# Association between Well-Being Behaviors and Emotional Resilience in Healthcare Workers

## **Duke** University School of Nursing

## BACKGROUND

- Burnout in U.S. healthcare workers is associated with lower patient satisfaction,<sup>1</sup> and higher rates of infection,<sup>2</sup> mortality<sup>3</sup> and medical errors.<sup>4</sup>
- Nearly 44% of physicians<sup>5</sup> and 35% of nurses<sup>6</sup> report the experience of at least one symptom of burnout.
- Increasing resilience in healthcare workers has been described as a way to safeguard against the effects of burnout.<sup>7</sup>
- Resilience encompasses the ability to recover from challenges while also thriving.<sup>8-9</sup>

## **PURPOSE OF STUDY**

- The purpose of this study was to:
- Identify types of well-being behaviors associated with resilience (emotional thriving and recovery) among healthcare workers
- Determine the relationship between the total number of wellbeing behaviors and resilience (emotional thriving and recovery) among healthcare workers

## METHODS

Design and Sample (N=2383 healthcare workers):

- Descriptive, correlational study; Data from the Web-based Implementation of the Science for Enhancing Resilience (WISER) longitudinal study
- Baseline data collected via online surveys from 6/2018-4/2019 Measures:
- Endorsement of the following well-being behaviors over the last month: regular exercise, yoga, meditation, spending time with a close friend, vacation
- Emotional resilience measured using two subscales: (1) emotional thriving and (2) emotional recovery<sup>10</sup>
- Data Analysis:
- General Linear Models examined associations between number of well-being behaviors and type of well-being behaviors with emotional thriving and emotional recovery
- Covariates:
- Demographic: Race, ethnicity, and gender
- Professional: Healthcare worker (HCW) role, shift length, total years of experience, years of experience in current position, department, clinical population, and clinical setting

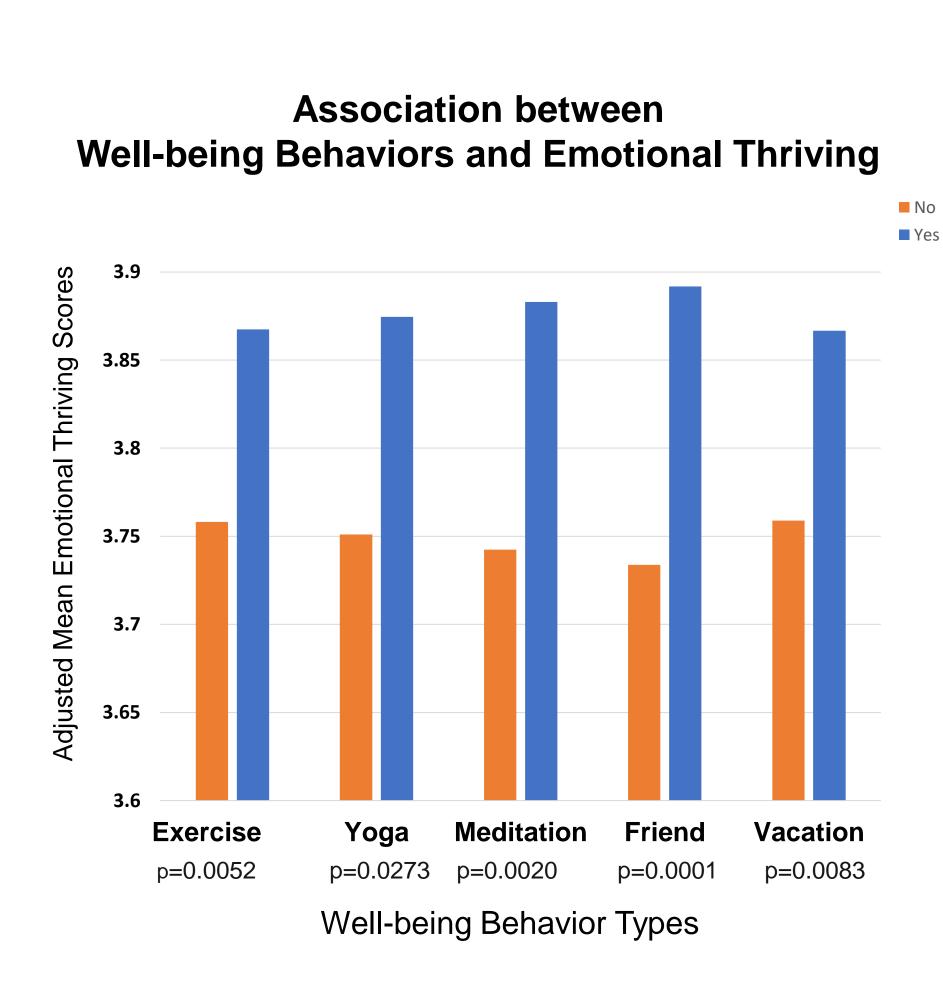
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## PARTICIPANTS

