RESILIENCE OVER BURNOUT:

Self-Care Practices for Stress Management and Career Longevity

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BREATHE

Let's get grounded



What we'll cover today...

PART I:

Exploring Burnout and Stress

(Risk factors, symptoms, consideration for recreation therapists)

PART II:

Essential Self-Care Practices for Resilience

(What self-care is, considerations, research-based practices)



Learning Outcomes

Identify and understand the risk factors, symptoms, and consequences of occupational burnout.

Expand your self-care knowledge and tools you need for burnout prevention and stress management

Practice research-based self-care techniques that support personal and professional resiliency.

Ten Self-Care Anchors ->



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I. Grounding

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Burnout and Stress



What is burnout?

Freudenberger (1974) defined professional burnout as the physical, emotional, and mental exhaustion caused by the job demands of human service workers who help people with psychological, social, and physical needs.



What is burnout?

The World Health Organization (2019) included burnout in the International Classification for Diseases (ICD-II)

Burnout is a syndrome characterized by:

- 1. Feelings of exhaustion or depleted energy
- 2. Feelings of negativity or cynicism about one's job
- 3. Reduced professional efficacy



How Burnout is Measured

The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) measures burnout on three subscales:

- I. Emotional exhaustion
- 2. Depersonalization
- 3. Reduced personal accomplishment



BURNOUT: Risk Factors

Work overload

Client prognosis

Unrealistic expectations

Lack of support

Trauma

Difficulty saying no

Incongruence between you and your job

Bureaucratic or organizational constraints

Maladaptive coping styles for stress

Repressing emotions

Tendency to overwork yourself

Use of empathy

Most helping professionals are at risk. However, risk isn't always a bad thing



BURNOUT: Symptoms

Emotional exhaustion

Negative attitude towards work

Negative evaluation of your work

Feeling hopeless or helpless

Irritability or frustration

Depleted physical and mental energy

Change in attitude towards clients

Difficulty sleeping

Intrusive thoughts

Decreased social interests

(Baker, 2003; Newell & MacNeil, 2010, Schaufeli, Maslach, & Marek, 2017)



BURNOUT: Consequences

Professional:

job loss / career drift professional impairment poor client care boundary violations Physical & Behavioral:

fatigue hypertension decreased immunity substance abuse **Emotional:**

anxiety
hopelessness
depression
chronic stress



Considerations for Recreation Therapists

Other variables that may influence burnout:

Being a professional minority

Professional isolation

Advocacy

Role ambiguity

Clinification



Burnout vs. Stress

Stress is generally short term and situational

Burnout is more cumulative and develops over time



STRESS

Stress is generally short term and situational

Good Stress / Bad Stress

We are not trying to avoid all stress

Chronic stress can lead to physical and mental health issues



BURNOUT & STRESS







BURNOUT & STRESS ARE MESSENGERS



I. Grounding

2. Burnout and stress can be messengers

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What to do about burnout?

- I. Talk about it Don't go through it alone
- 2. Approach your experiences with compassion
- 3. Continue to educate yourself
- 4. Self-care
- 5. Listen to what it might be communicating to you



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- I. Grounding
- 2. Burnout and stress can be messengers
- 3. Six breaths
- 4.
- 5.
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- 8.
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SELF-CARE



"Self-care is not an indulgence. It is an essential component of prevention of distress, burnout, and impairment.

It should not be considered as something 'extra' or 'nice to do if you have the time' but as an essential part of our professional identities.''

(Barnett, Johnson, & Hillard, 2006, p. 263)



SELF-CARE

caring for yourself in your personal and professional roles with compassionate action and mentality



Considerations for self-care:

- 1. You do not need to earn self-care
- 2. Self-care is a choice to do what's best for you
- 3. Self-care is more than just leisure and luxury
- 4. Self-care and hard work can co-exist
- 5 Self-care does not have to take a lot of time
- 6. Self-care is not just about you
- 7. Self-care is a skill you can develop
- 8. Aim for progress



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5 Essential Self-Care Practices For Resiliency



I. Self-Reflection

- Communicating and dialoging with yourself
- Knowing your strengths and weaknesses
- Having short-term and long-term goals
- Knowing your limits and boundaries
- Gauging your need for support
- Building self-awareness to recognize burnout and stress
- Journaling, creativity, movement, reading, therapy



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2. Sleep

- Getting enough sleep
- Getting quality sleep
- Sleep hygiene
 - Unplugging 30 min before bed
 - Winding down at the end of the day
 - Not checking your phone immediately upon awaking
 - Calming your mind
 - Diet and exercise



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3. Setting and maintaining boundaries

Boundaries are the relational lines that determine what's okay and what's not okay in our interactions and relationships with ourselves and others.

(Brown, 2015)



3. Setting and maintaining boundaries

Boundaries with yourself:

Permission to be imperfect

Room to make mistakes

Maintaining a manageable workload

Saying no

Permission to be human

How you treat your body and mind



3. Setting and maintaining boundaries

Boundaries with others:

Physical boundaries

Time boundaries

Scope of practice

Energetic boundaries

Emotional boundaries

Privacy boundaries



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4. Self-Compassion

- Self-Kindness
- Common Humanity
- Mindfulness



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5. Compassion

- A way to counteract the fatigue caused by empathy
- o Empathy is connecting with what someone is feeling
- Compassion is a sense of warmth and caring

Lovingkindness Meditation

May I be safe, May I be well, May I feel peace, May I be kind to myself May you be safe, May you be well, May you feel peace, May you be kind to yourself May we be safe, May we be well, May we feel peace, May we be kind to ourselves



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YOUR TRUE PURPOSE OF SELF-CARE

Keep the bigger picture in mind Why is self-care important for you? Find a reason beyond burnout prevention

Examples:

To experience happiness and joy
To be more present with my loved ones
To enjoy whatever time I have here in this life
To have more energy to experience life
To contribute my gifts in meaningful ways

My true purpose for self-care is ...



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- 8. What is one way you can be more compassionate with yourself?
- 9. Lovingkindness
- 10. Your true purpose for self-care



Burnout and stress are messengers. Self-care is a skill.



RESILIENCE

- The ability to bounce back
- Picking yourself up instead of beating yourself up
- Being able to recognize burnout and stress and move through it in a meaningful way
- Adapting to change
- Responding to stress with self-care



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THANK YOU

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(guided meditations available here)



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