

Guidance from HCO leaders with lived experiences in M&A



Pearls of Wisdom

Academic research in action!

Peer advice for improving your chances for successfully completing M&A as intended.

Original Research

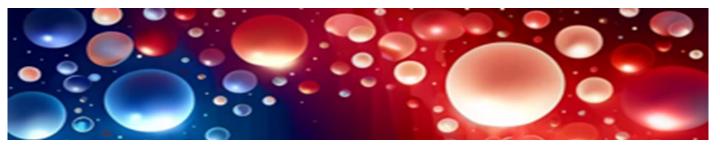


Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Pre-assessment	5
Use of Pearls	7
Study Structure/ Findings	8
The Workshop Phase 1	.19
The Workshop Phase 2 Developing Your Pearls	25
Post-assessment	.34
Notes	36
Literature Cited	37



Introduction

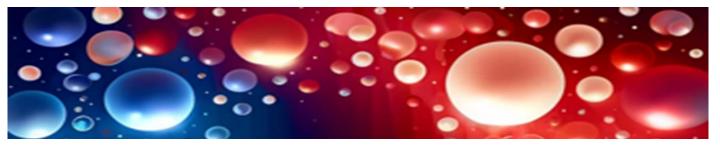
The Pearls of Wisdom (Pearls) is an executive summary outlining the findings of an 18-month academic research study investigating leadership competencies at work during healthcare mergers and acquisitions (M&A). Although the literature associated with organizational change management is widely available, literature addressing healthcare leader competencies during organizational change associated with M&A is sparse. The study producing the data for Pearls called on research from over 200 international and U.S. scholarly and topical articles as well as original research. The study aimed to understand the leader competencies at work during the disruptive events of M&A.

This study answered the following questions:

- What do healthcare leaders report about the success or failure of M&As and the role that the ACHE leadership competencies played during the M&A?
- What are healthcare leaders' experiences during M&A as related to the five ACHE leadership competencies?
- 3. How do the experiences of healthcare leaders during M&A relate to what leaders reported regarding the success or failure of their M&A in the context of the ACHE leader competencies?

The American College of Healthcare Executives (ACHE) Leadership Competency domains defined the leader competencies for the study and are outlined in the pre-assessment (ACHE, 2023).

Page 3



The ACHE, as part of a larger effort lead by the Health Leadership Alliance (HLA), developed the Leadership Competency Directory in 2004 (Stefl, 2008). The five domain Directory is a publicly accessible, free, self-assessment consisting of 300 questions. It has been found to address 77% of all competencies common to the HLA health professions. Participants score their perceived competencies using a five-point Likert scale from Novice (1) to Competent (3) to Expert (5). The competencies found in each domain are:

- Leadership- negotiating with employees to act on a new shared vision, creating a single culture, developing relationships internally and externally, fostering mutual trust with employees, and developing solutions to manage change.
- Communications and Relationship Management- addressing stakeholder needs, maintaining relationships, understanding the needs of labor, dispute resolutions.
- Professionalism- upholding patient safety, acknowledging cultural and spiritual diversity, practicing stress management, networking, mentoring or advising, community service.
- Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry- understanding managed care models, regulations, staffing, and technology.
- Business Acumen- analyzing data, operationalizing systems, stewardship, human resources, mitigating risk.



Pre-assessment Questions 1-5

The five questions below are taken from the study's questionnaire. Use this self-assessment as did your peers during the study to score your perceived competency in each domain. After the session you will return to the assessment to again measure your perceived competencies, checking for improvements. The sixth question will ask you to rank your perceived importance of each domain.

importance of each	n domain.				
Q1. Considering your mo	st recent M&A, yo	our Leaders	hip competency	(negotiatin	g with
employees to act on a ne	ew shared vision,	creating a	single hospital c	ulture, deve	eloping
relationships internally a	and externally, for	stering mut	ual trust with en	iployees, ar	nd developing
solutions to manage cha	ange) demonstrat	ed during t	ne M&A was:		
	1 Novice	2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert
	0	0	0	0	0
Q2. Considering your mo	ost recent M&A, y	our Commu	nications and Re	lationship I	Management
competency (addressing	stakeholder nee	ds, maintai	ning relationship	s based on	professional
ethics, understanding th	ne needs of labor,	and altern	ative dispute res	olutions) de	emonstrated
during the M&A activity	was:				
	1 Novice	2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert
	0	0	0	0	0
demonstrated during th	e M&A activity wa 1 Novice	a s: 2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert
	0	0	Competent	0	0
Q4. Considering your mo	ost recent M&A, y	our Knowle	dge of the Healt	hcare Indus	itry
competency (understand	ding managed car	e models, a	applying healthc	are regulati	ons, staffing-
clinical and non-clinical,	professions asso	ciated with	the delivery of	are, and he	ealthcare
technology) demonstrate	ed during the M&	A activity v	/as:		
	1 Novice	2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert
	0	0	0	0	0
Q5. Considering your mo	ost recent M&A, y	our Busine	ss Acumen comp	etency (an	alyzing data
and drawing inferences,	operationalizing	systems, r	eimbursement p	rinciples, fi	nancial
planning and stewardsh	ip, human resour	ces, strate	gic planning, app	lying infor	mation
technology, mitigating r	isks, improving q	uality, prov	iding a healthy	work enviro	onment, and
establishing a patient sa	afety culture) den	nonstrated	during the M&A	activity wa	s:
	Novice 1	2	Competent 3	4	Expert 5 Page
	0	0	0	0	Orage



Pre-assessment Question 6

The sixth question was presented in the study in two parts. In the first part it asked your peers, who had lived experiences with M&A, to rank how they witnessed these competencies during their last M&A activity. In the second part it asked your peers again to rank the competencies as they wished they had been demonstrated during the transition. The two parts are given so you may have context for understanding the witnessed versus wished study results. Answer part one now and then in the post assessment you will again be asked to answer part two, checking for improvements.

You may be surprised by the findings.

6.1 Considering your mos	t recent M&A, ran	k the com	petencies you p	erceive as	most valuable
to the HCO during your liv	ed M&A experien	ces from l	east valuable (1	.) to most v	aluable (5).
	Least Valuable 1	2	3	4	Most Valuable 5
	_	_	_	_	_
Leader Competency	0	0	0	0	0
Communications and Relationship Management	0	0	0	0	0
Professionalism	0	0	0	0	0
Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Business Acumen	0	0	0	0	0



Use of the Pearls

The Pearls is an executive summary of the study's findings, intended to give insight into healthcare leaders' experiences during M&A and to prompt your critical thinking as you prepare for M&A. Reflecting on peer data may offer insights as to what can be expected during M&A and best practices to guide you through difficult decisions and situations with staff.

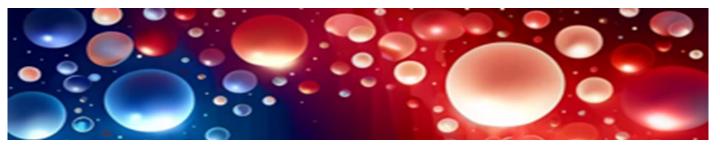
The workshop material starting on page 18 is presented in two formats, both utilizing insights from peers with real-world M&A experience. These insights are presented as (1) a chronological reference outlining various scenarios and their timing in a *when and then* format, and (2) a workbook designed to help you craft and perfect your message. Focus on these leader pearls captured during the study on the left of the guide. Then, develop YOUR action plans and record them on the pages opposite the pearls. Role play your planned actions with a peer, testing how well your proposed responses to the events may be received. Practicing your leadership competencies can enhance your ability to remember and effectively convey your messages as intended when the time comes. Social learning theory suggests, you may become an apprentice to those you have never met when using their feedback (Bandura, 1969).

Go, do great work!



The Study Structure and Findings

Leaders' Perceived Value of
Leadership Competencies in
Healthcare Organizations Participating in
Mergers and Acquisitions



Study Question 1: What do healthcare leaders report about the success or failure of M&As and the role that the ACHE leadership competencies played during the M&A?

The quantitative data analysis from the study indicated that competencies required for successful M&A can be contextual. Clinical and administrative leaders have unique perceptions about their competencies which identify focus areas for leader training. Further contextual considerations, beyond their leadership viewpoint of clinical or administrative, are their employer's business classification, how many years of service they have as a leader, and how many M&A activities they have completed.

The findings indicate that participants across all demographics perceived their most apt competency during their most recent M&A activity to be in the Business Acumen domain. Overall, Business Acumen was rated 2% higher than the average of the four domains, and it had the highest number of participants self-identifying as experts in this competency. Participants indicated they wished for additional competencies in the Communications and Relationship Management domain by 7.20% in their next M&A activity.