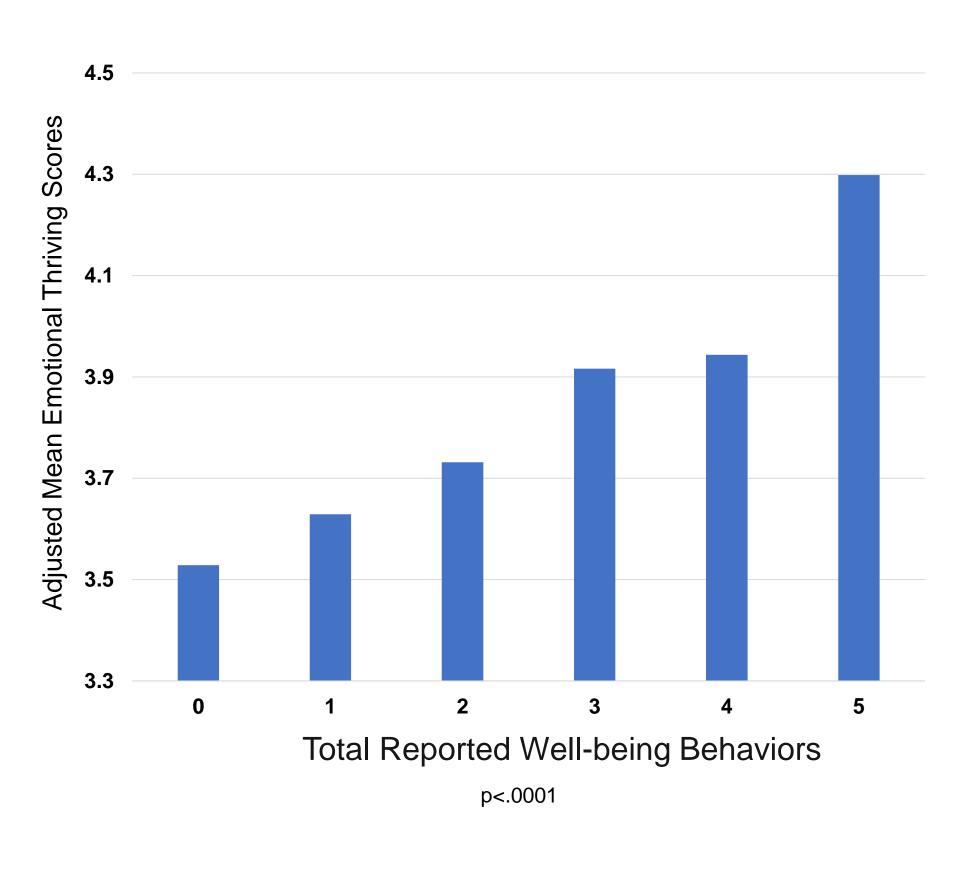
### **Sociodemographic Characteristics:**

- Female Gender: 82.3%
- Black/African American: 4.7%
- White: 87%
- Hispanic/Latinx: 5.2%

