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# Motivation and Well-Being in Humanitarian Health Workers:

Relating Self-Determination Theory to hedonic vs. eudaimonic well-being, vitality and burnout

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#### Abstract

This research examined the effects of motivation on the well-being of humanitarian health workers. Using Self-Determination Theory, I argued introjected and identified motivations were applicable to this occupational domain, and have differential effects on well-being. Introjected motivation would be positively related to hedonic well-being and burnout, while identified motivation would be positively related to eudaimonic well-being and vitality. Orientations to happiness and passion were proposed as mediating these relationships. An online quantitative questionnaire was used in the first phase of data collection. Respondents were N = 82 humanitarian health workers. A semistructured interview methodology was used in the second phase. Participants were N = 5 humanitarian health workers. Path analyses revealed neither introjected nor identified motivation was significantly related to vitality or hedonic vs. eudaimonic well-being. Both motivations had significant direct effects on burnout, albeit in the opposite direction to hypotheses. Passion moderated the relationship between motivation and burnout. Additional path analyses showed obsessive passion mediated the path between introjected motivation and emotional exhaustion. Harmonious passion mediated the path between identified motivation and diminished personal accomplishment. Both obsessive and harmonious passion mediated the paths between each motivation and depersonalisation, although identified motivation had the strongest relationship with this aspect of burnout. Interview data supported the majority of quantitative findings. The results suggest the motivations underlying engagement in humanitarian work, are related to the development of burnout. The mediational effect of passion determines which aspect of burnout will be most prevalent. The findings have applicability to the design and implementation of recruitment strategies, and programs aimed at the treatment and prevention of burnout in workers, both pre- and post-deployment to humanitarian situations.

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### **Table of Contents**

Abstract	V
Acknowledgements	vii
Table of Contents	ix
Table of Figures	xiiii
Table of Tables	XV
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Motivation for Work: An Overview of Theories	11
2.1 Content Theories of Work Motivation	11
2.1.1 Maslow and Alderfer's Hierarchy of Needs Theories	
2.1.2 McClelland's Need for Achievement Theory	
2.1.3 Herzberg's Motivation-Hygiene Theory	
2.1.4 Hackman and Oldham's Theory of Optimal Job Design	
2.1.5 Summary of Content Theories	
2.2 Process Theories of Work Motivation	19
2.2.1 Expectancy-Valence Theories	
2.2.2 Goal-Directed Theories	
2.2.3 Summary of Process Theories	22
2.3 An Alternative Approach	23
3.0 Self-Determination Theory	25
3.1 Types of SDT Motivation	27
3.1.1 Amotivation	
3.1.2 Intrinsic Motivation	
3.1.3 External Motivation	
3.1.4 Integrated Motivation	32

	3.1.5	Introjected Motivation	33
	3.1.6		
	3.1.7	Differentiating Introjected and Identified Motivations	
3.2	2 Ass	sessment of Motivation Types	38
	3.2.1	Evidence of Introjected and Identified Motivations using the	
	Self-Reg	rulation Questionnaires	
3.3	3 Co	nclusion	44
4.0	Hedo	nic vs. Eudaimonic Well-Being	47
4.	1 We	ell-being	48
	4.1.1		
	4.1.2	9	
4.2	2 Mc	tivation and Well-Being	53
4 3	3 Pat	hways to Well-Being	55
	4.3.1	, and the second	
4.4	4 Pre	dicting the Well-Being of Humanitarian Health Workers	60
4.5	5 Co	nclusion	62
5.0	Burn	out vs. Vitality	63
5	1 Pas	ssion	64
	5.1.1		
	5.1.2		
	5.1.3		
5.2	2 Pas	sion for Activities and SDT Motivation	70
5.3	3 Ha	rmonious Passion and Vitality	72
	5.3.1	Vitality and Humanitarian Health Workers	75
5.4		sessive Passion and Burnout	
	5.4.1	Burnout and Humanitarian Health Workers	79
5.5	5 Co	nclusion	83
<i>6</i> 0	U.m.a	theses	85
v.v	117110		0.7

