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2014

Training and Burnout Among Paraprofessionals Who Work with Children with EBD

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Recommended Citation

Boston, D. (2014). Training and burnout among paraprofessionals who work with children with EBD [Master's capstone project, Minnesota State University, Mankato]. Cornerstone: A Collection of Scholarly and Creative Works for Minnesota State University, Mankato. https://cornerstone.lib.mnsu.edu/etds/877/

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Mission - "In a tradition of excellence, Waseca Public Schools empowers each learner to thrive in an ever changingworld".

Purpose

The purpose of this project was to learn about the experiences of paraprofessionals who are working with children with emotional behavior disorders and, more specifically, their perceptions about the adequacy of training and the burnout they may experience.

Literature Review

- More than 88% of those who supervised paraprofessionals reported that "real-life experience" served as the primary source of their knowledge and ability to supervise paraprofessionals, rather than in-service training, college courses, or help from administrators (French, 2001).
- ✤ Job demand is commonly reported as a significant contributor to the development of emotional exhaustion for paraprofessionals (Shyman, 2010).
- Stress, workload, lack of respect, administrative issues, and constant program changes were reported as reasons that paraprofessionals left their jobs (Tillery, 2003).
- Paraprofessional turnover put strain on teachers, jeopardized working relationships, impacted program continuity for students and the relationships between paraprofessionals, teachers, and students in the study (Ghere & York-Barr, 2007).

