



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Achieving International Excellence

Developing a Measure of Psychological Preparedness

A PhD research project by Jessica Boylan

Supervisors: Carmen Lawrence, David Morrison & Colin MacLeod

Research Advisory Forum

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The current issue

High levels of stress → unpredictable response

| Effects of stress... | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ...on your mind | ...on your emotions |
| Poor decision making | Anxiety |
| Poor judgement | Depression |
| Memory problems | |
| Concentration problems | |
| Confusion | |
| Disorientation | |

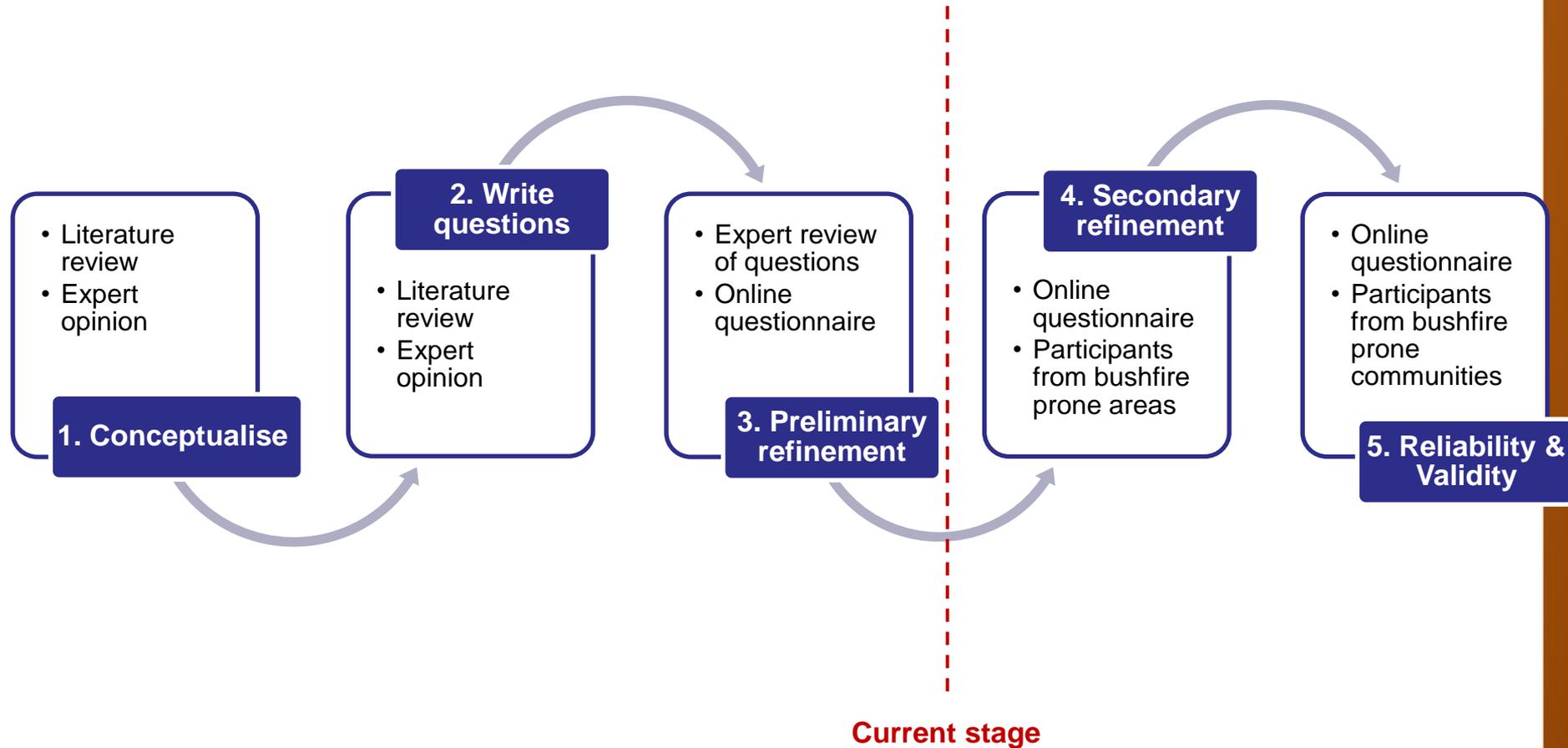


PhD aim

- **To:** develop a valid measure of psychological preparedness for a bushfire.
- **For:** researchers to assess the impact of their applied research **AND** for fire agencies to improve public safety.



