

EDNY ADR Department Columbia Law School

Workshopping Burnout
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Welcome and Introductions

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Goals for this Workshop

- Explore ways burnout may surface in mediation
- Develop skills to address burnout in ourselves and parties to a mediation
- Discuss our experiences with burnout in small groups



Disclaimer

In this training we will be discussing timely, yet sensitive issues. We invite you to help us create a safe space where all participants treat each other with respect and feel encouraged to share freely.



What is Burnout?

Definitions of Burnout

- Burnout is a syndrome resulting from chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed or alleviated.
- It is characterized by three dimensions:
 - 1. Exhaustion;
 - 2. Alienation from Activities; and
 - 3. Reduced Performance.



Types of Burnout

OVERLOAD BURNOUT

- **Example:** Working harder and harder → becoming frantic
- O Sign: Risking your health and personal life to feel successful

UNDER-CHALLENGED BURNOUT

- O Example: Underappreciated, bored, lack of growth
- O Sign: Distancing yourself, becoming cynical, avoiding job

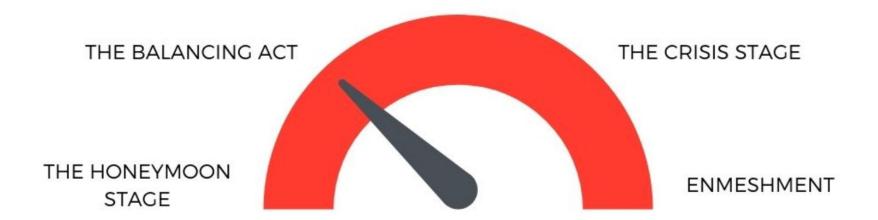
NEGLECT BURNOUT

- Example: Feeling helpless or inadequate at work
- Sign: Imposter syndrome, feeling incompetent



5 Stages of Burnout

CHRONIC SYMPTOMS





Burnout & Trauma

2019 Observational Study Psychology Today

- Sample: 100 Head Start teachers suffering from high levels of:
 - Burnout
 - Compassion Fatigue
 - Vicarious Trauma
- **Preliminary Findings:**
 - As employee's trauma history increased, so did their levels of burnout, compassion fatigue, and vicarious trauma



Burnout in Mediators

Burnout for Mediators

- Being a mediator demands emotional labor, which places mediators at risk for burnout.
- Some of the factors that put mediators at risk for burnout include the pressure to settle, being exposed to a broad range of emotions such as anger, fear, guilt, sympathy, etc., and developing rapport with parties.
 - Occupational stress from burnout can lead to impairments in cognitive functioning, which impacts:
 - Cognitive flexibility
 - Attention and working memory
 - Regulation of emotional responses



Burnout in Parties

Burnout in Parties



- Protect self-determination & the quality of the process
- Party may bring it up in joint session or caucus
- Verbal behaviors
 - Difficulty understanding the process or evaluating available options
 - Feel like a failure at everything they do, and ask questions like "why bother?" or "why try again?"
 - Hyperarousal, agitation, or spiraling behavior
- Nonverbal behaviors
 - Low tone, audible sighs, or leaning back



Burnout in Parties

- "I can't think clearly right now."
- "I can't figure out what I should do. Can you tell me what I should do?"
- "I need [someone else, a trusted friend or family member] here; I feel too stressed to make a decision."



Group Discussions

Group Discussions

Discussion Question: What are the challenges you have faced? What strategies have you used to overcome those challenges?

- 1- Virtual mediations as a source of burnout
- 2- Systemic vs. individual responses to burnout (what workplaces may do to address burnout)
- 3- Generating creative solutions in mediation (the toll of creative problem solving)
- 4- Intersectionality & identity in burnout



Mediator Response to Burnout

Mediator Response to Burnout in Parties

- → Create space
 - Establish an open environment
 - Keep in mind current social conditions
- → Listen actively
- → Ask open questions
 - Would you feel comfortable telling me more...
- → Reassess
 - Reschedule if concerned about process





Managing Mediator Burnout — Individual & Organizational Strategies

Personal Strategies

- Reach out to those closest to you
- Set boundaries, & practice task-switching
- Make sleep and exercise a priority
- Change your environment &/or creative outlets

Organizational strategies

- Acknowledge and assess the problem
- Cultivate the community at work
- Promote flexibility and work-life integration







Questions?

Please stay in touch:







