



Navigating Workplace Relationships

Professional Nursing Advisors
NZNO
2017



Introduction:

- Healthy working relationships are vital to the smooth running of any organisation
- Particularly important in health settings for the best possible care of patients.
- Communication breakdown often underlies relationship problems.



Exploration:

- Why do relationships break down?
- What happens when they do?
- Why do we need to ‘navigate’ workplace relationships, and how do we go about this?

What is our aim here?

- Balance, Quality of life, Better patient care



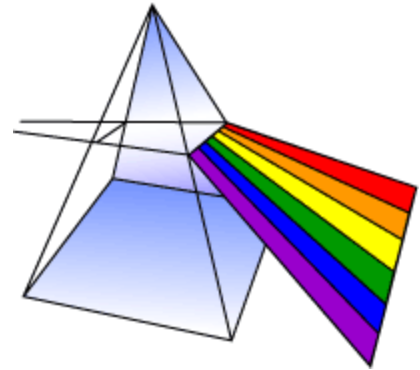
Where do we start?

- We are all different
- We are all human
- We all have good days and bad days



Multi-layered & Multi-faceted:

- System
- Organisational
- Group
 - Nurses
 - Other Health Professionals
- Individual
- Consumers and whānau/family



Being aware of what is happening around you:


- What is the workload like?
- What is the general feeling in the ward?
- How are other people feeling?
- How are you feeling?



Self-awareness:

- How do you know when you're stressed?
Manifests as?
- How do you soothe the process, yourself?
- How do you strengthen your current & future responses?



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- Behaviour is something we all ‘have’, but we don’t always ‘do’ it well.
 - Changing behaviour is a learned process.
 - Nurses have professional responsibilities regarding behaviour – Code of Conduct is essentially about how we should behave in professional capacity.





2012 Code of Conduct for Nurses:

Principle 6:

- *6. Work respectfully with colleagues to best meet health consumers' needs*

(NCNZ 2012)

Unacceptable behaviour towards other includes:

- Person-related
 - Humiliation and ridicule; Gossip and rumours
 - Ignored or excluded; Persistent criticism
- Work-related
 - Withholding info; Opinions ignored; Unreasonable deadlines; Excessive monitoring
- Physically intimidating
 - Intimidating behaviour
 - Threats/actual physical abuse



(Blackwood, 2016)



Bullying:

- Is often talked about and experienced by nurses
- Takes many different forms
- Indicates a breakdown in workplace relationships
- Is difficult to 'navigate' or manage' – main reason is because bullies are unaware or do not acknowledge or don't care that they are bullying.



Types of Bullying

- **'The known bully'**: withholding information, gossip, exclusion, frustration, criticising practice, public humiliation
- **Performance management**: false accusations, unfair criticism, micro-managing
- **Conflict escalation**: screaming, explosive anger, public humiliation, physical intimidation
- **Learning/socialisation**: frustration with mistakes, criticising practice, micro-managing, exclusion and isolation
- **Role dependencies**: attacks in meetings, accusations about staff, belittling

(Blackwood, 2016)

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Consequences of these behaviours

Harm to Targets

- Lower emotional wellbeing
- Stress
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Musculoskeletal disorders

Costs to Organisations

- Lost productivity
- Absenteeism
- Turnover
- Displaced time and effort
- Legal costs



The accused bully's perspective:

Accused bullies:

- may not realise they are bullying.
- are likely to find justification for their behaviour.
- may feel bullied by the targets in the raising of an accusation against them.
- are expected to 'go with the flow' of intervention with little support.
- may seek retribution if a quashed accusation was perceived to damage their reputation unnecessarily.



Witnesses' and managers' perspectives:

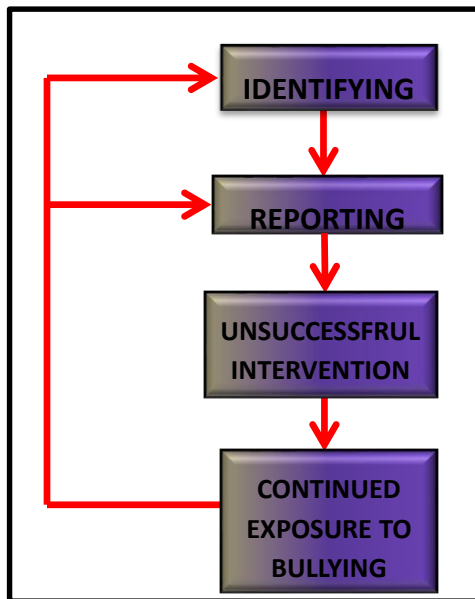
■ Witnesses:

- will rarely speak out at the time of a bullying incident, but will offer support behind closed doors.
- may have only seen part of a bigger picture.

■ Managers:

- struggle with intervention for fear of being accused of bullying themselves
- find intervention emotionally draining and stressful
- need support too!

The importance of early intervention:



- Intervention in workplace bullying is, from the target's perspective, often cyclical and iterative.
- Ineffective organisation responses cause targets to develop feelings of fault and discouraging further reporting.
- Early intervention in workplace bullying experiences is imperative.

(Blackwood, 2016)

Horizontal Violence

Staff awareness and education are needed to rid the nursing environment of this disastrous infection. >>



ADVANCE

What about the Bystander?

- Taking a passive stance
- Safe option? If so, for whom?
- Voyeuristic?
- Passive aggressive elements?



Horizontal Bullying in Nursing:



What is not bullying?

