

OverDoSing: Preventing Job Burnout in Academic Management

Jennifer Yates

Outline

- Definition
- Causes
- Symptoms
- Survey results
- Prevention
- Suggested strategies

Definition of Job Burnout

1998: 'a psychological syndrome of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment'

2018: 'severe clinical depression, work related only'

Causes - Individual

- Feeling obliged to 'go the extra mile'
- Prioritizing the needs of others
- Working long hours to meet expectations
- Going to considerable lengths to support students and teachers
- Having to maintain a positive and enthusiastic front

(Maslach and Goldberg, 1998)

Causes - Situational

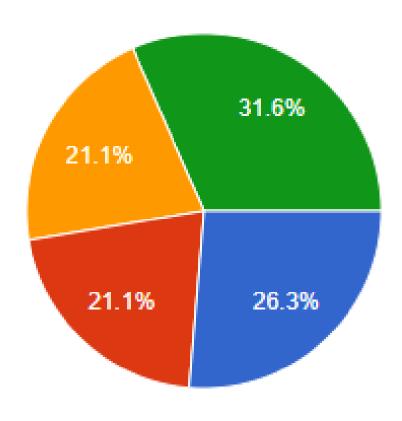
- Imbalance between high workload and availability of resources
- Chronic stressors in the form of job demands
- Conflict between people or values resulting in emotional tension
- Responsibility for academic achievement and pastoral care

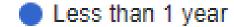
(Maslach and Goldberg, 1998)

Symptoms

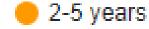
- Stress dimension emotional exhaustion (drained of energy and motivation)
- Interpersonal dimension depersonalization (excessive detachment from others)
- Self-evaluation dimension reduced personal accomplishment
 (low sense of productivity and competence)
 - * 'exacerbated by a lack of social support and of opportunities to develop professionally'

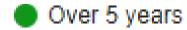
How long have you been in your current academic management role?



