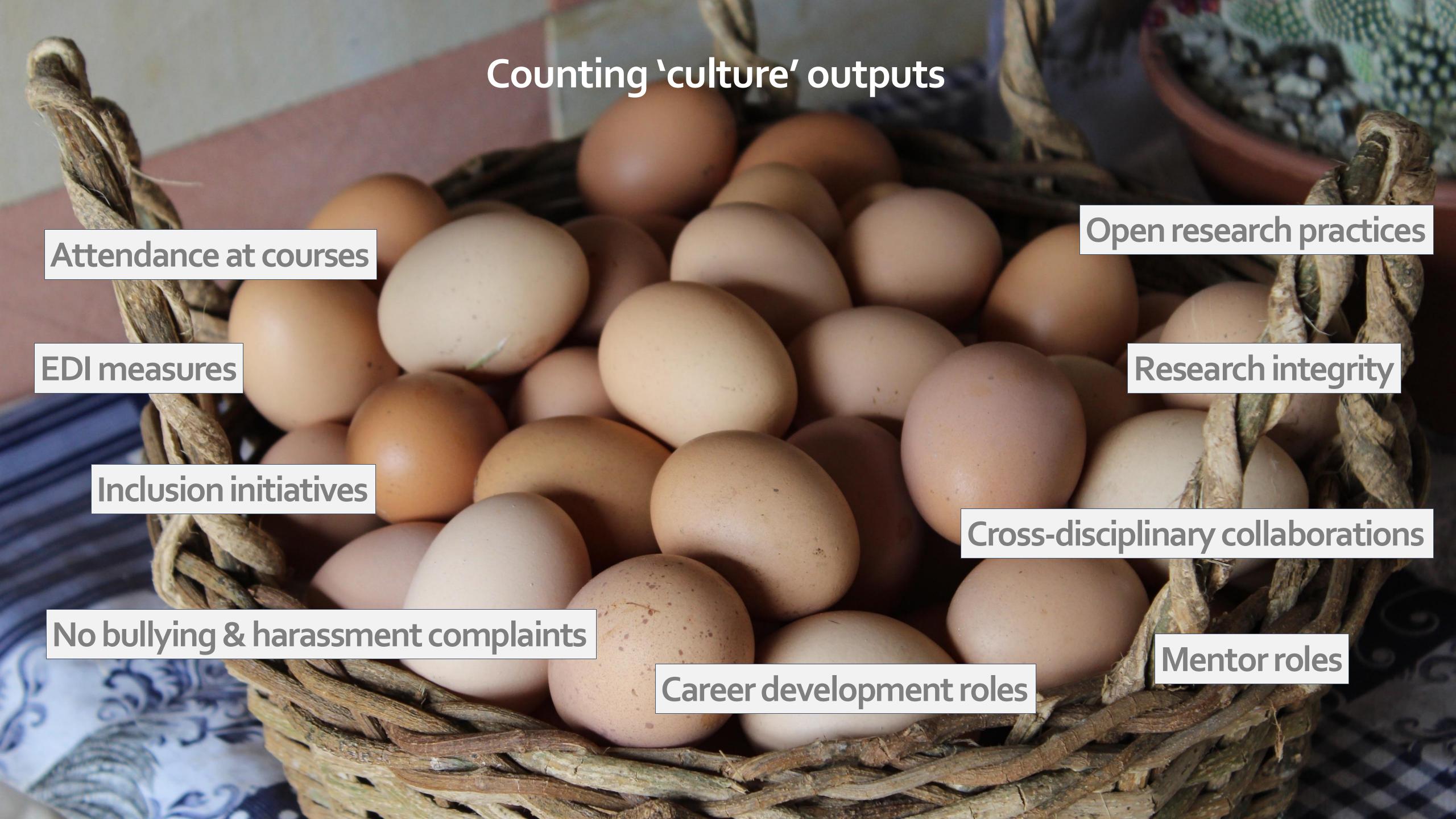
All-Island Research Culture Network Conference Belfast, May 13 2025

Measuring research culture — getting to the heart of the people matters

Geraldine Fitzpatrick

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Micromanagement

Sets up competition between students

Hyper-critical

Inconsistent

Yells at people ...

Can Germany rein in its academic bullying problem?

