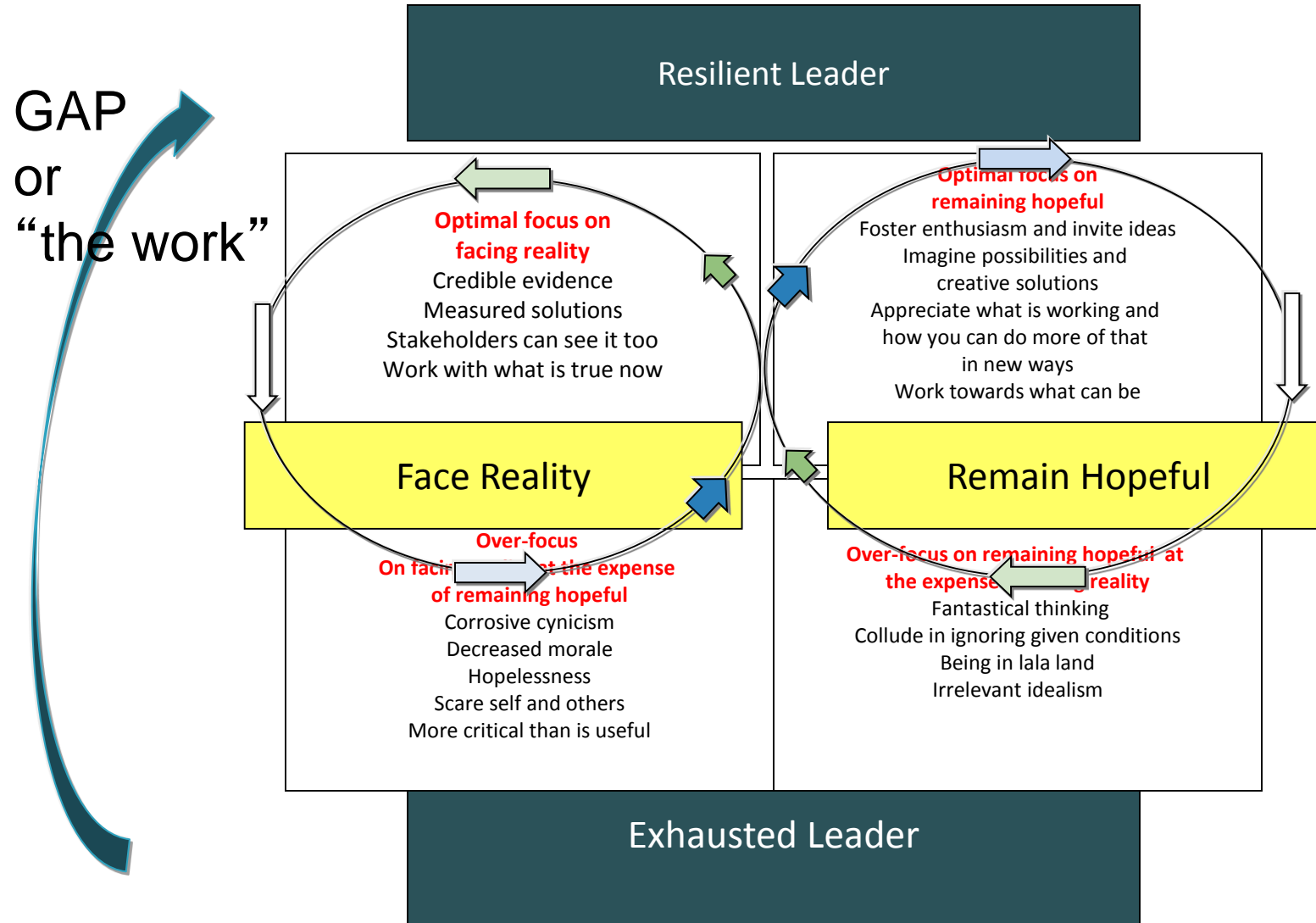
Constant Motion in a Constant Predictable Direction



Mindless Pull of Gravity



Mindful Continual Readjustment



**“The key to effectively
managing polarities is the
ability to tap the *infinity factor*.
Once you understand
the energy flow
you can anticipate the down sides
and prevent going there.”**

Barry Johnson

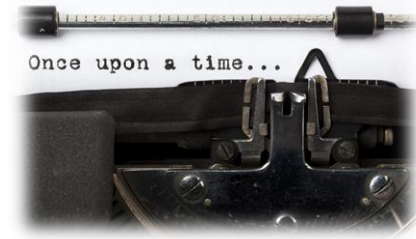
A full-page background image of a sunset over a beach. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright, golden glow that reflects on the water. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds. The beach is in the foreground, with waves crashing onto the shore. On the left, there is a dark, silhouetted coastline with trees and rocks.

