

AVSEC World 2004, Vancouver  
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## Remembering the Employees and the Passengers



Panel

**Moderator:** Paul Behnke, Director Security & Economics at ACI, Geneva

**Panel:** Jessica Stockwell, Travel author & Personal Safety & Security Editor.

Keith MacDonald, Airside Duty Manager, Vancouver International Airport

Dai Williams, Work Psychologist, Eos, UK



# Managing stress, trauma and change in the airline industry: some human and psychological factors

Dai Williams, Chartered Occupational Psychologist, Eos, UK

## Introduction

1. Starting points – current realities
2. Operational threat levels
3. Human factors & groups at risk
4. Psychological processes
5. Target outcomes for attenders

- A framework for exploring human issues for passengers and employees.
- Practical techniques from the psychology of managing stress and change.
- Practical suggestions for passengers, tactical issues for incident response and strategic issues for management.

## AVSEC 2004 – Remembering the Employees and the Passengers

### Starting points – current realities

Flying risk variables –  
terrorism & other real  
& perceived threats

Latent fear agencies  
(media) & effects

National & international  
agencies & resources –  
industry, security, govts

Existing wisdom  
& resources

### Operational threat levels

Ambient fear  
& vigilance

Alert & incident responses

Disaster response  
& aftermath

### Human issues & groups at risk

Passenger views  
& responses

Stress & trauma in  
management

Wider effects:  
*Social* - partners, health,  
families, community  
tensions  
& *Commercial* - sales,  
routes, carriers etc

Personal experiences

Staff & crew views  
& responses

Ancillary services  
(ATC etc)

### Psychological processes

Individual stress responses

Differing vulnerability

Trauma & change effects  
(transitions)

Stressed groups  
& populations

### Target outcomes for AVSEC members

Awareness, curiosity,  
confidence, resilience

Personal health &  
survival toolkit

Incident & risk  
evaluation priorities

Strategic management,  
training & HR issues

# 1. Starting points – current realities

Flying risk variables –terrorism & other real & perceived threats

Latent fear agencies (e.g. media and politics) & their effects

National & international AVSEC agencies & resources

Existing wisdom & resources



## 2. Operational hazards and threat levels

**Ambient fear & vigilance**

**Alert & incident responses**

**Disaster response**



## 3. Human issues and groups at risk

### Passenger views & responses



#### Jessica Stockwell

Personal Safety & Security Editor of TravelGirl magazine.

- Current issues for passengers
- Practical survival strategies

Author of "Dare to Travel the World," Sept 2001

& "Live and Travel Well", Nov 2003). Website [www.jessicastockwell.com](http://www.jessicastockwell.com)



### Staff & crew views & responses

**Keith MacDonald**, Airside Duty Manager, Vancouver International Airport, [www.yvr.ca](http://www.yvr.ca)

- Operational issues facing airport staff and management.
- Safety alerts and incident response
- Personal and operational challenges.

## Stress & trauma in management

**Paul Behnke** ACI, [www.aci.aero](http://www.aci.aero) and **Keith MacDonald**, YVR

- Pressures on managers to optimise cost and performance
- Psychological climate: organisations and personnel under moderate to severe stress, and recent traumas.
- Civil aviation - structured industry, needs and recognises managers who are practical, logical and well organized.  
BUT new challenges - rapid change, increased complexity and random threats of major disasters
- How can managers switch roles in crisis situations?
- Do new leaders emerge in different situations?
- Differences between operational manager -- strategic corporate planner -- trouble-shooter.

## Wider effects of increased fear in aviation

- Anxiety levels for families of passengers and staff - effects on choice of routes, airlines etc.
- Pressure on family relationships and health, staff turnover, sickness absence, accident rates and recruitment.

