The Social Context of Burnout

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Burnout and Relationships

- Strained Relationships Contribute to Burnout
- Experiencing Burnout Contributes to Strained Relationships
- The Burnout Experience Occurs Between as well as Within People

Civility & Incivility

- Civility Confirms Core Motives (SDT)
 - Belonging
 - Autonomy
 - Efficacy

Incivility Thwarts Motives

- Exclusion
- Limitation
- Undermining

Working Relationships

CIVILITY, INCIVILITY & BURNOUT



Relationship Constructs

• Civility

- Attention
- Appreciation
- Accommodation

Incivility

- Intensity
- Intention
- Visibility

Psychological Safety

- Confident of Coworker & Supervisor Support
- Confident to Explore New Ideas

Civility/Incivility

• Dimensions

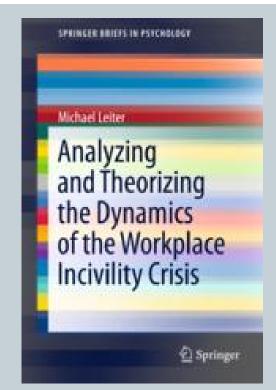
- Active v Passive
- Positive v Negative

Meta-Comment on Relationship

- o Intent to Help/Intent to Harm
- o Inclusion/Exclusion
- o Status Comment

• Reactions

- Reciprocate
- Complement
- o Ignore
- Redefine



Civility and Burnout

- Supervisor Incivility with Strongest Relationships
- Cynicism: Strongest Connection w Civility/Incivility
- Efficacy: More Connected to Positive

Incivility					
Burnout	Supervisor	Coworker	Instigated	Civility	Psych Safety
Exhaustion	.36	.26	.19	33	31
Cynicism	.42	.28	.30	40	38
Inefficacy	.10	.10	.16	33	29

Based on Survey of 1800 Canadian Hospital Employees

Civility, Engagement, & Burnout

Impact on Energy

- o Social Encounters as Resource v Demand
- o Incivility as Illegitimate Demand with Emotional Effects
- Respect as Confirmation of Efficacy & Belonging

Impact on Involvement

- Incivility Diverts from Core Mission
- o Civility & Respect Confirm Shared Values

• Efficacy

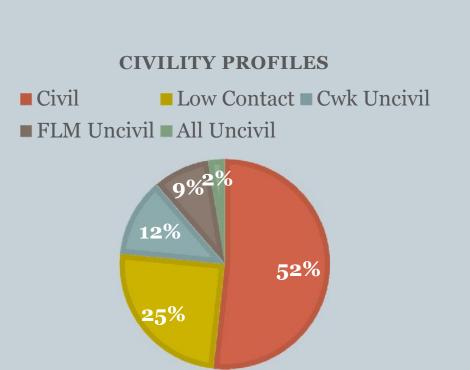
- Colleagues Confirming Sense of Efficacy
- Disrespect Challenging Competence



