Introducing Burnout to Economics

Jean Roch Donsimoni

Chair of Macroeconomics Johannes Gutenberg University

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Definition
 - Motivation
 - Contribution
- The Model
 - Dynamics of emotional exhaustion
 - Preferences
- 3 Labour Supply Dynamics
 - Optimal behaviour
 - Phase diagram
- Conclusion



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 - ⇒ Emotional exhaustion is used as the primary measure

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 - Effort-Recovery model: when individuals do not invest effort in work-related activities ⇒ recuperate automatically

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 - Under what conditions would individuals never develop a burnout?
 - ⇒ Tools from economics can help



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$$dg(t) = \left[\frac{\phi}{h}n(t) - \zeta g(t)\right]dt \tag{1}$$

• Fatigue, $g(t) \ge 0$, accumulates deterministically with labour supply, $n(t) \in [0,1]$ according to:

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- ullet $\zeta \geq 0$ incorporates into the model the recovery process of the individual

$$db(t) = dq_{\lambda}(t) - dq_{\eta}(t)$$
 (2)

 Burnout is a state that individuals can find themselves in, it follows a composite Poisson process:

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$$u(c(t), g(t), b(t)) = (1 - \theta b(t)) \frac{c(t)^{1-\sigma} - 1}{1 - \sigma} - \gamma \frac{g(t)^{1+\alpha}}{1 + \alpha}$$
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- The budget constraint limits consumption to equal labour income, with wage w > 0 and productivity h:

$$c(t) = whn(t) \tag{4}$$



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Between jumps, in normal working state

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- precautionary motive: future risk of burnout, leads individual to lower labour supply path to ward off its arrival
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- ⇒ hard to disentangle which effect dominates analytically

$$-\frac{u_{cc}(c,g,1)}{u_{c}(c,g,1)}\frac{dn(g,1)}{dt} = \frac{1}{wh} \left[-\zeta - \rho - \underbrace{u_{g}(c,g,1)}_{u_{c}(c,g,1)} \quad \frac{\phi/h}{wh} - \eta(g) \underbrace{\left[1 - \frac{u_{c}(c,g,0)}{u_{c}(c,g,1)} \right]}_{q_{c}(c,g,1)} + \underbrace{\Omega_{\eta}}_{q_{c}(c,g,1)} \right]$$
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- compensatory motive: same as in normal working state
- \Rightarrow both motives push growth rate of labour supply upward

• When (1), (7), and (8) are set equal to 0, they describe the zero-motion lines of our optimisation problem

$$dg(t) = \left[\frac{\phi}{h}n(t) - \zeta g(t)\right]dt \tag{1}$$

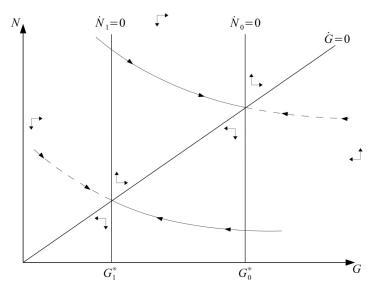
$$-\frac{u_{cc}\left(c,g,0\right)}{u_{c}\left(c,g,0\right)}\frac{dn\left(g,0\right)}{dt} = \frac{1}{wh}\left[-\zeta - \rho - \frac{u_{g}\left(c,g,0\right)}{u_{c}\left(c,g,0\right)}\frac{\phi/h}{wh} + \lambda\left(g\right)\left[\frac{u_{c}\left(c,g,1\right)}{u_{c}\left(c,g,0\right)} - 1\right] - \Omega_{\lambda}\right]$$
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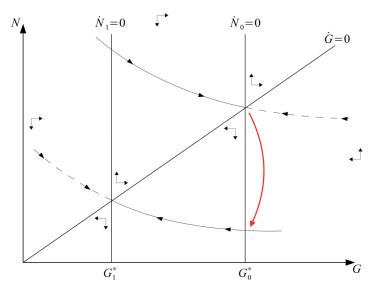
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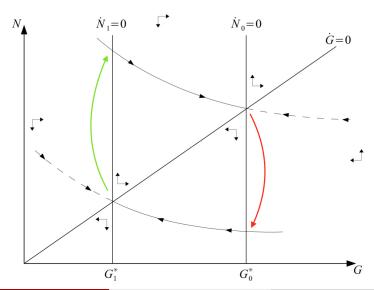


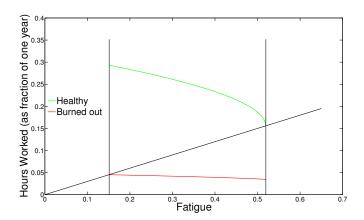
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- In the graph below, note that \dot{n}_0 is used for the zero-motion line associated with (7), and \dot{n}_1 is used for the one associated with (8)









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- Concavity of healthy path implies that healthy individuals are more responsive to changes in their fatigue level
- ⇒ things accelerate when nearing the (healthy) steady-state
 - "Burned out" path is flatter, indicating individuals recuperate only very slowly

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- While a higher imbalance between job demands and resources pushes the growth rate of labour supply upward, increasing labour faster leading to a slower reduction in fatigue and delaying recovery
- Healthy individuals will be more sensitive to fatigue than burned out ones ⇒ could increase duration of recovery process

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- Do people really know their own level of fatigue?
 - Compared with this setup, would individuals be better off? i.e. Should policy seek to increase self-awareness or would individuals be better off not knowing?





Thanks!