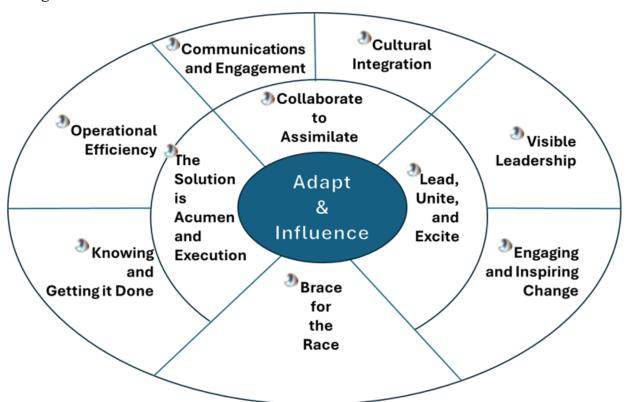
Healthcare Organizations participating in M&A may be more successful if leaders are more intentional in their use of Communication and Relationship Management competencies. Staff may, by default, consider leaders will approach M&A competent in the skills from the Professionalism domain. Investing in communication and relationship management training may positively influence their professional conduct.



Study Question 2: What are healthcare leaders' experiences during M&A as related to the five ACHE leadership competencies?

Analysis of the qualitative data revealed six subthemes, four primary themes, and one predominant theme that help explain participant perspectives on leader perceived competencies across the five domains.

Emergent Themes



Note. Summary of themes from qualitative data. These "Pearls of Wisdom" are also the basis for the study's product.



Study Question 3: How do the experiences of healthcare leaders during M&A relate to what leaders reported regarding the success or failure of their M&A in the context of the ACHE leader competencies?

The qualitative study data indicated competencies in Leadership and Communications and Relationship Management as decisive factors in navigating the challenges of M&A. Leaders who excel in these areas may foster successful integration and promote the overall success of their organizations post-merger. Participant GG shared the following quote during data collection.

"I just don't think it's a good leadership quality to...close off from...lower levels of an entity. [Leaders] need to show that [they] don't always know the answer to things and that's okay. [Show] you're trying to work through them and solve them. I think like a little bit of vulnerability [can be] can be a valuable quality."

Participants indicated leadership is entwined with communications, not a choice of one or the other as demonstrated by participant JJ quote.

"It's like communication, [is] the why, the where, the how and that kind of leads to leadership, but it's not leadership versus communication." These insights suggest that effective leadership during M&A isn't just about executing a plan. They are also about open and effective communication, which is foundational to guiding teams through the uncertainty of M&A associated changes. This openness may help answer the why, where, and how of the organizational changes making for a more motivated and unified team.



Pearl 1: Listen, Empower, and Learn

ACHE Domain Relationships:

- Communications and Relationship Management
 - build collaborative relationships
 - labor relation strategies
- Professionalism
 - consequences of unethical actions
 - accountability

Related Literature:

Leader follower communications and collaboration during healthcare M&A integration is positively associated with followers' acceptance of organizational change (Cerezo-Espinosa de los Monteros et al., 2021; Chesley, 2020; Harrison & Zavotsky, 2018; Longenecker & Longenecker, 2014).

Quantitative Findings:

- Participants wished for an increase of 7.20% in Communications and Relationship Management competencies during their most recent M&A
- Reported as the largest perceived need across all of the ACHE domains
- Clinical leaders desired higher competencies in the ACHE Communication and Relationship Management domain more than their administrative counterparts who also desired higher competencies
- Lower reported competencies in the ACHE Professionalism domain correlated with less successful M&A outcomes

Qualitative Theme 1: Collaborate to Assimilate

- Activate small groups
 - collaborate, investigate, relate findings
- Remain visible
 - active check-ins, be a better listener, look for nuances
- Be transparent
 - leader vulnerability can be endearing to staff
 - not having an immediate answer to every subject does not impede your leadership
- Culture is critical
 - sets the tone for the M&A process
 - local cultures may persist and resist full integration



Pearl 2: Maximize strengths, Enhance organizational value

ACHE Domain Relationships:

- Leadership
 - knowledge of own and other's cultural norms
 - establish a compelling organizational vision
- Communications and Relationship Management
 - organizational structure and relationships
 - team building techniques

Related Literature:

- The integration process of uniting two previously independent cultures can concern staff (Kaplan, 2020; Martin, 2021; Robinson & Knight, 2018; Solstad et al., 2021).
- Strategic outcomes of M&A may largely depend on the unifying actions of HCO leaders to unite staff during M&A-associated organizational change (Canady & Miller, 2023; Cerezo-Espinosa de los Monteros, 2021; Chesley, 2020; Martinussen et al., 2020).

Quantitative Findings:

- Higher ACHE Leadership domain scores correlate with fewer M&A failures
- Less than 1% self-scoring themselves above the ACHE Leadership domain midpoint were unsuccessful
- Less than half (43%) self-scored themselves higher than competent in the Leadership domain
- Clinical leaders desired 3% more of the ACHE Leadership domain competencies than administrative leaders during their most recent M&A
- Administrative leaders score themselves higher than clinical leaders on the ACHE Communications and Relationship Management competencies

Qualitative Themes:

1. Collaborate to Assimilate

- Be relatable
 - relationships help execute change
 - speak at the receivers' level
- Be the unifier
 - intentionally look for the good and bad in the incoming teams
 - more effort will be required to integrate former competitors
 - provide clinical staff a platform to engage with their new peers Page 13



Pearl 2: Maximize strengths, Enhance organizational value

Qualitative Themes continued

- 2. Lead, Unite, and Excite
 - Define
 - personal strengths and execute with them
 - primary resources and honor their functional responsibilities
 - roles and contributions of individuals, look beyond the organizational charts
 - initial and subsequent success metrics
 - Reinforce
 - the new combined value of the organization
 - "bigger isn't better, better is better"



Pearl 3: Endure the risk, Commit completely

ACHE Domain Relationships:

- Business Acumen
 - human resource management
 - · risk management
- Leadership
 - managing change
 - organizational climate and culture
- Professionalism
 - professional norms and behaviors
 - time and stress management techniques

Related Literature:

- When employees perceive threats due to organizational change, such as job insecurity, employee stress may increase (Greco et al., 2021; Gronstad et al., 2019; Kaltiainen et al., 2020).
- Stress brought on by disruptive change can be mitigated through the use of adaptive coping mechanisms (Fagerdal et al., 2022; Forster et al., 2022; Russo et al., 2018).

Quantitative Findings:

- · Across the five ACHE domains
 - Business Acumen was demonstrated highest among all leaders
 - clinical leaders feel skilled in professionalism, leadership
 - administrative leaders confident in business acumen
 - leaders perceive a minor gap (-0.52%) in their performance
 - most significant gap (-21.50%) in the Professionalism domain
- Early-career clinical leaders at for profit HCOs wished for greater ACHE Leadership competencies

Oualitative Themes

1. Lead, Unite, and Excite

- Execute the integration strategy
 - understand how the new entity will deliver care in the local market
 - collect data from many sources to navigate decisions
 - make thoughtful decisions even when the workloads increase
- Retain followers
 - communicate the shared vision
 - localize the corporate messaging
 - highlight the care quality value of the new organization



Pearl 3: Endure the risk, Commit completely

Qualitative Themes continued

2. Brace for the Race

- Process fatigue can trigger reactions, not solutions
- Show leader commitment
 - · do not "tap out"
 - the process of M&A integration is a "marathon"
 - "we do the wedding part of the transaction and not the marriage part, which is really the hard work"
 - address tough questions to avoid staff misconceptions
- Look for ways to reduce stress
 - top performing staff may exit for less stressful settings
 - the stress of M&A integration may affect patient safety

3. The Solution is Business Acumen

- Change management is greater than change in a single department
 - M&A change is detailed and prescriptive
 - clinical practice is the organization's product and needs intentional integration
 - unifying old and new processes may promote "systemness" but may overlook the contributions of skilled individuals
 - research which staff should stay and which should go
- Dynamics of change
 - organizational change should yield a competitive advantage
 - refine ill- defined requirements throughout the process
 - change is received differently across staff- be sensitive
 - perceptions of leaders being guarded when communicating can create barriers



Pearl 4: Lead with informed action

ACHE Domain Relationships:

- Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry
 - organization and delivery of healthcare/ compliance
 - staff perspectives within the organization
- Business Acumen
 - make recommendations from analyzing data
 - demonstrate critical thinking

Related Literature:

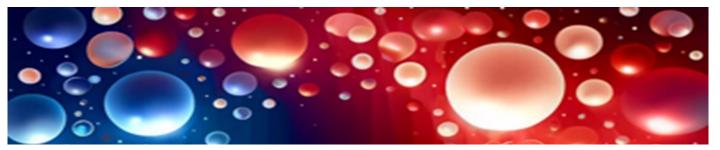
- Before executing organizational change, leaders should leverage their knowledge of the broader healthcare industry to assess their readiness for change (Martin, 2021; Vaishnavi et al., 2019).
- This involves a thorough understanding of what is required at each stage of the process: before, during, and after the changes (Miller & Millar, 2017; Round et al., 2018; Solstad et al., 2021; Vaishnavi et al., 2019).

