Librarian Perceptions of Job Control Considerations for Leaders and Managers





Matthew Weirick Johnson USF Libraries

Introduction

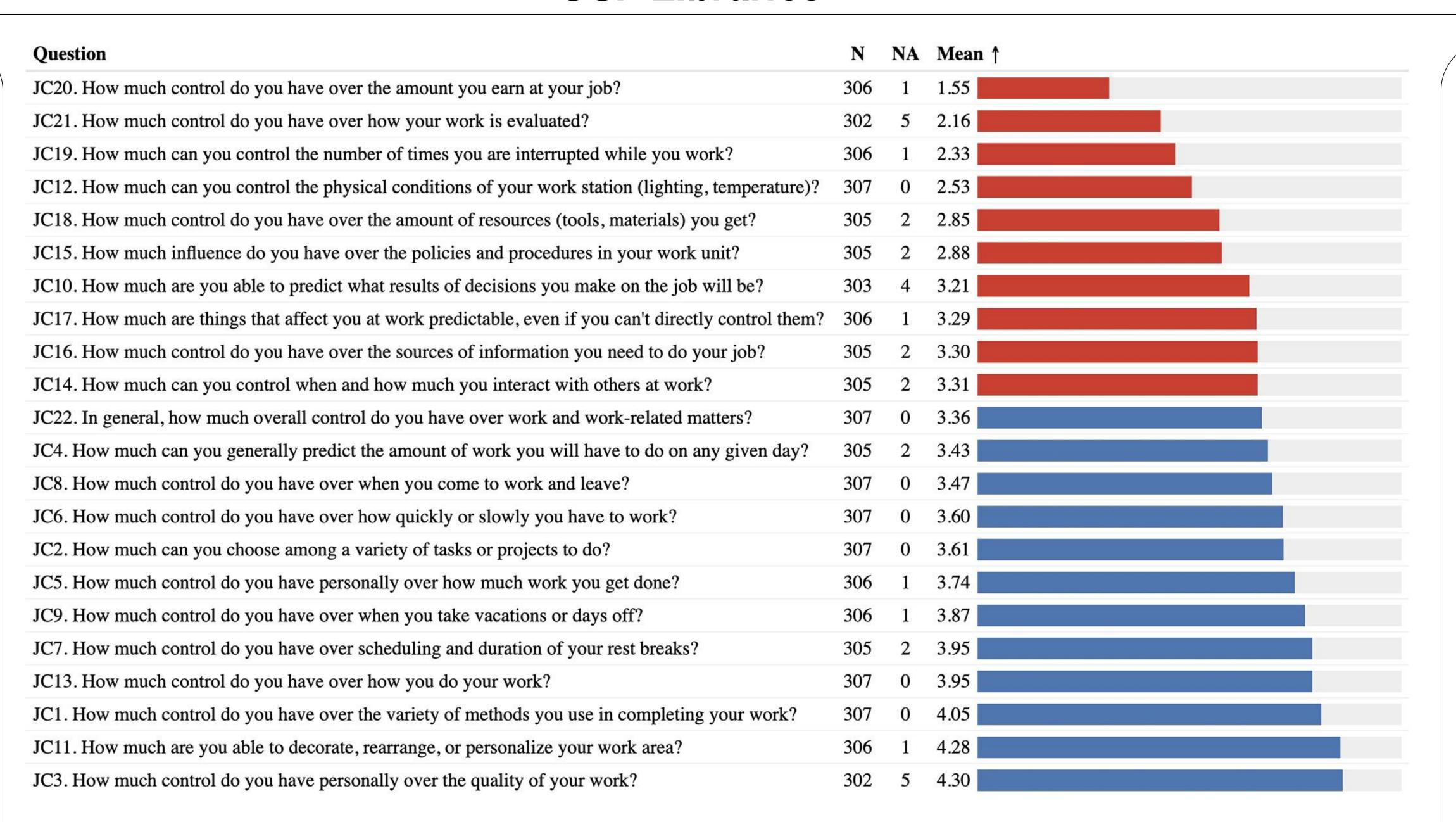
Control and agency are central issues in anecdotes about burnout related to micro-managing bosses, demanding service models, or opaque decision-making processes.

In a 1986 meta-analysis of perceived control by employees, Paul Spector observes that "although enhanced control is often strongly advocated, many have questioned if it is a universal panacea to employee ills," and continues to note that "with increased control comes increased responsibility and often increased workload."

What are the limits of job control? How do we talk to librarians about control and create autonomy-supportive workplaces?