## 4. Psychological processes

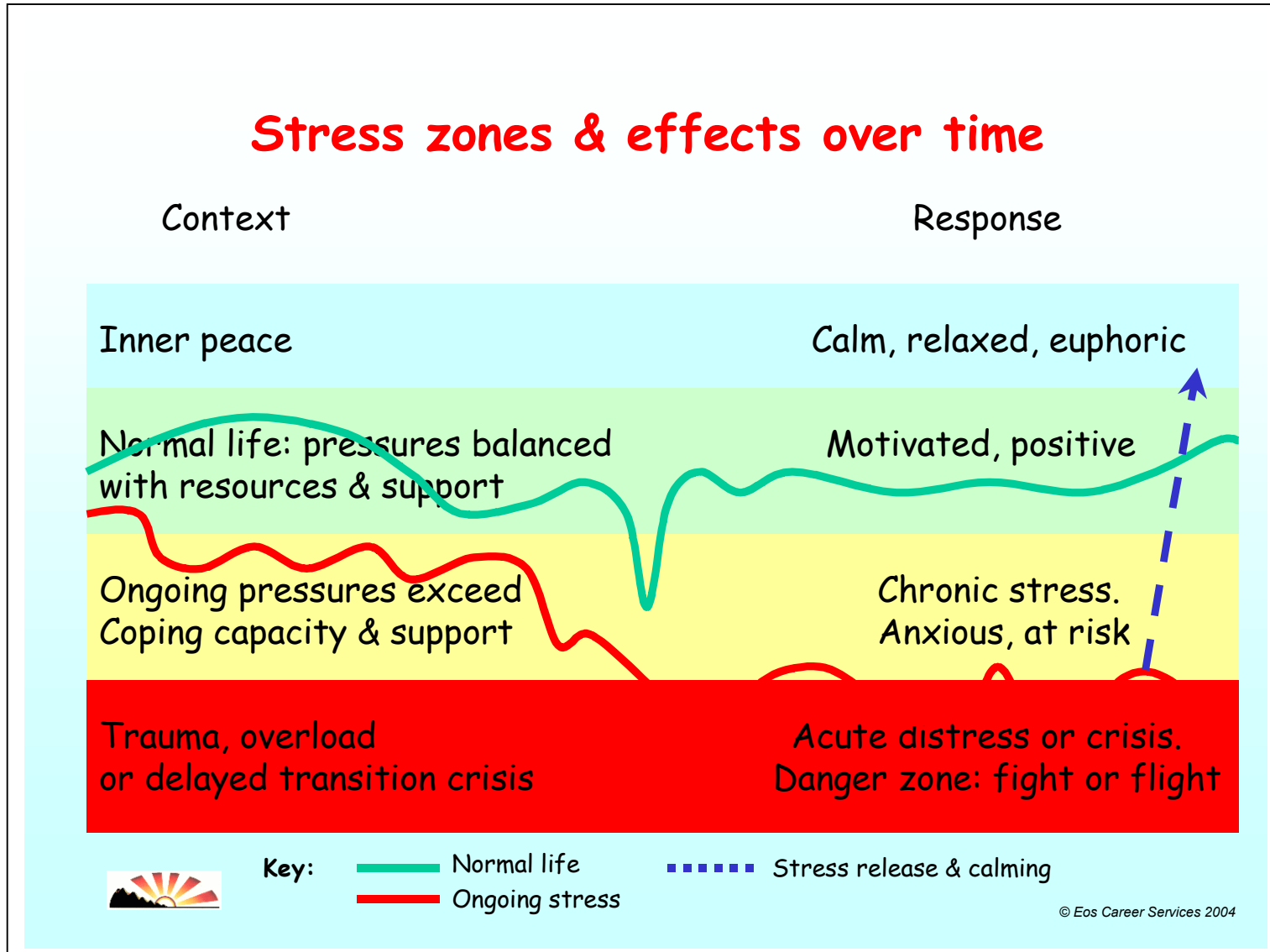
**Five psychological factors** for surviving and thriving in aviation and other potentially hazardous environments:

- Individual responses to stress
- Delayed effects of trauma and change
- Personality differences
- Hazards and opportunities in group and organisations
- Fear and violence in stressed populations

