XCFAR

TIME MANAGEMENT FOR RESEARCHERS

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Definition of the problem

- "Too much to do" described as single biggest stress by early career faculty¹
- □ Of 21 workplace "stresses", 40% were time-related
 - Nearly 80% felt stressed by both lack of work-life balance and "too many time pressure"
 - Nearly 70% already concerned about burnout
- Specific concerns
 - Too much paperwork,
 - Not enough time for research and other academic pursuits
 - Lack of control over how time was spent.

Bellini LM. Stresses and workplace resources for academic junior faculty: track and gender comparisons. Acad Med 2001

Principles of the time management problem in early career faculty

- New problem: Medical training (for example) very structured and faculty position may be 1st time mentee managing their own time
- Takes time to gain time: Learning time management skills from workshop, book may help but takes time and mentor should not expect rapid change
- Some people don't want to change: Chaos may be way of life for some, and they can't change

Simply telling someone to be more efficient does not work – Susan Johnson MD, U. of Iowa.

Basic principles

- Our supply of time cannot be expanded,
- We do not have time to do everything in which we are interested
- Thus, how we choose to spend our time is critical to successfully accomplishing our goals.



First step in time management – saying "no"

- Early career faculty often get into trap of saying yes to everything (pause)
- Say "no" to
 - Chapter writing (peer review articles are a better use of time)
 - Joining a committee (that provides no direct career benefit)
 - Being an editor
 - Devoting excessive extra time to patient care activities
 - Collaborating on someone else's grant (when the research is not central to the junior person's focus).





- Early career faculty find it difficult to say no to senior colleagues, don't know what is in their best interest, fearful of missing opportunities
- Provide a cover story "My Division Chief won't let me do this"
- CFAR and research mentor should review your activities twice-yearly (IDP) and help take things "off the plate"

When to say yes

- □ Is it interesting?
- Is it meaningful?
- □ Is it aligned with the goals of my Department?
- Strategically aligned with my Division
- □ Will it help me grow, learn?
- □ Am I the only one or best one to do it?
- Is it worth doing and is it worth doing well? (don't do it if not worth it)
- □ Are there other things more important to you?

You need both productivity and well being

Current academic structure demands

Constant email contact, no vacations, working long hours, little sleep

Myth: The best way to get more work done is to work longer hours.

- No single myth is more destructive to employers and employees than this one. The reason is that we're not designed to operate like computers — at high speeds, continuously, for long periods of time.
- Instead, human beings are designed to pulse intermittently between spending and renewing energy. Great performers — and enlightened leaders — recognize that it's not the number of hours people work that determines the value they create, but rather the energy they bring to whatever hours they work."

Schwartz, Tony. HBR Blog Network; Four Destructive Myths Most Companies Still Live By

What your mentor is hopefully modeling for you!

- Be explicit that faculty members will be evaluated based on the outcomes, not on "face time."
- Do they take vacations, nights off, weekends out of the communication loop and encourage others to do the same.
- Do they talk to you about what you do to relax and relieve stress.
- Long hours are sometimes the result of a workplace that is so filled with distractions that work requiring concentration - like writing - can't be done during normal hours. It is OK to close the door or go off site to do intensive work.
- You will burn out if don't refuel, less creativity

Time sink #1: Meetings

- Make sure the meeting is needed,
- Invite only the people who need to be there,
- Circulate an agenda in advance,
- Start and end on time,
- Stay on topic,
- Create explicit next steps at the end,
- Make sure it is clear who is responsible for each step or task, and
- Follow up to be sure these are done
- Send outlook invitations

Time sink #2: Getting email under control

- □ 1. Turn off the notification announcing each email
 - Distracts from task you are performing
 - Try to check email 3 times a day beginning, middle, end. If need to more frequently, set timer to check every hour
 - Best practice from national experts, email can interrupt you 11x/15 minutes
- 2. Put your contact information in automatic signature
 Encourage rapid phone calls to avoid confusing email chains
- □ 3. Keep your inbox small
 - Deal with and delete
 - Create 3 folders: "Waiting for" (waiting for reply), "Projects" and "Reference"

Getting email under control - continued

- Short emails, convey factual information
- Do not convey emotion or discuss political issues (Traceable and best done by phone, person)
- Make subject line informative (not "hi", but "Location of journal club changed to library", "are you available on xx date")
- □ Think carefully do you need to "cc" that person?

