Aid Worker Mental Health

Explorations of aid worker wellbeing and development of an online intervention

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Aid Worker Mental Health

- Mental Health humanitarian and development workers
- Research Gaps & Study Aims
- Methods
- Results
 - Qualitative
 - Quantitative
- Intervention Research

Aid Worker Psychological Distress

Increased risk for:

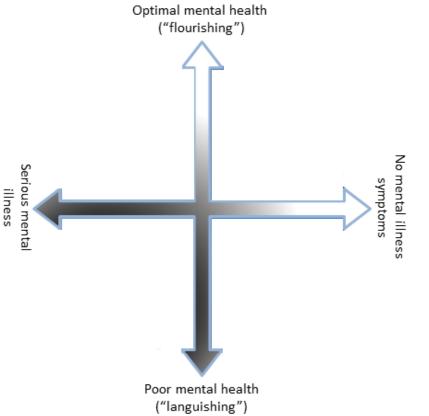
- Depression (Lopes Cardozo et al. 2012)
- Stress (Lopes Cardozo et al. 2012)
- Anxiety (Lopes Cardozo et al. 2012)
- Burnout (Eriksson et al., 2009)
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Blake, Claudio, & Taylor, 2013).

Stigma (Fetcher, 2012; Gritti, 2015)

&

Lack of support (Ehrenreich et al., 2004)

Dual Factor Mental Health (Keyes, 2005)



Research Gap: aid worker wellbeing

Aim 1: Describe levels of mental health in aid workers including psychological distress and wellbeing

Aid Worker Mental Health

Research Gaps

Sub-groups

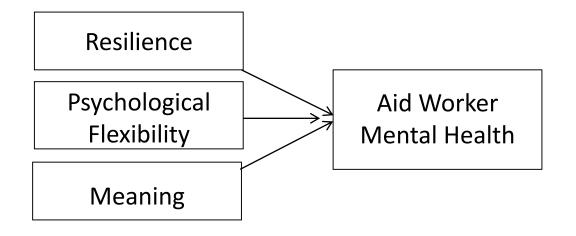
- National aid workers
- Development workers
- Employees of
 - smaller NGOs

Aim 2: Explore associations between mental health and both demographics and aid worker context

- independent consultants
- private managing contractors

Research Gaps

Psychological Protective Factors



Aim 3: Test psychological protective factors of mental health

Methods

Procedure:

- 20 minute
- online survey
- quantitative scales
- qualitative questions

Participants:

- 386 aid workers
- overlooked groups
- aged M=36, SD=9.4
- 68.54% female
- living in 77 countries
- 59 nationalities

Demographics

age, gender, education, subjective income, ethnicity, religion, religious identification, spirituality

Aid Context

work role, organisation type, years worked, international/ national worker, short/ long term, past psychosocial training, emergency setting, humanitarian/ development work, past traumas

Quantitative Measures

Wellbeing: emotional, social, psychological

Distress: depression, anxiety & stress

Burnout: emotional exhaustion, depersonalisation, diminished personal accomplishment

Psychological Flexibility

Resilience

Meaning

Methods- Qualitative

Qualitative Questions:

- Motivations for starting aid work
- Expectations and reality
- Stressors
- Coping mechanisms
 - Effective
 - Ineffective





Qualitative Results-Stressors

Stressors

Organisational

- "Unreasonable workload"
- "Limited support from HQ"

Colleagues/ managers

- "office politics, difficult personalities"
- "poor management"

Lifestyle

- "balancing my family and work life"
- "personal safety and security"

Existential

- "realities of poverty"
- "are we having an impact?"

