The Psychology of Protest: Activism Involvement and Burnout

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BACKGROUND

In 2021, Jeaux Rinedahl filed an employment discrimination lawsuit. This action freed the SPU community to engage in activism and advocacy around LGBTQIA+ inclusion.

PURPOSE

We evaluated the effects of eight work values on protest-related burnout, through the indirect (mediated) effect of weekly hours engaged in protest.

METHOD

Participants (N = 65) were SPU students, staff, and alumni who are involved in the protests on campus.

Participants completed three self - report questionnaires, online:

- Work Values Inventory (Cable & Edwards, 2004; Myerinck, n.d.),
- Protest-Related Burnout (adapted from Salmela-Aro et al., 2011)
- Estimate of average weekly protest hours

Data analysis was conducted with the lavaan package in R, evaluating if protest hours mediated the relationship between 8 work values of burnout.

RESULTS

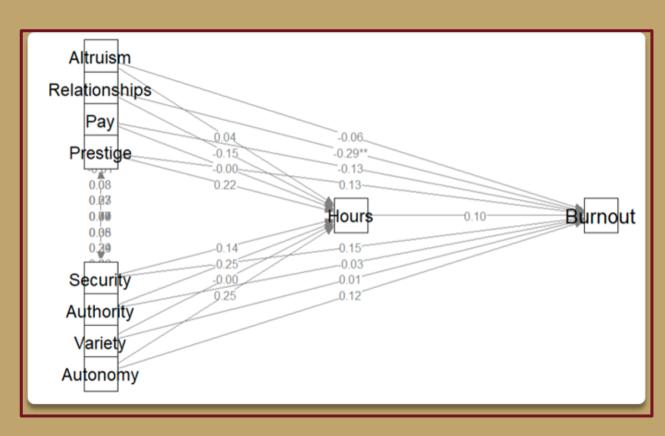
Regarding weekly hours of protest, no work values were statistically significant. However, authority was the strongest predictor; having a high value for authority led to less involvement in protest (B = -0.248, p = 0.124).

Regarding work values, relationship had an inverse relationship on protest-related burnout (B = -0.293, p = 0.003); having a higher value for relationship were less likely to experience protest-related burnout. Security was positively related to protest-related burnout (B = 0.150, p = 0.072); having a high value for job security were more likely to experience burnout.

There were no statistically significant indirect effects.



Table 1												
Model Coefficients for Predicting Protest-Related Burnout from Work Values via Hours of Protest Activity												
		Consequent										
								Protest-Related Burnout (Dependent				
		Weekly Protest Hours (Mediator)						Variable)				
						ci.highe						ci.highe
Antecedent		Coeff.	SE	р	ci.lower	r		Coeff.	SE	р	ci.lower	r
Altruism	a1	0.043	0.353	0.903	-0.646	0.665	c1	-0.060	0.166	0.719	-0.349	0.309
Relationship	a2	-0.147	0.207	0.477	-0.540	0.258	c2	-0.293	0.099	0.003	-0.478	-0.094
Pay	a3	-0.001	0.249	0.996	-0.458	0.529	c3	-0.134	0.129	0.299	-0.388	0.134
Prestige	a4	0.223	0.218	0.306	-0.144	0.693	c4	0.128	0.114	0.264	-0.093	0.371
Security	a5	-0.140	0.154	0.361	-0.434	0.166	с5	0.150	0.083	0.072	-0.021	0.304
Authority	a6	-0.248	0.161	0.124	-0.594	0.028	c6	-0.033	0.078	0.672	-0.198	0.106
Variety	a7	-0.001	0.219	0.998	-0.418	0.445	c7	0.015	0.122	0.905	-0.212	0.278
Autonomy	a8	0.253	0.259	0.328	-0.300	0.735	c8	0.120	0.149	0.420	-0.228	0.403
M (Mediator)							b	0.100	0.103	0.334	-0.069	0.343
Constant	i _M	1.764	0.407	0.000	1.242	2.683	i _y	0.498	0.081	0.000	0.417	0.760
		R ² = 13%						$R^2 = 31\%$				
Note: All indire	ect effec	ts were i	non-sign	ificant.								



LIMITATIONS

- Small sample size of surveys distributed and received
- Self-report measures are subjected to social desirability or recall bias. This may impact accuracy and reliability of the collected data and result in measurement error into the analysis.
- Potential issues with measurements used may impact the accuracy of the results.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

- This study may help social justice scholars and practitioners better understand the ebb and flow of activism.
- Understanding the role of work values in activism and burnout may be important for designing effective interventions and support systems for activists.
- People who place a high value on relationships may be less likely to experience burnout related to protest activity. This suggests that social support may be an important factor in preventing burnout among activists.
- The IRB application allots for 300 surveys to be collected. As the protest unfolds, we are continuing to collect data and, sample sizes permitting, hoping to analyze longitudinal effects.

