

LEADING THE WORKFORCE

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE ORGANIZATION

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Effective leadership across the organization is essential for building resilient teams, engaging the workforce, and providing quality care.

This workshop will focus on the unique challenges, risks, and opportunities faced by middle managers and frontline supervisors as they lead teams working with youth and families in trauma-informed settings.



Presuppositions

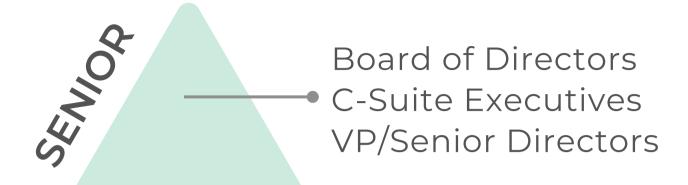
Leadership is relational (engagement not extraction)

Leaders are responsible for the conditions they create

Leadership development is inseparable from personal growth

Leaders can integrate trauma-informed thinking into their role





MO. LELE

Directors
Assistant Directors
Program Managers
Department Managers

Supervisors
Assistant Supervisors
Lead Staff
Team Leaders

Directly supervise the largest number of employees

Oversee day-to-day operations

Closest to the client-facing activities of organization



MANAGING

LEADING

Focus on present

Execute plan

Mitigate risk

Monitor outcomes

Maintain structure

Focus on potential

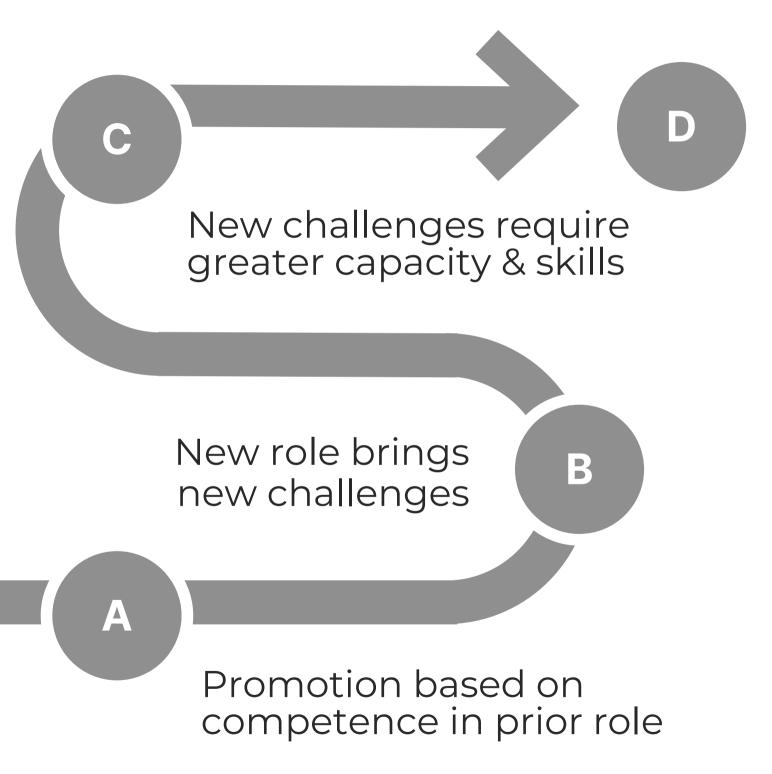
Cast vision

Take risks

Influence alignment

Develop new capacity





Tendency to apply more effort rather than expand capacity & skills



INCREASING PRESSURES

"I've been in meetings all day and still have priorities to finish"

"Staff are requesting the holiday off and I need them here"

"Licensing, accreditation, contracts, referrers - what's most important?"

Risk: Overwhelm

Opportunity: Broaden adaptability and delegation skills



2 COMPETING DEMANDS

"Increase coverage and decrease payroll"

"Focus on quality above all, and reach productivity targets"

"Priority is program...and admin and supervision and team meetings..."

Risk: Distraction, Freezing

Opportunity: Build prioritization and problem solving skills



CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS

"A peer applied for this promotion. Now I supervise them."

"Sometimes I wonder if the team is really taking me seriously"

"We were like friends, and it feels different now"

Risk: Division, lower morale, conflict

Opportunity: Evolve relationships; deepen trust



GREATER LEVELS OF UNCERTAINTY

"There's a lot of hiring and changes I want to do but can't yet"
"How do I answer staff asking 'Will the program be funded again?"
"Some of my team may be reassigned and I can't tell them yet."