6 May 2025

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-01207-8

Pressure to publish

Plays favourites

PhD students and post-docs
Stress leave
Burnt-out

Demands presence in the office Availability at all hours Afraid to formally complain as funding tied to the Prof

Culture is more than policy statements and outputs

"Cultures are not set by policy statements or ...leaflet,

but through the **people** with whom **we** meet in thousands of **seemingly insignificant interactions** on perfectly **ordinary days**.

We should all ask ourselves whether we display the characteristics that we value and want to see ..." [Professor Tom Welton OBE Royal Society Report 2018]



Research culture award nomination themes

Features of a good research culture: [Norman & Bradley 2024]

Teamwork/collegiality

Expertise

Good listening skills

Role modelling

Themes across nominations: [Danish Young Academy Research Environment Prize]

Belonging

Collaboration

Focus on long-term development

Open communication Psychological safety Promoting mental health

Key Features of a Positive Research Culture: A qualitative analysis of award nominations

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Abstract

The Research Culture Awards were introduced as a way of celebrating people and groups who positively contribute towards enhancing the research environment at the University of Stirling. Colleagues can be nominated anonymously across multiple categories (including leadership, collaboration, mentoring), with nominees receiving their full nomination feedback: both this aspect, and the celebratory awards ceremony, seek to recognise the often-hidden contributions and efforts and create a shared understanding of what good research culture looks like for Stirling. First introduced in 2020, the awards have been held annually and have grown in popularity year on year. Exploring these nominations has allowed for an analysis of the key features of a positive research culture from a personcentric perspective, as felt at local level. The analysis was carried out using a manual frequency analysis of related words and phrases. The overarching results showed that teamwork/collegiality; sharing expertise; good role modelling and good listening skills were the attributes which were most appreciated in colleagues.

Keywords: research environment; recognition; soft skills; hidden contributions, research culture at local level

https://doi.org/10.31273/eirj.v11i3.1531

Norman & Bradley. Exchanges 2024 11(3), pp. 39-47

Creating better research cultures together



Creating better research cultures together

Episode 4 • 16th October 2024 • Changing Academic Life • Geraldine Fitzpatrick









NOTES TRANSCRIPT LINKS

Geraldine Fitzpatrick Developing People & Culture



Unpacking culture

It matters how we conceptualise culture



Unpacking culture – culture research lens



Emotional culture

How we feel at work

- emotions & feelings

Lived experience of values

[Sigale Barsade, Mandy O'Neill]





Relational culture

Growth-fostering **relationships**; Safe to speak up, be a learner

Collaboration, empathy, respect

Role of leaders - value & empower; culture of care; role model

[Jean Baker Miller,; Amy Edmondson; many others]

US



Cognitive culture~

The **stated** intellectual values, norms, artifacts, assumptions for how to think and behave at work

Policies, processes, systems...

[Sigal Barsade]

Unpacking culture – positive (organisational) psychology lens

ME



Small daily practices that impact wellbeing

Positive emotions, engagement, relationships, meaning, health and vitality WE



Collegial supportive relationships

Psychologically safe

Development/growth focused

Leaders who express care, compassion, appreciation

US



Safe and healthy environments

Supportive policies, processes, systems...

Underpinned by shared values

Inspiration for re-thinking 'measuring' research culture?

| | Me | We | Us |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Redesigned system -collab, | | | |
| open, MD, creativity | | | |
| Dissemination & public good | | | |
| Research & recognition | | | |
| People & careers | | | |



For each cell:

What do we want to promote How can we 'measure' it?



Measuring culture

From outward compliance to real people change?



Engaging with complex social systems and programmes

Issue: Post-positivist measures of 'outputs' – easier to 'count', track compliance BUT...

Challenge: How to understand the 'heart' of culture & engage with complex change?



Person-centred

Empower 'who'

Practices around wellbeing, personal choices, etc



People-centred

Help 'how'

Experience of / prevalence of collegial **behaviours**Colleagues, collaborators;
Important role of leaders



'Excellence' centred

Create (for) 'whats'

Environment, processes, systems, to enable **outputs**

Example approaches - for complex social systems and programmes

Mixed methods – various at me, we us levels, and for 'programme' stage e.g.

