



Bridging social divides? Characteristics and antecedents of seafarers' personal support networks during the COVID-19 pandemic

Birgit Pauksztat & Michelle Grech

ErgoShip Conference

Esbjerg, Denmark, 3 November 2023



COVID19 Crew Repatriation Uncertainty Spark Deaths & Hunger Strikes!

V Mfame Editor - May 18, 2020

'We are very afraid': stranded cruise ship's crew in limbo amid pandemic



Maersk Calls for Action as Stranded Seafarers Rise to 400,000

Reuters

Total Views: 333 4 September 25, 2020 As pandemic stretches on, concern for stranded seafarers grows









Some workers have been stuck on cargo ships for up to 15 months, says inspector

Emma Smith - CBC News - Posted: Jul 23, 2020 11:55 AM EDT | Last Updated: July 23, 2020

Seafarers during the COVID-19 pandemic

They man the merchant ships that keep global trade flowing, but coronavirus restrictions mean thousands of seafarers are unable to return home. After months at sea, stress, fatigue and time away from loved ones is taking its toll.



Why you can trust SCMF

'Prisoners at sea': stuck on board cargo ships, crews find their mental well-being under threat

The Cruise Ship Suicides

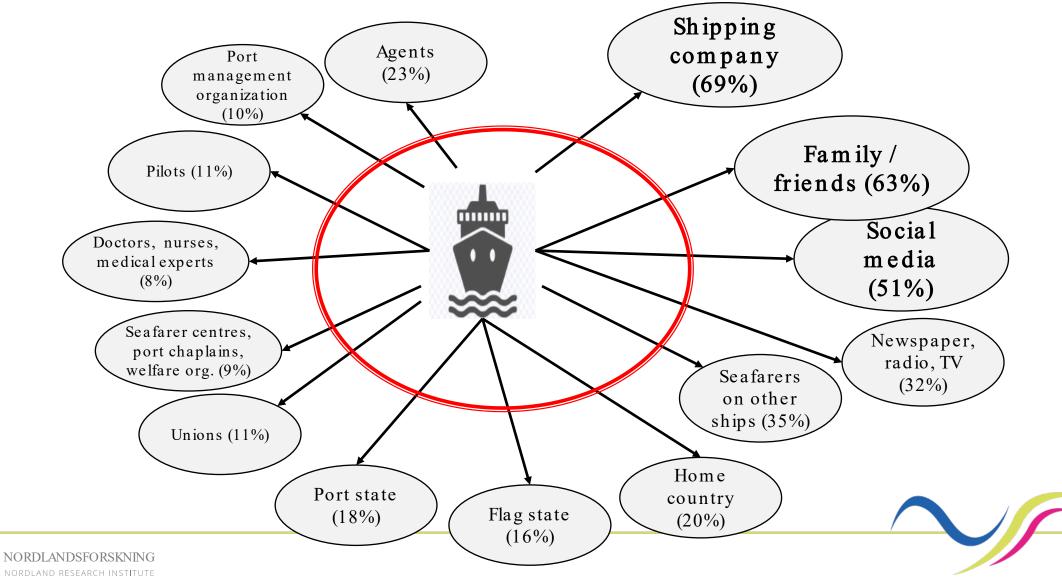
Confined mostly to tiny cabins as the pandemic unfolded, crew members struggled to cope.