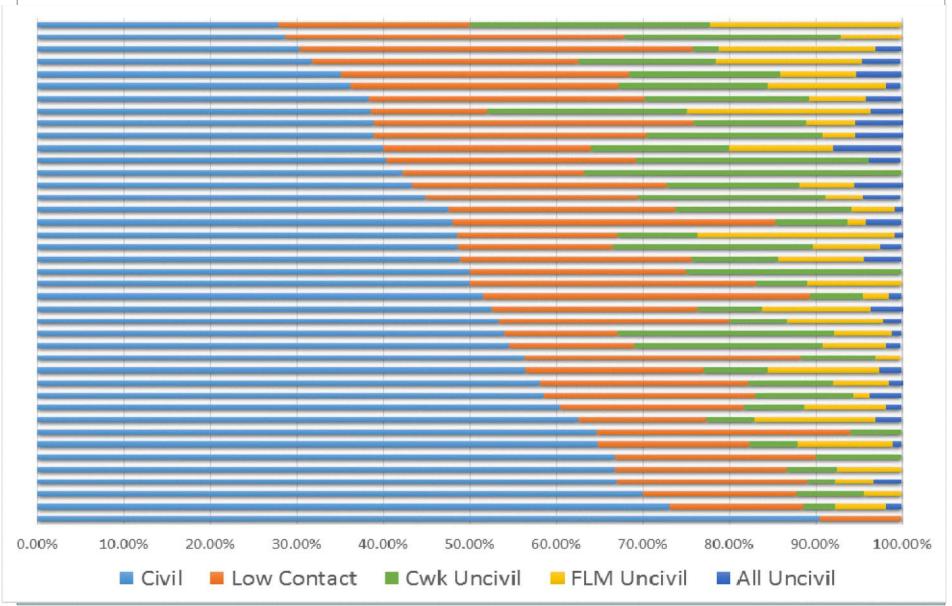
Civility Clusters

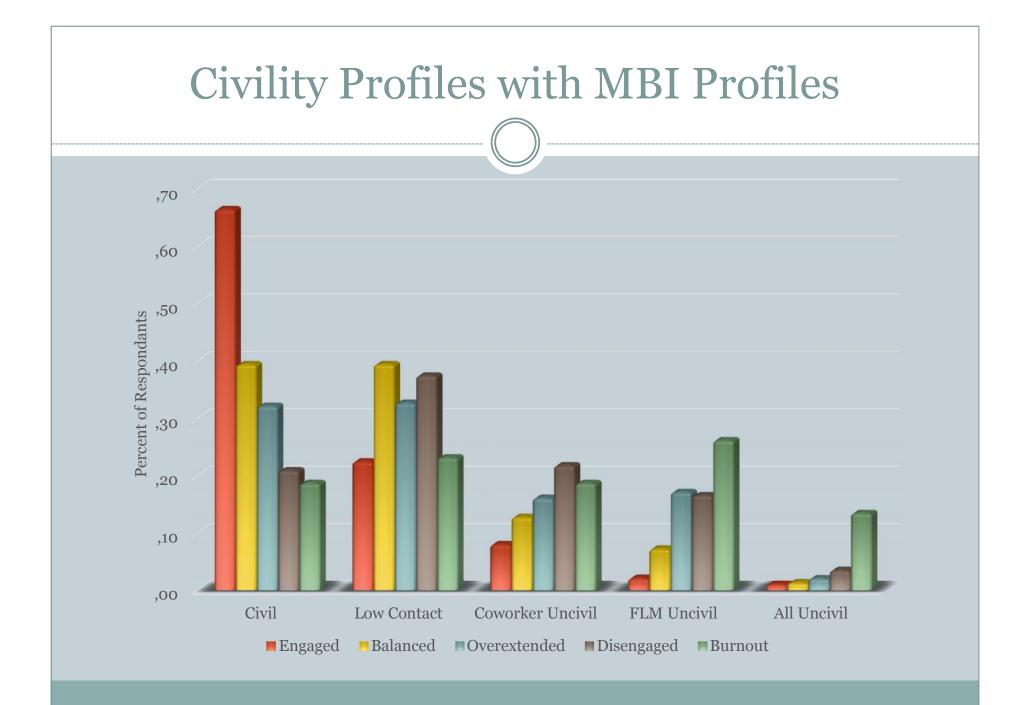
• Individual Perspectives on:

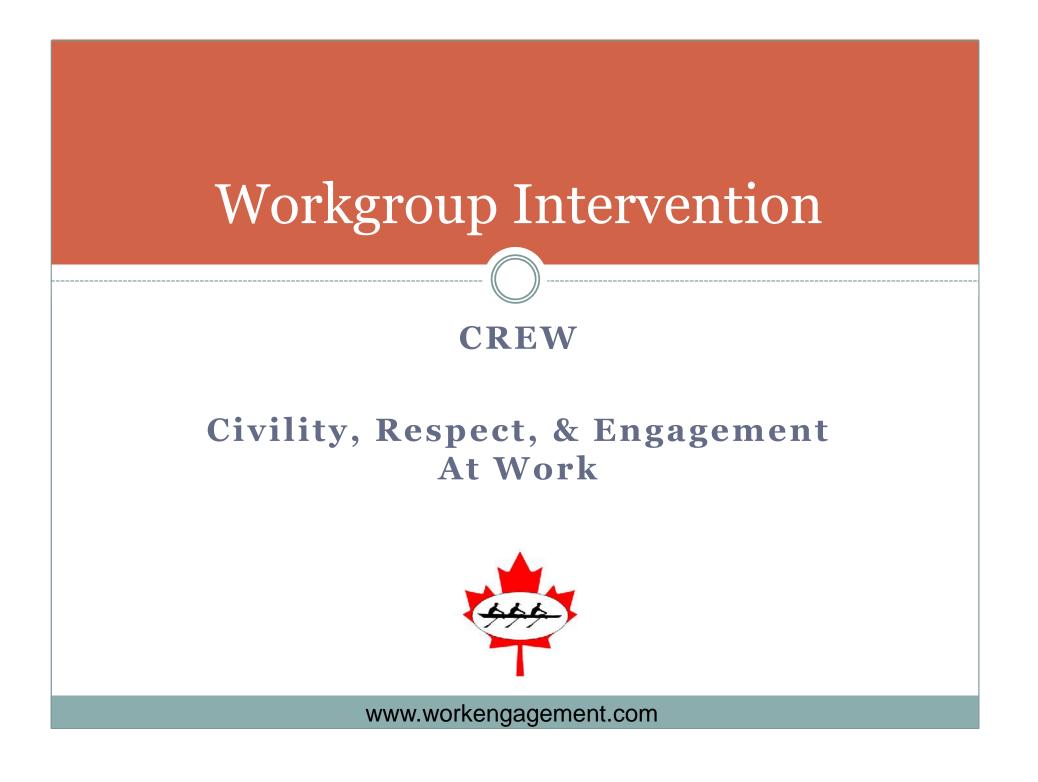
- o Civility
- o Respect
- Coworker Incivility
- Supervisor Incivility
- Civil Profiles
 - o Civil
 - Low Contact
 - Coworker Uncivil
 - o Supervisor Uncivil
 - All Uncivil



Civility Profiles by Unit







Dysfunctional Workgroups

• High Individual Intention

- o Bullying
- Abusive Supervision

Low Individual Intention

• Incivility

Group Intention

- High: Organized Counterproductive Work Behavior (CWB)
- o Low: Unfocused, Random CWB

Intervention Challenge

- o Introduce a New Social Order
- Establish a Self-Perpetuating Process
- o Adapting Strategy Choice to Intention

