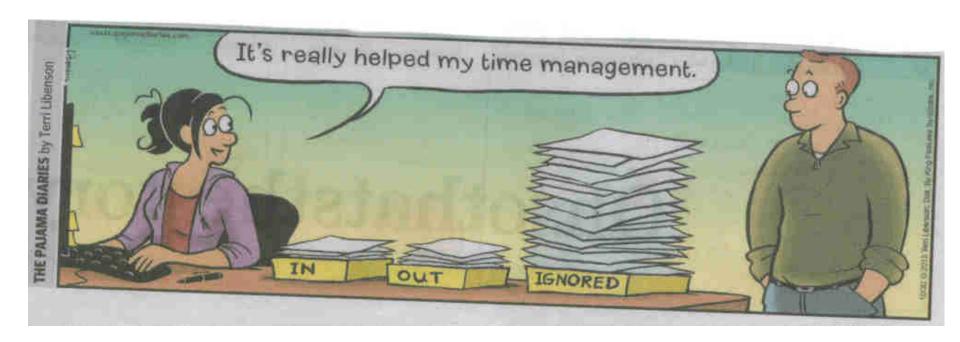
TIME MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR ACADEMICIANS

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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.

Principles of the time management problem in early career faculty

- New problem: Medical training very structured and faculty position, fellowship or post-doc may be 1st time mentee is managing their own time
- Takes time to gain time: Learning time management skills from workshop, book may help but takes time to learn
- 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.



Mentor Development Program Management Matrix

Urgent	Not urgent
(MANAGE) Crisis Medical emergencies Pressing problems Deadline-driven projects Last-minute preparations for scheduled activities	(FOCUS) Preparation/planning Prevention Values clarification Exercise Relationship-building True recreation/relaxation
Quadrant of Necessity	Quadrant of Quality & Personal Leadership
(AVOID) Interruptions, some calls Some mail & reports Some meetings Many "pressing" matters Many popular activities	(AVOID) Trivia, busywork Junk mail Some phone messages/email Time wasters Escape activities Viewing mindless TV shows
Quadrant of Deception	Quadrant of Waste

Important

Not important

Examples for Each?

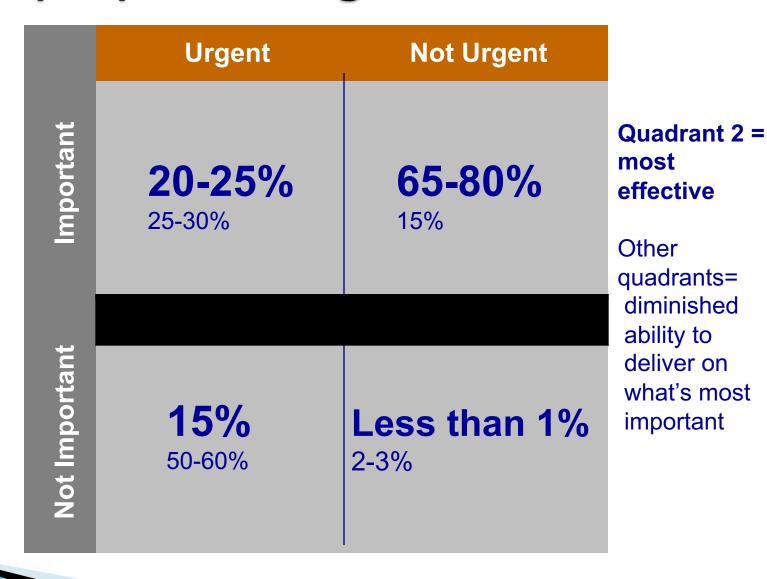
Exercise

What % of time do you spend in each Quadrant?

Not Urgent Urgent Quadrant II Quadrant I Important Preparation Crises Prevention Pressing problems Planning Deadline-driven Relationship projects, meetings, building reports Re-creation Values clarification **Quadrant III Quadrant IV** Not Important Needless interruptions Trivia, busywork Unnecessary reports Irrelevant phone calls, mail, e-mail Unimportant meetings, phone Time-wasters calls, mail, e-mail "Escape" activities Other people's Excessive TV, Internet, minor issues relaxation

% of time in part depends on your job...