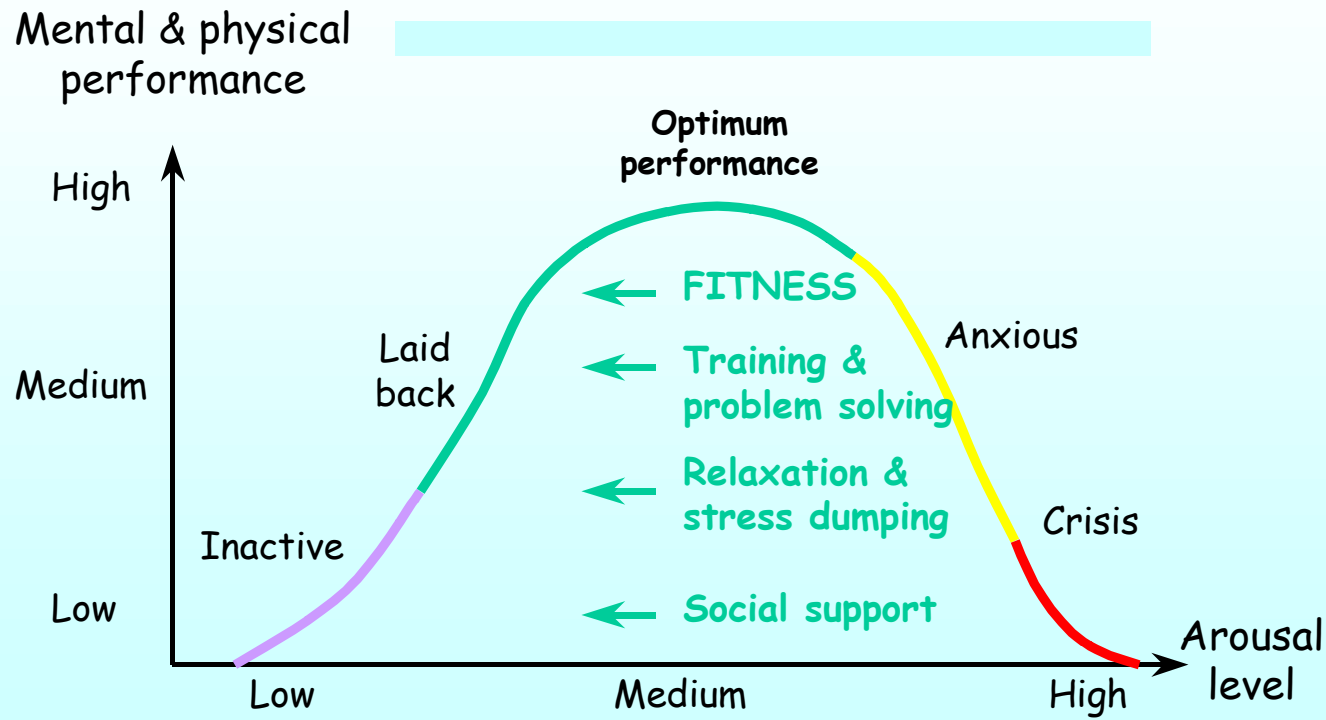




# 4.1 Individual responses to stress



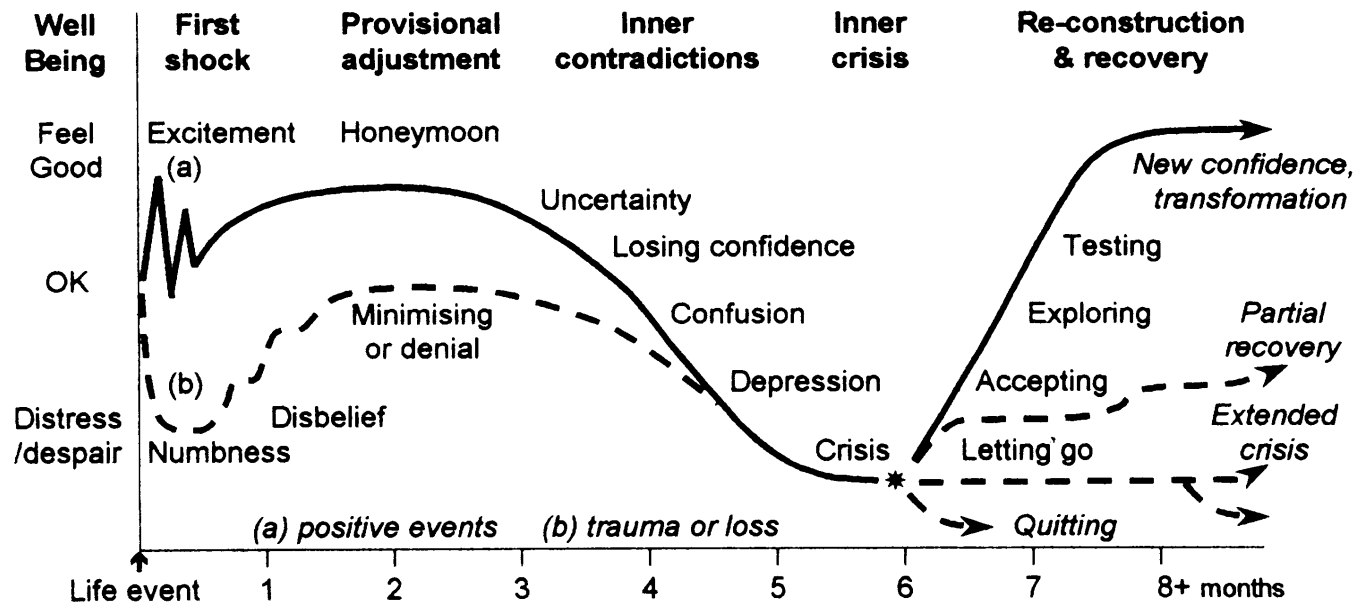
## Managing stress levels



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# Individual responses to trauma and change:

## The Transition Cycle



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## Personality differences in response to threats

### The Myers Briggs Type Indicator®

<p><b>Extravert (E)</b> People-people - like working &amp; socialising in large groups or with the public. Good communicators but less reliable alone.</p>	<p><b>Introvert (I)</b> More private people. Quality rather than quantity with people. Work well alone, 1 to 1 or in small groups. Good concentration.</p>
<p><b>Sensing (S)</b> Practical realists. Hands on, reliable, good with facts and procedures. Efficient, enjoy operational service roles. Dislike change.</p>	<p><b>Intuitive (N)</b> Ideas people, innovative, strategic. Good with projects, plans. Unusual insights. Thrive on change. Bored in routine roles.</p>
<p><b>Thinking (T)</b> Logical, rational, analytical. Good in technical and commercial roles.</p>	<p><b>Feeling (F)</b> Can be logical but value social, ethical factors - motivation, morale, confidence.</p>
<p><b>Judging (J)</b> Well planned and organised. Organise self, others and fit well into larger systems. Need contingency plans &amp; scenarios.</p>	<p><b>Perceiving (P)</b> Flexible, adaptable, spontaneous, tolerant. Less organised but may excel in a crisis. Potential negotiators, trouble-shooters.</p>

