POWERLABS



Introduction to psychological safety

A prerequisite for team learning and high performance

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SUNRISE MOVEMENT

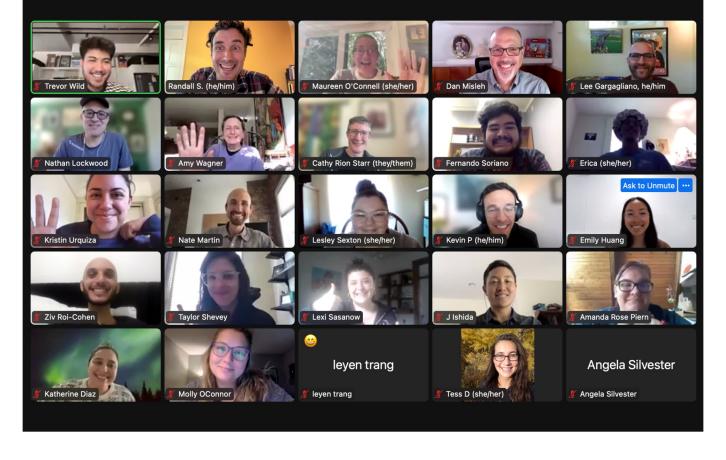




SHOWING UP FOR RACIAL JUSTICE





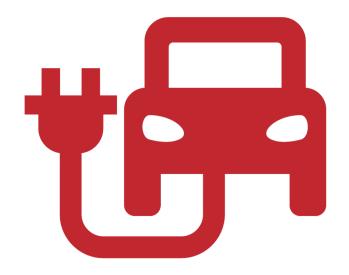


We're a Nerdy Movement Study Group

The problem

Building and wielding power is complex, not complicated





In complex environments, the challenge is often "can we learn fast enough to win?"

One solution: Increase psychological safety to unlock team learning and performance

How do you build psychological safety?



Get ready:

How do you build psychological safety?

How do you build psychological safety?



Psychological safety is:

The **shared belief**, held by its members, that the team is safe for interpersonal risk-taking.

A sense of confidence that the team **will not embarrass, reject or punish someone** for speaking up with ideas, questions, concerns or mistakes.

A team climate characterized by **interpersonal trust and mutual respect** in which people are comfortable being themselves

Psychological safety is not:

Freedom from discomfort or the right to willfully or recklessly cause others discomfort or harm.

Safety from discomfort – quite the opposite: it means there's safety in discomfort.

Zero consequences for interpersonal harm

Psychological safety is a prerequisite for team learning, especially in complex, uncertain and interdependent environments.

On your own: Start the Psychological Safety Leadership Self-Assessment.

Some failures should be celebrated

Spectrum of reasons for failure

Deviance Inattention Lack of ability Process inadequacy Process complexity Hypothesis testing Exploratory testing

Preventable failure Complex failure Intelligent failure

Blameworthy* Praiseworthy

*but be thoughtful about where the blame lies.

Adapted from Amy Edmondson Strategies for Learning from Failure (2011)

Types of failure

	1 Teventable failure	
Definition	Deviations from known processes that produce unwanted outcomes	
Common causes	Behavior, skill, and attention deficiencies	
Descriptive term	Process deviation	

Preventable failure

Complex failure

Intelligent failure

Types of failure

	Preventable failure	Complex failure	Intelligent failure
Definition	Deviations from known processes that produce unwanted outcomes	Unique and novel combinations of events give rise to unwanted outcomes	
Common causes	Behavior, skill, and attention deficiencies	Complexity, variability, and novel factors impose on familiar situations	
Descriptive term	Process deviation	System breakdown	

Types of failure

	Preventable failure	Complex failure	Intelligent failure
Definition	Deviations from known processes that produce unwanted outcomes	Unique and novel combinations of events give rise to unwanted outcomes	Novel forays that into new territory that lead to unwanted outcomes
Common causes	Behavior, skill, and attention deficiencies	Complexity, variability, and novel factors impose on familiar situations	Uncertainty, experimentation, and risk taking
Descriptive term	Process deviation	System breakdown	Unsuccessful trial

Productive responses to failure

Preventable failure	Complex failure	Intelligent failure
Training Retraining Process improvement System redesign Sanctions, if repeated or otherwise blameworthy actions are found	Failure analysis from diverse perspectives Identification of risk factors to address System improvement	Failure parties Failure awards Thoughtful analysis of results to figure out implications Brainstorming of new hypotheses Design of next steps or additional experiments

Adapted from Amy Edmondson The Fearless Organization (2018)

Three steps to increase psychological safety

- 1. Setting the stage
- 2. Inviting participation
- 3. Responding productively

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Setting the stage

Set expectations about failure with reference to complexity and innovation

Emphasize the purpose of the work

Frame the work as a learning challenge rather than execution

Stress that input is required and that it is always possible to do better

Acknowledge your own fallibility

Step in if team members talk negatively about each other and make it clear that negativity is not tolerated

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Inviting participation

Practice active listening

Be present and focus on the conversation

Ask a lot of open-ended questions

Share information about your own work style and preferences and invite your team members to do the same

Be available and approachable

Don't interrupt or allow interruptions when somebody is talking

Build rapport

Ask for and give feedback

Hold team activities aimed at uncovering what worries them

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Responding productively

Express appreciation

Destigmatize failure

Sanction clear violations

Learn more

Join the We're a Nerdy Movement Study Group.

"How fearless organizations succeed" by Amy Edmondson

"Why Is It So Hard to Speak Up at Work?" by Ruchika Tulshyan

The Fearless Organization: Creating Psychological Safety in the Workplace for Learning, Innovation, and Growth by Amy Edmondson

Join the Climate Advocacy Lab. It's free and you don't need to work on climate issues.

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