Risk: State of anxiety

Opportunity: Build capacity for ambiguity



NEW BLIND SPOTS

"I had no idea what my prior manager did behind the scenes"

"I thought I knew what I signed up for but this is different"

"There's so much to learn in this new role"

Risk: Miscommunication, missed opportunities

Opportunity: Renewed curiosity; Listening and feedback



CHALLENGES

Increasing pressures

Competing demands

Changing relationships

Greater uncertainty

New blind spots

RISKS

Overwhelm

Distraction

Division

Anxiety

Missed opportunities

OPPORTUNITIES

Adaptability

Problem solving skills

Evolve relationships

Capacity for ambiguity

Renewed curiosity



RelationalRelational wounds & survival strategies gathered through life experiences

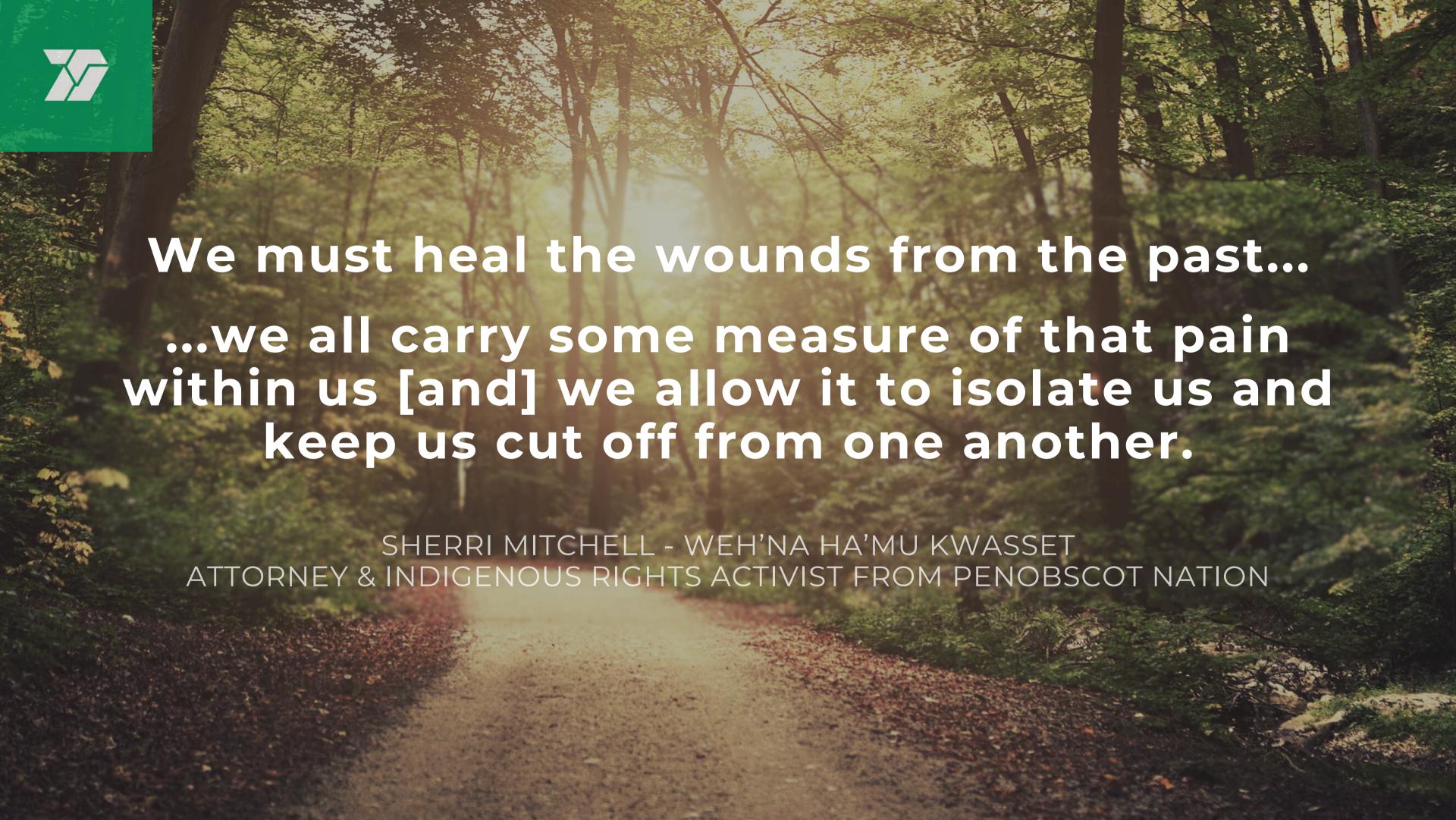
Historical Impact of trauma on culture through layers of history