Getting email under control
- continued (priority manageme

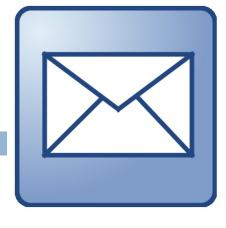


- 1. Complete at least one important task each day *before* you look at e-mail (finish the abstract)
- Set a limit for the amount time you will spend on email at a session – 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 2 hours.
 Do not get caught up in a never-ending session
- 3. Work through your messages one at a time, starting with either the most recent or the oldest– and NO SKIPPING!

Working through email

For each message, do one of the following:

- 1) delete
- 2) file (reference or a project file)
- 3) respond / do the requested task, or
- 4) defer to a later time (try to minimize deferred)



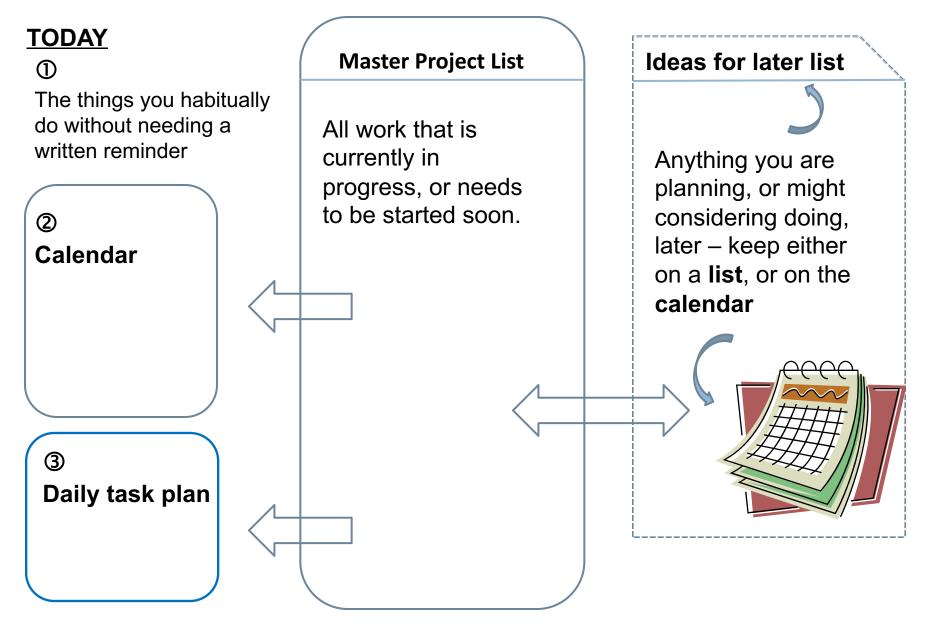
Priority management- don't let your emails become your priority

- What's the most important thing to do this week?
- 1. For today and for this week?
- 2. What time of day am I doing my best work?
- Calendar it in and don't do anything else during that time
- 4. Usually set this calendar for week on M or F

Decide!

- Delete
- Save needed information
- File
- Move to Optional Reading folder
- Do / reply now (or move to "Waiting for")
- ➤ 90% completed
- Defer to later
 - Ask "Why?" until you come with a plan to deal with
- Johnson OL Training Inbox Drafts 📑 Sent Items Deleted Items (1) D 0 @ Optional reading @ Tickler file al 2012.06.10 Professor Smith visit 🛃 discrimination 2012.07.02 NIH Conference call 2012.07.06-09 EWIM Washington DC @ Waiting for @ Work in progress Manuscript review due September 30 🛃 Paper - Hot flashes in men Paper - Temperature regulation in the 6th decade al Secretarial hire 🛃 🛃 Syllabus revision for 2nd year student course @Archived email

