#### **PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE MEETS POLICY**



# **SYMPOSIUM**LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PANDEMIC















# Well-being

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### Well-being: key questions

- How was well-being overall impacted by the pandemic and its management?
- At what time point was the impact greatest and did policy decisions play a role?
- Was the impact different according to age and vaccination status?
- What can be done to improve well-being?











#### **Well-being**

#### Ratings of

- Life satisfaction
- Vitality
- Feelings of anxiety
- Depressive feelings
- Sleep quality

#### Concerns about

- Situation in general
- My health
- Health of significant others (SO)
- Financial issues











# **Underlying model**

ABC- model (Self-determination theory - Deci & Ryan, 2012)

Well-being: need frustration versus need satisfaction

- Autonomy
- Belongingness (relatedness)
- Competence

Partial overlap with PERMA-model (Seligman, 2018)

Positive Emotion - Engagement - Relationships - Meaning - Accomplishment











# Well-being throughout the pandemic



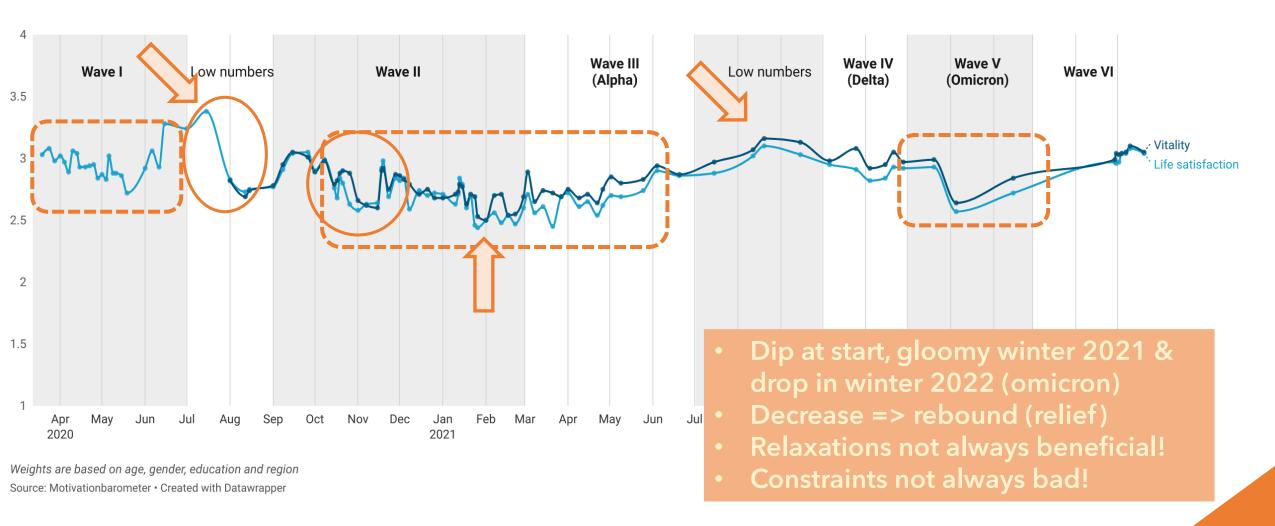








# **Life satisfaction - vitality**





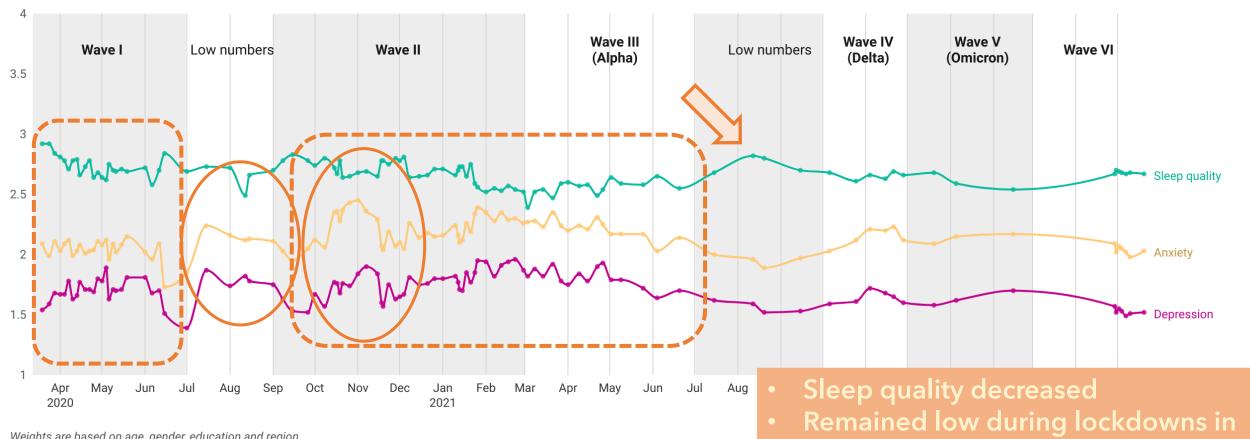




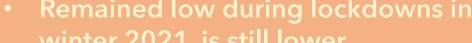




# **Depression - Anxiety - Sleep**



Weights are based on age, gender, education and region Source: Motivationbarometer • Created with Datawrapper