Research approach



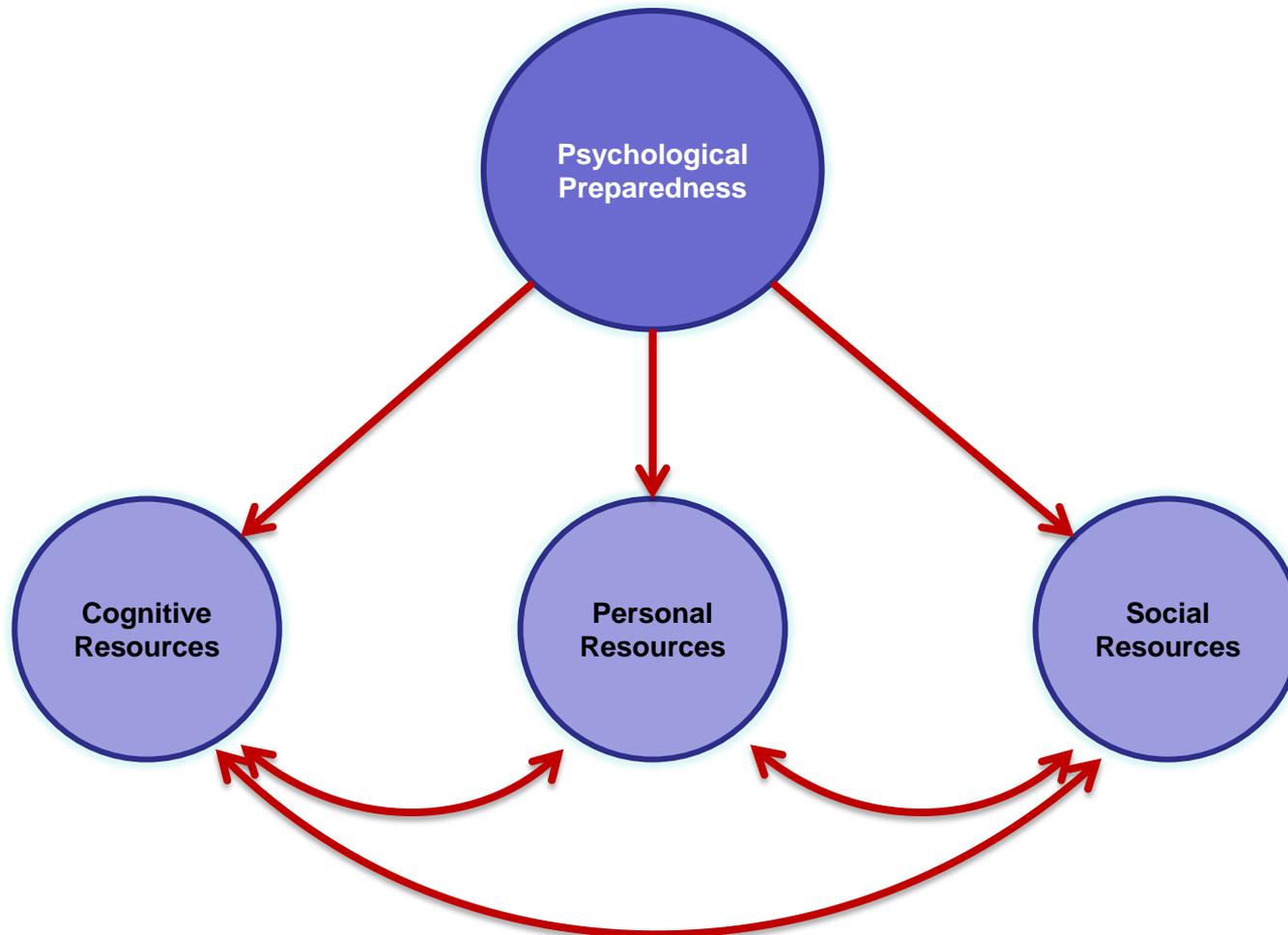


Resource theories of stress & coping

- Resource theories take a proactive approach to understanding stress & coping
- Resources: ↓ stress in the future, ↓ severity of stress consequences, ↑ adaptability & problem solving
- Internal e.g. self-esteem or optimism
- External e.g. money or fire fighting equipment



Stage 1: Conceptualise Psychological Preparedness





Cognitive Resources

Cognitive resources refer to a person's knowledge about bushfires

- Knowledge about how bushfires spread
- The difference between safe and unsafe behaviours
- The type of facilities available
- Physical and emotional impact

Knowledge: realistic expectations, understanding & interpretation of the stressful situation → better decisions & judgements.