Quantitative Findings:

- Over half of clinical and administrative leaders rated their ACHE Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry competencies as above the mid-point
- Second highest in leaders self-assessing their ACHE Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry domain at an expert-level
- Over half (58%) of clinical and administrative leaders perceived their ACHE Business Acumen competences above the mid-point
- The ACHE Business Acumen domain had the most expert rankings from all domains
- Leaders perceived little room for improvement in their ACHE Business Acumen competencies

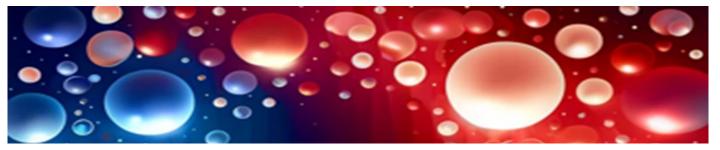
Qualitative Theme 4: The Solution is Acumen & Execution

- Operationally
 - "[Knowledge and business] are table stakes, you lack credibility if you don't have these"
 - set / reset success metrics during the process- explain each
 - staff want to know they will have a job and how it may change
- Taking action
 - "wishing cannot check a box, action checks boxes"
 - M&A integration is all about "managing risk"



The Workshop

Pearls of Wisdom Guide developed from the study's findings



The Workshop Phase 1

When & Then Pearls

Insights to Improve Your Success
Before, During, and After
M&A

Before Public Announcement

Reacquaint yourself with the organizational mission statement.

Prepare the institutional messaging including why this is important for the community, patients, and the staff.

Then

Develop a peering matrix across the incumbent and unfamiliar leaders:

- begin by asking for a peer at the unfamiliar organization for yourself.
- match peer leaders.
- set expectations for peering.

Learn from the industry.

When

Public Announcement

Unify stakeholder support:

- peers, department heads, key staff.
- community, partners, and suppliers.

Localize messaging:

Then

- localize corporate announcement for local consumption.
- a local leader delivers the corporate message.
- · address "why".
- · new mission statement.
- · demonstrate commitment.

Set expectations.

Data Gathering

Define:

- who is in charge, who is the "go to" resource.
- areas of staff accountability.
- realistic timeline.
- what good looks like.
- initial success metrics.

Then

Delegate:

- do not attempt to be the expert of everything.
- respect job function boundaries.
- involve clinical leaders.
- assign small groups.
 - collaborate, investigate, relate findings
- remain visible.
 - active check-ins, be a better listener, look for nuances.
- inspect expectations.
- assign a "look-out" for critical items missed.

When

Refereeing

Reinforce:

- not a "one and done" process.
- the mission statement.

Then

- the new combined value to patients.
- open and competitive idea exchange.
- industry best practices/workflow.
- commitment to care.

Updating

Every update is an opportunity to build trust with staff/community/ health consumers.

Slow communications = slow change.

Be transparent:

- leader vulnerability can be endearing to staff.
- not knowing every answer is not a crime
 - don't speculate.
 - get THE answer.
 - report the answer.
 - · ask what staff suggest.
- expect change within change.
- give the best update and acknowledge it may change.
- be specific- words matter.
- address the inevitable changes to jobs, teams, process.

Be contextual:

- all audiences are unique
 - non-complementary
 - · operations may not need clinical updates.
 - complementary
 - purchasing may need to understand new partnering agreements.

Check for understanding *often*.

Show the steps in the process.

Then

Merging Cultures

Remain committed. Don't tap out.

Sustain the service chain.

Extra care will be needed if the partner was a competitor.

Enjoy the wedding, put the work into the marriage.

Have empathy (even if you are the acquirer). Explore staff objections.

Then

Culture:

- it takes seven years for people to change.
- coach for change.
- local cultures may linger.
- visits to the new organization can lead to new problems.

Databased decision-making implies making decisions:

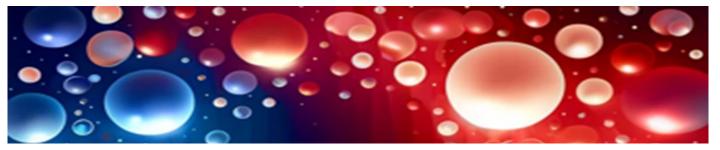
- execute decisions using the best data.
- don't put off decisions.
- look for existing data.
- conduct incremental after-action reviews.

Look past the organizational charts to the people.