winter 2021, is still lower

Rebound in summer 2021

Stronger measures can have both positive and negative effects

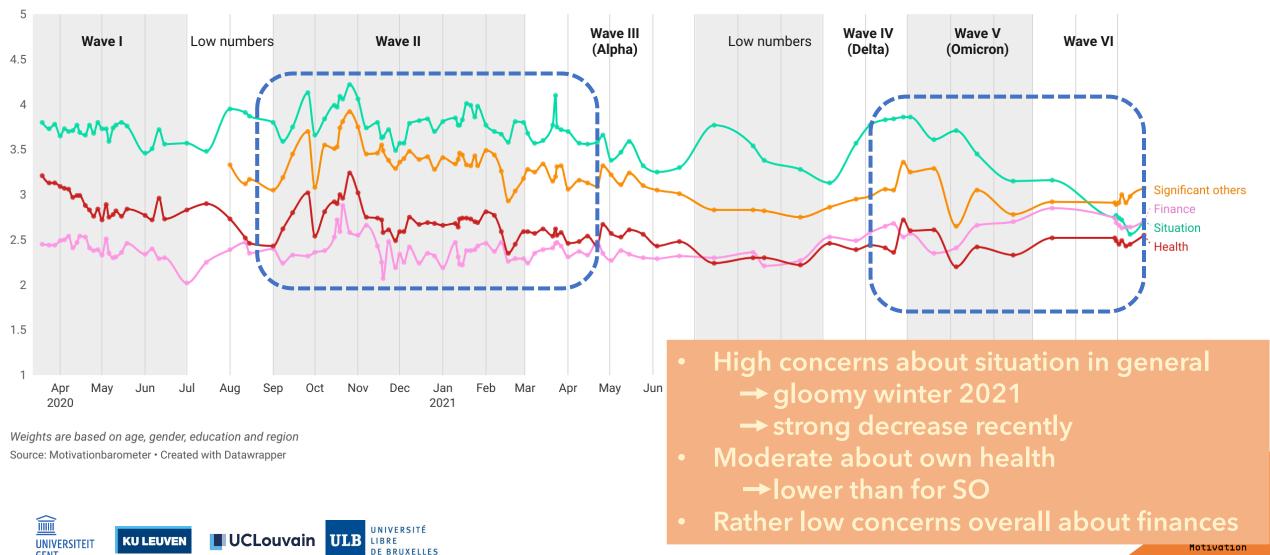


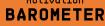




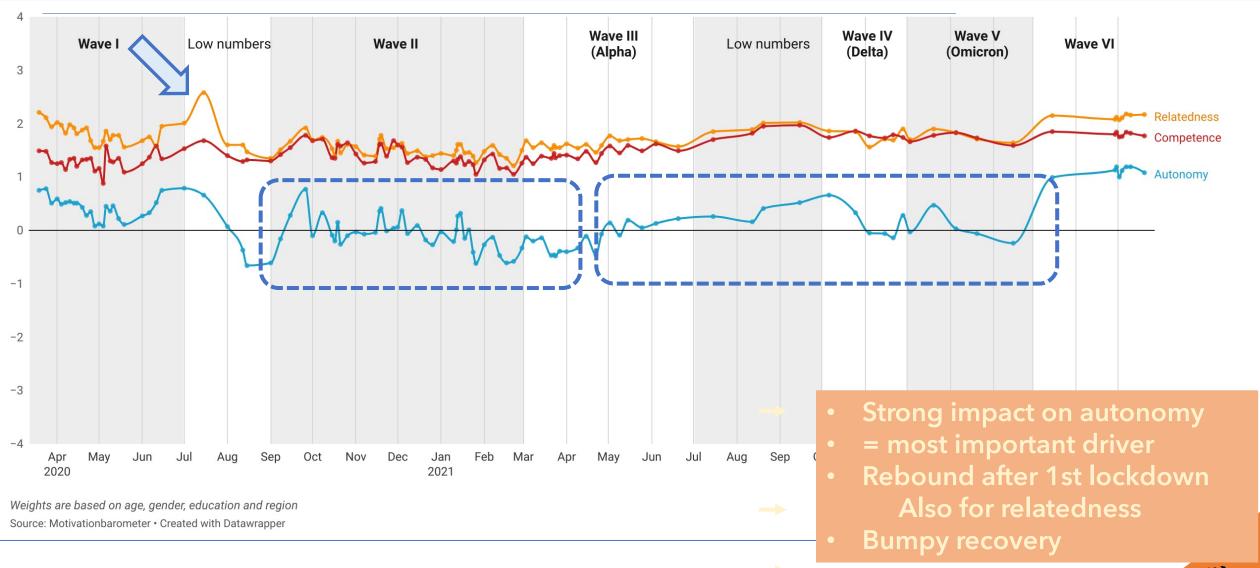


#### **Concerns**





### **Autonomy - Relatedness - Competence**





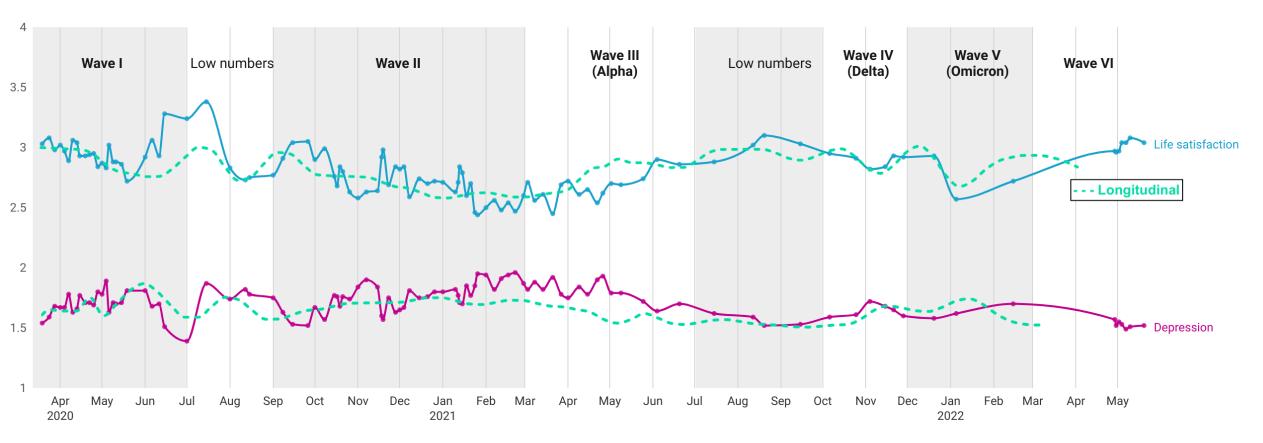








