Fostering Well Being in the Workplace: Self Care as a Proactive Community Process

GEORGINA DODGE, ATIXA ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
VICE PRESIDENT FOR DIVERSITY & INCLUSION, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

AMY ZAVADIL, ATIXA ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER CONSULTANT

Objectives

- Describe dimensions of self care in the workplace
- Identify factors that mitigate or exacerbate burnout risk
- Strategies for fostering wellbeing in the workplace
- Tips for recognizing and responding to staff burnout

Pair-Share

- What does self-care mean to you?
- What aspects of self care do you practice in the workplace?
- What do you leave at the door?
- How do you foster self-care for your team?
- What workplace practices foster self-care?

Definitions

Self Care:

- Professional self care is healthy work boundaries
- Shapiro, Brown, and Biegel (2007) define self-care as positive activities that help to manage stress, include getting enough rest, eating a wellbalanced diet, exercising, and utilizing a support system.
- Self-care involves the active and continual practice of promoting and maintaining one's health and well-being to be prepared for stressful socio-emotional challenges.

Well-Being:

► There is no consensus around a single definition of well-being, but there is general agreement that at minimum, well-being includes the presence of positive emotions and moods (e.g., contentment, happiness), the absence of negative emotions (e.g., depression, anxiety), satisfaction with life, fulfillment and positive functioning

Definitions

- Stress: do you need a definition?! Chronic vs acute stress
- Burnout: Burnout is a prolonged response to chronic emotional and interpersonal stressors on the job, and is defined by the three dimensions of exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy. (Maslach, C., Schaufeli, W. B., & Leiter, M. P. (2001))
- The World Health Organization (WHO) includes burnout as an occupational risk factor in the International Classification of Diseases (11th revision) manual, and is developing evidence-informed guidelines about employee wellness in the workplace. (WHO, 2019)

Definitions

- Secondary trauma / vicarious trauma The emotional residue of exposure to traumatic stories and experiences of others through. work; witnessing fear, pain, and terror that others have experienced; a preoccupation with. horrific stories told to the professional (American Counseling Association, 2016)
- PTSD is caused by exposure to actual or threatened death, serious injury or sexual violence including fires, natural disasters, accidents, combat, robberies, and physical or sexual violence.
- Resilience both a process and a construct how individuals and communities respond before, during, and in the aftermath of tragedy.
 - Charney and colleagues have identified six psychosocial factors that promote resilience in individuals:
 - 1) optimism, 2) cognitive flexibility, 3) active coping skills, 4) maintaining a supportive social network, 5) attending to one's physical well-being, and 6) embracing a personal moral compass.

Self Care Framework

- Dimensions: physical, emotional, psychological, spiritual
- Framework: behaviors, activities, decision making/practices
 - behaviors that may indicate stress or resilience
 - ➤ activities to increase care
 - practices that support compassionate care



One Model for Well Being Needs

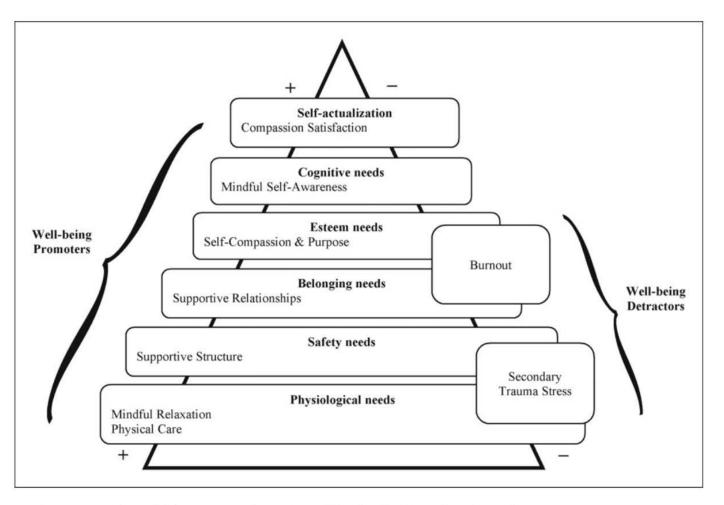


Figure 1. Proposed conceptual model based on adaptation of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Adaptation of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Compassion satisfaction and mindful self-care are promoters of well-being. Compassion fatigue, including burnout and secondary traumatic stress, are detractors of well-being.

Hatchkiss & Lesher (2018)

Workplace Strategies

- Self-efficacy has been identified as a core antecedent of selfcare. Prioritize opportunities for:
 - Feedback
 - Professional development
 - Attention to well being
 - Relational interaction
- Workplace factors can lead to secondary traumatic stress and/or burnout. Pay attention to:
 - Work hours
 - Case load
 - Engagement in decision making
 - Workplace conflict
 - Adverse interactions (target of anger, disrespect, threats)

Recognizing Signs of Burnout

- physical and emotional exhaustion are indicators of burnout
- be aware of any reliance on substances or other types of addiction
- look at how the organization's culture promotes or detracts from a professional's well-being

Strategies for Resilience

- Normalize self compassion, physical breaks and movement during the day, supportive relationships (within and outside the workplace)
- Normalize that shit happens-that's the nature of life and it beats the alternative
- Reminders that we can do everything right and folks may still be unhappy or dissatisfied - we work with difficult, traumatic, personal circumstances often beyond our control.
- Cultivating and fostering resiliency to overcome stress and reduce burnout occurs through self-awareness, supportive relationships, selfcompassion, and personal and professional self-care.

Case Study

One of your investigators comes into the office obviously distraught and shares with you that during an interview, she was verbally attacked by a student due to her appearance and identity. She says she's a little shook-up but otherwise fine. Over the next week the workload is absolutely non-stop, and you notice that while she continues working she seems more withdrawn and does not respond to others in the office.

- What would you do?
- How might you initiate a conversation with her?
- What factors do you need to consider?
- What steps would you suggest?
- Who else might you include?
- What would success look like?
- How would you define your role in this situation?

Helping Others

- As a supervisor, make sure you put on your own air mask first
- Remember that your team member(s) may need to be referred to others; you may not be equipped to address all things
- Keep a resource list on hand for your staff and know how to refer
- Have a plan for when things do fall off the plate to avoid blaming behaviors or circling the wagons (accountability)
- Be aware in advance of your team's unique characteristics or dynamics
- Celebrate the wins!

References

Brown, M. E. (2020). Hazards of our helping profession: A practical self-care model for community practice. *Social Work*, 65(1), 38-44.

CDC measures of wellbeing: https://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm#three

https://ctrinstitute.com/blog/4-key-dimensions-self-care/

Hotchkiss, J. T., & Lesher, R. (2018). Factors predicting burnout among chaplains: Compassion satisfaction, organizational factors, and the mediators of mindful self-care and secondary traumatic stress. *Journal of Pastoral Care & Counseling*, 72(2), 86-98.

Nugent, N. R., Sumner, J. A., & Amstadter, A. B. (2014). Resilience after trauma: From surviving to thriving. European Journal of Psychotraumatology, 5(1), 25339.

Spicuzza, F. J., & De Voe, M. W. (1982). Burnout in the Helping Professions: Mutual Aid Groups as Self-Help. *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 61(2), 95.

https://workplacementalhealth.org/mental-health-topics/posttraumatic-stress-disorder

https://www.wellics.com/blog/self-care-day-building-a-culture-of -employee-well-being (not an endorsement, helpful information from this workplace well being platform)