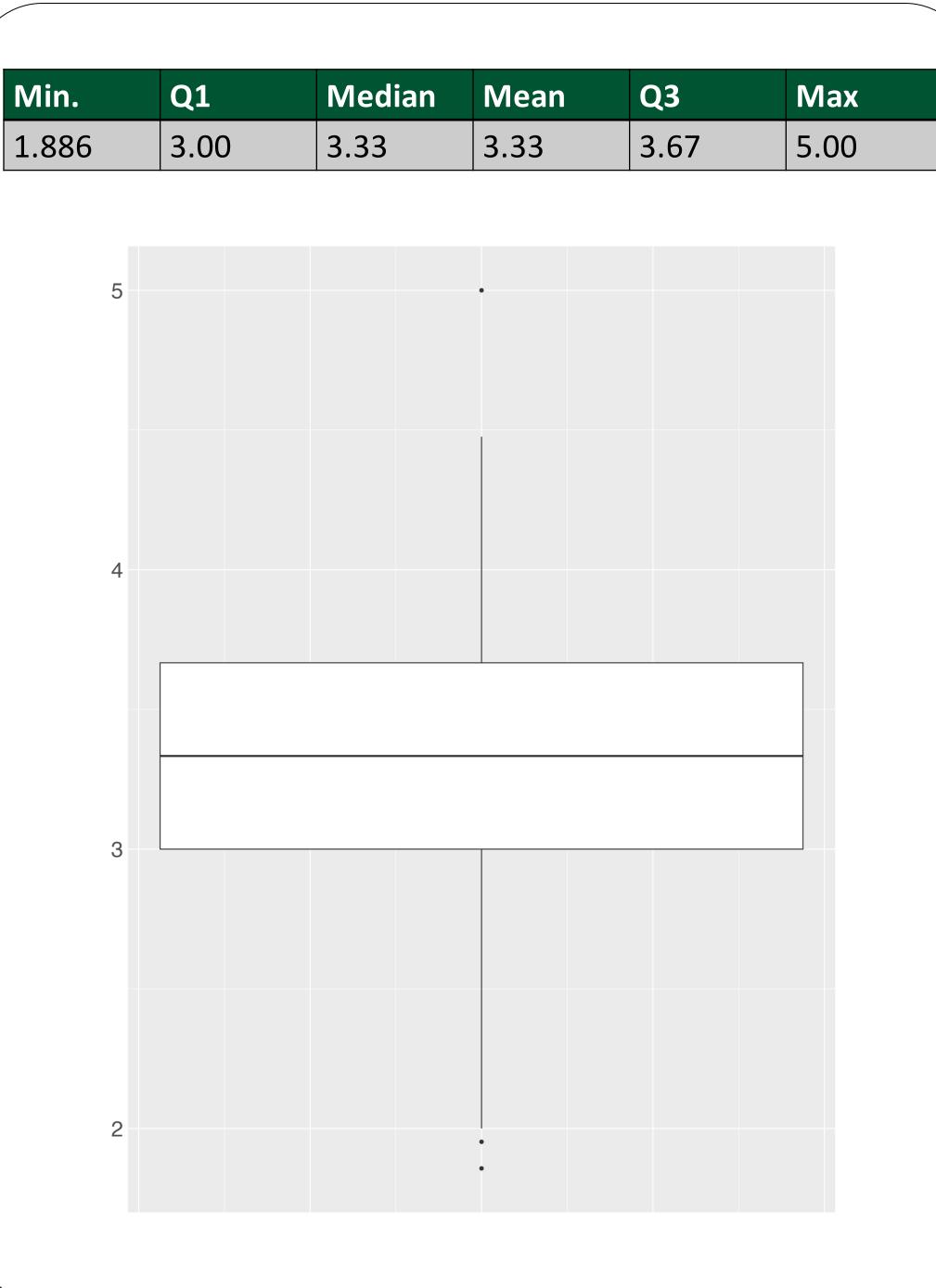
Dimensions of Job Control

- Work tasks: control over what you do, how you perform job tasks
- Work scheduling: ability to determine work hours and schedule; flexible work arrangements; telecommuting
- Work pacing: control over the speed at which you do your work; rest breaks
- Physical environment: control over workspace, including lighting, comfort, equipment, decorations
- Decision-making: ability to participate in decision-making; shared or participative decisionmaking; transparent decision-making
- Interaction: control over social interactions at work, including interactions with students, faculty, staff, colleagues, bosses; interruptions; intersects with design of office spaces (i.e., physical environment)
- Mobility: ability to move within the organization; take on different roles; career advancement



Methods

- A web survey was administered to academic librarians with instruction responsibilities. The survey included a previously developed scale for measuring job control.
- A recruitment email was sent three times (in fall 2022) via ALA Connect to ACRL Members, ACRL Instruction Section, and Information Literacy Instruction in Academic Libraries.
- 307 academic instruction librarians responded to the job control inventory
- The job control inventory (Dwyer & Ganster 1991) includes 22 questions. The first 21 questions were used to assess job control, and the last item was used as a control for perception.
- Scoring for the job control inventory uses a Likert scale with values one through five (Very little = 1; Little = 2; A moderate amount = 3; Much = 4, and Very much = 5).
- The alpha coefficient for the scale demonstrated good reliability ($\alpha = 0.89$).



Key Concerns

- Income
- Evaluation
- Interruptions
- Physical conditions
- Resources
- Policies & Procedures
- Decision-making

The majority of these are concerned with decision-making, suggesting that there is greater need to engage library workers in decision-making processes. However, concerns about income and resources are also related to larger issues with libraries being low-resourced.

On the other hand, academic instruction librarians expressed generally high control over their work, including work tasks, scheduling, and pacing.

References

Dwyer, D. J., & Ganster, D. C. (1991). The effects of job demands and control on employee attendance and satisfaction. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 12(7), 595–608. https://doi.org/10.1002/job.4030120704

My Related Work

Johnson, M. W. (2023). Job Control and Its Impacts on Burnout in Academic Instruction Librarians. Journal of Library Administration, 63(5), 595–632. https://doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2023.2219601

Johnson, M. W. (2024). Academic instruction librarians' feelings of job control: Quantitative analysis of responses to a job control inventory. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, *50*(1), 102835.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2023.102835

Johnson, M. W., & Page, S. (2022). What's in a Workload? Affect, Burnout, and Complicating Capacity in Academic Librarians. In C. Holm, A. Guimaraes, & N. Marcano (Eds.), *Academic Librarian Burnout: Causes and Responses*. https://escholarship.org/uc/item/6w86w41v