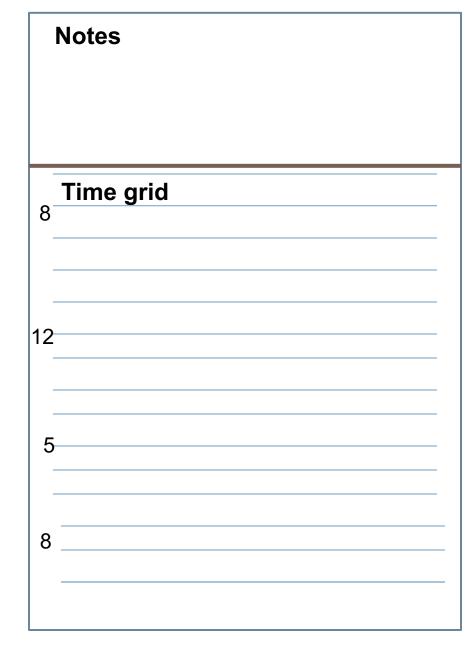
Tracking work



Rule 1

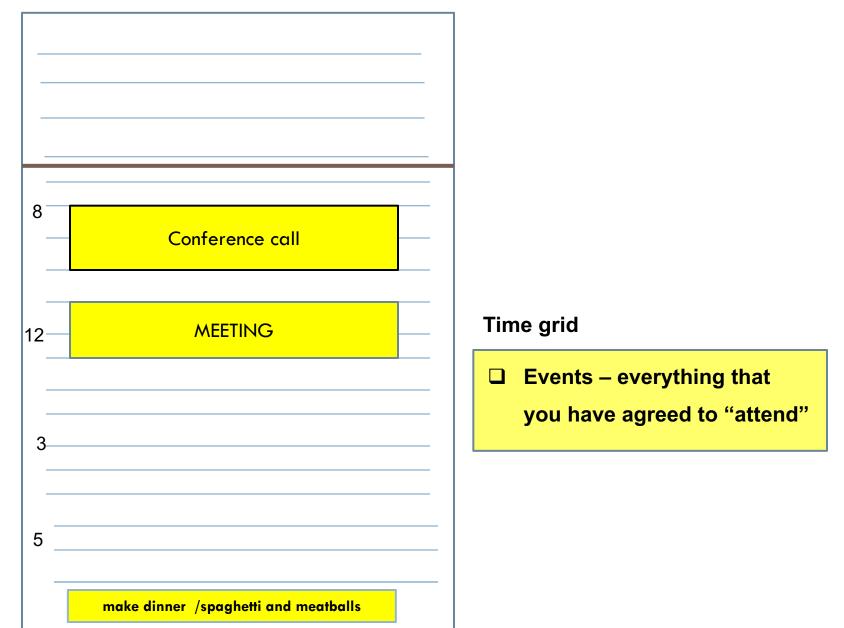
Keep one calendar that includes all your time commitments