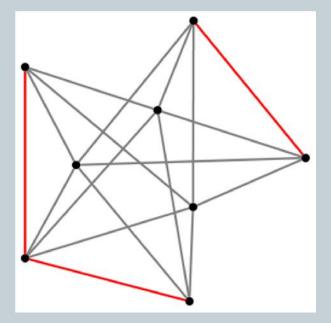
Intervention Conundrum

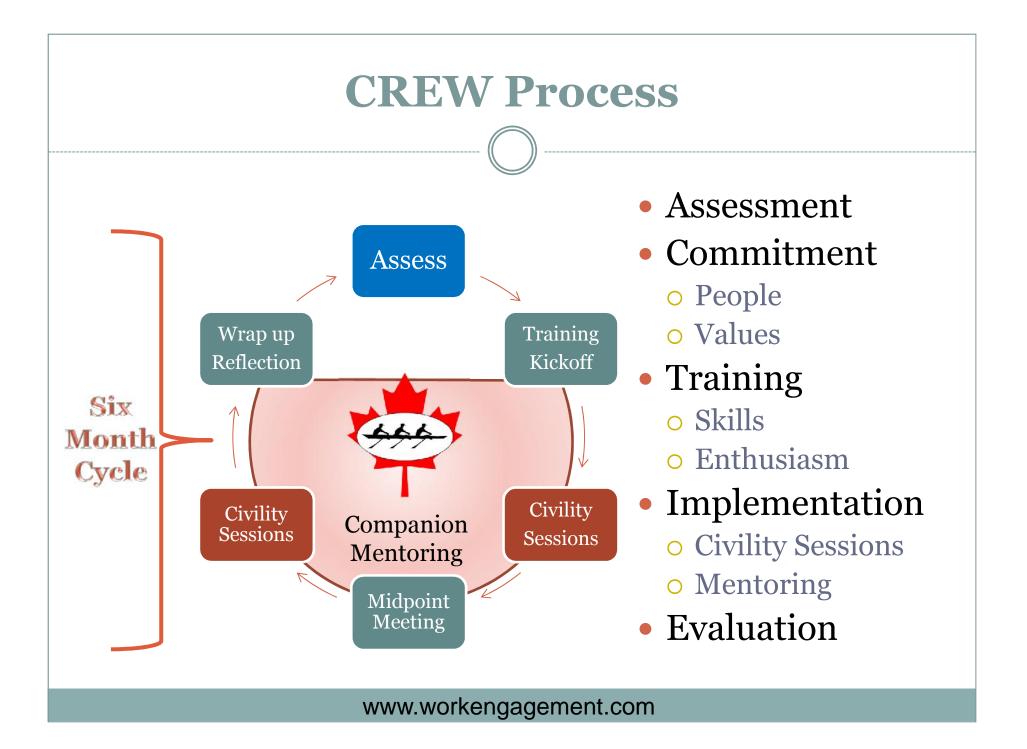
• Contrasting Dynamics

- Problems Arise Effortlessly
- Solutions Require Focused Effort

Costs of Action

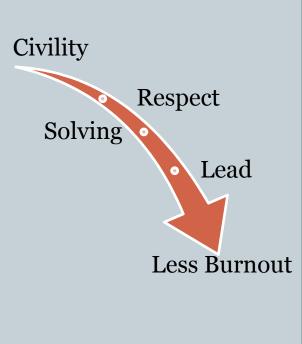
- o Time, Energy, & Talent
- Divergence from Task Time
- o Long-Term Commitment
- o Opportunity Costs
- Need For Vision
 - Create a Vision for a New Social Order
 - Translate into Behavior
 - Assure Ongoing Participation





Improving the Social Environment

- Civility & Respect as Core Values
- Problem Solving Framework
 - Relationships as Topic of Conversation
 - Identify Shortcoming of Present Situation
 - Identify Goal Behaviors
 - Introduce & Practice Desired Behaviors
 - Bias towards Action
- Leadership Capacities
 - Assuring Psychological Safety
 - Assuring Shared Workplace Culture



Active Ingredients

• The CREW Community

Dialogue Among CREW Leaders Across the Country
Knowledge Sharing: Timely, Relevant, and Fun

Mentoring

- Companions
- Training and Follow-up
- Evaluation
 - Contrasting Before and After
- The Toolkit
 - Training Manual Resource for Sessions



Evidence Base for CREW

A SENSE OF COMMUNITY



Canada Version of CREW

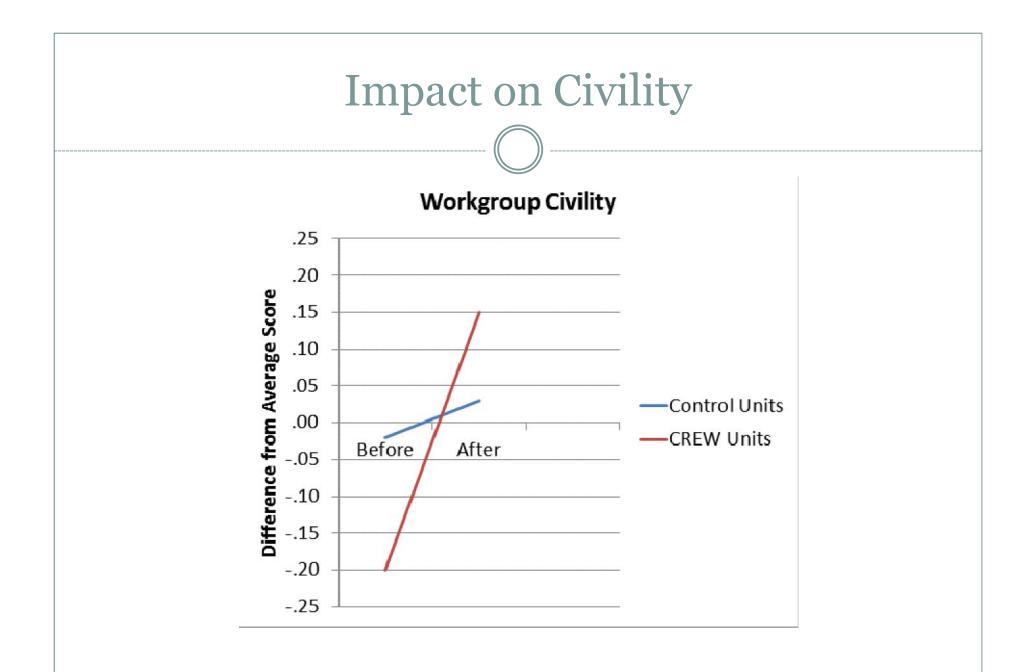
• Five Hospitals in Ontario and Nova Scotia

