Managing Bullying in the Workplace

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Workplace bullying defined

Repeated, deliberate, health-harming mistreatment

- Threatening, humiliating, or intimidating behavior
- Work interference
- Verbal abuse

With the goal of exerting power over targeted individuals

Financial costs of workplace bullying

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Est. $275 Billion (US), $36 Billion (AU), $24 Billion (UK)
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Cost Variables

- Turnover
- Disengagement, disruption, productivity losses
 - -opportunity lost, absenteeism, presenteeism
- Direct Costs
 - -legal defense, dispute resolution, trial, settlements, administrative costs

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Prevalence of workplace bullying*

48% of workers affected

- 27% targeted (7% currently or in past year)
- 21% witnessed, not targeted

4x more prevalent than illegal, discriminatory harassment

Average 22 months duration, 44% of cases > 1 year

* 2014 study, 1,000 adult US workers (source: Workplace Bullying Institute)

Who are the workplace bullies?

- Boss 56%
- Co-worker 33%
- Subordinate 11%
- (2007 = 72% boss, 18% co-worker, and 10% subordinate)

• Male 69% (compared to targets, 60% female)

Impact of workplace bullying

- 77% fired, quit, or forced to transfer

 (24% fired, 40% quit, 13% transferred)
- 23% of cases bully punished
- Effects on health, mental health, relationships also severe

Targets' responses to bullying

- 40% say nothing
- 38% informal, internal complaint
- 22% formal complaint

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-15% formal internal complaint
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- -4% EEOC complaint
- -3% lawsuit (< 10% victory for targets)

Do witnesses help?

- Usually do nothing, add to the problem, or leave
- Provide positive action less than 20% of the time (co-worker 15%, bosses 18%, HR 17%)
- Paralyzed by fear or repulsed

Bully tactics

- Blame for errors (undeserved)
- 2. Unreasonable job demands
- 3. Criticism of ability

- 5. Threats to job
 - . Tilleats to job

- 6. Insults and put-downs
- 7. Discounting of accomplishments
- 8. Exclusion
- 4. Inconsistent application of rules 9. Yelling/screaming
 - 10. Stealing credit

Repeated, deliberate, health-harming mistreatment with goal of exerting power over targeted individuals (verbal abuse, threatening/humiliating/intimidating behavior, work interference)

Bully traits

- High on appearance, low on substance
- Lack insight about their deficiencies
- Deny responsibility, blame targets for provoking
- Workplace = battlefield
- No intention of improving relationship with targets
 - -don't want them to succeed

To thrive, bullies require

- Secrecy (of their true actions)
- Shame (on part of target)
- Silent witnesses
- Acceptance of unfair/ inaccurate criticisms as truth

Workplace bully profiles

- Screaming Mimi
- Constant Critic
- Two-Headed Snake
- Gatekeeper

Upward bullying

Repeated, deliberate, health-harming mistreatment with the goal of exerting power over targeted individuals (verbal abuse, threatening/humiliating/intimidating behavior, work interference)

Target is in a higher position of authority than the bully, but still finds it difficult to defend herself/ himself

- Bully has some real or perceived power over the target
- Target has dependency on the bully

Forms of upward bullying

- Challenging/ disrespecting authority, including jumping chain of command
- Withdrawal of information/expertise
- Misleading information
- Not completing assigned work
- Using org policies/procedures to disrupt disciplinary action
 - -Misuse of grievance system, use of harassment and disability claims

Impact of upward bullying

- Managers isolated, stigma against seeking support
- Authority undermined
- Impacts credibility with senior managers as well as with staff/ direct reports
- Wariness about addressing future performance issues
- Affects entire work group and interventions more costly

Ripe conditions for upward bullying

- Flawed or nonexistent onboarding for new managers
- New manager dumped upon with a "gift" employee
- Gift employee is a de facto manager
- Upper management weak or deliberately undermining of manager

Steps to address bullying (upward)

- Provide comprehensive onboarding for new managers
- Support from upper management
- Ensure performance evaluations are conducted regularly
- Apply objective and consistent evaluation standards
- Strategically use performance improvement plans

Steps to address bullying (orgs.)

- Develop anti-bullying policies (Sutton, 2010)
- Create a pro-civility culture (Porath, 2016)
- Make bullying a performance issue, tied to demeanor

Block rewards/ advancement, regardless of talent, task performance or reliability

Document and punish bully tactics

Steps to address bullying (targets)

- Name it
 Put responsibility on bully, avoid analyzing motivations
- Seek respite, take time off to increase emotional strength
 Assess if rights violated (internal policy, employment law)
 Gather data about bully's economic impact
- Expose the bullying
 Present to the highest level possible
 Don't let unfair criticisms stand
- Disarm the bully!

Resources

- Namie, Gary (2009). The bully at work: What you can do to stop the hurt and reclaim your dignity on the job. Sourcebooks, Inc.
- Porath, Christine (2016). *Mastering civility: A manifesto for the workplace*. Grand Central Publishing.
- Sackett, Jason et al. (2017). *Compassion@Work: Creating workplaces that engage the human spirit*. Silver Tree Publishing.
- Sutton, Robert (2010). *The No Asshole Rule: Building a civilized workplace and surviving one that isn't.* Business Plus.

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Become masters over conflict, anger, and complaints

Decrease losses related to

- Grievances, legal claims
- Consumer abandonment
- Damaged brand, reputation
- Turnover, absenteeism

Empower leaders and staff with

- Confident communication
- Compassion, healing abilities
- Enhanced relationships
- Greater engagement

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