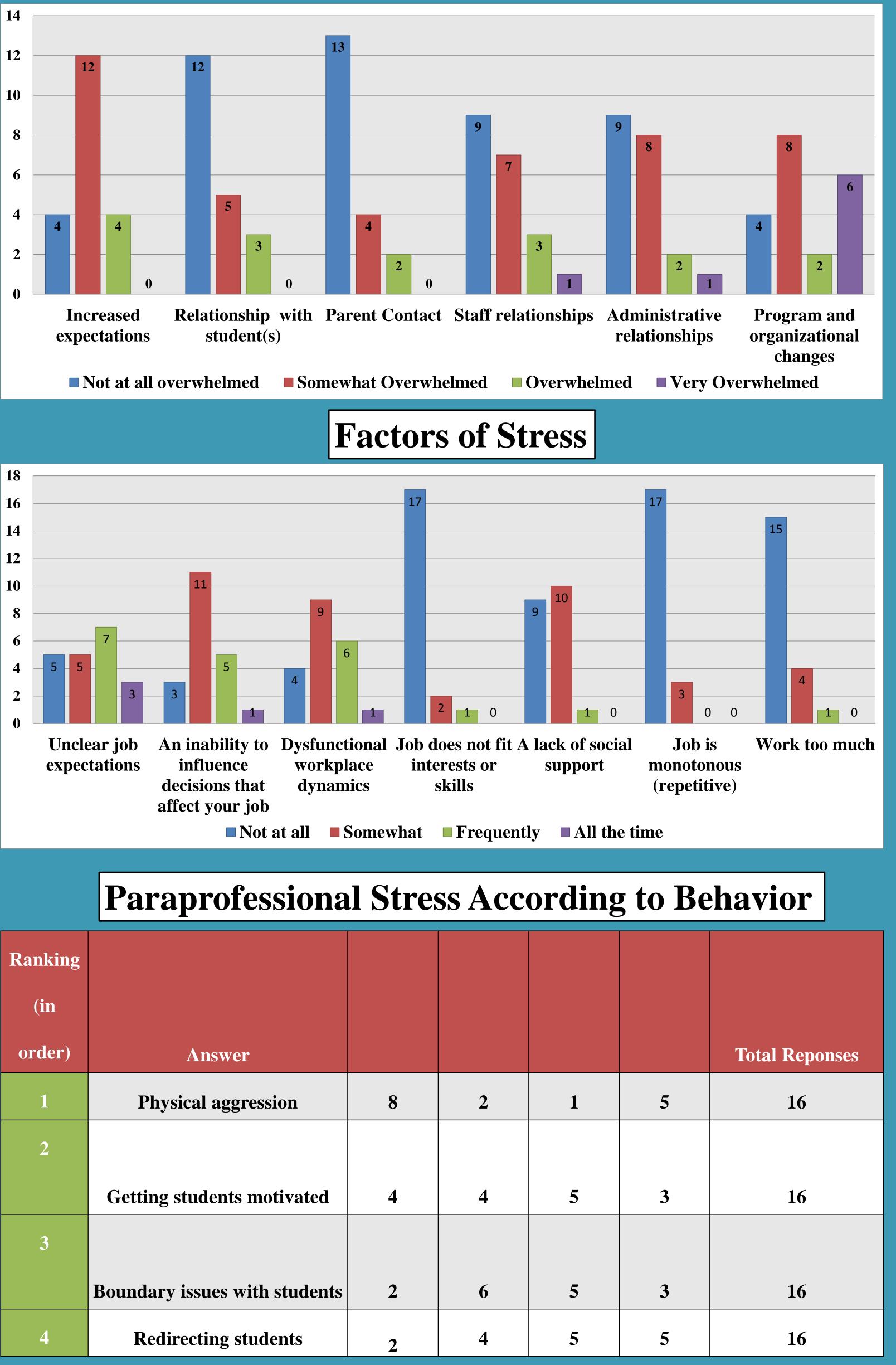
Methodology

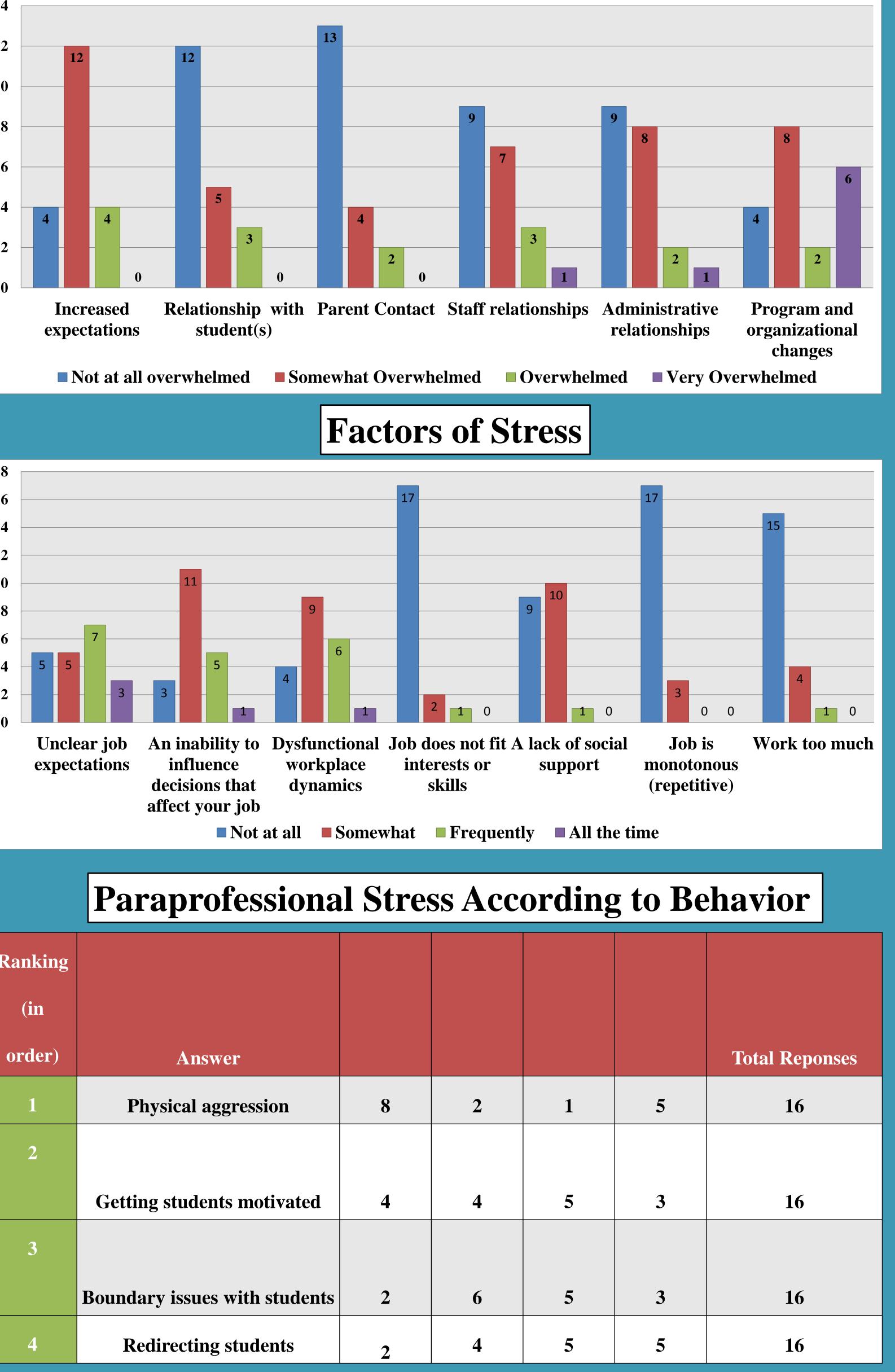
- ✤ A mixed-methods design, including both qualitative and quantitative elements, was utilized. This included a cross sectional electronic survey and a focus group.
- The survey had two aims. First, we wanted to understand what training was already in place for paraprofessionals and what still needs to be addressed. In addition to that, we wanted to know if limited training opportunities contributed to burnout due to the demanding nature of their positions.
- The questions and instruments were developed based on data that emerged in the review of the literature on training and burnout.
- ✤ A total of 68 surveys were sent out via email to paraprofessionals in the Waseca School District with a total of 20 responses, equating a response rate of about 29.4%.
- The majority of our participants were above 38 years of age, with one respondent between 18 and 20 years.