## **COVARIATE-ADJUSTED RESULTS**

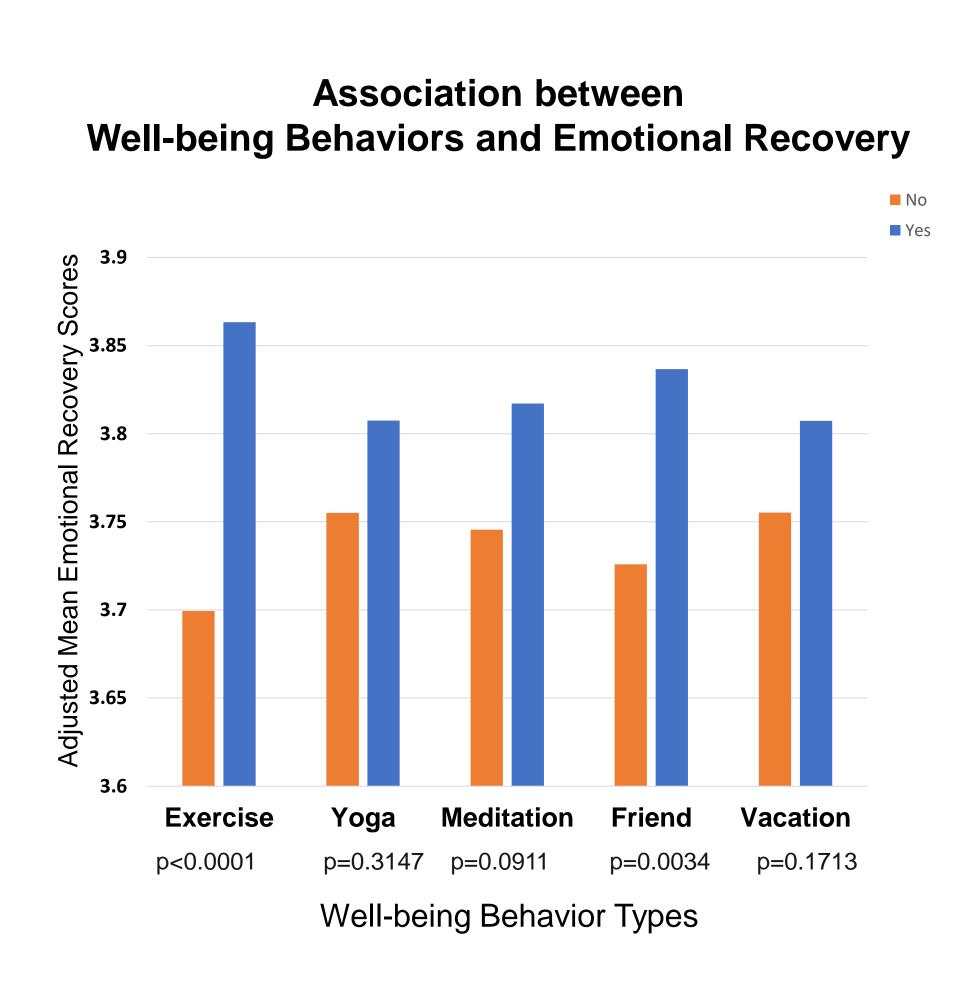


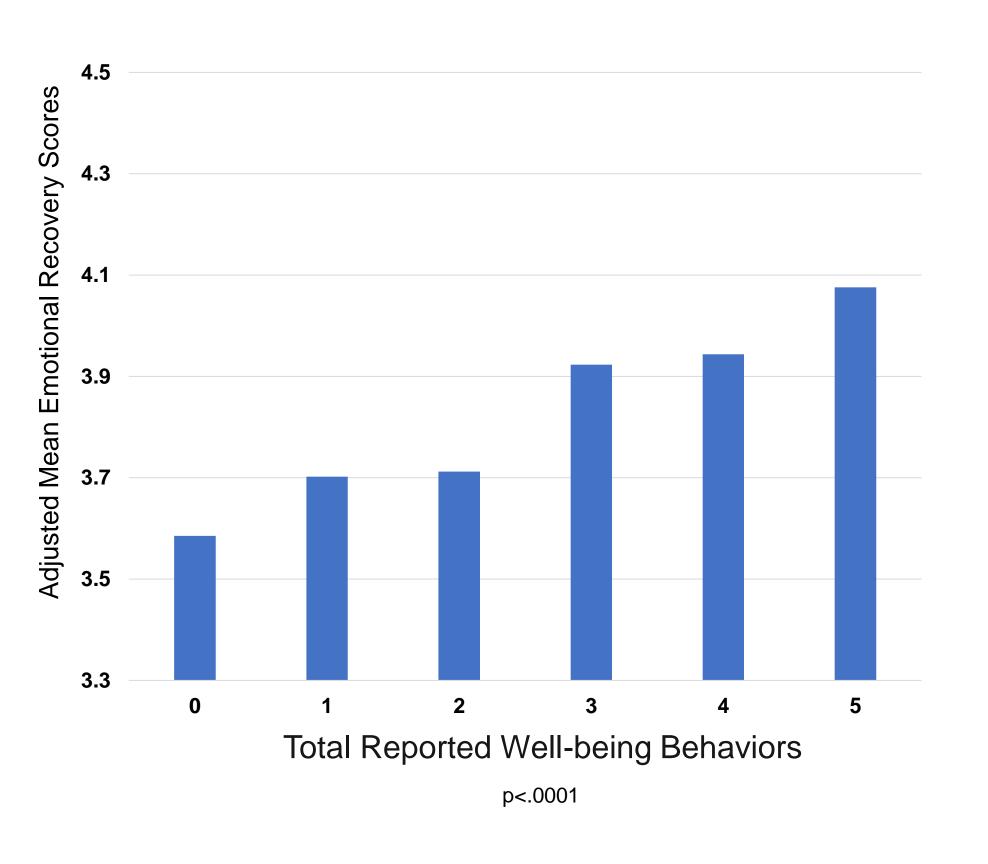
Association between Association between **Total Well-being Behaviors and Emotional Recovery Total Well-being Behaviors and Emotional Thriving** 



### **Professional Characteristics:**

- Nurse: 31.9%
- Physician: 20.9%
- Inpatient: 48.8%
- 12-hour shift: 28.4%





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## SUMMARY

• Each well-being behavior is related to greater emotional thriving.

Exercise and spending time with friends are associated with greater emotional recovery.

Emotional thriving and emotional recovery were higher for HCWs who reported more well-being behaviors.

## CONCLUSIONS

• Well-being behaviors may play a role in improving resilience and reducing burnout in healthcare. Reducing burnout, in turn, can increase patient safety and quality of care.<sup>2</sup>

Institutions may consider facilitating opportunities for HCWs to engage in well-being behaviors at work.

• Limitations: this cross-sectional, descriptive, correlative study does not allow for causal inferences.

• Future research using a randomized controlled design is needed to examine the effects of well-being behavior interventions on resilience.

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