Skill #10

Find sanctuary



Find Sanctuary



Feel physically and psychologically safe



Reflect and capture lessons

Regain courage and perspective



Reaffirm a deeper sense of self and purpose

Restore spiritual resources



Three Good Things



Three Good Things

- What went well today and what was my role in bringing them about?
- Memories are tricky: good ones are like Teflon, they slip away, while the bad ones stick like Velcro (especially when we are tired)
- Three Good Things retrains our brains so we can remember good things, and our role in bringing them about
- Preloading our prefrontal cortex to engage the positive

Positive Psychology Progress

Empirical Validation of Interventions

Martin E. P. Seligman and Tracy A. Steen
Nansook Park
Christopher Peterson

University of Pennsylvania
University of Rhode Island
University of Michigan

Positive psychology has flourished in the last 5 years. The authors review recent developments in the field, including books, meetings, courses, and conferences. They also discuss the newly created classification of character strengths and virtues, a positive complement to the various editions of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (e. g., American Psychiatric Association, 1994), and present some cross-cultural findings that suggest a surprising ubiquity of strengths and virtues. Finally, the authors focus on psychological interventions that increase individual happiness. In a 6-group, random-assignment, placebo-controlled Internet study, the authors tested 5 purported happiness interventions and 1 plausible control exercise. They found that 3 of the interventions lastingly increased happiness and decreased depressive symptoms. Positive interventions can supplement traditional interventions that relieve suffering and may someday be the practical legacy of positive psychology.

application (Linley & Joseph, 2004). Can psychologists take what they have learned about the science and practice of treating mental illness and use it to create a practice of making people lastingly happier? That is, can they create an evidence-based practice of positive psychology?

In this article, we first review the recent growth within positive psychology. Next, we describe basic research that bears on whether people can become lastingly happier, and then we present the results of our own happiness interventions that we rigorously tested with a randomized, placebo-controlled design.

