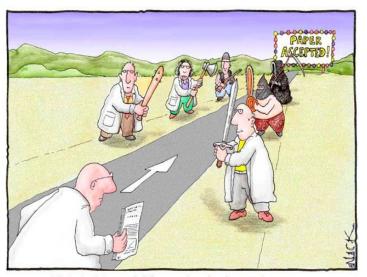


Researchers and Mental Health

Gareth O'Neill EURAXESS BHO Meeting 02 December 2021





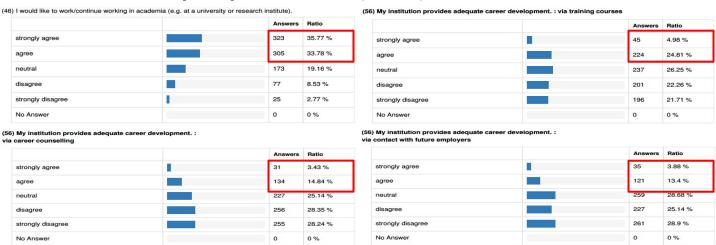


Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."





Need to prepare for (non)-academic careers

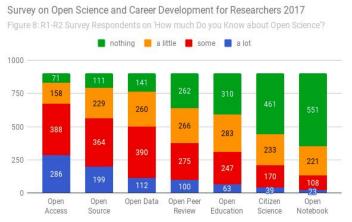


O'Neill et al (2017) | Eurodoc (2017)



Need to train, support, and reward openness









O'Neill et al (2017) | Eurodoc (2017)

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Urgent need to address mental health issues

Graduate survey: A love-hurt relationship

Chris Woolston

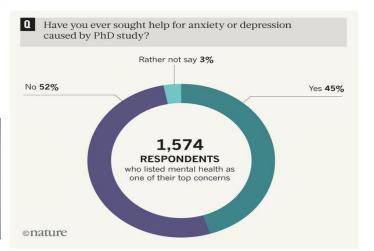
Nature 550, 549-552 (2017) doi:10.1038/nj7677-549a

Published online 25 October 2017

This article was originally published in the journal Nature

Nature's 2017 PhD survey reveals that, despite many problems with doctoral programmes, PhD students are as committed as ever to pursuing research careers.

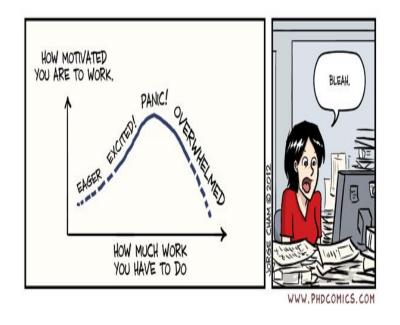
















Flanders

Table 1. The prevalence of common mental health problems in PhD students (SJR) compared to the highly educated general population (HIS) in Flanders 2013: %, age and gender adjusted risk ratio's.

	SJR %	HIS %	Adj. RR ¹
Felt under constant strain	40.8	27.5	1.4
Unhappy and depressed	30.3	13.6	2.1
Lost sleep over worry	28.3	18.1	1.6
Could not overcome difficulties	26.1	12.0	2.4
Not enjoying day-to-day activities	25.4	13.1	2.2
Lost confidence in self	24.4	8.0	3.5
Not playing a useful role	22.5	9.2	2.3
Could not concentrate	21.7	10.7	1.9
Not feeling happy	21.2	11.1	2.2
Felt worthless	16.1	5.3	3.4
Could not make decisions	15.0	6.0	2.8
Could not face problems	13.4	4.3	3.7
Risk of a mental health disorder (GHQ4+)	31.8	14.0	2.4

41% under constant strain!

30% unhappy and depressed!



1 all RRs were significant at the p<0.001-level.