Ideal proportioning of time



Strategies to Shift Focus and Time

- Need to shift our time to what is important but not necessarily urgent - Quadrant #2
- Key Techniques:
 - 1) Managing ourselves
 - 2) Managing our workloads
 - 3) Managing meetings
 - 4) Managing Emails

1) Managing Yourself

- Set aside time to strategically review priorities and accomplishments
- Work during your most productive times
- Don't do other people's work
- Watch tendency for perfection
- Learn to Say "No"



Managing Yourself: Don't Multitask

- "Neurologically impossible to pay attention to two cognitively demanding things at once"
- Really you're just shifting attention in rapid succession from one task to the other, causing both to suffer
- Resource: Driven to Distraction at Work: How to focus and be more productive Dr. Hallowell author



2) Managing Workload - "3Ds"

Drop, Defer, Delegate

- What can I DROP?
 - Reports that are no longer required or necessary
 - Meetings that I don't need to attend
 - Reading that is nice to do but not essential
 - Involvement in committees
 - Chapters

3) Managing Meetings



Two key things: Is this meeting necessary? If so, how to run it effectively?

Is this meeting Essential?

- Non-essential, under your control
- Essential, under your control
- Essential, not under your control
- Non-essential, not under your control

Effective management of meetings

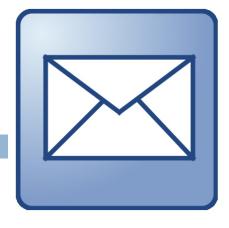
- Make sure the meeting is needed,
- Invite only the people who need to be there,
- Circulate an agenda in advance,
- Start and end on time,
- Stay on topic,
- Create explicit next steps at the end,
- Make sure it is clear who is responsible for each step or task, and
- Follow up to be sure these are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

4) Managing email

- □ 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
- 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")
- □ Think carefully do you need to "cc" that person?
- Unsubscribe Unrollme.com
- Create drafts as a reminder of what to do
- Try Boomerang send later

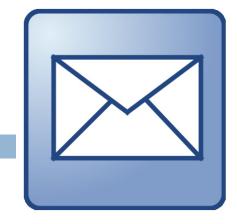
Getting email under control

- continued



- 1. Complete at least one important task each day before you look at e-mail (finish the abstract)
- 2. Set a limit for the amount time you will spend on e-mail 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!

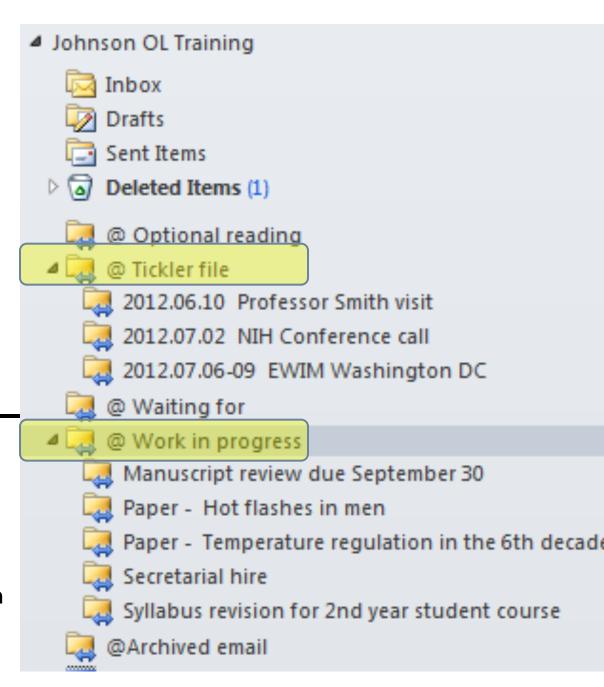
Working through email



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)

- □ 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



Essential step in time management – saying "no"

- Mentees often get into trap of saying yes to everything
 - NO

- We can mentor to say "no" to
 - Chapter writing (peer review articles are a better use of time)
 - Joining a committee (that provides no direct career benefit)
 - Devoting excessive extra time to patient care activities (ouch, sorry)
 - Collaborating on someone else's grant (when the research is not central to mentee focus).

How to say no



- Mentees find it difficult to say no to senior colleagues, don't know what is in your best interest, fearful of missing opportunities
- You (as research mentor) and career mentor can be a sounding board to offer advice for each new activity
- Help provide a cover story "My Division Chief won't let me do this"
- Review mentee activities twice-yearly (IDP) and help take things "off the plate"

Mentor should HOPEFULLY help create a work environment that promotes 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."

Approach to Planning our Work

Daily Focus **Planning Weekly Planning** Long-term/Short-term **Planning**

Tracking work

TODAY

1

The things you habitually do without needing a written reminder

2

Calendar

③
Daily task plan

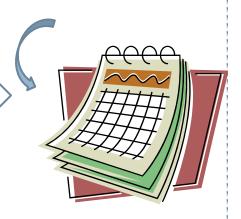
Master Project List

All work that is currently in progress, or needs to be started soon.