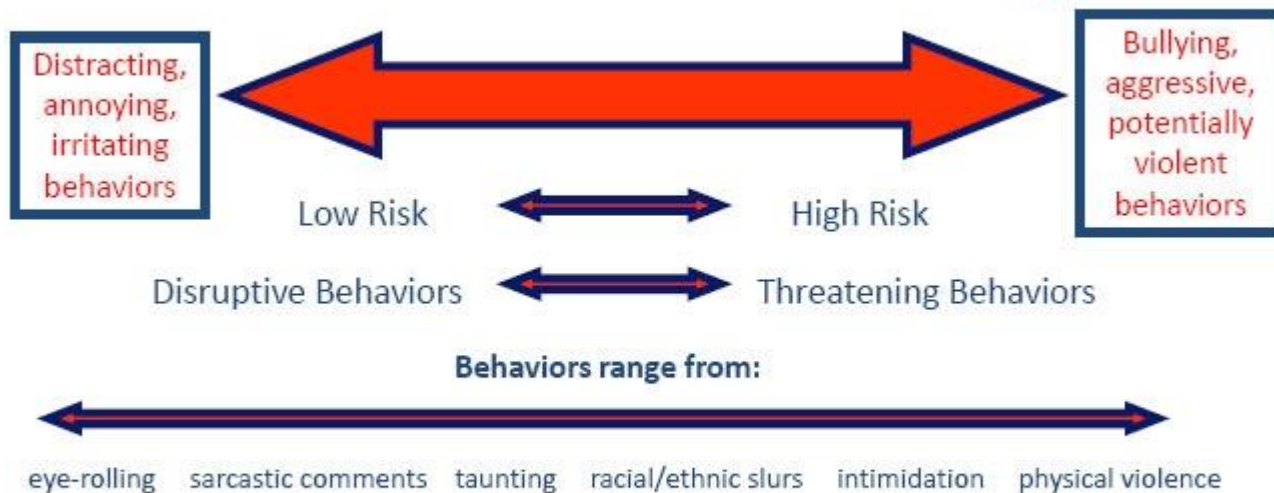


“Do No HARM” APPLIES TO NURSES TOO!

Strategies to
Protect and Bully-proof
Yourself at Work



Continuum of Incivility



Clark © 2011

Medscape

The Karpman Drama Triangle

Persecutor

- aggressive
- angry
- judgemental



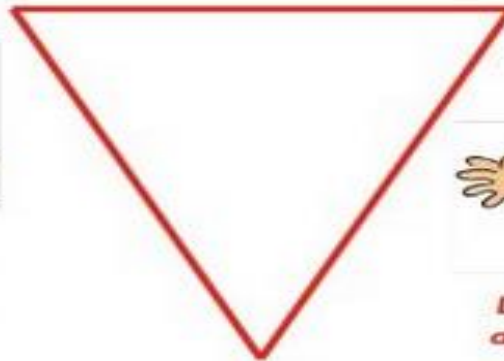
Discounts others' value and integrity

Rescuer

- over-helpful
- self-sacrificing
- needs to be needed



Discounts others' ability to think for themselves



Victim

- downtrodden
- helpless
- complains of unmet needs



Discounts Self

Ref: Steve Karpman

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18



Reporting

- Workplace bullying is severely underreported:
 - 3% of targets took formal action (Rayner & Keashly, 2005)
 - 64% of targets did not report (Hutchinson et al., 2007)
- This is due to:
 - Normalisation in organisational culture (Ferris, 2004)
 - Unclear or unsafe reporting channels (Duffy, 2009)
 - Lack of support from management (Deans, 2004)
 - Fear of further victimisation (Rayner & Keashly, 2005; Rocker, 2012)
 - Fear of misunderstanding or perceived as unsubstantiated (Dzurec & Bromley, 2012)

Workplace culture

- You set the tone
- the only way to stop bullying in nursing is for all nurses to band together to stop bullies from destroying the profession

Nurstoons



www.nurstoon.com

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Change?

- **Motivated** to change?
 - Through our own lousy experience?
- **Motivators** to change?
 - What is the DHB's policy?
 - How effective is my performance appraisal in garnering support?





Implications for intervention

- Targets of workplace bullying are unable to address workplace bullying on their own.
- Effective intervention in escalated cases of workplace bullying is 'almost impossible'. Early intervention in workplace bullying is imperative.
- Interventions in workplace bullying should be focused on accurate and early identification, encouraging reporting, and encouraging organisational intervention.
- Those responsible for intervention should be aware of the different types of bullying and the challenges each poses.
- Addressing workplace bullying risk factors as a primary prevention measure will help to create an environment conducive to intervention in workplace bullying.

(Blackwood, 2016)





What can you do to navigate relationships? Summary

- Bullying occurs within a wider workplace culture. It is everyone's responsibility to contribute to the development of a healthy and safe culture in the workplace.
- Nurture self-awareness and reflection on your own behaviour
- Practise alternative ways of relating to others
- Role model off people whose behaviour you admire
- Nurture workplace relationships: be kind, compassionate, think of how others might feel



Summary (cont.)

- “Early intervention is imperative” (Blackwood, 2016)
- Speak up; report bullying if it is occurring
- Be clear that bullying behaviour is unacceptable
- Hold Nursing leaders and managers as accountable for managing unacceptable behaviours and bullying

The Winner's Triangle

Assertive

- knows own feelings, needs and wants
- non-judgemental
- uses "I" messages

Nurturing

- gives help when asked cares and understands
- doesn't need to be needed by others



Accepts others' value and integrity



Accepts others' ability to think for themselves



Accepts self

Vulnerable

- shares real feelings



Conclusion

- Any questions? Comments?
- Please fill out evaluation forms
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PT-HBI2TVtI>



Basic wisdom...

TAKE
CARE
OF
EACH
OTHER

(ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON)



A useful link:

- <http://www.ausmed.com.au/blog/entry/bullying-in-nursing>



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