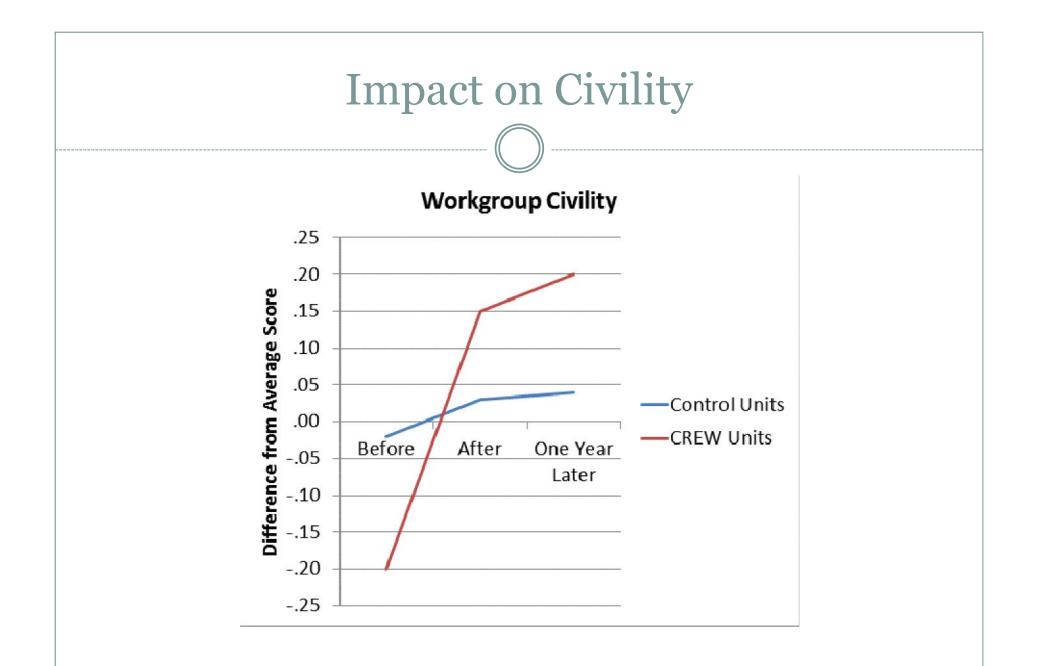
- Wave 1: Eight CREW Groups (N=252)
- Wave 2: Seven CREW Groups (N=226)
- Control: 26 Units No CREW (N=874)

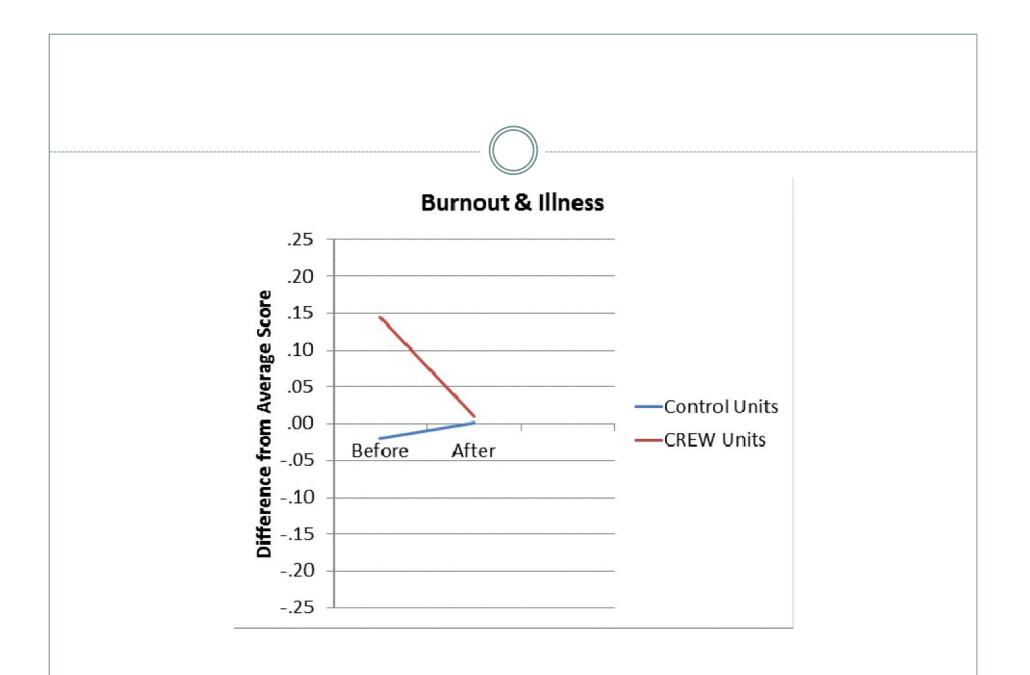
• Hypothesis:

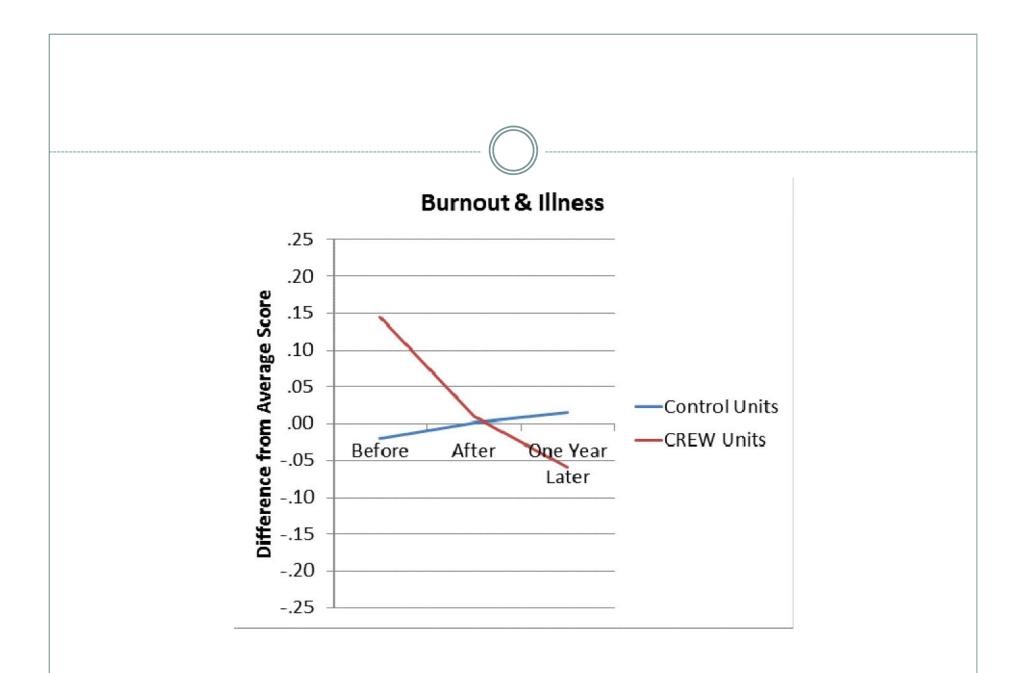
- Improvement for CREW
- Steady for Control
- And it stays that way

Leiter, M. P., Laschinger, H. K. S., Day, A., & Gilin-Oore, D. (2011). The impact of civility interventions on employee social behavior, distress, and attitudes. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 96*, 1258-1274.
Leiter, M. P., Day, A., Laschinger, H. K. S., & Gilin-Oore, D. (2012). Getting better and staying better: Assessing civility, incivility, distress, and job attitudes one year after a civility intervention. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 17,* 425-434.