Ancestral Trauma incurred by the ancestors of a particular lineage or group

Generational Unique effects of unintegrated trauma acquired from immediate family line

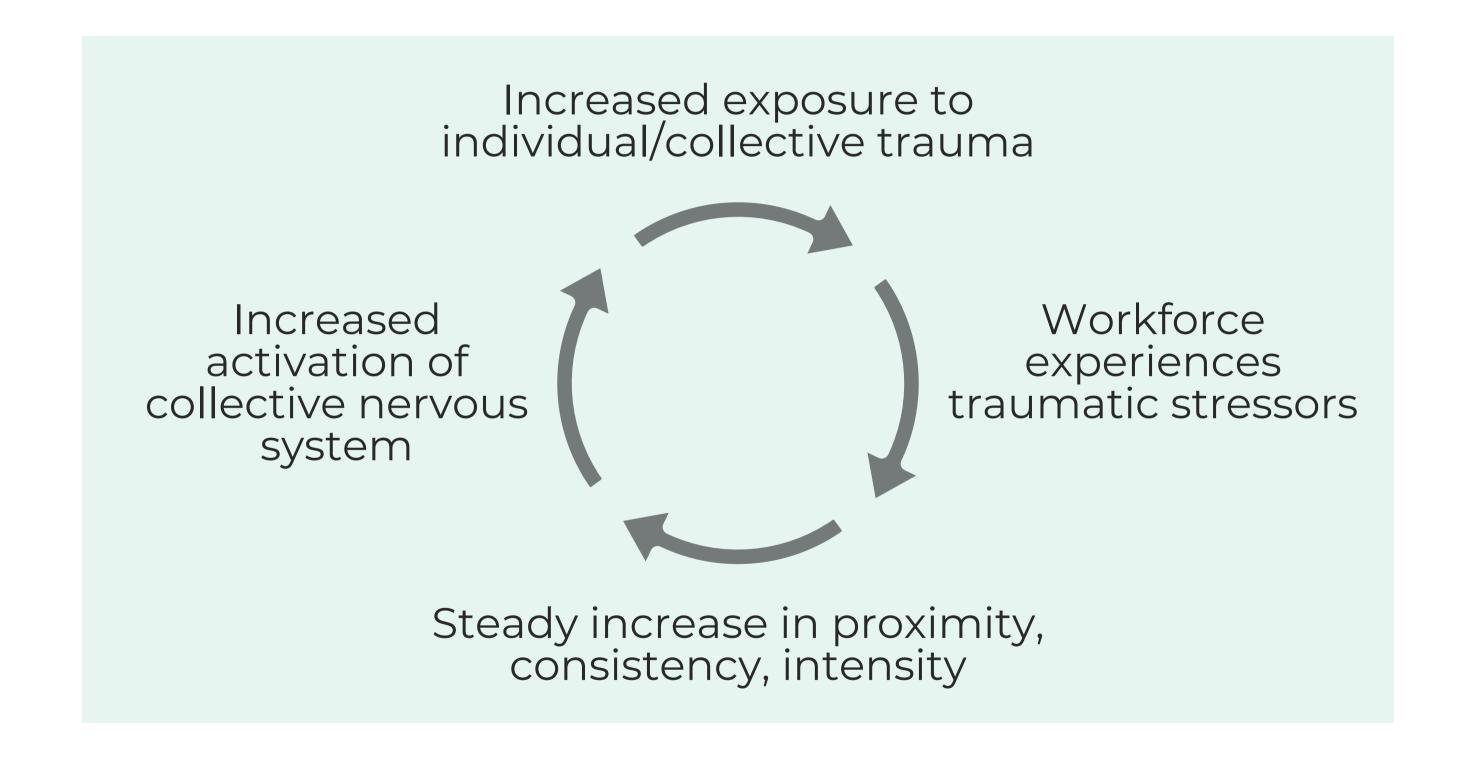
Collective Communities or generations impacted by large scale natural or created disaster

