NIH Work/Life Center Resources

- Free Resource & Referral Benefit
 - Child Care
 - Adoption
 - Schools/Colleges
 - Elder Care
 - Legal
 - Financial
- "Faces & Phases of Life" Seminars
- Career Counseling & Workshops

Let Go! You Don't Have to Do It All

Brought to You by the NIH Work/Life Center February 8, 2006

Objectives

- Define "Balance"
- Discuss the importance of setting limits
- Become aware of challenges in delegating
- Understand various delegation styles
- Learn strategies for effective delegation
 - at work
 - at home

Balance Defined

Balance involves

- finding the allocation of time and energy that fits your values and needs,
- making conscious choices about how to structure your life, and
- integrating inner needs and outer demands

Importance of Setting Limits

- To serve as role models for colleagues, employees and our families;
 - It is advantageous to delegate
- To be more balanced; maximize our potential
- To focus energy where it can be best utilized
- To avoid stress
 - Being overwhelmed and overtired leads to burnout

Keys to Setting Limits

- FIRST THINK!
 - Be honest with yourself
- What is your body language communicating?
- Less is more (speaking)
- Try not to be defensive
- Prepare ahead of time
 - What will I say if I am asked?

Delegation (not appropriate)

- Person you are delegating to is already overworked
- Person may not have skills and there are no training resources
- Tight time frame no time to train
- When you feel you have sole ownership of a task (and responsibility and recognition)
- The task does not lend itself to delegation

Goals of Delegation

- "Spread the wealth" teaching others what you know
- Contributes to efficiency of team effort
- Prevents burn out
- Prioritizing tasks leads to efficiency
- Recognizing and developing expertise in others by delegating responsibility giving others a chance to grow

Obstacles to Delegation

- It does not occur to us
- We are unclear (ourselves) about the task/job
- We feel some guilt
 - We are reluctant to "overburden" others
 - We feel bad that we can't make it fit on our own plate
- We are too busy to delegate
- We are worried about the outcome
 - We are afraid there will be mistakes
 - We are anxious about the status want control
 - Requires "letting go"

Delegation Styles

- The Military Model
- The Sleuth
- The Invisible Person
- The Mentor/Coach

The Mentor/Coach

- Ideal Style
- Appreciates person's abilities and encourages the person to reach his/her potential
- Clear, consistent, supportive
- Task is clearly spelled out
- Time frame is agreed upon
- Democratic feel
- Positive feedback
- Mentor is not threatened
- Gives constructive feedback

Tips for Responding – Military Style

- Do your work efficiently and in a timely manner
- Avoid getting defensive; Predictable style
- Take notes on instructions
- Ask specific questions (expectations)
- Be positive in responses
- Thank for any feedback
- Carefully introduce any new ideas

Tips for Responding – Sleuth

- Set up regular meetings to check in
- Ask specific questions
 - Are we on the same page?
- See Military Style
- Tell Sleuth that feedback is very helpful to you and is appreciated

Tips for Responding – Invisible Person

- Set up regular meetings
- Review original goals
- Document goals so you are both clear what is expected
- Request specific feedback
 - Is this what you had in mind?
- State that feedback/input is helpful and appreciated

Tips for Responding – Mentor/Coach

- Express appreciation for support
- Be supportive coaches can have bad days too; be flexible
- Be open to constructive criticism
- Opportunity to grow, learn and stretch yourself

Covey's Stewardship Delegation (Covey, 1989)

- Desired Results
- Guidelines
- Resources
- Accountability
- Consequences

Desired Results - Covey

- Creating a clear, mutual understanding on what needs to be accomplished and by when
- It involves spending time with the person you are delegating to, and being patient
- Remember, you are familiar with the task or tasks
- Quality statement how he/she would envision the results
- Mutually agreed upon time frame

Guidelines - Covey

Identifying Parameters

- Discuss how the person will go about accomplishing the task
- Giving some latitude to incorporate his/her own ideas and methods
- Share your expertise; help prevent reinventing the wheel
- Keep him/her responsible for the end result
 - As the delegator, you will need to "let go"

Resources - Covey

- Identify Resources
 - Human
 - Financial
 - Technical
 - Organizational
- Help the person understand how these resources will be helpful

Accountability - Covey

- Setting up performance standards that will be used to evaluate results including due dates for parts of projects
- Communicate where you will/will not be able to be flexible
- Show a sample

Consequences - Covey

- Specify positives and negatives that could result as consequences
 - Emphasize positives
 - Examples:
 - Work: recognition, increased responsibility
 - Home: More responsibility more privileges

Delegation Strategies

- Give the task to the right person
- Provide necessary support
- Focus on desired outcome rather than process
- Give clear and accurate instructions of what you expect
- Assign tasks by requesting, not ordering
- Give credit
- Be respectful and courteous

Delegation At Home

- Family Meeting Model
- Determine what needs to be done; Make a list
- Who can help (age appropriate)?
- Assign or choose from list
- Write it down
- Break tasks down into components; Define task
 - Example: "Clean your room."
- Ask for help in positive way
- Follow-up
- Adjust your standards; Give up perfectionism.
- Express appreciation

Setting Limits and Delegating Exercise

"]	have too much on my plate."
"]	would like to get the following tasks off my plate"