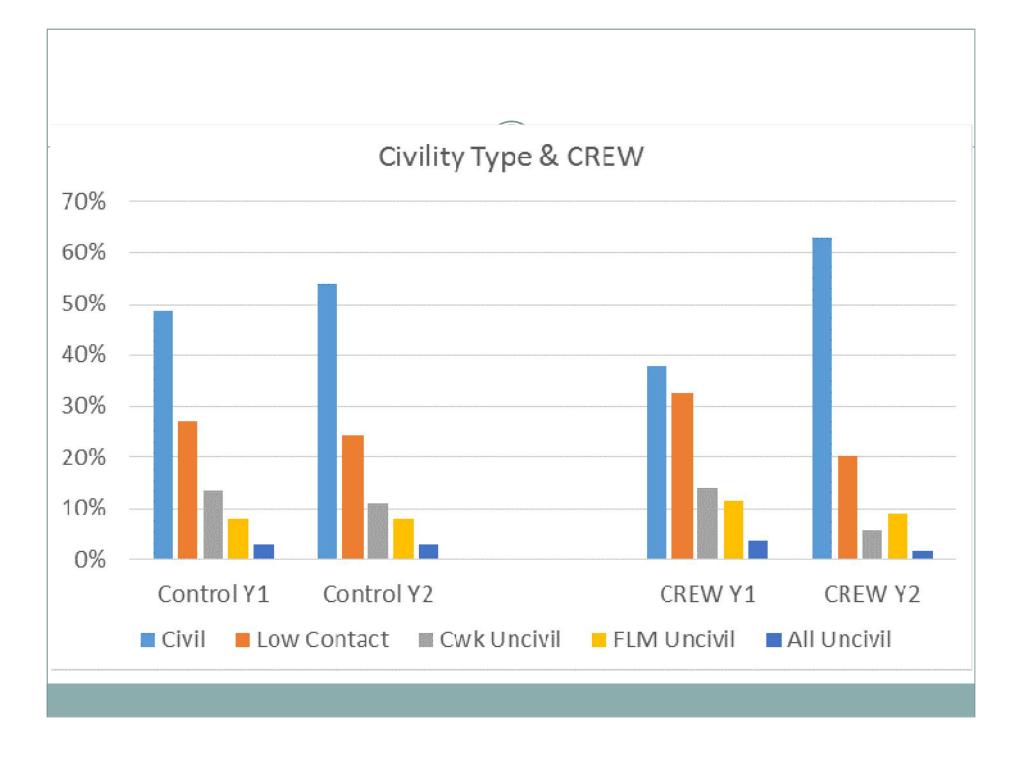


Civility, Engagement, & Burnout

• Change: Time 1 to Time 2

- Coworker Civility
- o Supervisor Incivility
- Respect
- o Cynicism
- o Job Satisfaction
- o Management Trust
- o Absences
- Leiter, Laschinger, Day, & Gilin-Oore, 2011

- One-Year Follow-Up
 - Augmentation
 - × Exhaustion
 - × Cynicism
 - × Physical Symptoms
 - Steady State
 - × Civility
 - × Respect
 - × Control
 - × Management Trust
 - Job Satisfaction
 - Lost Momentum
 - × Absences
 - Leiter, Day, Gilin-Oore, & Laschinger, 2012



Alternative to CREW

Limitation

- CREW is expensive
- CREW most appropriate for highly distressed workgroups

Workshop Format

- Making a Value Statement re Working Relationships
- Workgroup Format
- Pre and Post Assessment
- Customizing Activities

Essentials of Civility Improvement

Action Oriented

- Developing New Behaviors
- Behaving Differently: Leaving Your Comfort Zone

• Reflexive

- Civility as Topic of Conversation/Agenda Item
- Recognizing One's Contribution
- Tracking Behavior and Experience

• Shared

- Improving Civility as a Group Project
- Working on Both Sides of an Encounter

Example: Respectful Behaviors

- Civil and Respectful Behaviors List:
- Paying attention -- every act of kindness is, first of all, an act of attention
- Acknowledging others -- acknowledging others' existence, their importance to you, their feelings and the things they do for you
- Think the best of others -- approaching others assuming they are good, honest, sensitive, etc.
- Listen
- Be inclusive -- being accepting of others and welcoming individuals into group
- Speak kindly
- Don't speak ill of people
- Accept and give praise
- Etc.

Example: Objectives & Process

• Objective:

- To have group members identify respectful behaviors and commit to increasing those behaviors in the future.
- Materials:
- Paper on which to outline civil and respectful behavior list. A flipchart, if space permits, or a clipboard, if in a brief huddle.
- Marker or dark pen to help others see what is written.

• Process:

- Engage in group discussion.
- Introduce the topic of respect as a core element of civility.
- Note that a lack of respect is a major stressor at work that undermines relationships among teamwork. In contrast, active expressions of respect affirm the recipients' place within a work team as valued and productive members.

Example: Action

• Action:

- Ask participants to identify examples of how people express respect to one another within their work group.
- As people contribute examples, make a list.
- As people contribute examples, check off those examples on your list that match the group's examples.
- Note examples from the original list that have not been suggested by the group. Are they missing or not mentioned?

Conclusion

- Psychological Connections with Work
 - Overextended
 - Disengaged
 - Burnout

Workplace Social Dynamics

- Intentional: Group CWB & Bullying
- Unintentional: Random and Incivility

Implementing Change

- Teaching and Practicing New Social Behavior
- o Group Level Process
- Value-Based Vision

Contact Information

Contact

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