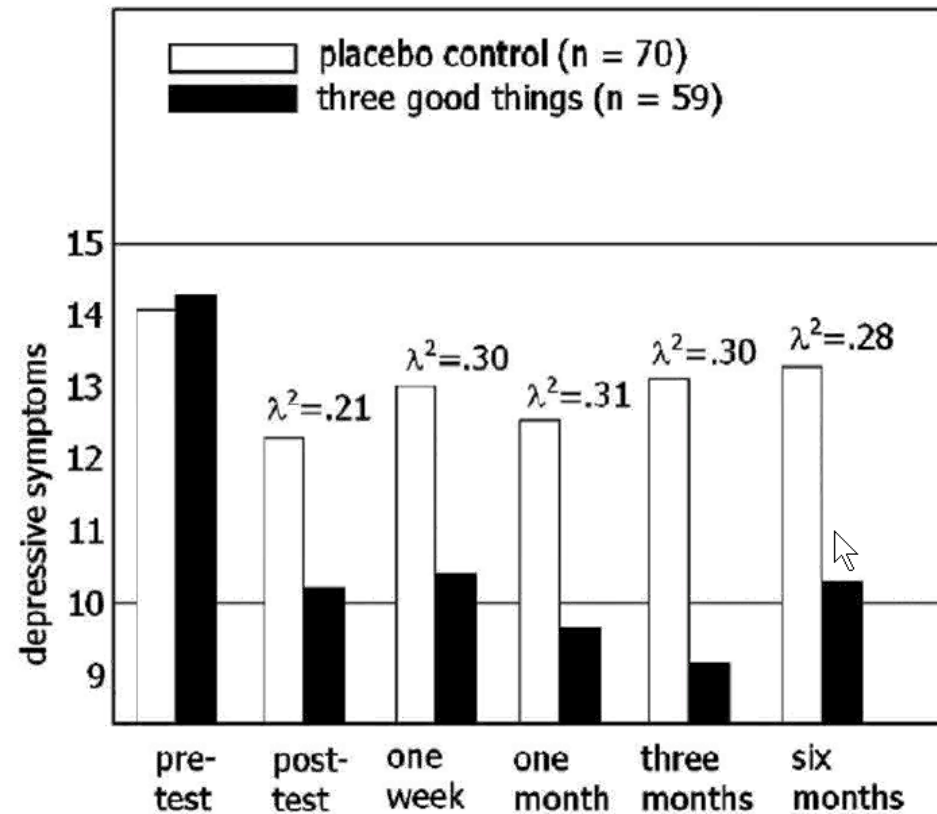
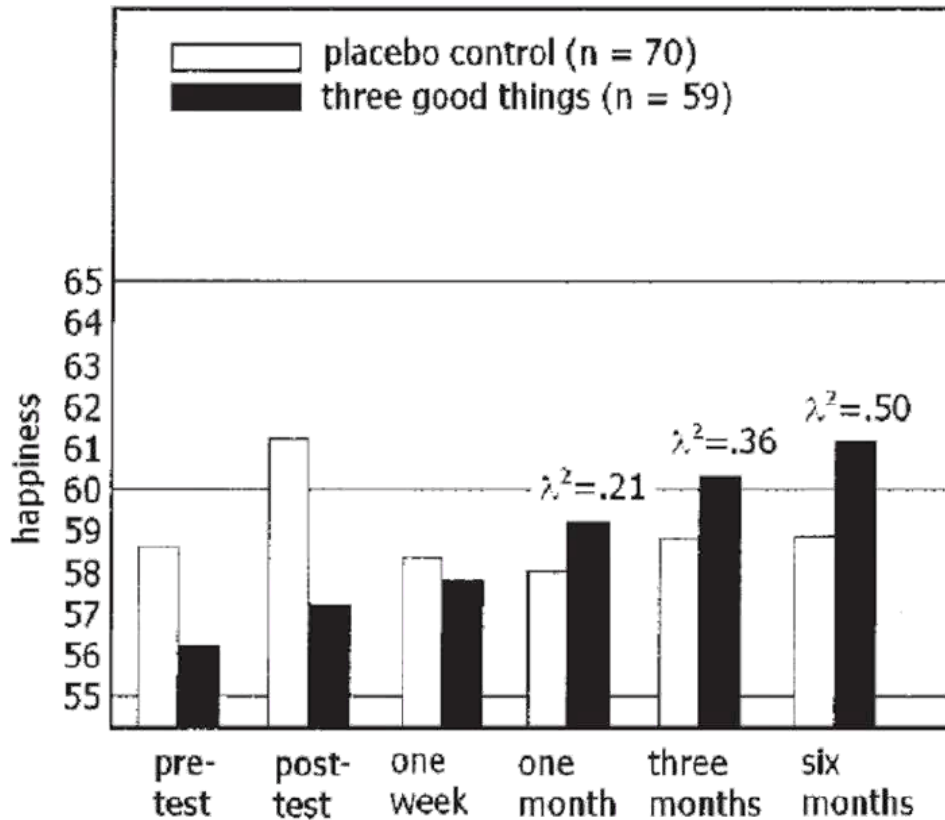
Progress Report

Positive psychology is an umbrella term for the study of positive emotions, positive character traits, and enabling institutions. Research findings from positive psychology are intended to supplement, not remotely to replace, what is