Personal Resources

Personal resources refer to a person's characteristics that promote adaptation and resilience during stressful situations

- Belief in their ability to cope & adapt
- Belief they are in control of what happens to them
- Positive outlook on the future
- Proactive and preventative approach to reducing stress

Personal characteristics → feel in control of unpredictable situations → resilient & adaptable



Social Resources

Social resources refers an individual's social support

- Informational support: advice, suggestions and general information
- Emotional support: listens to problems with empathy, care and understanding
- Instrumental support: provides functional aid in completing tasks if needed

Social support → adaptability & resilience



Stage 2: Write questions for the measure

- Total number of questions: 170
 - Cognitive resources: 69 questions
 - Personal resources: 71 questions
 - Social resources: 30 questions
- Source of information: fire & emergency services pamphlets, fact sheets, videos, research literature, previous measures, suggestions from experts

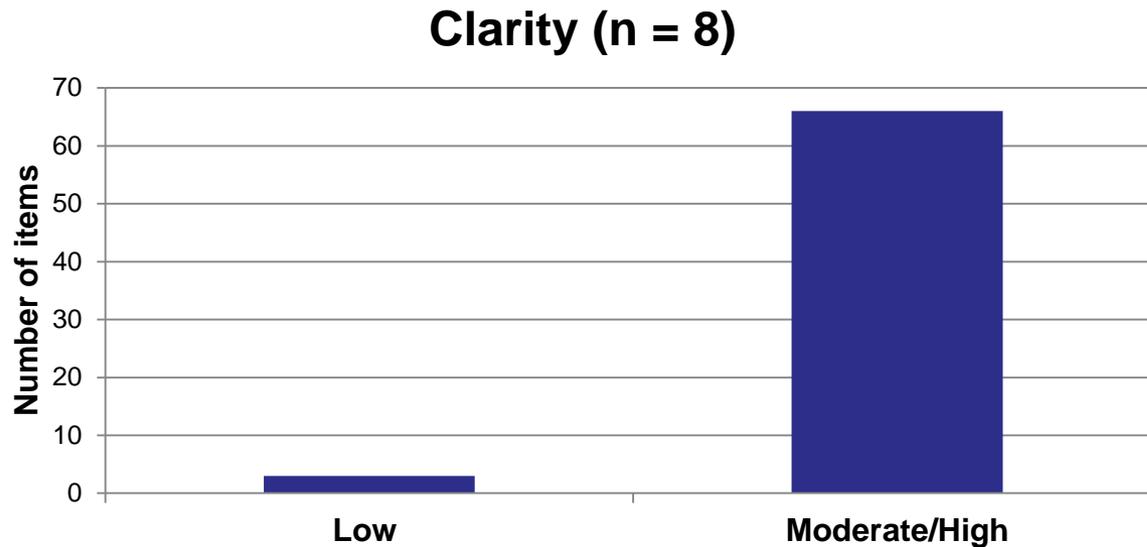


Stage 3: Preliminary review of questions

- Experts rated the clarity and relevance of each question in only one of the scales and provided additional comments
 - Clarity: 1 = very unclear – 4 = very clear
 - Relevance: 1 = Not relevant – 4 = very relevant
- Clarity scores were averaged
- Interrater agreement was used for relevance scores
- This data was used to **reword**, **delete** or **add** questions