- Realist Evaluation:
 - Unpacking context, mechanisms, outcomes (e.g., used often in the health/policy sectors)
 - "what works, for whom, under what circumstances and how" [Pawson and Tilley, 1997]
- Behaviour change/habit formation whole systems view:
 From awareness to changed behaviours/experiences that enact culture
- Theory/Model based: Various from POP, PP, social-emotional skills, org research etc
- And many more...



Example: Australia WHS psychosocial safety laws

What could a version of this look like for 'measuring' research cultures?

https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1705/psychosocial-safety-climate-and-better-productivity-in-australian-workplaces-nov-2016.pdf



Psychosocial hazards in the workplace

[p5] https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-managing-psychosocial-hazards-work



Psychosocial hazards that may arise at work

- Job demands
- Low job control
- Poor support
- Lack of role clarity
- Poor organisational change management
- Inadequate reward and recognition
- Poor organisational justice
- Traumatic events or material

- Remote or isolated work
- Poor physical environment
- Violence and aggression
- Bullying
- Harassment including sexual harassment
- Conflict or poor workplace relationships and interactions



Example reports: How to measure





https://www.ahri.com.au/wp-content/uploads/wellbeinglab_workplace_report_australia_2019-2021.pdf



Example reports: Measures

Theory/Model based – Examples from POP/PP/org research

PERMA(H) [Seligmann et al, various]

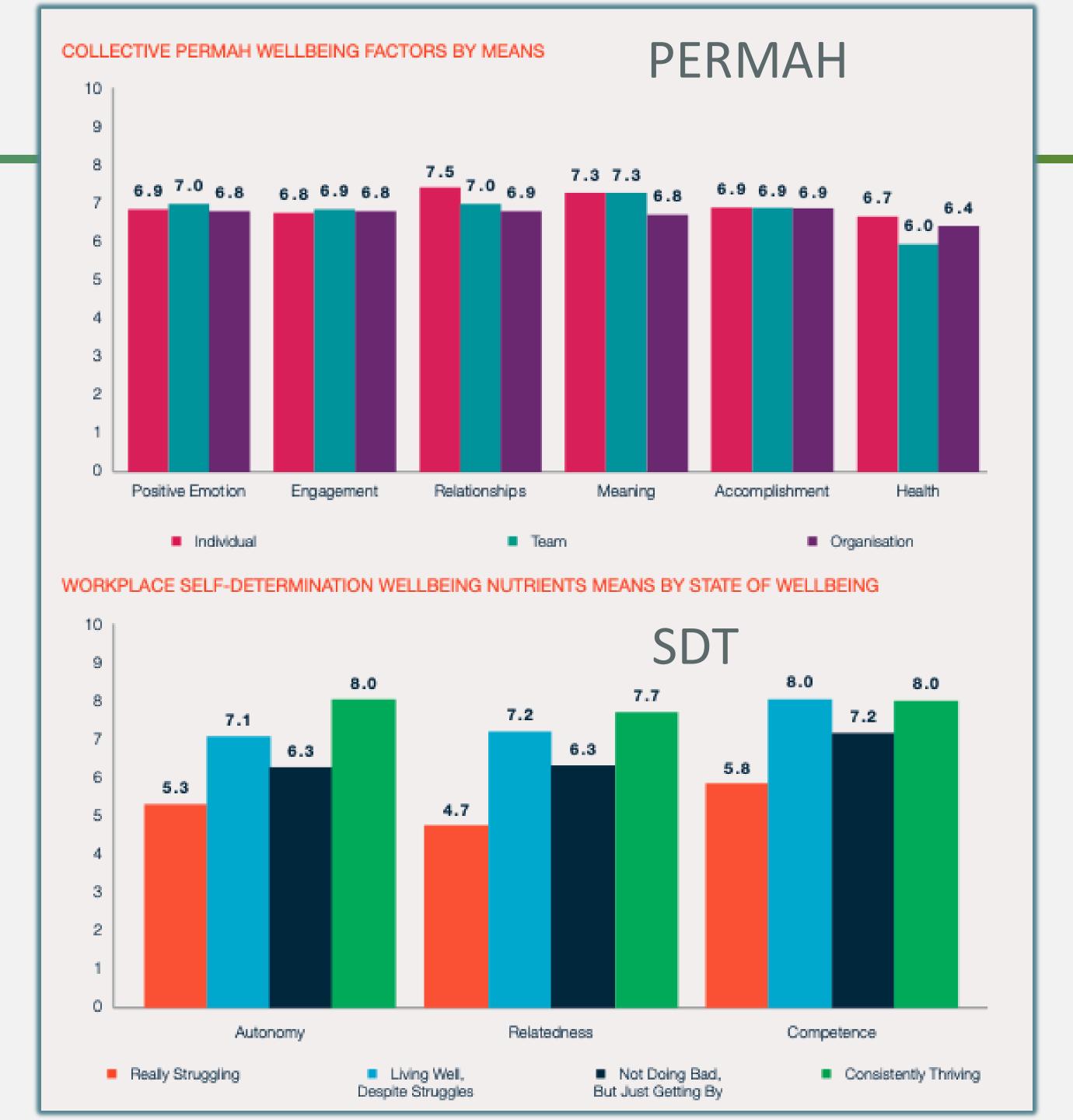
Positive emotion, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning, Accomplishment, Health