Systemic Trauma created by harmful system structures and dynamics





Effects of Trauma on Workforce





Increased exposure to trauma INDIVIDUAL Feeling inferior or not good enough Attempting to manage emotional load Numbing pain in troubling ways



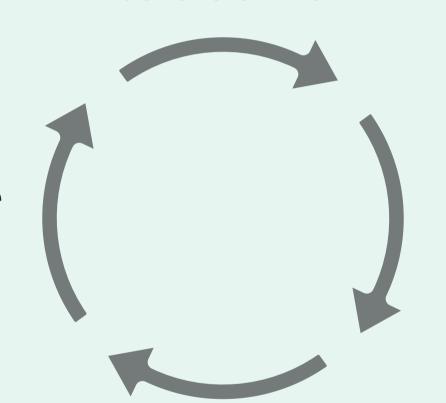
Increased exposure to trauma **TEAM** Hesitation or Someone on the failure to provide team begins to struggle support Others self-reassure (e.g., "at least I'm ok"



ORGANIZATION

Timely training and supports are withheld

Increased exposure to trauma



Scarcity mentality takes hold

Struggle with retention

Signs of Unintegrated Trauma

INDIVIDUAL

Diminished joy or job satisfaction

Feeling inferior or not good enough

Lack of emotion

Isolation, numbness, irritability

Hopelessness

Extreme exhaustion

TEAM

Low morale

Poor communication

Lack of desire to work in sync

Blame of lack of collaboration

Lack of empathy when shifting workload or responsibility

ORGANIZATION

Inability to take opportunity risks

Loss of innovation

Diminished creativity

Stuck in narrow ways of working

Lack of vision



Systems of Activation in Response to Perception of Threat

IMMOBILIZED (FREEZE)

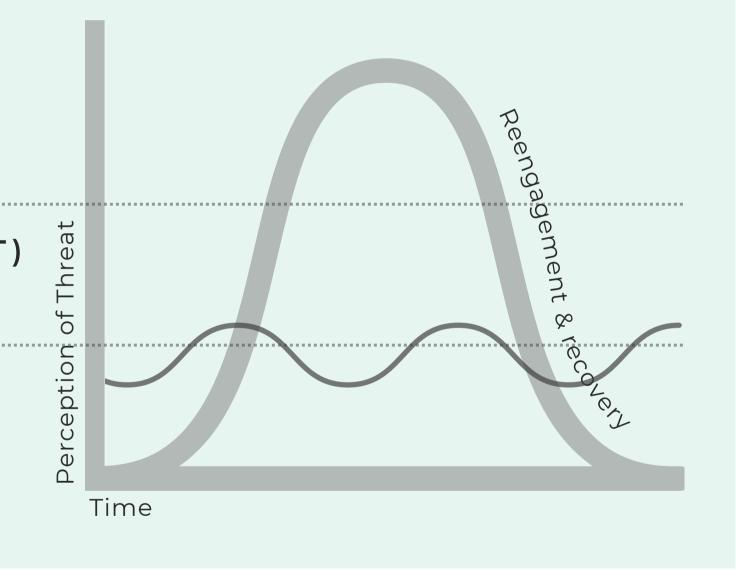
Detached, physical collapse, numb, shut down, trapped, depleted, helpless, exhausted

MOVE TOWARD (FIGHT) OR AWAY (FLIGHT)

Panic, fear, anxiety, frustration, irritation, rage

ORIENTED & ENGAGED

Safe, connected, present, calm, grounded, settled, curious, open, mindful





Examining Biological Survival Responses as Drivers of Leadership Patterns





Examining Biological Survival Responses as Drivers of Leadership Patterns

Fight	Flight	Freeze	Feign
	———— Cannon, 1915; 1932 ————		Taylor et al, 2000; Walker, 2013; Malchiodi, 2021
Micromanaging	Overthinking	Procrastination	Accommodating
Need to be in control	Overwhelm & busyness	Unable to make timely decisions	Avoiding difficult conversations
Rejecting other points of view	Withdrawal & isolation	Resist change to preserve status quo	Lack of boundaries
Defensiveness & power struggles	Overworking or escape by distraction	Fear of or failure to delegate	Dependence on external validation





The management of an organization must realize that they are influencing the commitment and well-being of employees with their behavior, which is an important realization in times of hard-to-fill vacancies.