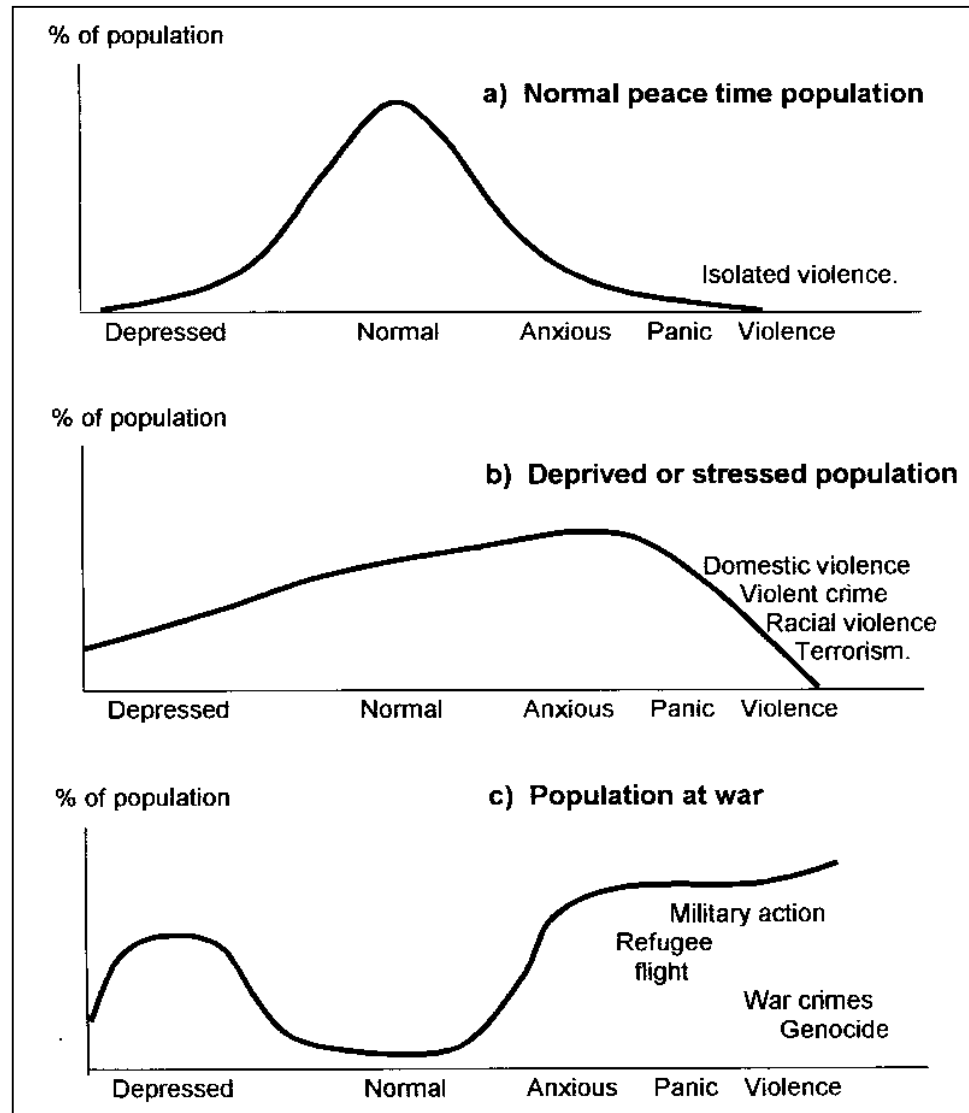


# Hazards in stressed groups and organisations

**Group think** - Yale Psychologist Irving Janis includes several classic symptoms:

1. **Illusion of Invulnerability:** Members ignore obvious danger, take extreme risk, and are overly optimistic.
2. **Collective Rationalization:** Members discredit and explain away warning contrary to group thinking.
3. **Illusion of Morality:** Members believe their decisions are morally correct, ignoring the ethical consequences of their decisions.
4. **Excessive Stereotyping:** The group constructs negative stereotypes of rivals outside the group.
5. **Pressure for Conformity:** Members pressure any in the group who express arguments against the group's stereotypes, illusions, or commitments, viewing such opposition as disloyalty.
6. **Self-Censorship:** Members withhold their dissenting views and counter-arguments.
7. **Illusion of Unanimity:** Members perceive falsely that everyone agrees with the group's decision; silence is seen as consent.
8. **Mindguards:** Some members appoint themselves to the role of protecting the group from adverse information that might threaten group complacency.

## Fear and violence in stressed populations



## 5. Target outcomes for AVSEC members

### Personal health & survival toolkit for passengers and staff

- Jessica Stockwell's books cover many comfort & survival tips for passengers.
- Personal welfare issues for air and ground staff are important.
- Awareness of stress reactions and stress management techniques.
- Awareness of the transition cycle as a normal process that all adults experience after major life or career events, including hazards and recovery potential.
- Awareness of personality differences - "It is OK to be you"



## Target outcomes for AVSEC members (continued)

### 2. Incident & risk evaluation priorities

(psychological aspects of do's and don'ts in traumatic incidents) may include:

- effects of threat conditions and stress levels on staff and passengers
- effects of personality differences on behaviour in normal and crisis situations.
- effects of recent traumas or changes (transitions)
- profiling disruptive passengers or attackers during incidents - psychological factors to include in critical incident training etc.
- post-incident follow-up for staff may include transition support as well as PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), especially 5-6 months later.

## 5. Target outcomes for AVSEC members (continued)

### 3. Strategic management, training & HR issues

(psychological hazards for individual managers, management teams etc)

- Potential **effects of stress** on passenger and staff behaviour. Hazards of fatigue. Health, fitness, training for stress resilience.
- Potential 'shift to madness' in large groups or populations under extreme **fight or flight** conditions (primary concern in terrorist situations and disruptive groups or crowds).
- Stages of **transitions** after traumatic incidents (work & personal life). Potential effects on individual and group performance. Transition management, potential crisis points, and potential recovery periods.
- Effects of different **personality types** in routine and emergency situations with implications for staff and management selection, team development and emergency planning.
- Hazards of chronic stress for **management decision making** e.g. “group think” and antidotes

- International **trauma support resources** for HR and Occupational Health teams in many countries.
- Value of **scenarios for contingency planning** to develop adaptive emergency responses in structured organisations.



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**Dai Williams, M.Sc C.Psychol**

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