# **Cross-sectional vs longitudinal (N=250)**













# Did vaccination status play a role?





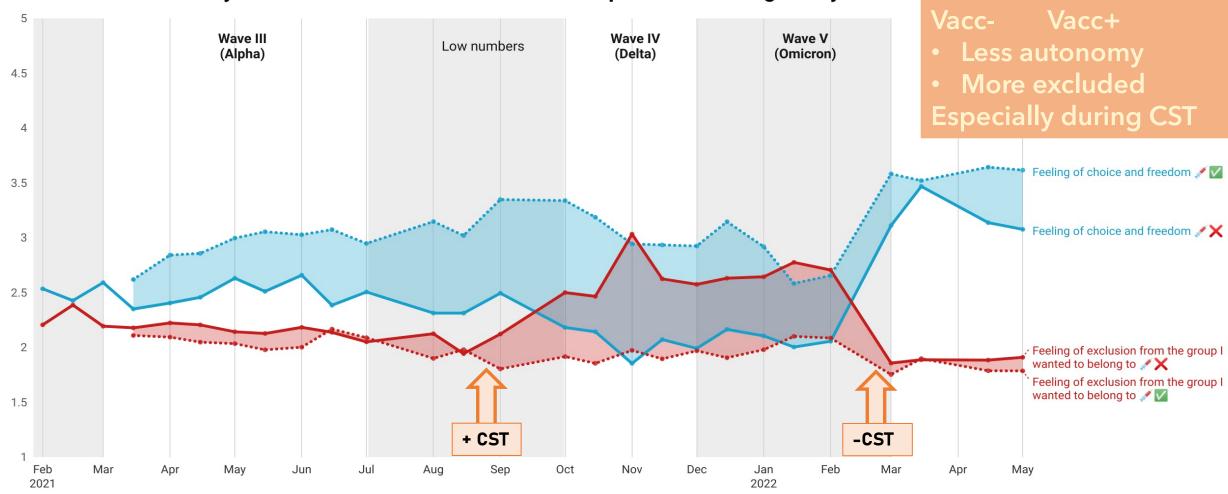






#### **Autonomy - relatedness by vaccination status**

Measures of autonomy and relatedness across the COVID-19 pandemic in Belgium by vaccination status



Numbers are weighted averages per half of months with N > 500 Weights are based on age, gender, education and region