Ideas for later list



Anything you are planning, or might considering doing, later – keep either on a **list**, or on the **calendar**



Keep *one* calendar that includes *all* your time commitments

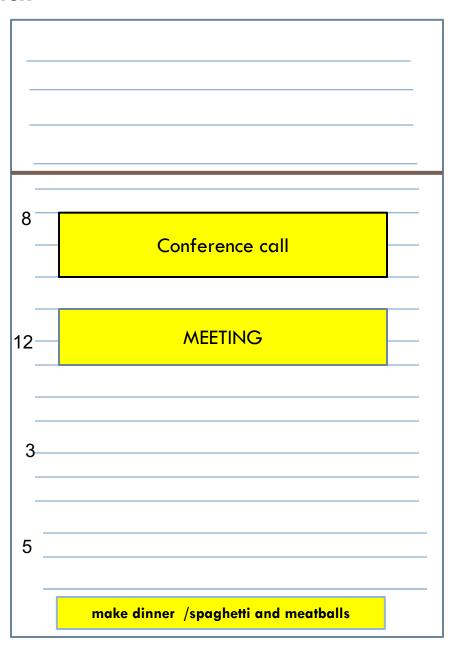
Rule 1



Notes Time grid 12

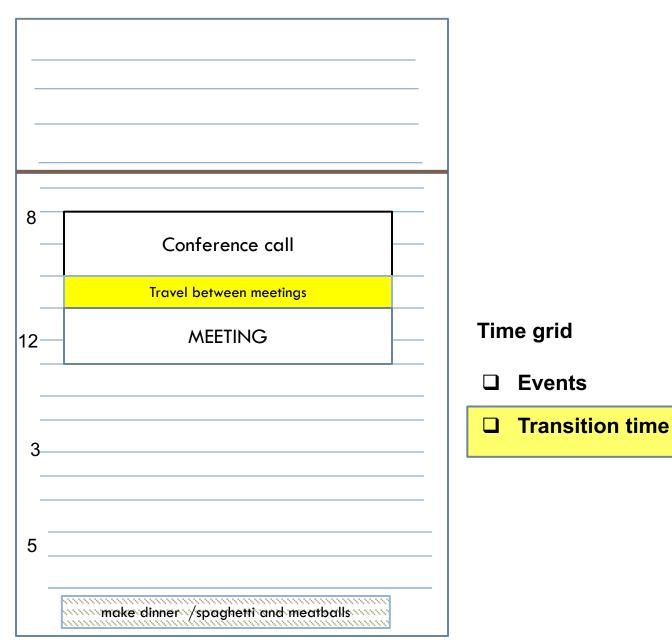
Rule 2

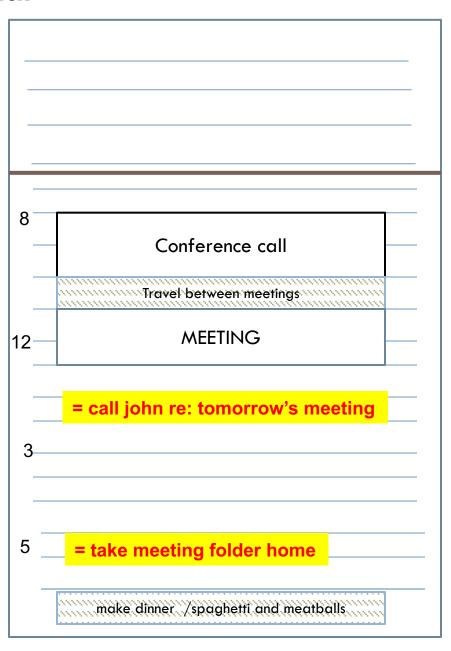
Use a calendar with a daily view option that includes both a time grid and a "note" section



Time grid

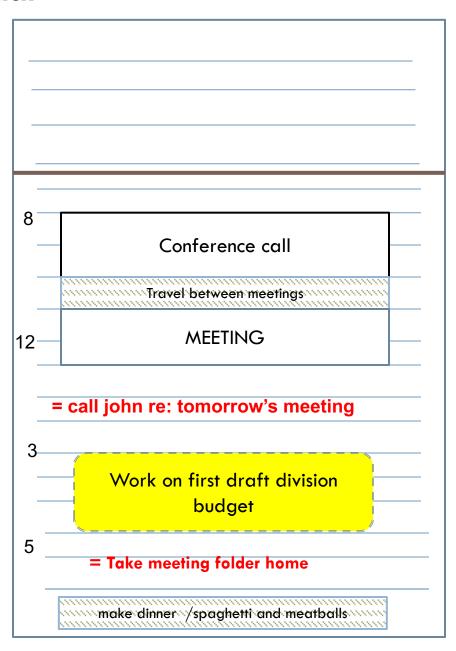
□ Events – everything that you have agreed to "attend"