By Austin Carr



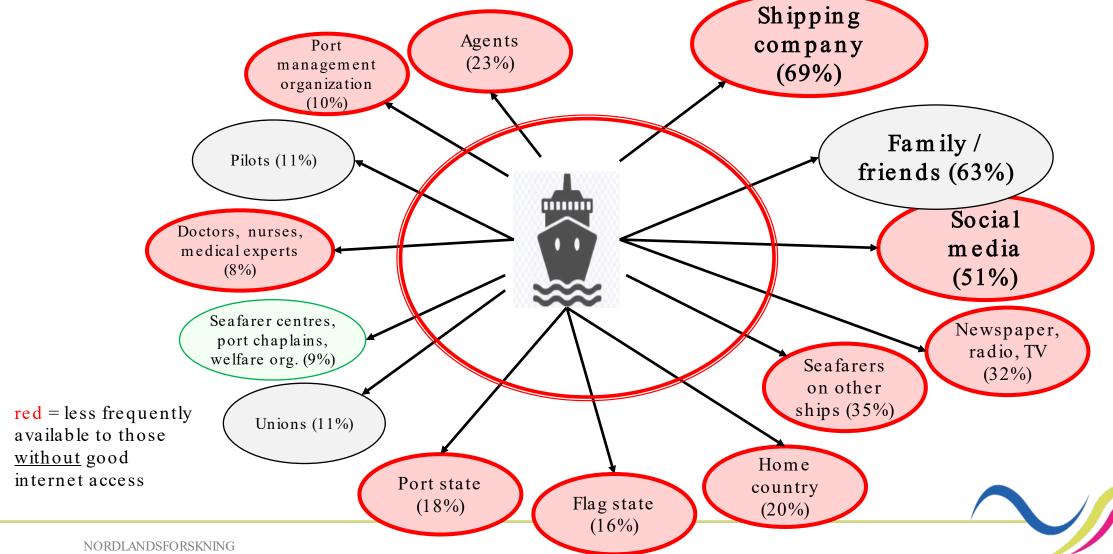
Sources of support during the pandemic





Sources of support during the pandemic







Social support from co-workers

Importance of social support is well-established

- Physical & mental well-being (Cohen et al., 2000; Bavik et al., 2020; Pauksztat et al., 2022; Sampson & Ellis, 2021)
- Coping with everyday job demands (e.g., Ljung & Lützhöft, 2014; Pauksztat, 2023) and with crises such as COVID-19 pandemic (Pauksztat et al., 2022; Tang et al., 2022)





Social support from co-workers

Antecedents of social support less well understood

- general tendency towards homophily (McPherson et al., 2001; Ertug et al., 2022)
- qualitative studies on multinational crews: informal relations may be formed within (rather than across) subgroups (Knudsen, 2004; Sampson, 2013)
- => Limited availability of social support for seafarers?





Research questions

- 1. Do seafarers receive social support from fellow crew members, and if so what types of support?
- 2. Who provides support? (=> composition of support networks) Focus on:
 - hierarchical level
 - nationality
- 3. How can hierarchical and nationality-based boundaries be overcome? => psychological safety and proficiency in English





Data collection & respondents

Data collected together with M Kitada and R B Jensen



• Online survey, July-September 2020



- Seafarers on board of international commercial vessels
- 437 respondents



- 95.2% men
- 78.5% officers
- Nationality: 38.7 % Filipino
- Flag states: ca 40% Northern European countries





Respondents & vessel characteristics



437 seafarers

- 95.2% men
- On board 0-18 months (Mean = 4.3)



Age & experience

- 19 to 65 years old (Mean=40.4)
- 0 to 47 years at sea (Mean = 18.1)



Role

- 65.4% deck, 28.6% engine
- 78.5% officers



Ship types

- 23.6% container ships
- 22.0% oil tankers
- 17.4 % bulk carriers



Nationalities

- 38.7% Philippines
- 8.5% Sweden
- 8.0% Denmark, Germany
- 5.7% Ukraine



Flag States

- 14.9% Sweden 6.9% Norway
- 11.9% Denmark 5-6% Singapore,
- 9.6% Germany Marshall I., Malta
- 9.4% Liberia

Personal networks



Please think of those who work on board this ship.

During the <u>last 7 days</u>, who has <u>helped you</u>, in any way, more than is required by their job?

For each person who has helped you: please check a box and write their initials (e.g., "J"; or other words such as "friend"/"bosun") below, so that you can remember who is who for the next few questions.

You can list up to 5 people. Please include only individuals who work on board this ship.

If you received help from less than 5 people: please leave empty the boxes and fields that you do not need.

Person 1, initials:	
Person 2, initials:	
Person 3, initials:	
Person 4, initials:	
Person 5, initials:	
Nobody (=> pleas	e continue on the next page)



Characteristics of those named as providing support



	What is	their	positio	n on bo	ard?					Cook steward/	Other	Not a crew member/ not
		Master	Chief officer	Chief engineer	Officer (deck)	Officer (engine)	Bosun/ boatswain	Rating (deck)	Rating (engine)	galley staff	crew	applicable/ don't know
Position on board	Person 1	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	Person	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	What is	their ı	nation	ality?								
Same or						San	ne nationalit myself	y as	Diffe natio			know/ not licable
different nationality	Person	1					\bigcirc				(\bigcirc
11 11 010 11 11 11 11 1	Person	2									(\bigcap
Type of	Please t					irst pers	son you n	nentio	ned abo	ove).		
support provided												



What kind of support?



What kind of support? (Person 1)



Coding scheme based on four types of support from previous research (Bavik et al., 2020; Wills & Shinar, 2000)

- Instrumental (39%)
 - work-related, e.g. "Helping me with my workload"
 - private, e.g. 'cut my hair"
- Informational (19%)
 - work related information/advice, e.g. "Teach about some stuff in work", "constructive suggestions"
 - re pandemic, e.g. "Share the latest news about covid-19, how to protect"

What kind of support? (Person 1)