Levecque et al (2016)



Leiden

Ĭ	Leiden University PhD candidates	PhD candidates in Flanders	Highly educated in Flanders
	×	%	%
GHQ4+ / risk group	38.3	31.8	14.0
Well-being indicators (GHQ-12)			
Tension, feeling under constant pressure	46.8	40.8	27.2
Unhappy or depressed	32.8	30.3	13.7
Lack of sleep	32.8	28.3	18.1
Unable to overcome difficulties	31.5	26.1	10.7
Concentration problems	29.8	21.7	11.8
Not enjoying normal day-to-day activities	26.4	25.4	13.0
Lack of self-confidence	26.4	24.3	8.1
Not feeling happy	23.0	21.2	11.3
Sense of not playing a useful role	22.6	22.5	9.0
Difficulty in making important decisions	22.1	15.0	6.0
Not able to face problems	18.3	13.4	4.4
Feeling of worthlessness	14.0	16.2	5.4

47% under constant strain!

33% unhappy and depressed!

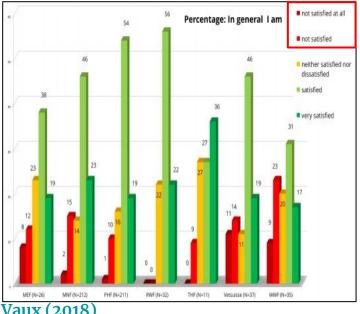


Table 2: Mental well-being of Leiden University PhD candidates

Van der Weijden et al (2017)



Zurich



16% not satisfied (at all)!

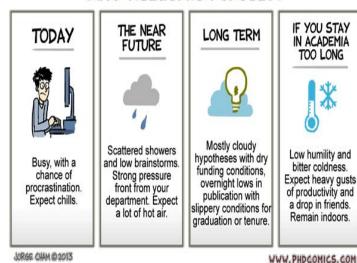
15% indifferent on satisfaction!



Vaux (2018)

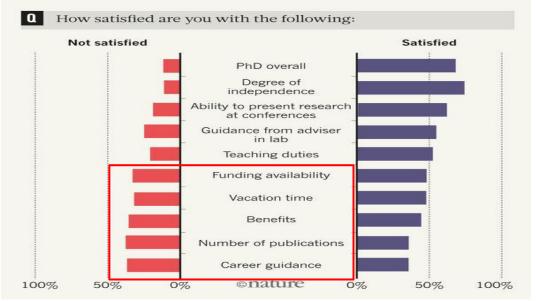


Your Academic Forecast









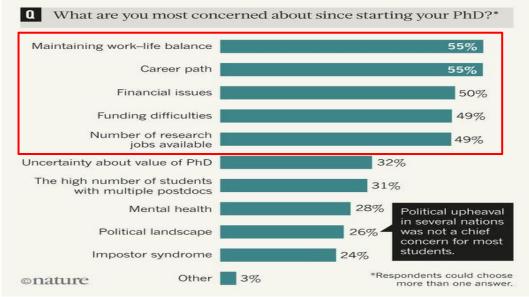
Not satisfied:

- Funding
- Work-life
- Benefits
- Publishing
- Careers



Woolston (2018)





Concerned:

- Work-life
- Careers
- Finances
- Funding



Woolston (2018)

Wide range of potential stressing factors:

- Career prospects
- Imposter syndrome
- Institution support
- Publish or perish
- Supervision
- Working conditions

- Funding
- Independence
 - Mobility
 - Social Support
 - Teaching
 - Work-life balance



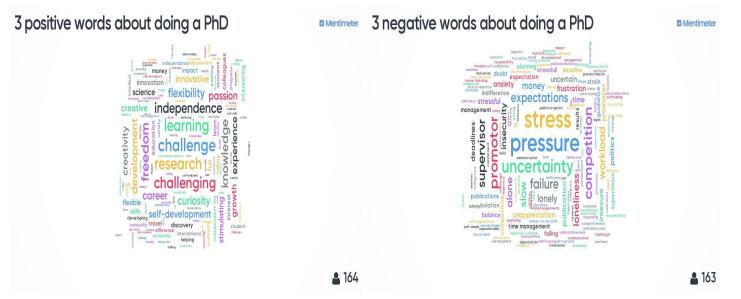












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Mentimeter Results from Stress & Well-Being @ KU Leuven 2018







O'Neill & Schroijen (2018) | Eurodoc (2019)

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Mental health should be a top priority:

- Raise awareness of mental health issues
- Identify many stressors and risk factors
- Fund research into mental health issues
- Offer policies and good practice examples
- Train and support early-career researchers
- Rethink research careers and assessment







Thank you for listening!