Time grid

- □ Events
- **□** Transition time
- ☐ Tasks that must be done at a specific time



Time grid

- ☐ Tasks that must be done at a specific time
- □ Events
- ☐ Transition time
- □ "Appointments with yourself"



Notes

☐ Tasks that must be done sometime today

	Pay visa bill
	WF Jane to email back
_	
8	
-	
12- -	
_	
3-	
-	
5	

Notes

- ☐ Tasks that must be done sometime today
- **WF** people you are waiting for responses from today

	Pay visa bill					
	WF Jane to email back					
	DEADLINE paper submission due					
8						
_						
_						
_						
12-						
3_						
J						
_						
5						
J						

Notes

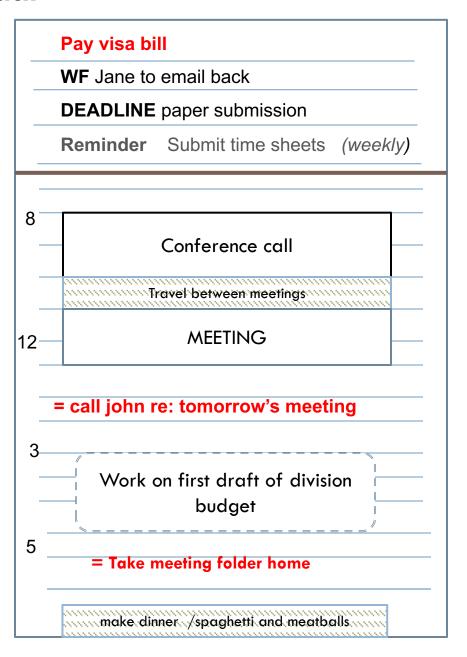
- ☐ Tasks that must be done sometime today
- **WF** responses you are waiting for today
- □ Deadlines

	Pay visa bill				
	WF Jane to email back				
	DEADLINE	paper submission			
	Reminder	Submit time sheets	(weekly)		
8-					
_					
_					
_					
12-					
_					
_					
3_					
3 <u> </u>					
_					
5					

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

Personal

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

Work

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

October 7, 2013 - Gandhi masterlist

Project	Goals	Actions
Mentoring meeting in October	Plan the meeting	1. Start agenda 2. Plan outside speakers 3. Check registration
WIHS	Submit revised TFV paper Complete ATV PK paper Complete TB paper	Finish TFV paper revisions Look through final models sent by Chengshi Make final multivariate table and send to group ATV CROI abstract Start drafting ATV PG paper Finish TB paper
ROI	Submit STRAND paper Submit NPV TLC paper Complete TFV methods paper Maternal hair samples, PROMOTE abstract ASPIRE concept sheet SMARTT concept sheet revision	1. Wait for Al's comments 2. Submit TFV STRAND paper 3. Edit NPV TLC paper from Yong 4. Await input on NVP TLC paper, Peter, Yong 5. Finish NVP TLC paper after Yong's input 6. Write TFV methods paper 7. Analyze maternal hair PROMOTE data 8. Write Yong about maternal samples 9. Write ASPIRE concept sheet 10. SMARTT concept sheet (address site support power calculations; clarification of duration of exposure studied in hair and covariates analysis)
Mentoring grant (R25) for January	Draft specific aims Write paper with Mallory on first mentoring meeting Move forward work on Peru and Africa papers	1. Write David by July 12 2. Talk to David July 12 3. Edit methods/results section next 4. Submit paper 5. Write results/ discussion of SF meeting
Talks	ID boot camp HIV MMA	HIV talk for ID boot camp Meningitis talk for ID boot camp Single pill combination talk Epi talk for MMA

WIHS	ROI	BIRCWH	CoE Book	Clinic	Coursera	Salmen hair	Mentoring	R21	R25	Talks	Persona

Getting started with a master list for your mentee

- 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:

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

List Des	stination	1 st - Committed		
		Yes Maybe		Never
2 nd - Now?	Yes	Master List	-	Delete!
	No	Ideas for later/ create reminder	Ideas 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 TM 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

Ideas from UCSF CFAR mentees

- G-calendar (tasks function)
- "Morning pages" (write 3 pages out in the morning creative);
- Put phone away
- Amazon Alexa (Alexa, add x to shopping list; add tasks to task list- can do with Siri)
- Shared Google keep (keep.google.com; shopping lists or shared projects)
- Evernote
- "Managing your energy, not your time" (helps you say yes/no to certain things)
- Fantastical*- can integrate google calendar and outlook under one calendar (can keep personal/business separate if you want)

Questions?



counselof and teacher Menior, name P men-1 in Apper men.tor (men. teacher. Mo different French.