- how many hats do people wear?
- large and small HCOs staff work differently.

O .	
When	Finding strategic value
Then	 Continue the pace: look for process improvement opportunities. take the new benefits in patient care/ patient safety to the community. leverage new contracting opportunities. leverage you new relationships.
When	Maintaining staff
	Be present even at a distance.
	Don't wait, assimilate.
	Encourage peers to advocate the new organization's benefits.
	Check- in , Check- in, Check- in.
Then	Know that good people can always find another HCO.
	Allow small groups to continue.
	Involve clinical staff early and often.
	 As soon as you can share details, share! Operations – business & clinical staff. Clinical processes – business & clinical staff.
When	Eliminating staff
Then	 Stay or Go: high performers may leave/ low performers will stay. identify staff for headcount reductions.

petition to pick your staff.



The Workshop Phase 2

Developing Your Pearls

Practicing Your Responses Improving Your Message



Collaborate to Assimilate

- be contextual, all audiences are unique
- be specific- words matter
- not a "one and done" process
- check for understanding often
- be transparent
- · coach for change
- open and competitive idea exchange
- extra care will be needed if the partner was a competitor
- local cultures may linger
- every update can build trust with staff and the community
- give the best update and acknowledge it may change
- leader vulnerability can be endearing to staff



Reflection Questions

How will I understand my audience?
How will I communicate with specificity?
How will I encourage staff when the process may be multiple difficult iterations?
What will be my feedback loop to check for understanding?
How can I be transparent and still honor the non-disclosure agreements?
How long will I make time for coaching for change?
What will I use for a "suggestion box"?
How will I address that our competitor is now our partner?
How will I check for adoption of new norms?
What is my strategy for updating staff and the community?
How do I communicate the lack of finality during the change?
How can I show vulnerability and still be their leader?



Lead, Unite, Excite

- · a comprehensive view is needed
- leadership is needed to be a change agent
- leaders need to deliver the message not consultants
- must build trust in your actions and enable people to succeed
- all departments need an executive representative during the process
- understand your limits
- execute with empathy (even if you are the acquirer)
- revisit mission statement
- align teams and have them share amongst themselves and then to the larger group
- explore staff objections
- look past the organizational charts to the people
- look for the new combined value to patients



Reflection Questions

How will I see the organization as a whole?
How will I develop my subordinates into change agents?
Who is developing my corporate messaging?
How will I build trust through my actions?
Who will be the departmental representatives?
Truthfully, what are my limits?
How will I show empathy?
What is our mission statement and how do I preserve it?
What are the most impactful small groups I can create?
How will I acknowledge staff objections?
How will I show I value the individuals on the organizational chart?
What will be our new combined value to patients?



Brace for the Race

- no one likes change
- remain committed- don't tap out.
- learn from other's mistakes
- communicate iteratively so the team knows how they arrived at the destination not just that they arrived
- don't put off decisions
- expect change within change
- poorly executed transitions can promote failure
- favorable M&As can still fail to complete as intended
- being overly transparent can be detrimental
- unsuccessfully completing the integration can be expensive
- unproductive staff may stay, quality folks may leave
- clinical practice may be sidelined until after the M&A



Reflection Questions

How will I promote change?
What is my strategy for longevity?
From whom can I learn? What data is available?
What are my milestones for communications?
What is my strategy for addressing hard questions?
How do I prepare the team for unexpected changes?
What are my checks and balances for execution?
How will I maintain open communications with executive leaders?
Who will tell me if I'm being overly transparent in my communication?
How do we know if we are destined to fail?
What is the process for understanding individual contributor value?
How do I keep clinical staff engaged?

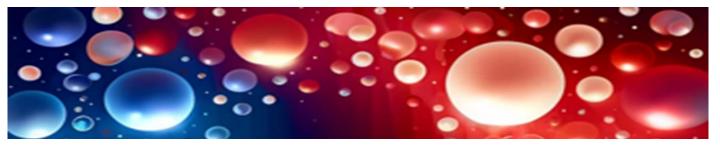


The Solution is Business Acumen and Execution

- M&A is operational change management that impacts all aspects of operations
- corporate assumptions may be not be accurate for the local circumstances
- capitalize on the strengths of the two organizations
- success metrics are likely to change
- address the inevitable changes to jobs, teams, process
- demonstrate a commitment to care
- sustain the service chain
- databased decision-making implies making decisions
- execute decisions using the best data
- staff work differently depending on the size of the HCO
- conduct incremental after-action reviews
- develop industry best practices with new workflows



Reflection Questions



Post-assessment Questions 1-5

You are now equipped with the Pearls of Wisdom from your peers who have lived M&A experiences. Armed with this knowledge and having practiced your possible responses from the workshop, rank yourself again. Transfer your scores from the pre-assessment on page 5 AFTER you complete the post-assessment.

Q1. Considering your most recent M&A, your Leadership competency (negotiating with				Pre-Assessment		
employees to act on a new shared vision, creating a single hospital culture, developing					Scores	
relationships internally and externally, fostering mutual trust with employees, and developing					nd developing	360168
solutions to manage chan	ige) demonstrat	ed during t	he M&A was:			
	1 Novice	2	3 Compotent	4	5 Expert	
	0	0	Competent	0	0	
	0	0	O	0	O	
Q2. Considering your most	t recent M&A, yo	ur Commu	nications and Re	lationship M	lanagement	
competency (addressing s	takeholder need	ls, maintair	ning relationship	s based on p	professional	
ethics, understanding the	needs of labor,	and alterna	tive dispute res	olutions) de	monstrated	
during the M&A activity wa	as:					
	1 Novice	2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert	
	0	0	0	0	0	
Q3. Considering your most	recent M&A, yo	ur Professi	onalism compete	ency (upholo	ding patient	
safety, acknowledging cult	tural and spiritu	al diversity	, practicing stres	ss managem	ent	
techniques, networking, m	entoring or adv	ising, and p	articipating in c	ommunity s	ervice)	
demonstrated during the	M&A activity wa	s:				
	1 Novice	2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert	
	0	0	0	0	0	
Q4. Considering your most	recent M&A, yo	our Knowle	dge of the Healti	hcare Indus	try	
competency (understandin	ng managed car	e models, a	pplying healthca	are regulation	ons, staffing-	
clinical and non-clinical, professions associated with the delivery of care, and healthcare						
technology) demonstrated	during the M&	activity w	as:			
	1 Novice	2	3 Competent	4	5 Expert	
	0	0	0	0	0	
Q5. Considering your most	recent M&A. vo	our Busines	s Acumen comp	etencv (ana	lvzing data	
and drawing inferences, o			•	•		
planning and stewardship,		•	•	•		
		-				
	technology, mitigating risks, improving quality, providing a healthy work environment, and establishing a patient safety culture) demonstrated during the M&A activity was:					
establishing a padelit sale	Novice 1	2	Competent 3	4	Expert 5	ł
	0	Õ	0	Ö	0	



Post-assessment Question 6

Now complete the sixth question using the knowledge you now have. What can you envision as being most needed during your current M&A activity? Again, transfer your scores from the pre-assessment for this question on page 6 AFTER you complete the post-assessment. Any changes?

6.2 Considering your most recent M&A, in a perfect world, rank the competencies you now perceive would have been most valuable to the HCO during the M&A from least valuable (1) to					
					most valuable (5).
	Least Valuable 1	2	3	4	Most Valuable 5
Leadership	0	0	0	0	0
Communications and Relationship Management	0	0	0	0	0
Professionalism	0	0	0	0	0
Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Business Acumen	0	0	0	0	0

Pre-assessment Rankings

Leadership	
Communications and Relationship Management	
Professionalism	
Knowledge of the Healthcare Industry	
Business Acumen	



Notes



Literature Cited

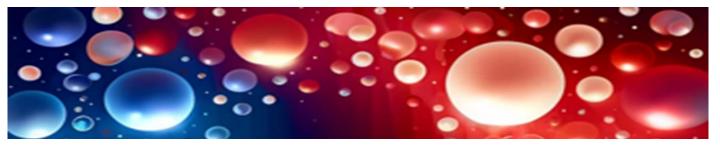
- American College of Healthcare Executives [ACHE]. (2023). 2023 Competencies

 Assessment Tool. https://www.ache.org/-/media/ache/career-resourcecenter/cat_2023.pdf
- Bandura, A. (1969). Social –learning theory of identificatory processes. In A. Goslin (Ed.), *Handbook of Socialization Theory and Research* (pp. 213-262). Rand McNally.
- Beaulieu, N., Dafny, L., Landon, B., Dalton, J., Kuye, I., & McWilliams, M. (2020).

 Changes in quality of care after hospital mergers and acquisitions. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 382(19), 1867–1868.

 https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmc2001367
- Cerezo-Espinosa de los Monteros, J., Castro-Torres, A., Gomez-Salgado, J.,
 Fagundo-Rivera, J., Gomez-Salgado, C., & Coronado-Vazquez, V. (2021).
 Administration of strategic agreements in public hospitals: Consideration to enhance the quality and sustainability of merger and acquisitions.