Support from the top of the organization, noticeable in behavior, is a prerequisite for the other layers of management in the organization to be effective [and] attention must be paid to leadership at all levels of an organization if it is to deliver or improve good quality services.

Ressang-Wildschut, J., Oldenhof, L. & Leistikow, I. (2023). Can leadership make the difference? A scoping review of leadership and its effects in child and youth care. *Children and Youth Services Review,* 107017.



Trauma-Informed Leadership in Context of Other Leadership Approaches

DIVERGENT FROM

Bureaucratic
Autocratic
Authoritarian
Transactional
Status quo

COMPATABLE WITH

Transformational
Servant
Collective
Situational/Adaptive
Visionary

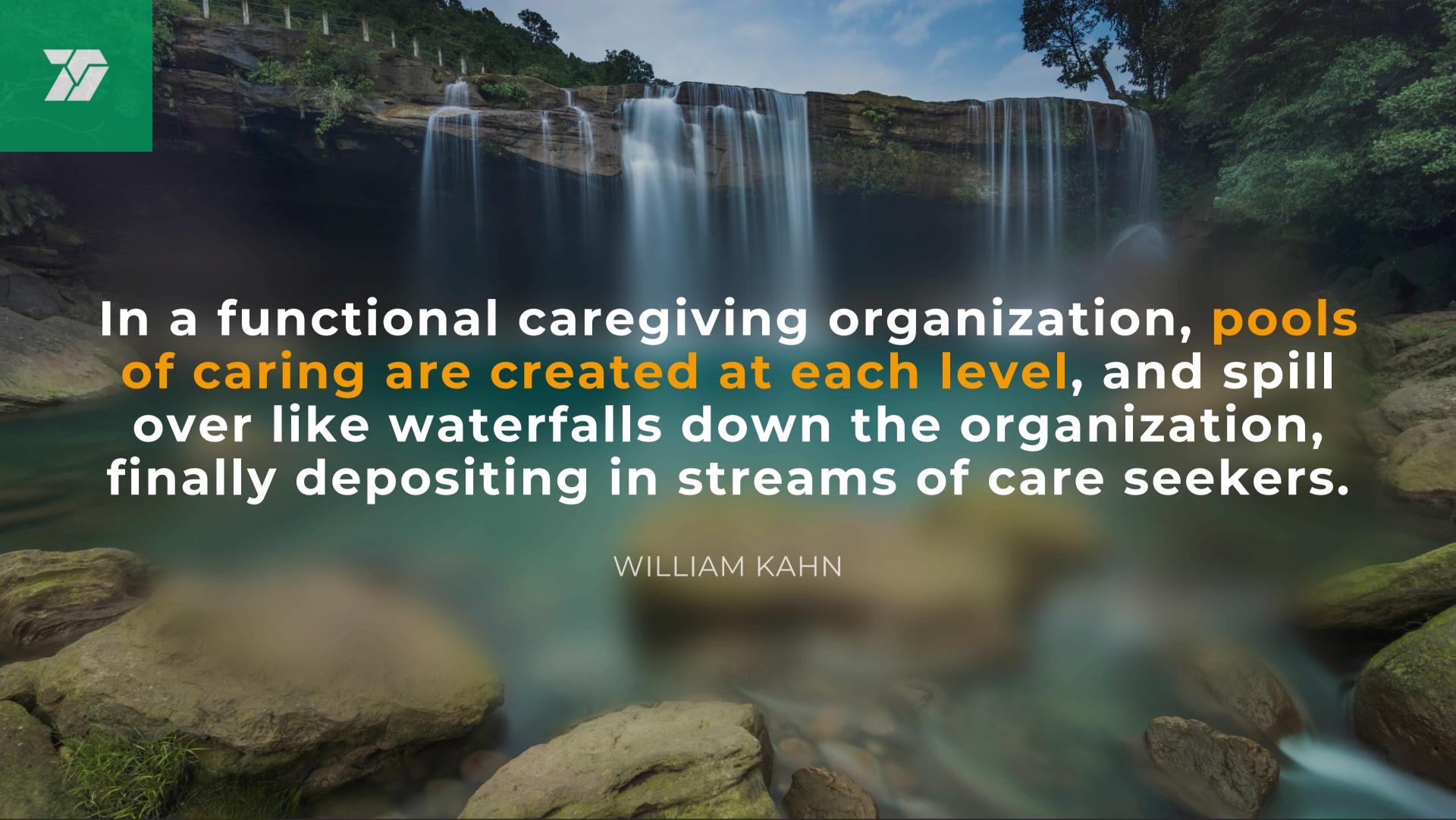


Trauma-informed leaders are conscious of the pain and scars our culture has collectively experienced and engage in leadership practices that generate:

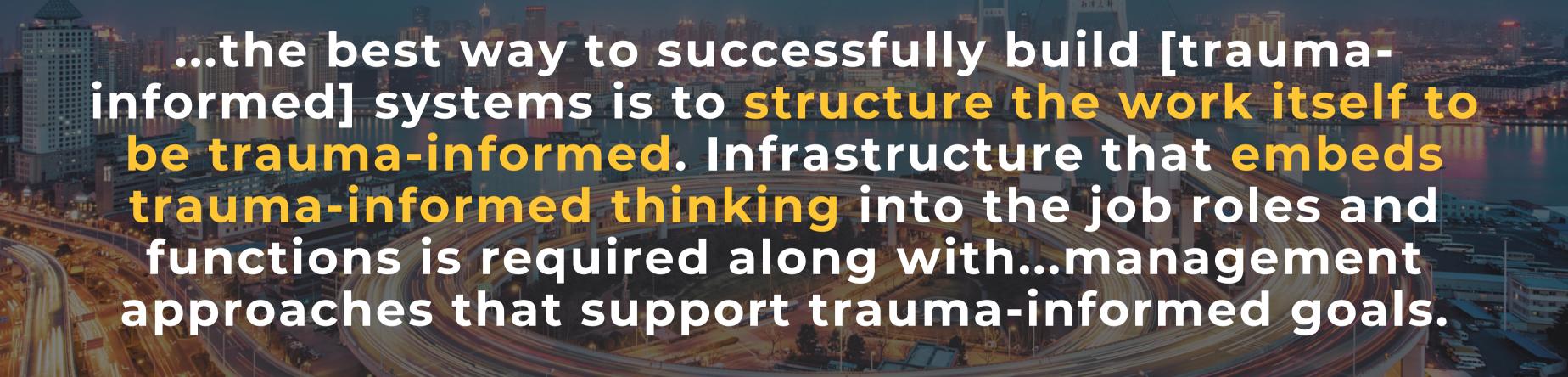
HEALING within and beyond the organization