# Did age play a role?



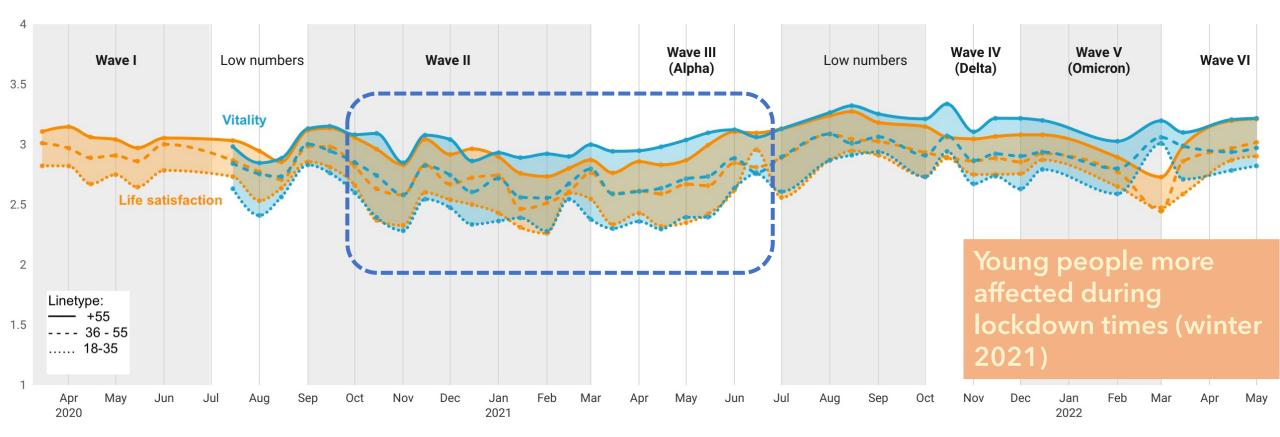








#### Life satisfaction - vitality by age





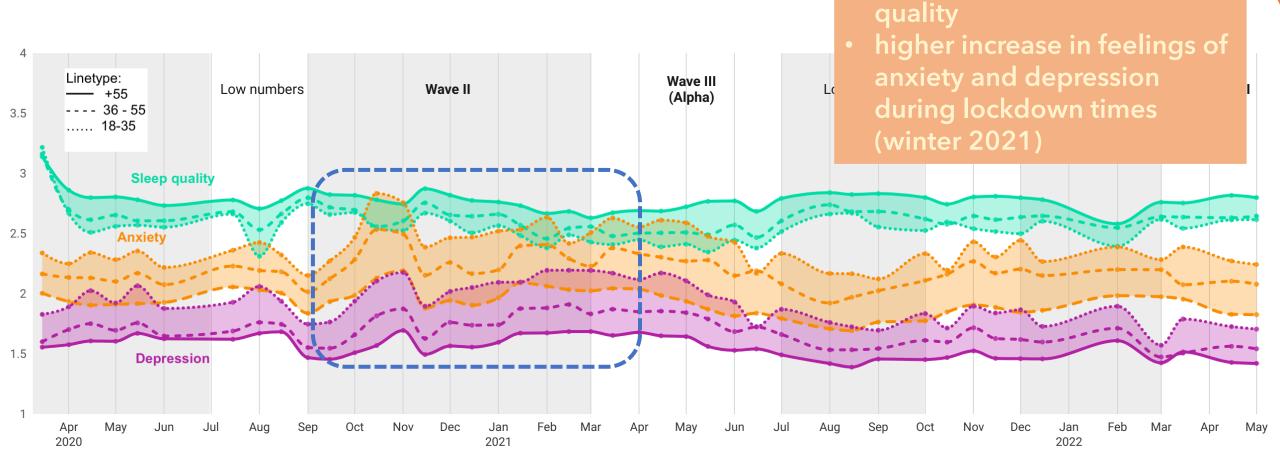








#### Depression - anxiety - sleep by age



Young people

stronger decrease in sleep



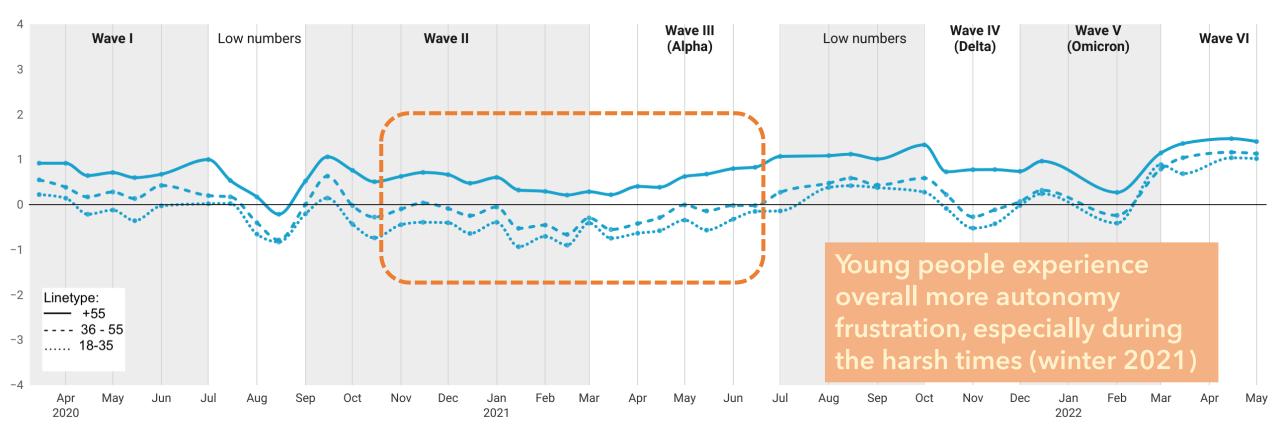








#### **Autonomy by age**













#### **Conclusions**

- People on average suffered
  - Especially during harsh times (e.g. lockdowns in winter 2021)
  - Mainly due to autonomy frustration
- Effects overall moderate with rather quick recovery
- Effects showed up
  - In less vitality and life satisfaction
  - In lower quality of sleep, higher feelings of anxiety and depression
  - More concerns, especially about situation in general, less for one's own health or finances
- Young people overall have suffered most
  - And were rather overlooked in the early phases of the pandemic
- Vacc- are a specific group
  - Feel more frustrated and excluded, especially due to CST











#### **Conclusions**

#### BUT: this is a story of averages

- What about vulnerable groups?
  - Those who lost someone?
  - Those who were already lonely?