Qualitative Results- Coping Mechanisms

Effective mechanisms

Social support

- "friends for debriefing"
- "Regular home calls"

Healthy outlets

• "creative or sporting outlet"

Psychological approaches

- "local psychologist"
- "meditation"
- "keep calm

Ineffective mechanisms

Avoidance

- "ignoring problems"
- "Drugs, drinking, shopping"

Working more

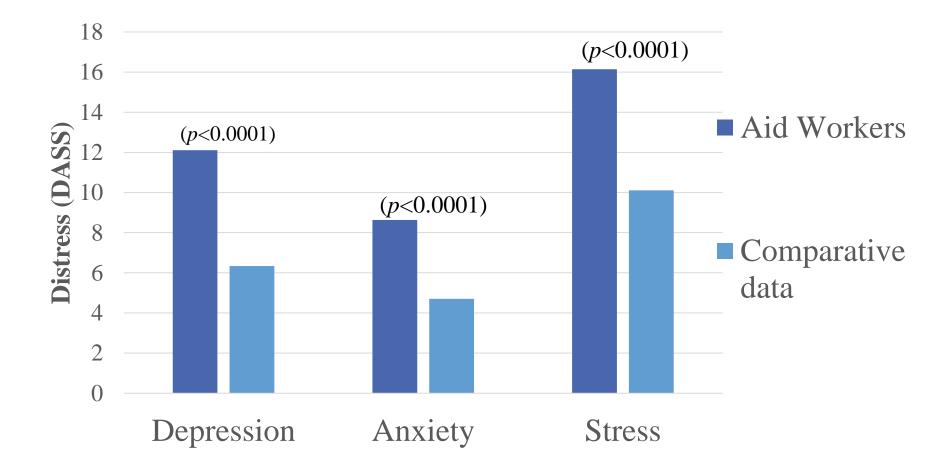
• "Working harder pushing through"

Emotion-based responses

- "getting angry"
- "complaining"

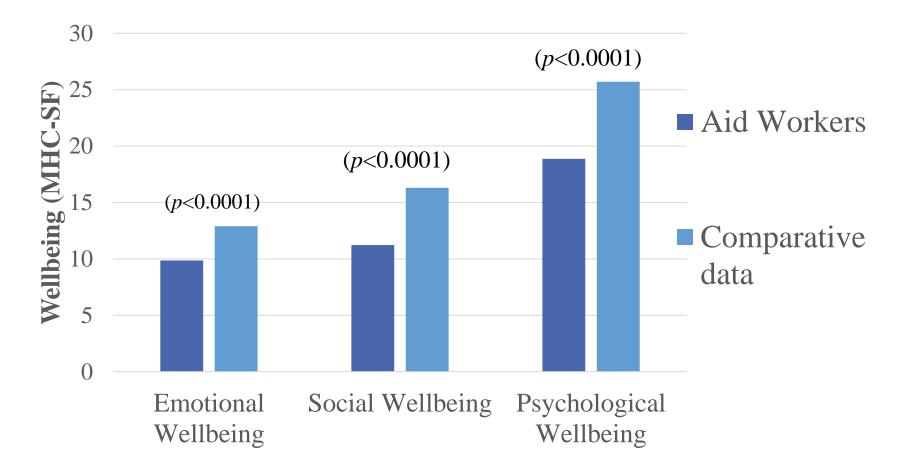
Quantitative Results- Aid Workers vs Normative data

Psychological Distress



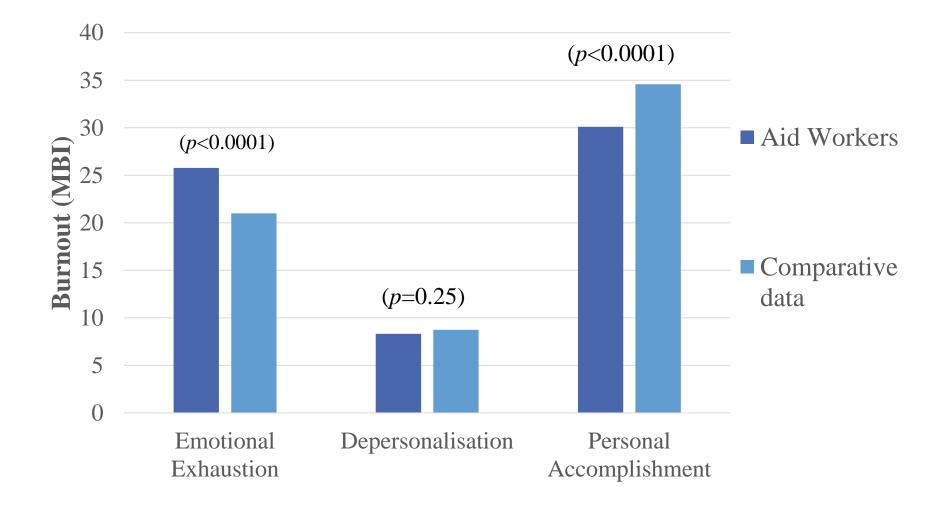
Quantitative Results- Aid Workers vs Normative data