Training and Burnout Among Paraprofessionals who work with Children with EBD

Daniel Boston, MSW Student, Minnesota State University Mankato Practicum Agency: Waseca Intermediate School Agency Supervisor: Barb Olson, MSW, LICSW Field Liaison: Laura Benesch, MSW, LISW Academic Advisor: David Beimers, PhD, LISW

Paraprofessional Stress





Ranking			
(in			
order)	Answer		
1	Physical aggression	8	2
2			
	Getting students motivated	4	4
3			
	Boundary issues with students	2	6
4	Redirecting students	2	4
			-

A member of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities by calling the Department of Social Work at 507-389-6504(V), 800-627-3529 or 711 (MRS/TTY).

- do not produce stress.
- mentally exhausted and 75% were physically exhausted.

- paraprofessionals.
- students.

References and Acknowledgements

A sincere thank you for your support: Barb Olson, Agency Supervisor David Beimers, Academic Advisor Laura Benesch, Field Liaison References are available from author upon request.

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Key Findings

 Parent contact, relationships with students, and relationships with staff and administration were rated as low stress.

Forty percent of respondents were either overwhelmed or very overwhelmed as a result of program and organizational changes. Unclear job expectations, an inability to influence decisions that affect

your job, and dysfunctional workplace dynamics were all rated as producing moderate to high levels of stress.

The majority of paraprofessionals indicated that concerns about working too much, job monotony, and job not fitting skills or interests

• Forty percent of paraprofessionals in general did not feel that their training had prepared them for their position.

Participants had high confidence in their ability to provide one-on-one support, provide academic instruction, and facilitate relationships between students, but low confidence in small group instruction, implementing behavioral plans, and personal care assistance.

★ At the end of a typical work day, 95% of paraprofessionals were

Recommendations

◆ Paraprofessionals lack clarity about what their role is. The district should explicitly communicate what they see as the role of

The district develop additional trainings and offer a variety of trainings from different disciplines on an ongoing basis that promote the development of the paraprofessionals, utilizing a team approach. Paraprofessionals should receive instruction around issues of understanding each individual child's needs so that appropriate instructional modifications can be made to best accommodate the

• District administrators provide additional outlets for paraprofessionals to communicate with administration and other staff (perhaps routine task groups that balance both process and content).