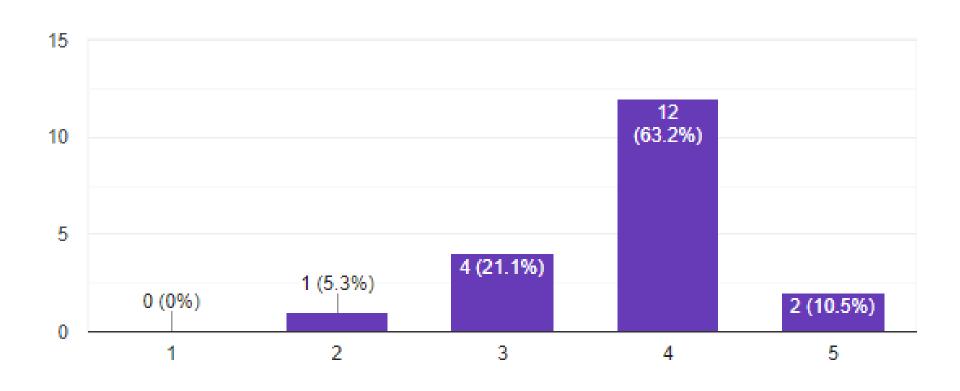




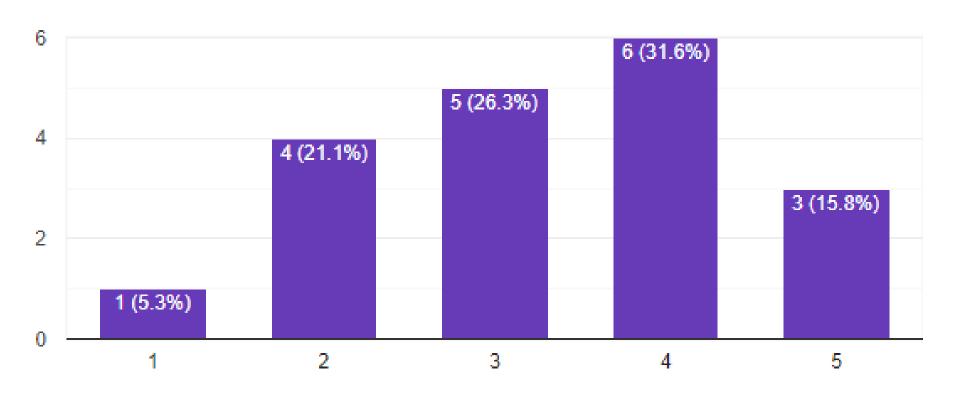




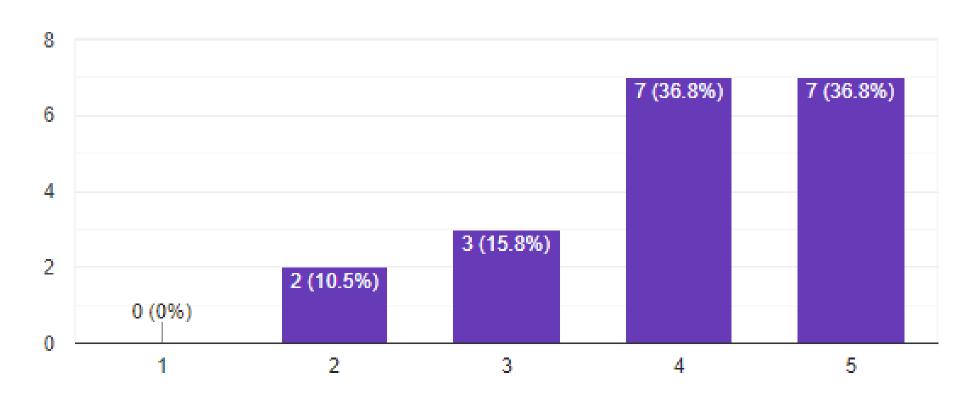
I generally feel that I do my job effectively



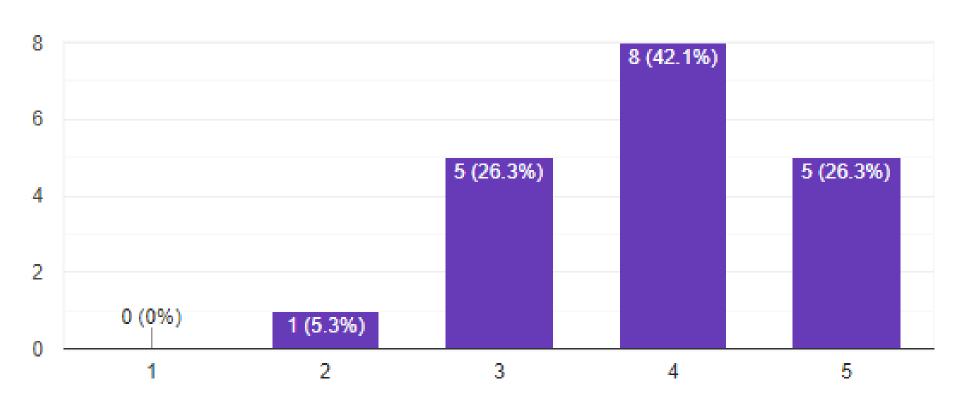
The demands of my current role exceed my initial expectations



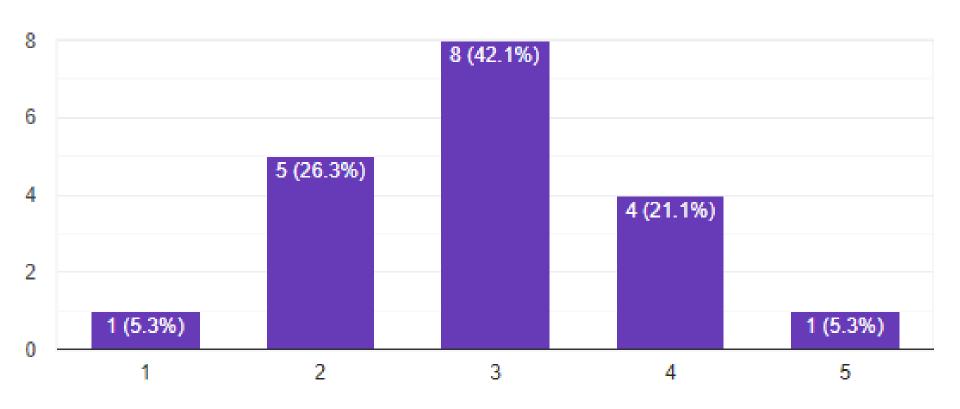
I can vent job-related frustrations to an empathetic and confidential listener