Wellbeing



Quantitative Results- Aid Workers vs Normative data

Burnout



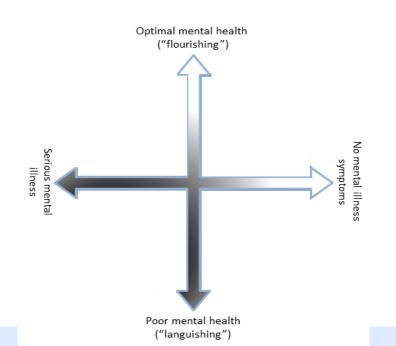
Results- Diagnoses

Psychological Distress Categories

	Depression	Anxiety	Stress
Normal	42%	52%	52%
Mild	17%	8%	14%
Moderate	23%	23%	16%
Severe	13%	8%	14%
Extremely Severe	5%	9%	5%

Results- Diagnoses

Wellbeing Categories				
Languishing	7%			
Moderate Mental Health	68%			
Flourishing	25%			



Results- Diagnoses

Burnout Categories

	Emotional Exhaustion (EE)	Depersonalisation (DP)	Personal Accomplishment (PA)
Low	29%	45%	54%
Moderate	24%	31%	27%
High	47%	24%	19%

Results- Effects of Demographics

- **Female:** lower wellbeing (.16**) and higher emotional exhaustion (-.19**)
- **Higher subjective income:** less psychological distress (-.23**)
- Stronger religious identity: higher wellbeing (.17**) & personal accomplishment
 (.21***) lower emotional exhaustion (-.17**)
- **Spirituality:** higher wellbeing (.20**)

Results- Effects of Aid Worker Context

- More years worked in aid: higher wellbeing (.15**), lower distress (-15**), lower depersonalisation (-.16**)
- **Disaster context:** higher psychological distress (.20**)
- International workers: lower wellbeing (-.135*) higher emotional exhaustion

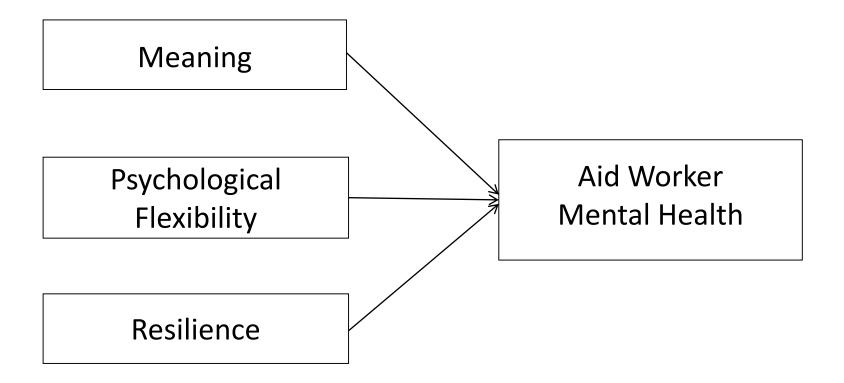
(.35***)

Non-significant associations:

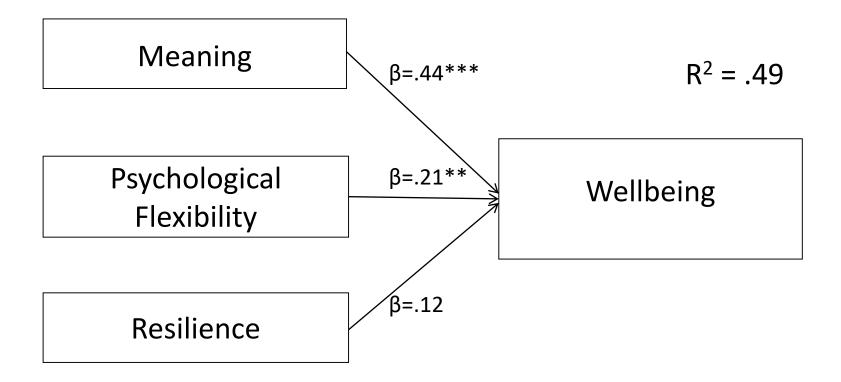
- Short term vs long term
- Organisation type
- Humanitarian vs development professionals

Mental Health Outcomes

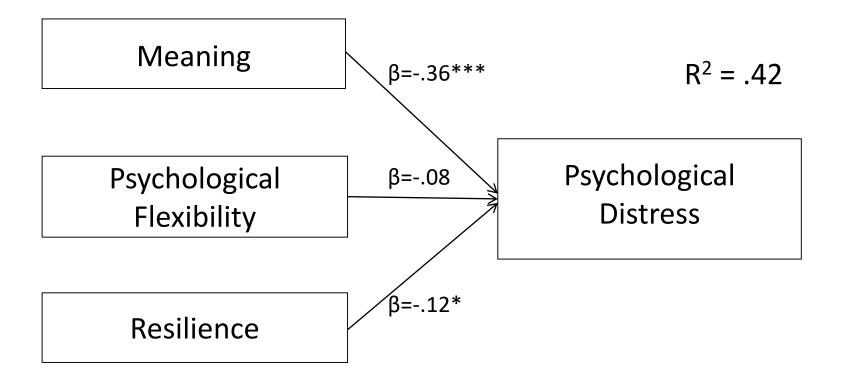
	Wellbeing	Psycho- logical Distress	Emotional Exhaustion	Depersonalis ation	Personal Accomplish- ment
Psychological Flexibility					
Resilience					
Presence of Meaning					



Controlling for: each other, age, gender, income, religious identity, spirituality, disaster context, ethnicity, international/national worker



Controlling for: each other, age, gender, income, religious identity, spirituality, disaster context, ethnicity, international/national worker



Controlling for: each other, age, gender, income, religious identity, spirituality, disaster context, ethnicity, international/national worker

Current Research-Interventions

Existing responses for Aid Worker Mental Health

- Independent guidelines (Antares Foundation, 2012)
- Limited organisational support & resources (Connorton et al., 2012)

In-house organisational initiatives (Curling & Simmons, 2010)

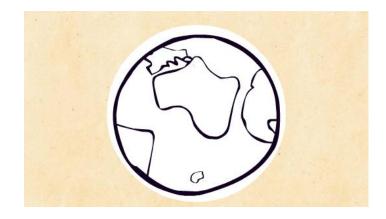
- Often not based on psychological research
- Not rigorously tested
- Not available outside of the organisation

No empirically tested psychological interventions designed for aid workers

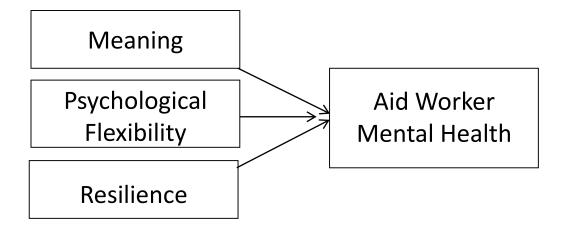
Aim: develop and test intervention to improve aid worker mental health

Intervention Pilot Study

A Wellbeing And Resilience (AWARE) program for Meaningful work



Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)



Potential Impact

- Aid workers
- Organisations
- Aid recipients







Questions

Intervention Interest

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