Conversations on Burnout Leading in a Time of Burnout



Who am I?

- Hazel Anderson-Turner
- Certified Business Psychologist
- ICF Professional Certified Coach
- Leadership Team Facilitator
- Specialist in resilience and burnout – the application of Acceptance & Commitment Therapy (ACT) to the workplace
- Coaching skills enthusiast



Focus for this session

- Refresh What is burnout?
- Reflective questions for leaders
- The shadow side of strengths
- Psychological safety
- Recovery & pacing
- Collective boundaries



What is burnout?

"Burnout is a syndrome conceptualised as resulting from chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed".

World Health Organisation







"I just don't care anymore"

"I don't have anything left to give"

Feelings of cynicism and detachment

"I feel like I'm letting everyone down"

Overwelming emotional exhaustion



Personal sense
of ineffectiveness
and lack of
accomplishment

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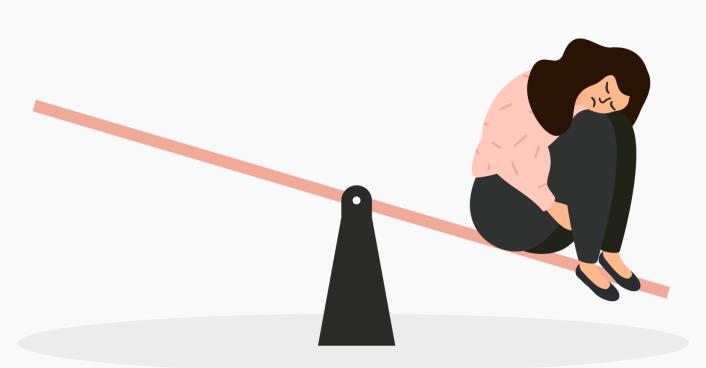
Burnout occurs when the demands of our roles outstrip our resources

Resources

Reward

Support

Recovery



Job Demands

Workload
Values conflicts
Low control



The resource/demand balance (Leadership questions)

Resources

- What is within my control in respect to showing my team that they are appreciated?
- Are there any areas of effort-reward imbalance that I am able to influence in some way?
- What support do my team need most from me right now?
- What small things make a big difference to my team?
- What is most important to my team?
- In what ways can I support my team to recover from the demands of their roles?
- What behaviours do I most need to be role modelling?

Demands

- What are my team finding most challenging right now?
- What is within my control in respect to supporting my team with the demands of their roles?
- In what ways could I support my team to create and hold boundaries?
- How might I be able to increase the amount of control or involvement the team have?
- Am I aware of any values conflicts in the team (particularly in respect to fairness) that might need further discussion and clarity around?





Covey's circles of influence

If it's not in my control or influence, can I accept it and focus on what I can control?

If it's not in my control, can I influence it?

Is it in my control?



The shadow side of strengths

- What are your greatest strengths?
- What do these look like when they get 'overplayed?'
- What impact does this have on you when this happens?
- What impact do you think it has on others?
- What is within your control in respect to ensuring your strengths don't become 'overplayed'?



Psychological safety

"A climate in which people are comfortable sharing concerns and mistakes without fear of embarrassment or retribution"

Amy C. Edmondson



Indicators of High Psychological Safety

- Members of the team are able to bring up problems and tough issues
- People on the team don't reject others for being different
- It is safe to take a risk
- It is easy to ask team members for help
- Members of the team don't deliberately undermine the effort of others
- Mistakes aren't held against you
- Individual team member's unique skills and talents are valued and utilised



Benefits of Psychological Safety

- Google highest predictor of team performance:
 - Better at harnessing diverse ideas
 - Brought in more revenue
 - Lower turnover
- Further research has shown a link between psychological safety and:
 - An Increase in sharing information and knowledge
 - Speaking up with suggestions for organisational improvements
 - Take initiative to develop new products and services
 - Learning quickly, particularly in uncertain and changing times
 - Reduced rates of burnout



Leadership behaviours

Google's Project Aristotle

- Turn taking Every team member had an opportunity to speak.
- Team members demonstrated empathy to each other.