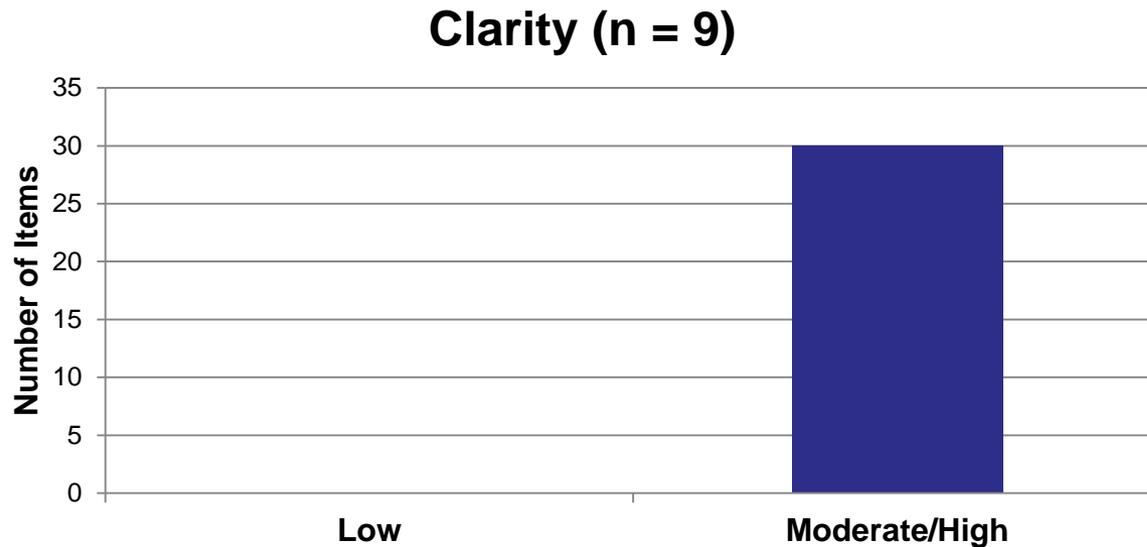
Stage 3: Results - Cognitive Resources Scale



- 32 questions deleted (clarity, relevance, too similar)
- 7 questions added
- Cognitive resources scale reduced from **69 to 47 questions**



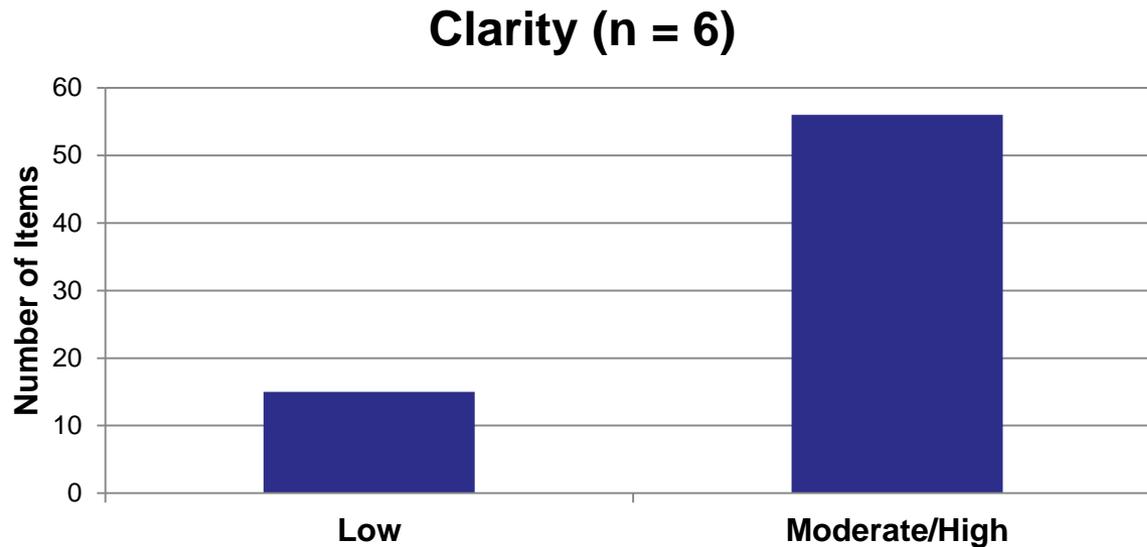
Stage 3: Results – Social Resources Scale



- 8 questions deleted (relevance, too similar)
- 4 questions added
- Social resources scale reduced from 30 to 26 questions