  - Those who were in difficult situations, such as
    - Single parents, unsecure incomes, poor housing
    - Those already having mental health problems (or on the edge)
    - Those who were seeing their business go down
    - •
- Mental health care became overloaded, e.g. waiting lists
  - Self-harm behavior increased
  - Eating disorders increased
  - Many people were pushed over the threshold of clinical levels of suffering











#### Lessons learned, population perspective

#### Well-being

- Not just a matter of relaxing and constraining measures
  - Underlying factors and their balance (perceived risk, autonomy, relatedness, ..)
  - People assess risks themselves: so, let them think along (visuals, communication!)
- Monitor psy-variables in general
  - Thresholds in barometer?
- Tailoring: monitor and target vulnerable groups
  - Living conditions of young people
  - Singles
  - •
- Create social project
  - Systematic and professional investment to stimulate "sense of ownership and togetherness" to cope with the pandemic
    - cfr. initial period with spontaneous solidarity











#### Lessons learned, individual perspective

#### Well-being

- Not just low threshold for better care
  - Reinforce second line treatment facilities
- Provide low threshold preventative interventions
  - Many programs online and live are available
  - They work!
    - Often equally good as individual therapy
  - But they need a supportive structure
    - Drop out is a serious problem



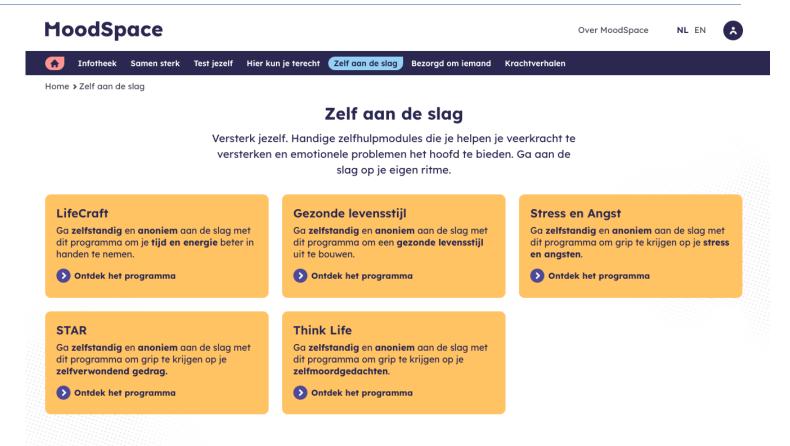








#### **Example: MoodSpace**



#### Krachtverhalen

Je bent niet alleen. Maak kennis met inspirerende verhalen van studenten over kwetsbaarheid en twijfel, maar ook over de kracht van verbondenheid.

Bekijk de verhalen



#### **Example: LifeCraft - 7 days, 6 challenges**

Day 1 - Autonomy



Do something you like

Day 4 - Autonomy



Do something you value

Day 2 - Belongingness



Get in touch with someone

Day 5 - Belongingness





Give care or allow care

Day 7 - Your ABC



Day 3 - Competence



Do something you're good at

Day 6 - Competence



Learn something new

E-health intervention works!







# Covid – 19 impact on mental health and well – being

#### How to organize our mental health services?