Supportive leadership behaviours

- Inclusiveness
- Support and coaching
- Trustworthiness
- Openness
- Behavioural integrity

Psychological theory

- Social learning theory –
 listening, providing support
 and providing clear and
 consistent direction enable
 the leader to model to their
 team that it is safe to take
 risks and engage in honest
 conversation
- Social exchange process –
 when followers are
 supported by their leaders,
 they will reciprocate with
 supportive behaviour
 themselves.

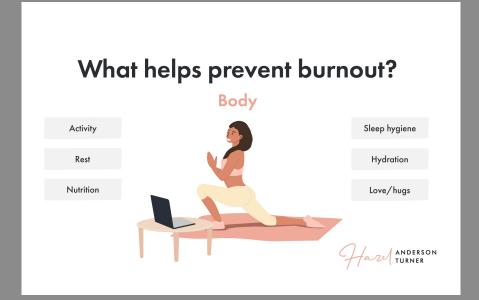


Recovery & pacing

- In what ways can you influence the pace of your work?
- What expectations do you hold yourself to that limit your ability to pace yourself and recover?
- What does good recovery look like for you?
- What needs to change in order for you to get good recovery time?







What helps prevent burnout?

Community/

Control what you can control

Values-based activities

Change your context

Context



Decrease workplace demands

Resolve relationship and role conflicts

Boundaries

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Collective Boundaries

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The total amount you can give



The amount you can give and still be ok

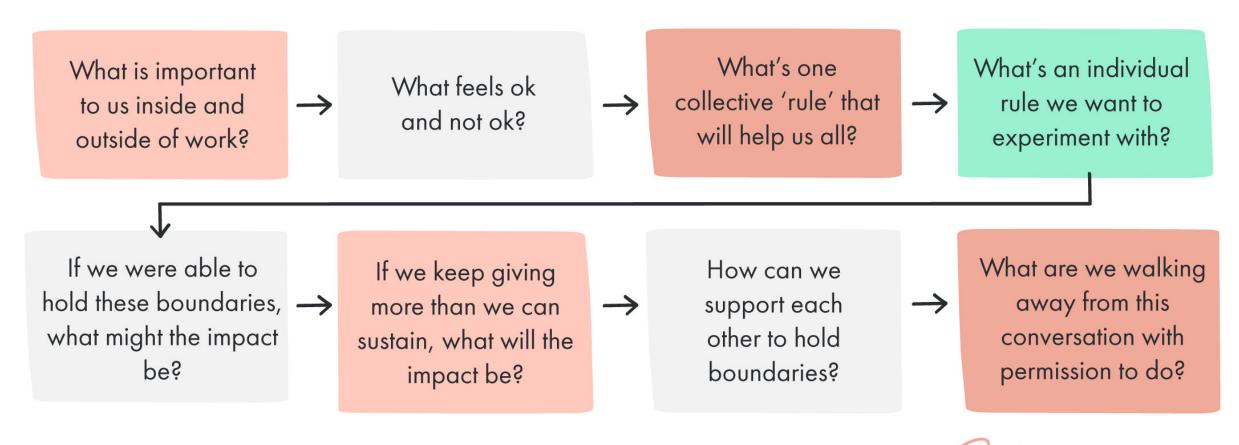
The amount of hours you give to work



The amount you care



How can you help your team set and hold boundaries?



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Leadership behaviours supporting boundary setting & holding

- Role model your own behaviour gives others permission.
- Set clear expectations:
 - Both what you want and don't want.
 - How you want to be communicated with regarding challenges and timescale issues.
- Where possible, make deadlines a shared agreement:
 - "If you take this task on by this deadline, what will it mean that you don't do?".
 - "This is the date I need it by, what support will you need to meet that deadline?".



Leaders can play a powerful role in both demonstrating how to navigate stressful environments AND by creating safe spaces to keep working on improving those environments to protect teams from burnout.







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