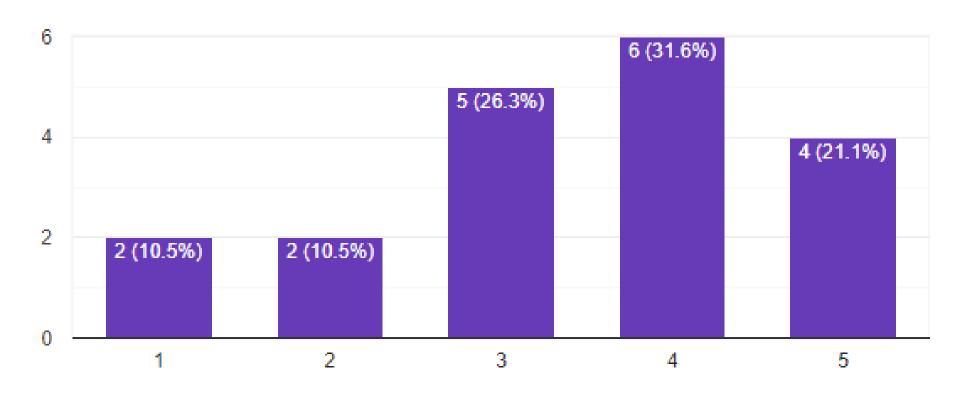
I feel appreciated by other academic staff



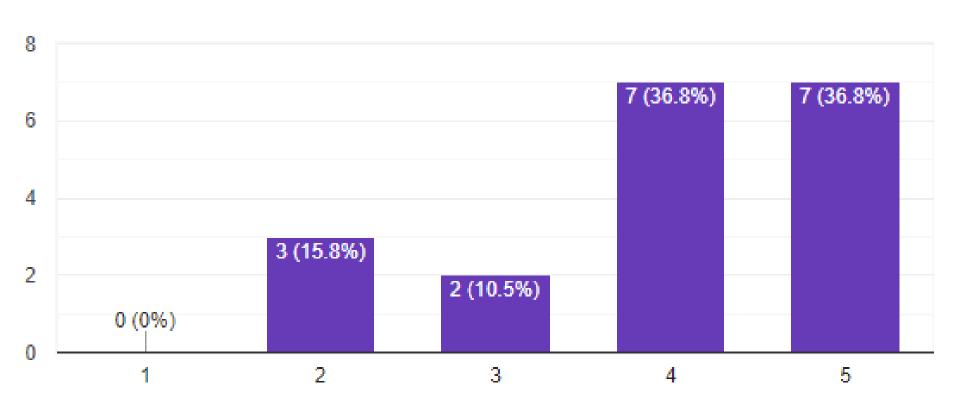
Teachers are aware of what a typical day in my job involves



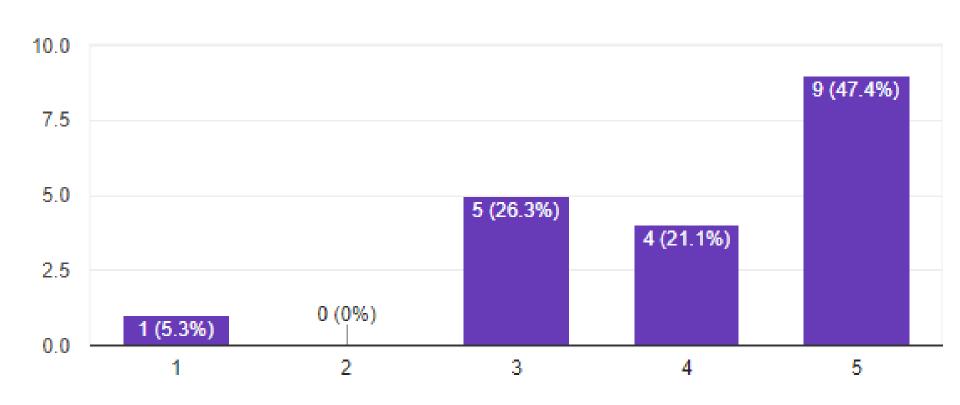
I can confidently delegate my workload to other staff at busy times or in my absence



