FLIPPING THE SCRIPT ON ENGAGEMENT: "WE ARE BECAUSE YOU ARE"

UVA HR DREAM SUMMIT

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ADULT TRUTHS AMPLIFIED FOR EMPLOYEES

Work Fulfills Some Of Our Important Adult Human Psychological Needs



It provides us a mechanism through which we can accomplish things, which is essential to building our self-efficacy or self-esteem.



It gives us skills, which ultimately allow us to define the direction of our own lives and manifest the realities that we want for ourselves.



It gives us a connection to and a place in broader society, providing a community within which we can share and make sense of important moments in the world.

Blustein, D. L. (2008). The role of work in psychological health and well-being: A conceptual, historical, and public policy perspective. *American Psychologist, 63*(4), 228–240. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.63.4.228</u>

SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY

THE UNDERLYING IMPACT ON WORKFORCE RETENTION & OPTIMIZATION People can become self-determined when their needs for competence, connection, and autonomy are fulfilled.



COMPETENCE

People gain mastery of tasks and learn different skills. When people feel that they have the skills needed for success, they are more likely to take actions that will help them achieve their goals.



CONNECTION

People experience a sense of belonging and attachment to other people.



AUTONOMY

People feel in control of their own behaviors and goals. A sense of being able to take direct action that will result in real impact.

Deci, E., Ryan, R. M. (1985b) Intrinsic Motivation and Self-determination in Human Behavior. New York: Plenum.

HOW SELF-DETERMINATION WORKS

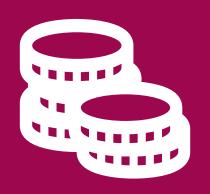
- Psychological growth does not happen automatically
 - While people might be oriented toward such growth, **the setting** must encourage and sustain growth.
- Whether a person is proactive or passive is largely influenced by social conditions in the work setting
 - Relationships and interactions with others foster or thwart readiness and personal growth



Deci, E., Ryan, R. M. (1985b) Intrinsic Motivation and Self-determination in Human Behavior. New York: Plenum.

HINDER OR HELP?

EXTRINSIC MOTIVATORS



HINDER

Can sometimes lower self-determination. Using extrinsic rewards for intrinsically motivated behavior can undermine autonomy. As the behavior becomes increasingly controlled by external rewards, people begin to feel less in control of their behavior and intrinsic motivation is diminished.

POSITIVE FEEDBACK



HELP

Can boost selfdetermination. Offering unexpected positive encouragement and feedback on a person's task performance can increase intrinsic motivation. This type of feedback helps people feel more competent, which is a key need for personal growth.

SELF-DETERMINED BEHAVIORS

- Motivated by intrinsic rewards
- Driven by enjoyment, interest, or satisfaction
- Feel in control

NON-SELF-DETERMINED BEHAVIORS

- Motivated by extrinsic rewards
- Driven by obligation or responsibility
- Feel a lack of control

BELONGING

- "Being somewhere you want to be and knowing others want you there, too"
- "Being accepted for who I am personally"
- "I get to be me here"

FITTING IN

- "Being somewhere you want to be, but feeling like anyone would do"
- "When it's clear I should just go along"
- "Others spend time on who I'm supposed to be"

Brown, B. (2021). Atlas of the heart: mapping meaningful connection and the language of human experience. First edition.

"Irreducible need for people to personally thrive."

Self-actualized among a group of others

Fosters resilience through natural phase of change

ELONG

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Requires reservation & deference to emotional safety

Diminishes contribution FITTING IN

Creates individual compromise that cascades into "Suffering"

Brown, B. (2021). Atlas of the heart: mapping meaningful connection and the language of human experience. First edition.

LEADERSHIP ACTIONS THAT FOSTER BELONGING EXPERIENCES

- Habitual practices that align an individual's values to the organization's values
- Recognition of how an individual relates to all levels of the organization
- Continuous evolution of understanding individuals' connection to micro & macro organizational dynamics
- Overt and reliable attention to an individual's personal contribution
- Adaptive responses to enable an individual's "best contribution"

IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION

- Cognitive process for the Leader
 - Analytical, Strategic, Procedural
- Attention to progress through effort
 - Progress Leads to Outcomes
- Differentiation among individual effort, team effort & general process

RECOGNIZING INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION

- Personalized toward individual's unique effort
 - Emphasizes effort dedicated to the progress
- Articulates aspects that blend individual's values and group's values
 - Timing optimizes affect of future contribution