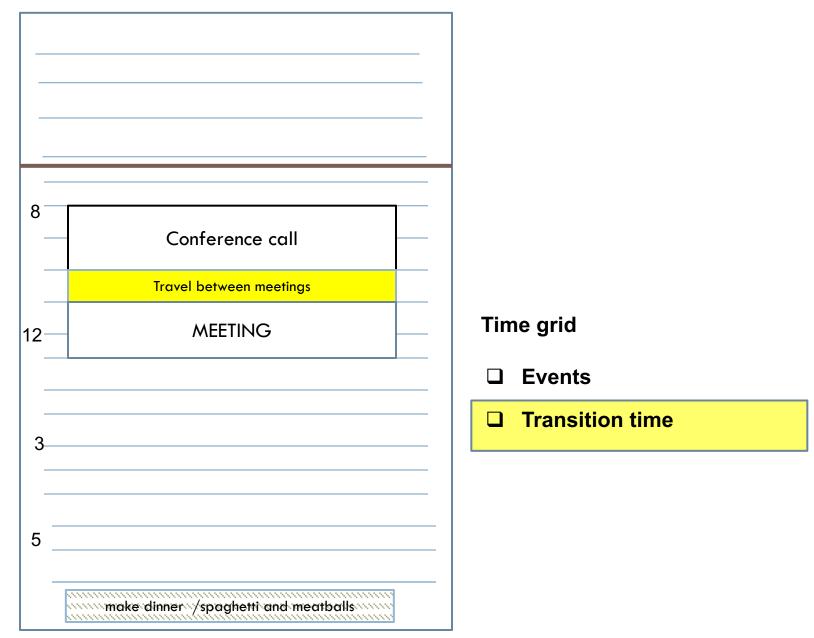


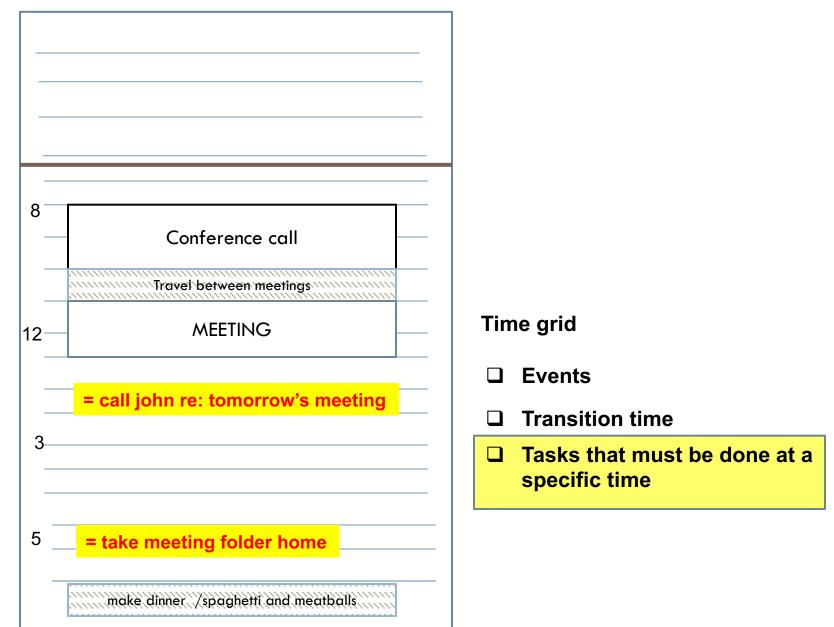


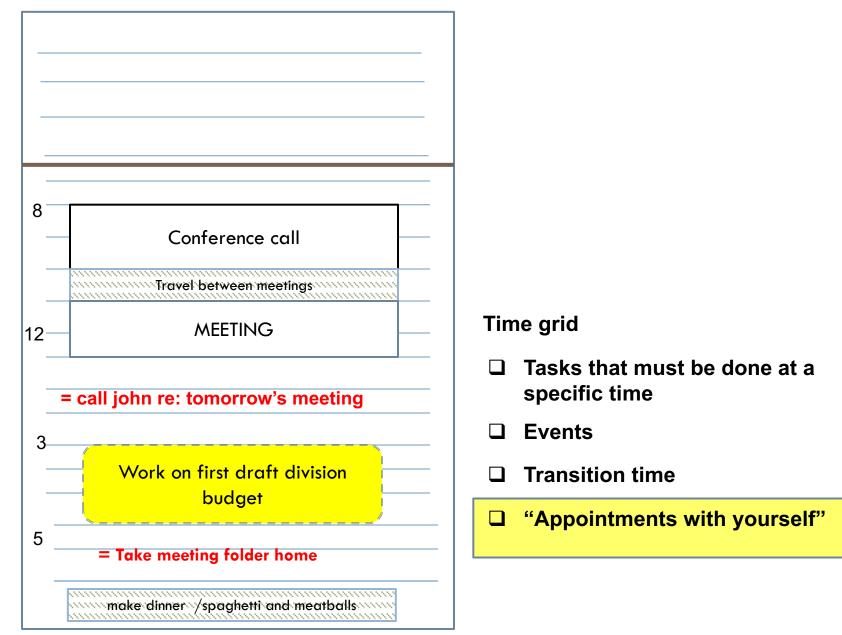
Rule 2

Use a calendar with a daily view option that includes both a time grid and a "note" section





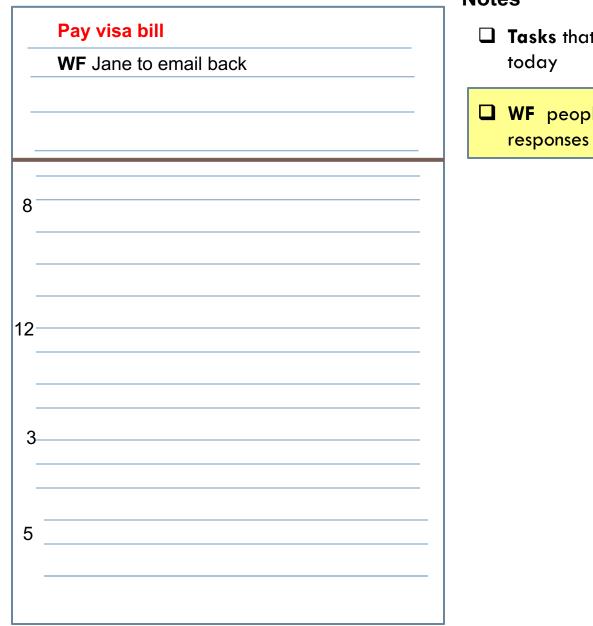




Today: Pay visa bill	
3	
2	
<u></u>	
3	
5	

Notes

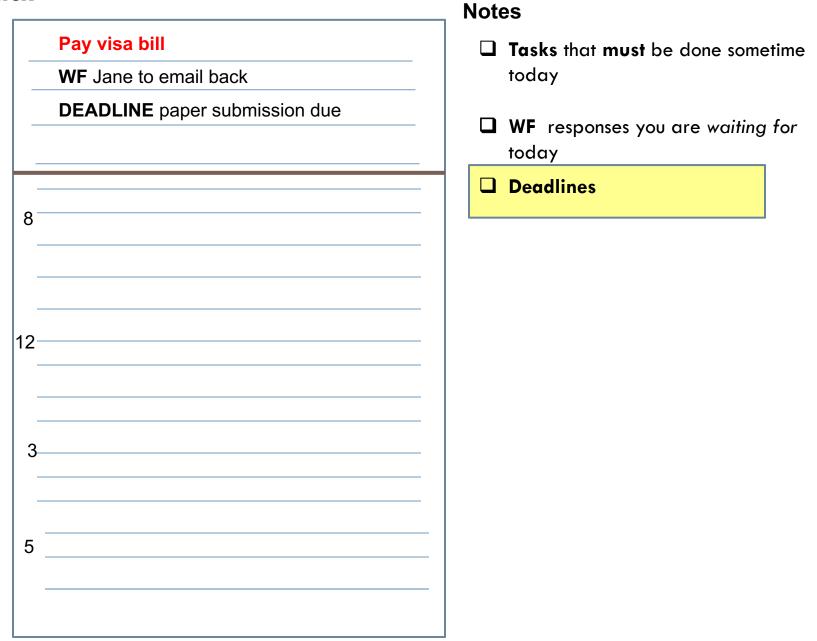
Tasks that must be done sometime today

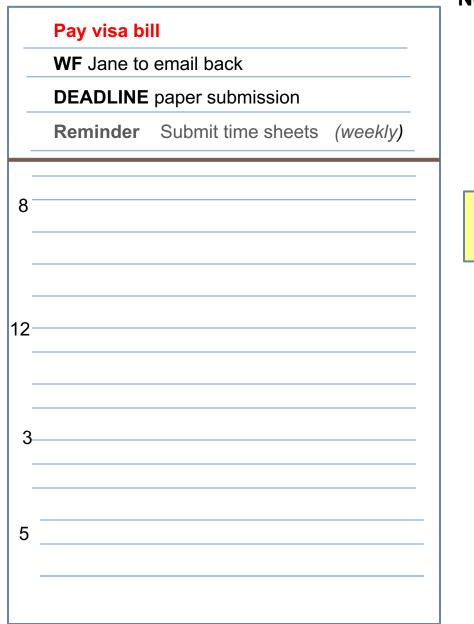


Notes

Tasks that must be done sometime today

■ WF people you are waiting for responses from today



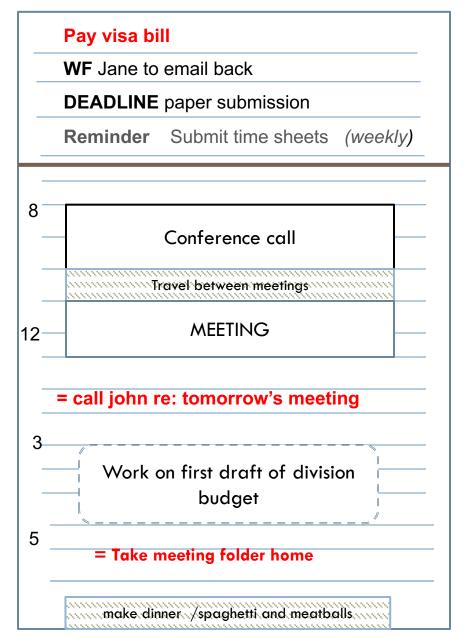


Notes

- Tasks that must be done sometime today
- WF responses you are waiting for today
- Deadlines

Reminders

(e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, annual, irregular)



The hard landscape:

When appointments and tasks are done, *you can go home!*

Master list

<u>Personal</u>

Research new bicycle choices for Harry, an narrow to two choices for his review

Send invitations to my family for Labor Day party, by mid-July

... and so on

<u>Work</u>

Create draft of new evaluation system for team to reveiw

Hire new secretary II

Finalize budget for fall speaker program

and so on

Features:

- All planned work*
- Both work and home
- Items described as results
- "Running" format

* Except calendared events and daily routine tasks

12/18/15- Gandhi masterlist

			HIV MMA				3 4 5.	Single pill co Epi talk for N	nuary 7 - etra			
Sai	t (mentee)		BIRCWH grant Faculty pay plan K23 grant					IAS abstract K23 plannin				
Per	sonal		Health				3.	Submit rece Do labs Go to dentis Children vac		meeting		~
