BACKGROUND & PURPOSE

Recent publications suggest that veterinarians have a high level of mental distress and elevated suicide rate.
BACKGROUND & PURPOSE

• High levels of student debt combined with modest incomes have created serious enough concerns that AVMA conducted a major symposium on solutions

• Numerous reports of compassion fatigue and burnout exist in the profession
QUESTIONS

• Is there a mental health crisis in the profession?
• If so, what is contributing to it?
• What can be done about it?
GOALS

Definitively quantify the prevalence of mental illness and stress in the veterinary profession

Compare to previous studies and general US population
RESEARCH TEAM

- Ulrich Schimmack, PhD, University of Toronto
  - Psychologist and wellbeing expert
- Elizabeth Strand, PhD, LCSW, University of Tennessee CVM
  - Licensed clinical social worker working in a veterinary setting
- Linda Lord, DVM, PhD, MSD Animal Health
- Colin Siren, Kynetec Market Research
- John Volk, Brakke Consulting
METHODOLOGY

AVMA:
- 20,000 randomly selected email addresses
- Email letter alerting sample to upcoming study
- Email invitation + 2 reminders
- Incentive: Drawing for 20 $100 gift cards; contribution to AVMF
- Survey open Nov 2-16, 2017
- Average survey length 18.1 minutes.
- 3,540 usable, completed responses (17.7%)
- Data weighted based on age, gender and region of the US
- Margin of error +/- 1.62% at 95% confidence level
TWO KEY MEASURES

1. Serious psychological distress
   – i.e., Mental Health
   – Measured by standardized “Kessler 6” questions
2. Wellbeing

   – Wellbeing examines the way individuals think and feel about their lives compared to the best/worst possible lives they can imagine.

   – Measured and indexed using standardized questions

     • *How satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?*
     
     • *Suppose that the top of the ladder below represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. Where are you on the ladder?*
     
     • *Please indicate your agreement with the following statement: “In most ways, my life is close to my ideal.”*
KEY FINDINGS

- Mental illness among veterinarians similar to that found in the general population
  - Many not receiving treatment

- Overall, wellbeing is slightly lower than in the general population

- Significant variation by segment of the profession
**DEBT, STRESS, SUICIDE TOP CONCERNS AMONG 11 TESTED**

Below are several issues you may or may not consider to be significant challenges faced by the veterinary profession today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Critically Important</th>
<th>Moderately Important</th>
<th>Minor Issue</th>
<th>Not an Issue</th>
<th>DK/NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Student Debt Levels</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress Levels of Veterinarians</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Rate Among Veterinarians</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to Retire Comfortably</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All Respondents: n=3,540

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Only 41% of veterinarians recommend a career in veterinary medicine.
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS CONSISTENT WITH US; LOWER THAN NETT

U.S. Veterinarians
MAH Wellbeing Study
2017
N=3,539

94.7%
5.3%
Significantly lower than Nett Study. Difference between MAH and PSID study is not statistically significant.

U.S. Veterinarians
Nett Study
2015
N=11,627

90.7%
9.3%
Significantly higher than both MAH and PSID studies

Employed General Population
PSID
N=6,284

95.3%
4.7%
MORE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN YOUNGER VETS
STUDENT DEBT A DRIVER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

WB5. Results based on results of Kessler 6.

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ONLY HALF OF THOSE DISTRESSED RECEIVING TREATMENT

% Receiving Treatment or Medication for any Mental Health Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Distressed (n=205)</th>
<th>Not Distressed (n=3,289)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compassion fatigue/burnout</td>
<td></td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety, panic attacks</td>
<td></td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major self-reported conditions of those distressed:

- Depression: 94%
- Compassion fatigue/burnout: 88%
- Anxiety, panic attacks: 83%

Statistically Significant Difference

MH1. Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?

MH11. Does your practice or company offer an Employee Assistance Program (a program that helps assist employees with personal problems).
VETERINARIAN WELLBEING SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN GENERAL POPULATION

Segmentation Using MSD Animal Health Wellbeing Index

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MEN VETERINARIANS HIGHER, WOMEN LOWER THAN GENERAL POPULATION

MEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Veterinarians MAH Wellbeing Study</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=1,083</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed General Population PSID</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=2,889</td>
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</table>

WOMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Veterinarians MAH Wellbeing Study</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=2,433</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed General Population PSID</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>n=3,395</td>
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WELLBEING VARIES SIGNIFICANTLY BY AGE

MAH Study Age: 18-34

MAH Study Age: 35-44

MAH Study Age: 45-54

MAH Study Age: 55-64

MAH Study Age: 65+

Suffering ■ Getting By ■ Flourishing

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STUDENT DEBT IMPACTS WELLBEING, REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT

Segmentation Using MAH Wellbeing Index

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CONCLUSIONS

Veterinary Medicine is not in a state of crisis. About 1 in 20 veterinarians are suffering serious psychological distress, consistent with what is found in the general population.

There’s a mental health treatment gap in veterinary medicine. While many veterinarians with serious psychological distress are getting treatment, a significant population is not. Few employers offer Employee Assistance Programs.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Veterinary Organizations

• Evaluate, improve and more effectively publicize existing organizational wellness resources
• Continue to seek ways to reduce student debt and improve financial conditions in the profession, especially for young veterinarians
• Educate constituents about signs, symptoms and rates of mental illness among veterinarians
RECOMMENDATIONS

Employers

• Educate employees on the existence of mental health issues and provide time off for appointments with physicians and counselors

• Outwardly discuss and set healthy practice expectations for work/life balance

• Create mentoring programs for new employees to help them gain the skills and confidence needed to perform satisfactorily in their career

• Consider partnering with in-practice veterinary social work professionals
RECOMMENDATIONS

With the help of a mental health professional or coach develop a stress management plan.

Retain a certified financial planner to develop a plan to manage finances and student debt.

Budget time for healthy activities such as family time, socializing with friends, recreation and exercise. Limit time on social media.