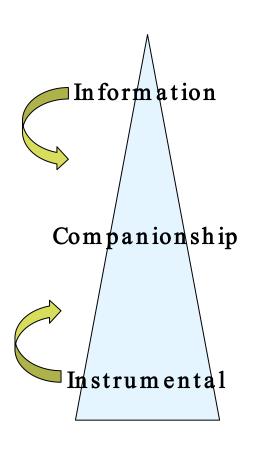
- Companionship (24%)
 - "Every day me met after work talked about other things than ships, and pandemia"
 - "Social life. Playing Pingpong, watching movie, talking"
- Psychological or emotional (27%)
 - "Provided emotional support when I received a message that my brother had died"
 - "religiously asking if im still ok"
 - "Couragement and hope for life", "being positive thinker", "Keeping up the good humor"



What kind of support? (Person

1)





- Some types of support were associated with the helper's hierarchical level:
 - higher: more likely to provide information, less likely to provide companionship
 - same: *more* likely to provide companionship, *less* likely to provide information
 - lower: *more* likely to provide instrumental support, *less* likely to provide information
- Whether help-recipient and helper have the same or different **nationality** was not associated with type of support





Who provides support?



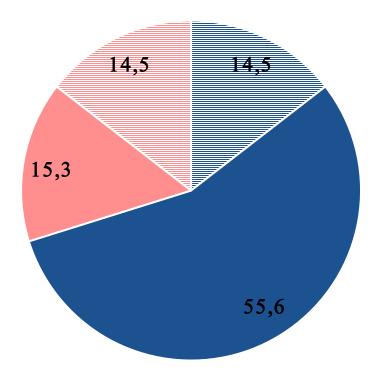
Number of individuals named as providing support

Number of alters	Frequency	Percentage
0	162	37.1
1	49	11.2
2	46	10.5
3	46	10.5
4	26	5.9
5	108	24.7
Total	437	100.0



Composition of support networks





Command team = master, chief engineer, chief officer

- Alter in command team, same nationality
- Alter not in command team, same nationality
- Alter not in command team, different nationality
- Alter in command team, different nationality





A tendency towards preference for interacting with similar others (homophily)?



	No vs. at least one alter (binary logistic regression)	Number of alter (OLS regression				
Intercept	-2.546 (1.252)	-1.159 (1.059)	1.557 (1.045)			
Ship characteristics						
Crew size	-0.204 (0.125)	.0.042 (0.105)	0.163 (0.104)			
Percentage of past co- workers	0.010 (0.062)	0.033 (0.052)	0.031 (0.050)			
Workload	-0.031 (0.109)	-0.049 (0.093)	-0.121 (0.093)			
Impact of COVID-19	0.253* (0.100)	0.203* (0.084)	0.066 (0.082)			
Ego's characteristics						
Experience at sea	-0.026* (0.012)	-0.015 (0.011)	-0.001 (0.011)			
Expected length of contract	0.238* (0.093)	0.292*** (0.080)	0.250** (0.079)			
Key variables of interest						
Hierarchical level	-0.229* (0.102)	-0.187* (0.083)	-0.002 (0.084)			
Percentage of co-nationals	0.182** (0.059)	0.171*** (0.049)	0.067 (0.047)			
Psych safety	0.220** (0.007)	0.352*** (0.001)	0.275*** (0.005)			
English proficiency	0.193 (0.136)	-0.053 (0.113)	-0.326** (0.113)			
\mathbb{R}^2		0.171	0.172			
F		8.810	5.272			
-2LL	514.250					
Nagelkerke	0.181					
n	437	437	265			

NORDLAND RESEARCH INST Note. Results of OLS regression with number of alter as dependent variable, and results of binary logistic regression for whether no vs. one or more alter were mentioned.

	Different nationality, <u>not</u> in command team	Same nationality, in command team	Different nationality, in command team
Intercept	-2.001 (0.173)	-1.439 (0.120)	-1.588 (0.136)
Ship characteristics			
Crew size	-0.259 (0.139)	-0.046 (0.126)	-0.153 (0.126)
Percentage of past co-workers	-0.163* (0.072)	-0.022 (0.060)	0.000 (0.063)
Workload	-0.130 (0.130)	0.273* (0.116)	-0.280* (0.124)
Impact of COVID-19	-0.034 (0.108)	-0.108 (0.096)	-0.057 (0.097)
Ego's characteristics			
Experience at sea	-0.015 (0.014)	-0.003 (0.013)	0.013 (0.013)
Expected length of contract	-0.377*** (0.102)	-0.125 (0.097)	0.003 (0.101)
Number of alter	0.104 (0.093)	-0.235** (0.087)	-0.239** (0.083)
16			
Hierarchical level	0.435*** (0.115)	0.250* (0.106)	0.203 (0.105)
Percentage of co-nationals	-0.852*** (0.080)	0.024 (0.062)	-0.600*** (0.067)
Psychological salety	-0.047 (0.117)	0.450*** (0.113)	0.515** (0.112)
English proficiency	0.238 (0.163)	0.000 (0.135)	0.383* (0.152)
σ ² v0 [Level 2 variance]	0.470 (0.240)	Multi	level
— σ ² v1 [Level 1 variance]	0.325 (0.230)	multi	inomial logistic
^{NDS} σ ² v ₂ [multinomial variance]	0.434 (0.227)	regre	ssion
n	2664	_	į

Findings



Higher percentage of co-nationals on board:

- larger network size: more likely to name at least one person
- composition: less likely that those named are of different nationality

Ego is at higher hierarchical level

- smaller networks: less likely to name at least one person
- Characteristics of those named as providing support:
 - members of command team with same nationality
 - different nationality outside of command team





Overcoming subgroup divisions?



