# Factors contributing to firefighters' mental health and wellbeing

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# Background



- Firefighters' exposure to PTEs increases the risk of the development of PTSD, depression, anxiety and alcohol use disorders
- Research provides evidence that other operational and organisational aspects of their role also contribute significantly to the development of these disorders
- The existing literature is inconsistent in relation to the prevalence and predictors of these disorders





### To identify

1. The **prevalence** of disorders

- The relative contribution of the four categories of predictors to mental health outcomes
- 3. Whether 1. and 2. differ for volunteer and career firefighters









# Method

#### Longitudinal study

- Survey
- Diagnostic clinical interview

#### ➤ 4 fire services participated

- 817 firefighters completed the survey once and of these 335 provided follow-up data
- > 300 firefighters participated in a diagnostic clinical interview



Diagnosis	Career N = 91	Volunteer N = 206	General populatior Males Tot	Australian firefighter studies
	%	%	% %	%
Any diagnosis	16.5	14.1	20	17.1
PTSD	<mark>3.3</mark>	<mark>1.9</mark>	<mark>4.6</mark> 6.4	<b>5.8</b> – 32
Depression	<mark>5.5</mark>	<mark>4.4</mark>	<b>3.1 4.1</b>	<b>5</b> – 23
Anxiety (GAD)	<mark>3.3</mark>	<mark>6.8</mark>	2.0 2.7	<b>1.3</b> – 27
Alcohol (AUD) Alcohol abuse	<mark>3.3</mark> 5.5	<mark>2.4</mark> 3.4	<mark>3.8</mark> 2.9 2.2 1.4	1.6 1.4
Alcohol dep	<b></b>		$\begin{array}{c c} 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 1.4 \\ 2.2 & 2.2 \\ 2.2 & 2.4 \\ 2.2 & 2.4 \\ 2.2 & 2.4 \\ 2.4 & 2.4 \\ 2$	

Prevalence of PTSD,

depression, GAD & AUD

Individual	Acute stressor
Baseline mental health	Potentially traumatic events (PTE)
Gender (Vol)	Recent life events (RLE)
Age	
Education	
Personal support	
Operational	Organisational
Operational Rank	Organisational Organisational job satisfaction
· ·	
Rank	Organisational job satisfaction
Rank Length of service	Organisational job satisfaction

### **Predictor variables**



Individual/demographic predictors		Acute stressor predictors	
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer
Baseline PTSD	Baseline PTSD	PTE exposure	
<b>Operational predictors</b>		Organisational predictors	
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer
Operational job satisfaction			
	po	dictors of sttraumat	tic stress



Individual/demographic predictors		Acute stressor predictors	
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer
Baseline depression	Baseline depression	PTE exposure	Recent life events
<b>Operational predictors</b>		Organisational predictors	
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer
Operational job satisfaction			
		edictors o Depressic	



Individual/demographic predictors		Acute stre	ssor predictors
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer
Baseline GAD	Baseline GAD		
<b>Operational predictors</b>		Organisational predictors	
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer

## Predictors of Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD)



Individual/demographic predictors		Acute stressor predictors	
Career	Volunteer	Career	Volunteer
Baseline AUD	Baseline AUD	RLE	
Operation	al predictors	Organisati	ional predictors
<i>Operation</i> Career	a <b>l predictors</b> Volunteer	<b>Organisati</b> Career	ional predictors Volunteer

## Predictors of Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)



- Prevalence rates
- Most common disorders
- Career firefighters
  - High operational job satisfaction lead to fewer symptoms of PTSD and depression
  - PTE exposure impacted PTSD and depression
  - RLE & being a firefighter lead to more alcohol symptoms
  - Volunteer firefighters
    - RLE only additional predictor

### **Overview**

- Joint approach to create a culture within fire services that encourages and supports early identification via regular monitoring of mental health and numbers of PTEs attended
- **Recognition** of **changes in work attitudes** such as job satisfaction and experience of **RLEs**