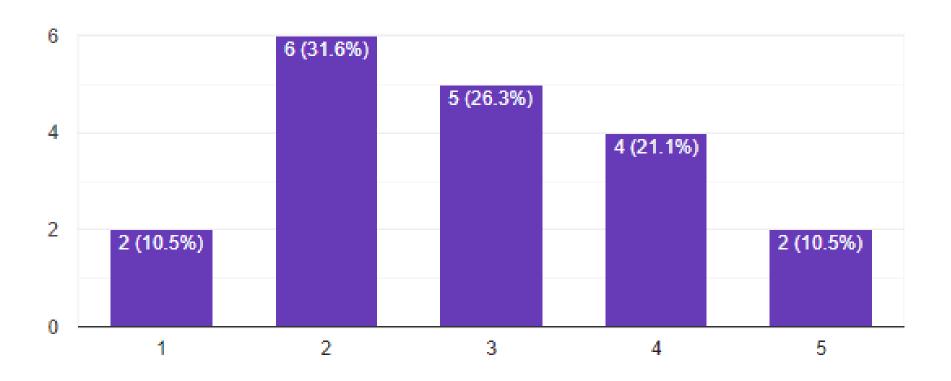
I regularly perform tasks that are outside of my job description



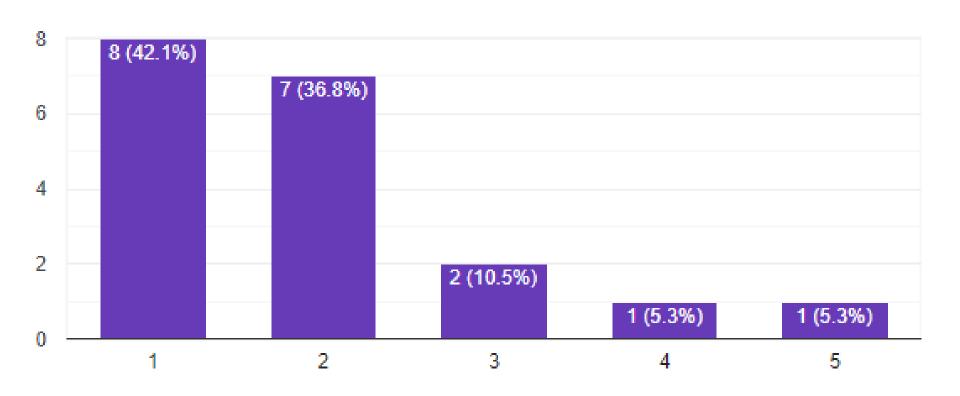
I work longer than my contracted hours on a regular basis



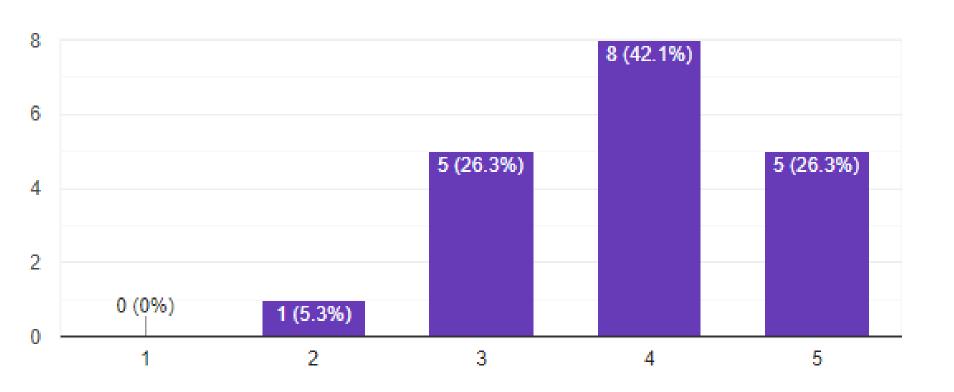
I have enough time and opportunity to support my own professional development



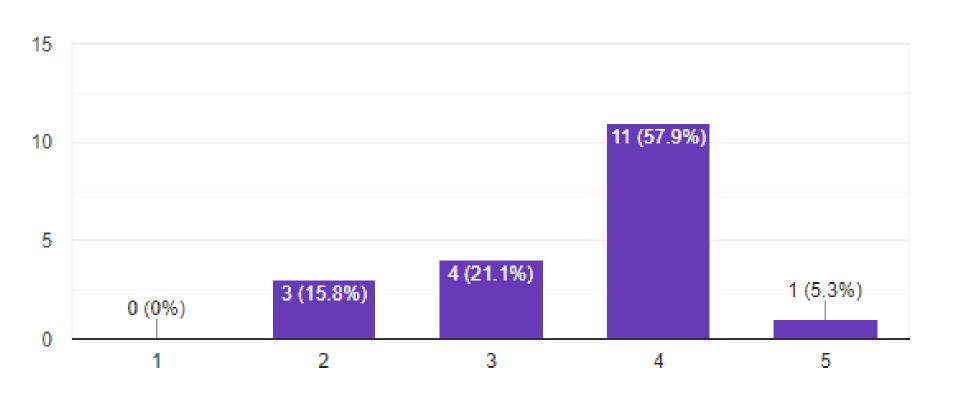
I had management training before becoming an academic manager



I am motivated to continue in my current role for the long term



I would recommend academic management as a potential career pathway



What would help you to do your job better?