Three good things

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwkDEM4gFBA>

Seligman, Steen, Park & Petersen, 2005



Three Good Things

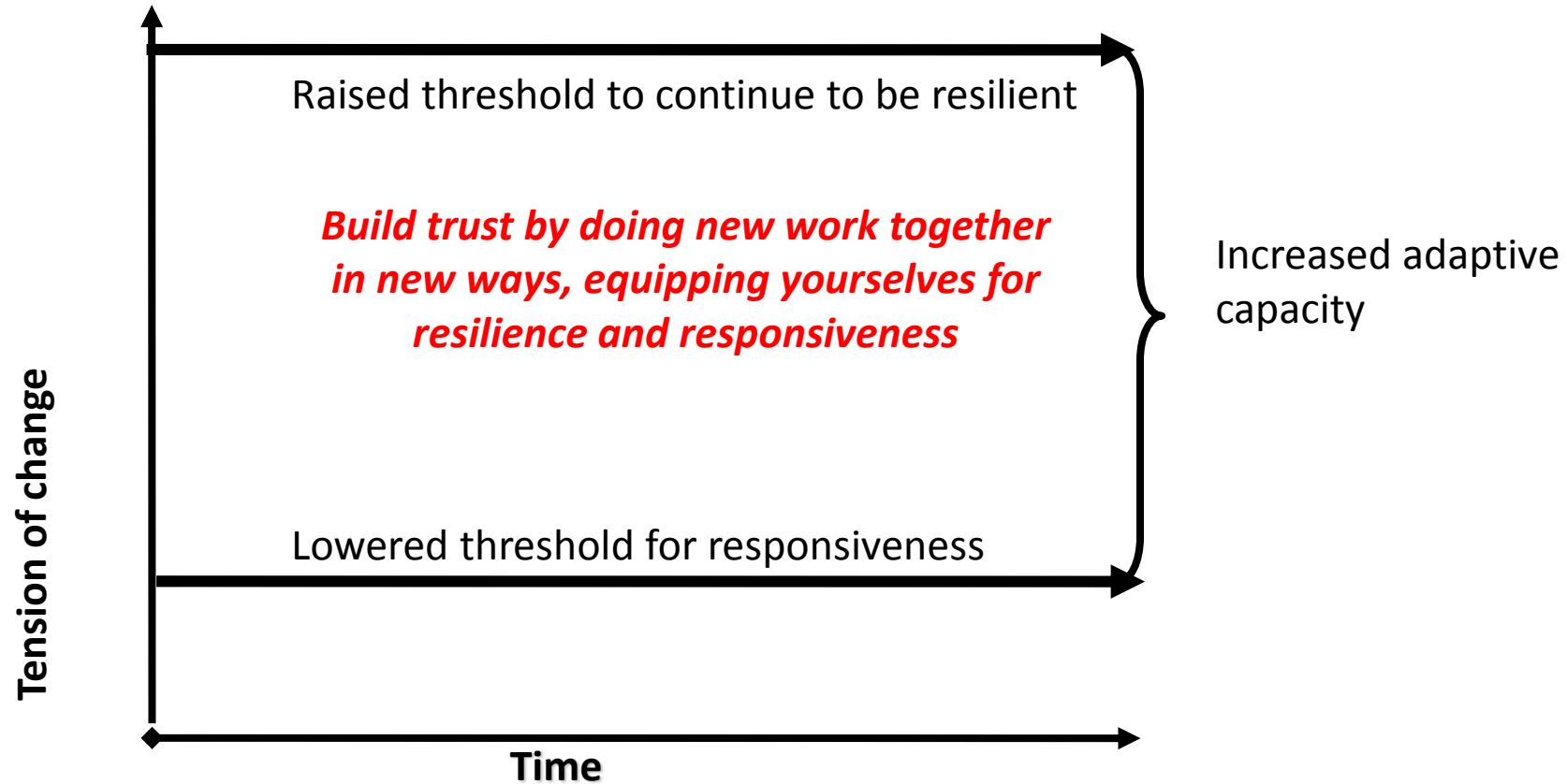
- Exercise works if it gets you to reflect on the positive, and your role in bringing it about
- Have to do it 14 days
- Best time right before sleep onset
- Learning how others use it can be helpful and inspiring
- Beware of transitions – some people fall off their 3 Good Things in transitions to and from weekends.



**The Heart of Health Care
Is Relationship**

Increase Capacity for Adaptive Work

Holding Tension of Uncertainty Productively



Stay Resilient and Lead

- Distinguish technical from adaptive work
- Reflect in action
- Recognize resistance means being outside the zone of resilience and responsiveness
- Start with compassion
- Create a pause
- Stay curious about what you can't know
- Don't take it personally
- See polarities
- Face reality and remain hopeful
- Find sanctuary