R24 plan	ROI	BIRCWH	CoE Book	Clinic	HIV T32 help	Papers	ntoring	R21	CFAR	Talks	Persor	al

Getting started with a master list

Record what is on your mind:

- What do I need to finish this week?
- What do I need to finish in the next month or so?
- What do I need to finish by 3 to 6 months from now?
- Add what is already in your system:
 - Add items from any existing to-do lists
 - Go through your calendar for the next few months
- List each of your areas of responsibility (i.e. "hats") and ask for each, what do I need to do for this "hat"
 - "Hat" Examples: Parent, Partner, Runner, PTA President, Residency Director, Clinician, Division Director, Grant PI

Refining process

For each item:

- 1. Is this something I am committed to do?
- 2. Is this the right time to do it?

List De	stination	1 st - Committe			
		Yes	Maybe	Never	
2 nd - Now?	Yes	Master List	-	Delete!	
	No	Ideas for later/ create reminder	ldeas for later		

Paper / document based options

Paper	Document file
Legal pad	Word document
3-ring binder	Excel spreadsheet
Index cards	Plain text file
Post its [™] stuck in a single location	

Sample list manager programs /apps

Free, any OS	any OS / web based	iOS only
Remember the Milk	Outlook Tasks	OmniFocus (\$\$)
Toodledo (premium version \$)	Doit.im (\$)	Things (\$\$)
Wunderlist	Nirvana (\$)	Reminders
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... and numerous others