- Improved communication and feedback systems within the organization
- A DoS network and staff stability
- Time to process ongoing training
- More training in business administration
- Fewer (job unrelated) interruptions
- More regular professional development and time to think and plan

What would help you to do your job better?

- Opportunities for staff curriculum development days without students
- Improved pay, conditions and teaching resources
- More support from higher management
- Less administration around box-ticking for audits
- More appreciation of what I do

Person-centred Prevention

- Responsibility of the individual stressors need to be overcome rather than eliminated
- Job-related strategies— developing coping mechanisms, making use of social resources and changing work patterns
- Personal strategies improving health and conducting self-analysis

(Maslach and Goldberg, 1998)

Person-centred Prevention

- Developing coping mechanisms venting emotions and identifying stressors
- Internal stressors perfectionism, imposter syndrome, inability to say 'no'
- External stressors heavy workload, lack of resources, conflict with others
- Changing work patterns taking regular breaks and avoiding overtime

(Alden, 2019)

Person-centred Prevention

- Social resources colleagues, supervisors, friends and family
- Improving health physical fitness, good nutrition and relaxation strategies
- Self-analysis unrealistic expectations and standards, need to feel appreciated leading to over work, and recognizing triggers of internal stressors

(Maslach and Goldberg, 1998)

Situation-centred Prevention

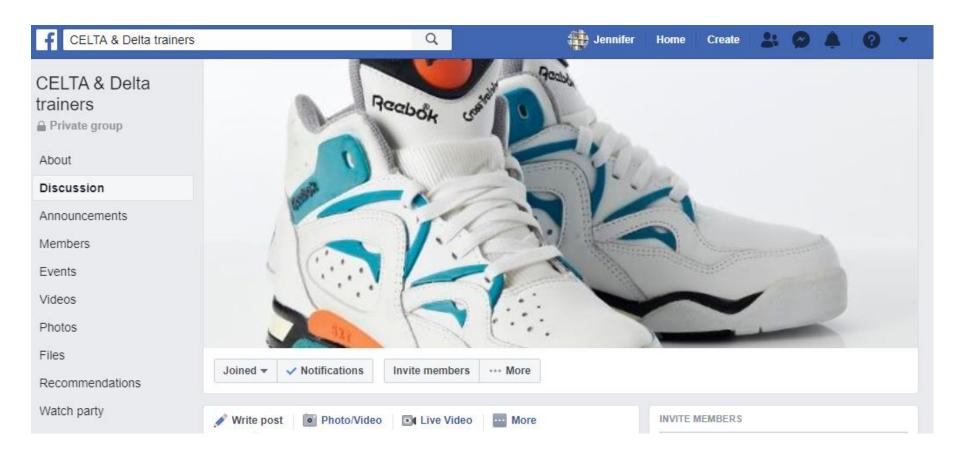
- Work needs to be stressful to make employees work harder
- Useful for jobs focusing on quantity
- Not useful for jobs focusing on quality, particularly when performance is dependent on relationships with people
- Perception that stress leads to productivity

(Maslach and Goldberg, 1998)

- Time, stress and motivation management
- Make it known when you do not want to be interrupted and close your door or leave your office at these times
- Avoid being the 'go-to' person by having a shared, easily accessible list of who is responsible for what
- Systematize your own PD eg: reading a journal article once a week or taking an online course

(Alden, 2019)

- Make use of social resources
- ➤ Set aside a limited time for constructive venting with a trusted sounding board on a regular basis
- Greet staff and students in the morning
- Have your office door open for a part of each day
- Run external PD workshops for other ENZ schools
- Create and invite other DoSes to join a social media group



- Raise awareness
- Create 'A Day in the Life of...' for teachers and DoSiTs
- Develop an induction programme for new DoSes
- Run an in-house training course for those aspiring to academic management
- > Avoid work-related messaging after office hours
- Recognize random acts of mindlessness

Thank you



References

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Heritage, S. (2015, June). Bored of mindfulness? Give mindlessness a try. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from

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