Self Determination Theory [Deci & Ryan, various]
Autonomy, Relatedness, Competence

Job-Demands-Resources (JD-R) Model [Bakker & Demerouti, various]

Psychological Safety [Edmondson, various]

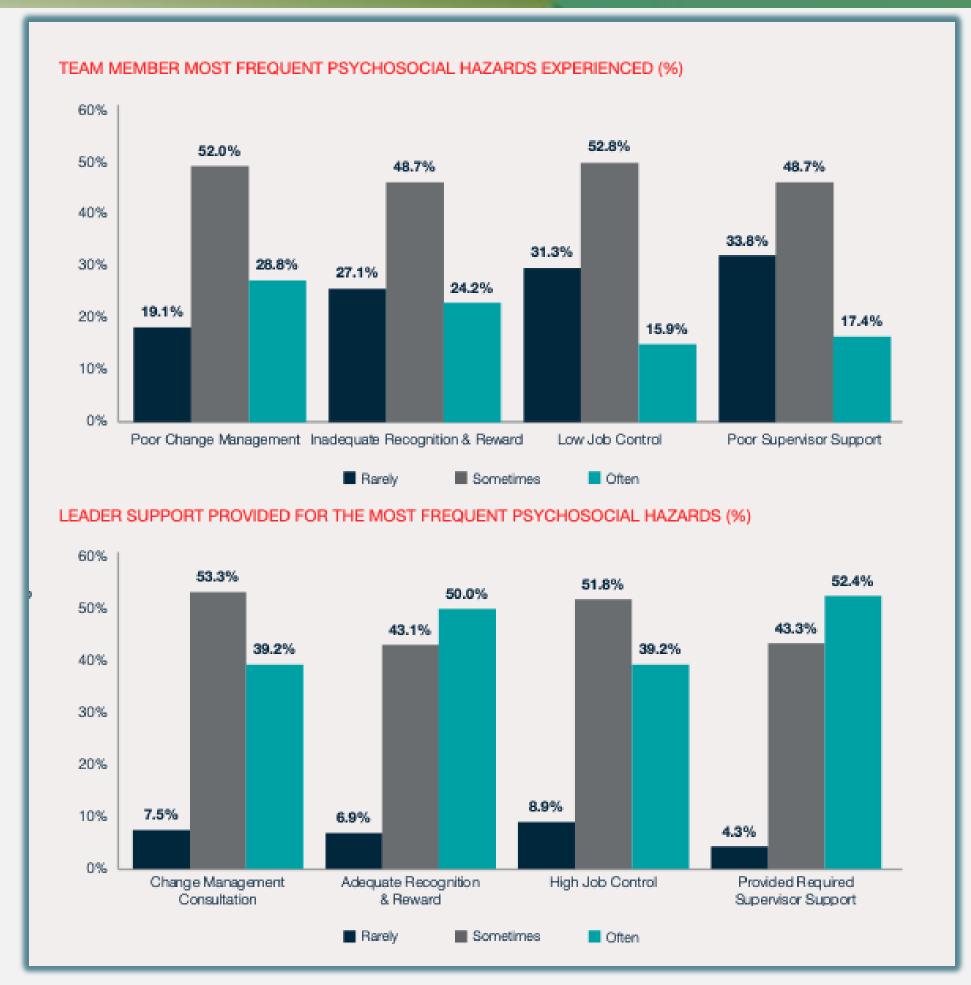




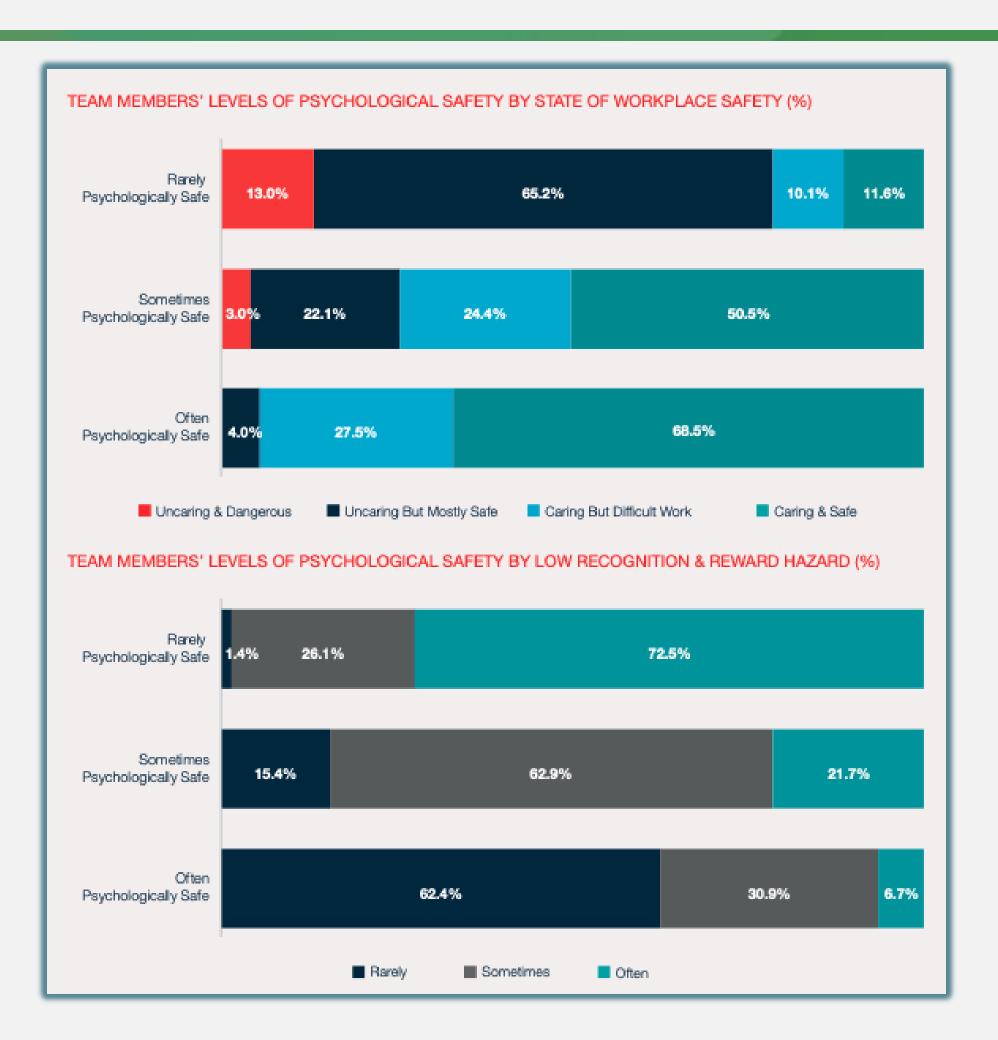
Example reports: Measures - PERMAH



Example reports: Measures



Change mgmt., Reward/recognition, Job control, Supervisor support



Psychological safety

Final reflections



Inspiration for re-thinking 'measuring' research culture?

What we measure matters – important signal of what/who matters

How to balance people-centred and excellence-centred aspects?

How can our measures capture & promote the good people practices that create the excellence?

What to consider at each of 'me, we, us' levels?

How to encourage the behaviours we want to see at all these levels? For people 'inputs' and excellence 'outputs'?

Put people first – create great environments for doing great work

Care for the people and they will care for the research