6.1 N	Notivation and Well-Being	85
6.1.1	Hedonic vs. Eudaimonic Well-Being	
6.1.2	Burnout vs. Vitality	
7.0 Met	thodology	89
7.1 C	Quantitative Data	89
7.1.1	Sample	
7.1.2	Procedure	
7.1.3	Measures	93
7.2 Q	Qualitative Data	98
7.2.1	Sample	
7.2.2	Procedure	
8.0 Res	ults	103
1105		100
8.1 C	Quantitative Data – Online Questionnaire	
8.1.1	Demographics	
8.1.2	Measures	104
8.1.3 Varial	Relationships Between Demographic and Psychological bles 107	
8.1.4	Correlations Between Psychological Variables	111
8.1.5	Testing the Hypothesised Models	
8.2 C	Qualitative Data – Semi-Structured Interviews	139
8.2.1	Initial Motivation for Humanitarian Health Work	
8.2.2	Reasons for Continuing Humanitarian Health Work	
8.2.3	Personal Consequences of Humanitarian Health Work	
9.0 Dise	cussion	155
9.1 N	Motivation	155
9.1.1	Summary	
9.2 H	Iedonic vs. Eudaimonic Well-Being	164
9.2.1	Hedonic Well-Being	
9.2.2	Eudaimonic Well-Being	
9.2.3	Orientations to Happiness	
9.2.4	Summary	
9.3 B	Burnout vs. Vitality	177
9.3.1	Burnout	
9.3.2	Vitality	

	3.3 Passion	
9.4	Practical and Research Implications	190
9.5	Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research	194
9.6	Conclusion	198
Referer	1ces	201
Append	lix A – Online Questionnaire (English Version)	231
Append	dix B – Online Questionnaire (Spanish Version)	243
Append	dix C – Online Questionnaire (French Version)	255
Append	lix D – Information Sheet for Interview Participants	267
Append	lix E – Interview Participant Consent Form	269
Append	lix F – Authority for Release of Transcripts	271
Append	lix G – Interview Schedule and Prompting Questions	273
Append	lix H – Descriptive Statistics for Individual Subscale Item	s 275
Append	lix I – Descriptive Statistics for Comparison Samples	281

## **Table of Figures**

Figure 1.	The hypothesised pathways between motivation and well-being for humanitarian health workers	9
Figure 2.	The SDT continuum of motivation, showing the three major motivations, sub-motivations, and the regulations underlying each	29
Figure 3.	The hypothesised direct and indirect pathways between motivation and well-being, also showing mediator variables	48
Figure 4.	The hypothesised direct and indirect pathways between motivation and well-being, also showing mediator variables	64
Figure 5.	The hypothesised direct and indirect pathways between motivation and well-being, also showing the orientations to happiness as mediator variables	87
Figure 6.	The hypothesised direct and indirect pathways between motivation and well-being, also showing obsessive and harmonious passion as mediator variables	88
Figure 7.	The hypothesised direct and indirect pathways between motivation and well-being, also showing mediator variables	119
Figure 8.	Results of the final path analytic model for the hedonic vs. eudaimonic well-being analyses.	124
Figure 9.	The model tested in the subsequent path analyses, for hedonic vs. eudaimonic well-being	125

Figure 10.	Results of the final model for hedonic vs. eudaimonic well-being, showing path coefficients between the relevant variables	127
Figure 11.	The hypothesised direct and indirect pathways between motivation and well-being, also showing mediator variables	128
Figure 12.	Results of the final path analytic model for the burnout vs. vitality analyses	131
Figure 13.	The model tested in path analyses, using emotional exhaustion	134
Figure 14.	Results of the final model using emotional exhaustion	134
Figure 15.	The model tested in path analyses, using diminished personal accomplishment	136
Figure 16.	Results of the final model using diminished personal accomplishment	136
Figure 17.	The model tested in path analyses, using depersonalisation	138
Figure 18.	Results of the final model using depersonalisation	138

### **Table of Tables**

Table 1.	Participant Demographics	99
Table 2.	Key Demographic Variables of Sample	103
Table 3.	Means, Standard Deviations, Cronbach's Alpha Reliabilities, and Score Range Data of All Research Variables	104
Table 4.	Correlations Between Some Demographic and Psychological Variables	110
Table 5.	Correlations Between Psychological Variables	116
Table 6.	Direct Effects from Path Analyses of Models 1, 2, 3 and 4	121
Table 7.	Correlations Between Individual Items and Variables of Interest	123
Table 8.	Direct Effects Between Paths in Subsequent Analyses	126
Table 9.	Direct Effects from Path Analyses of Initial Model	129
Table 10.	Correlations Between Motivation, Passion, and the Burnout Subscales	132
Table 11.	Means, Standard Deviations, and N for Individual Items on Each Scale	275

Table 12.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Introjected and Identified Motivation	281
Table 13.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for the Pleasant, Engaged, and Meaningful Orientations to Happiness	282
Table 14.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Harmonious Passion and Obsessive Passion	283
Table 15.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Positive Affect and Negative Affect	284
Table 16.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Satisfaction with Life	285
Table 17.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Self-Actualisation	286
Table 18.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Vitality	287
Table 19.	Means and Standard Deviations of Comparison Samples for Burnout	288