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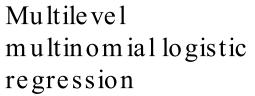
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2664



n

σ²v1 [Level 1 variance]

σ²v² [multinomial variance]

Findings



Psychological safety

- network size: more likely to name at least one person & more than one person
- composition: more likely to name "supporters" in the command team

Ego's proficiency in English

- network size:
 - no effect on naming at least one person
 - less likely to name more than one person (being more selective?)
- composition: more likely to name persons who are of different nationality and in the command team

Discussion



Practical implications

- Social support from fellow crew members is important
- Psychological safety (org. culture) seems even more important than English proficiency in overcoming hierarchical barriers
- Companies should foster an organizational culture characterized by psychological safety in order to promote social support

Future research

- No association between nationality and type of support?
- Who provides <u>psychological</u> support? (exceptional during pandemic only, or increasingly seen as part of senior officers' role?)
- How to overcome nationality-based boundaries?







Thank you!

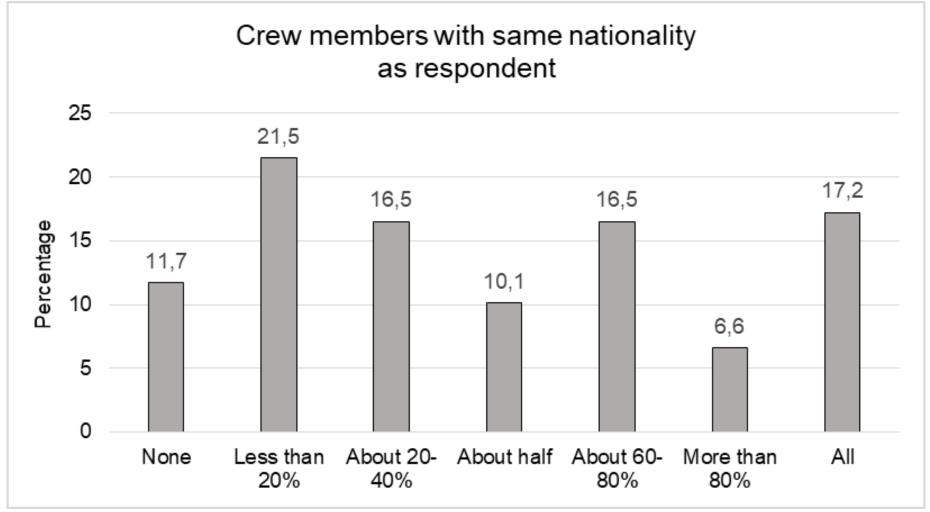
Questions?

Contact

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Composition of support networks

Characteristics of alter	Frequency	Percentage
Alter not in command team, same nationality	494	55.6
Alter not in command team, different nationality	136	15.3
Alter in command team, same nationality	129	14.5
Alter in command team, different nationality	129	14.5
Total	888	100.0

Note. Data for 888 alters nested in 265 egos.

Command team = master, chief engineer, chief officer



		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Psychological safety	If someone makes a mistake, he/she is blamed for it.	\circ	\circ	\circ	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	0
(adapted from Edmondson, 1999)	It is safe to bring up problems and tough issues.	0	\circ	\circ	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	0
	People would be afraid to express a different opinion.	0	0	0	0	\circ	0	0	0
	It is difficult to ask others on board for help.	0	0	\circ	0	0	0	0	0
Proficiency			No at a		Can make myself understood	V	/ery	uently (like a native speaker)	Don't
in English	How well do you spea	ak Englis	h? (\bigcirc (\bigcirc		





(extra info / different sample)



Perceived support

stressful.

... get him/her to think

about something else



Australian Government

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

lei	ither	
52	nree	

	disagree	Disagree	disagree	agree	agree	Agree	agree
When I need help from other crew members, I get it.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
I can rely on other crew members when things get	0	\bigcirc	0	0	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

When someone on this ship is sad, worried or in a bad mood, other crew members ...

Perceived emotional support

instrumental support

Perceived

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't
cheer him/her up.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
encourage him/her to talk about it.	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
point out positive aspects of the situation to him/her.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0

Perceived support