 International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18, 4051.
 https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18084051
- Chesley, C. G. (2020). Merging cultures. *Journal of Healthcare Management*, 65(2), 135–150. https://doi.org/10.1097/jhm-d-18-00213
- Chhabra, K., Diaz, A., Byrnes, M., Rajkumar, A., Yang, P., Dimick, J., & Nathan, H. (2022). Challenges and opportunities for the academic mission within expanding health systems: A qualitative study. *Annals of Surgery, 275*(6), 1221–1228. https://doi.org/10.1097/SLA.000000000004462

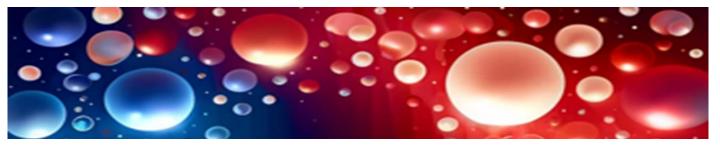


- Emond, Y., Wolff, A., Damen, J., Westert, G., Wollersheim, H, & Calsbeek, H. (2021).

 Complexity and involvement as implementation challenges: results from a process analysis. *BMC Health Services Research*, *21*. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-07090-z
- House, S., Wilmoth, W., & Stucky, C. (2022). Regional coordination as a merger and acquisition framework for healthcare organizations. *Nursing Management*. https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NUMA.0000816256.13974.1b
- Jiang, H., Fingar, K., Liang, L., Henke, R., & Gibson, T. (2021). Quality of care before and after mergers and acquisitions of rural hospitals. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *4*(9). https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.
- Kam, D., Bochove, M., & Bal, R. (2020). Disruptive life event or reflexive instrument?

 On the regulation of hospital mergers from a quality of care perspective.

 Journal of Health Organization and Management, 34(4), 489-503. https://doi.org/10.1108/JHOM-03-2020-0067
- Leach, L., Hastings, B., Schwarz, G., Watson, B., Bouckenooghe, Seoane, L., & Hewett, D. (2021). Distributed leadership in healthcare: Leadership dyad and the promise of improved hospital outcomes. *Leadership in Health Services*, 34(4), 353-374. https://doi.org/10.1108/LHS-03-2021-0011
- Leiter, M., & Harvie, P. (1997). Correspondence of supervisor and subordinate perspective during major organizational change. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 2(4). https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-8998.2.4.343
- Longenecker, C., & Longenecker, P. (2014). Why hospital improvement efforts fail: A view from the front line. *Journal of Healthcare Management*, *5*9(2), 147–157. https://doi.org/10.1097/00115514-201403000-00010



- Maile, E. J., Mitra, M., Ovseiko, P., & Dopson, S. (2022). Merger and post-merger integration at Oxford University Hospitals: mixed-methods evaluation and lessons learned. *Journal of Health Organization and Management*, *36*(4), 503–520. https://doi.org/10.1108/JHOM-01-2021-0024
- Mariani, M., Sisti, L., Nardi, A., Mete, R., Ricciardi, W., Villari, P., DeVito, C., & Damiani, G. (2022). Impact of hospital mergers: A systematic review focusing on healthcare quality measures. *European Journal of Public Health*, 32(2), 191–199. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckac00210.1056/CAT.23.0277
- Postma, J., & Roos, A. (2016). Why healthcare providers merge? *Health Economics*, *Policy and Law*, *11*(2), 121-140. doi:10.1017/S1744133115000304
- Solstad, E., & Pettersen, I., & Robbins, G. (2021). Hospitals as professional organizations and the perception of distances. *Financial Accountability & Management*. https://doi.org/10.1111/faam.12234
- Stefl, M. (2008). Common competencies for all healthcare managers: The healthcare leadership alliance model. *Journal of Healthcare Management*, *53 (6)*, 360–374. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19070332/

The Pearls are meant to be a silent mentor. Please use the Pearls as you navigate your M&A. These are intended for the Acquired, Acquiring, and those who are investing in you.

These Pearls were threaded together through the 18 months of doctoral research exploring:

Leaders' Perceived Value of Leadership
Competencies in Healthcare Organizations
Participating in Mergers and Acquisitions

If you would like more information regarding the findings, please call the researcher, Dr. Allen Moore @ 256-415-1234 or stream the findings at the QR Code.