CONGRUENCE in internal and external functioning

COLLECTIVE ACTION to make a positive impact in the world





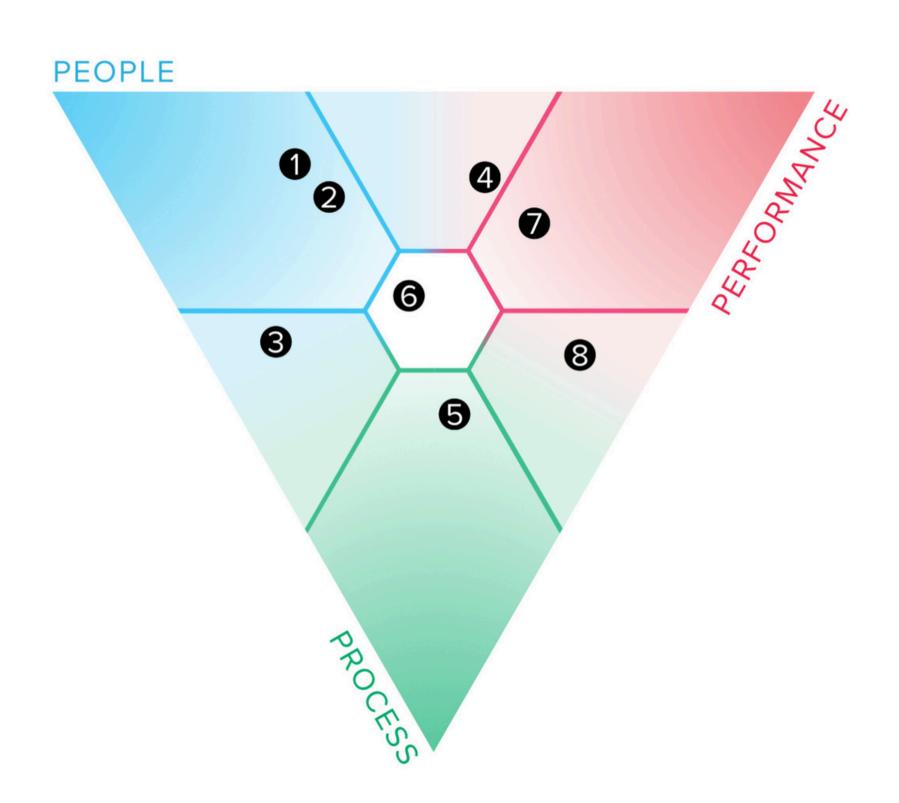


JOHN LYONS & APRIL FERNANDO





Motives Conflict Strengths





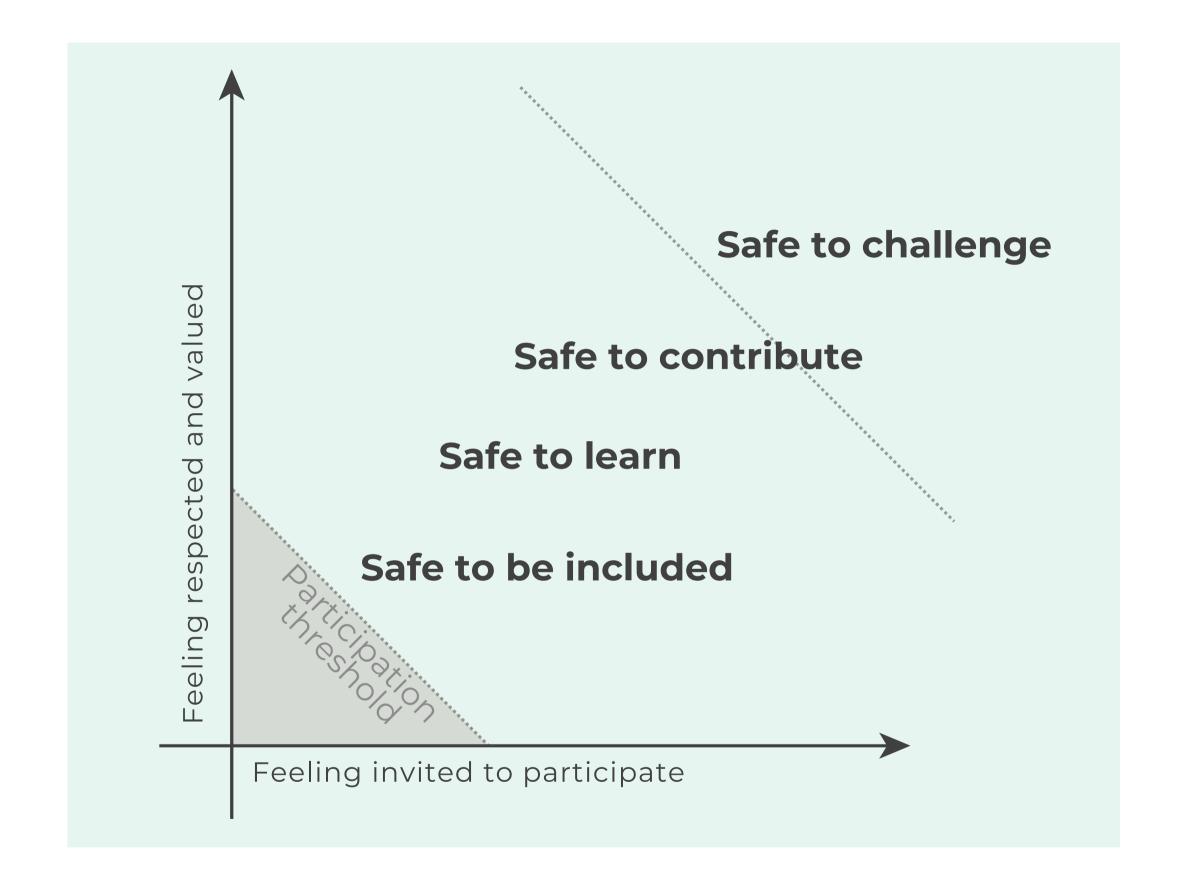
Motives

Conflict

Strengths

ACCOMMODATE





Clark, T. (2020). Four stages of psychological safety: Defining the path to inclusion and innovation. Berrett-Koehler.

2024 WEBCASTS

WEDNESDAYS 10:00 - 11:00 PACIFIC

May 29 Leading with your strengths

August 21 Leadership & organizational health

September 18 Developing a leadership mindset

October 23 Leading in times of change

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