Stage 3: Results – Personal Resources Scale



- Currently refining the questions using similar criteria as previous scales



Some examples of the refined items

Cognitive Resource Scale

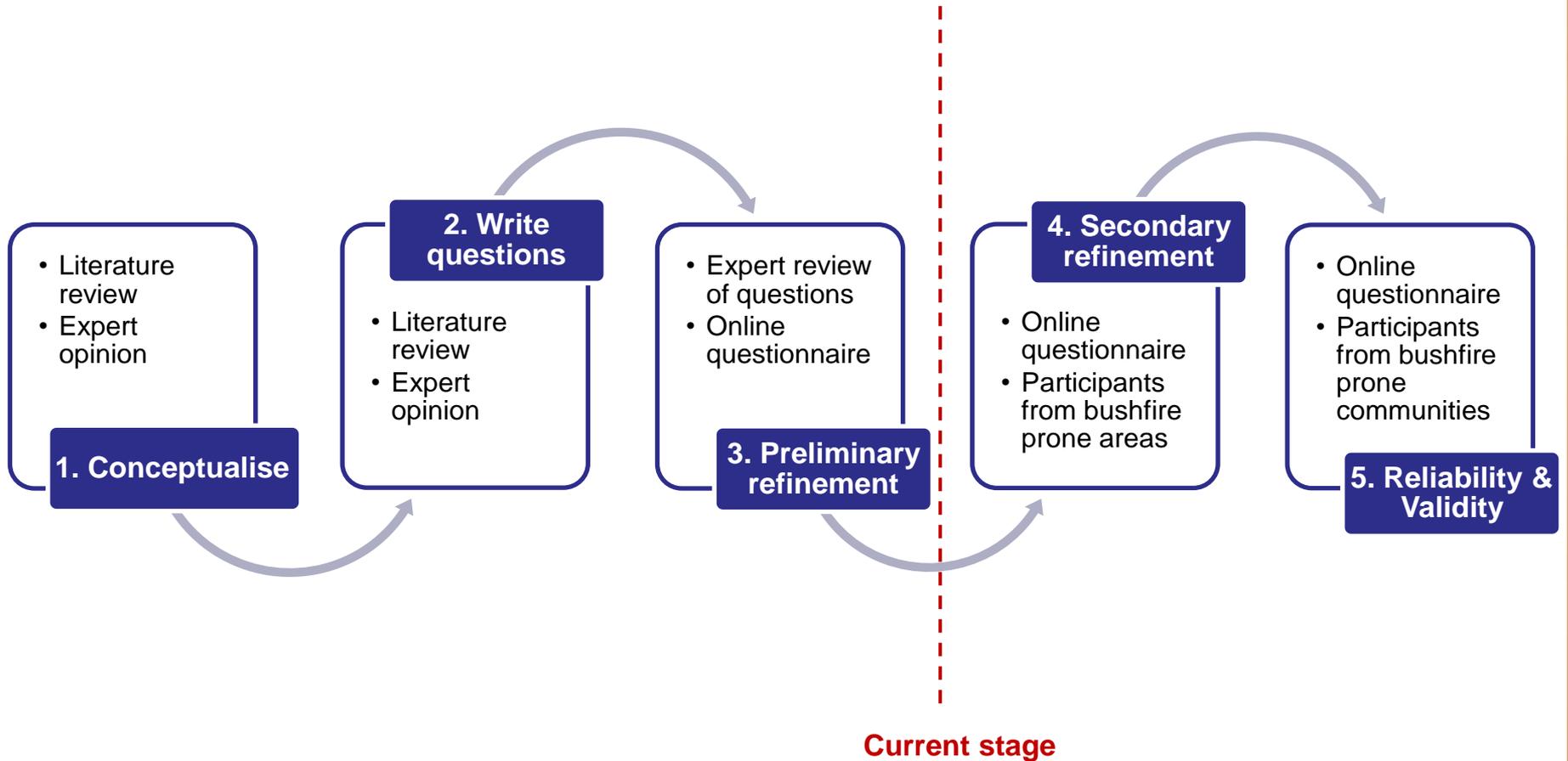
1. A bushfire moves faster when travelling downhill.
2. Bushfires typically travel at 100km/hr.
3. Spot fires can start 5km in front of a fire.

Social Resource Scale

1. There is a neighbour, relative, or friend living in my locality who I talk to regularly about bushfire safety.
2. If there was a bushfire in my area, I would have a hard time finding a neighbour, relative, or friend living in my locality who I could turn to for advice.
3. There is a neighbour, relative, or friend living in my locality who I can depend on for help during a bushfire if I needed it.



Next step





Other projects...

- Tasmania bushfire research
 - Interviews and surveys
 - Interviewed the interviewers
 - Preliminary report: iPad data, interviewer observations & training evaluation.



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Thank you for listening

Email: 20532666@student.uwa.edu.au