



IASC MHPSS M&E WG

Updates since 2016

Work plan

- Developing a list of MOVs for the *Impact Indicators* from the IASC M&E framework
- Disseminate MOVs on mhps.net
- Develop webinars on mhps.net

- > **Functioning:** For example, the ability to carry out essential activities for daily living (noting that such activities may differ across groups).
- > **Subjective well-being:** Examples of aspects of subjective well-being that can be measured include (but are not limited to) feeling calm, safe, strong, hopeful, capable, a sense of self-worth, affection towards others, happy, helpless, depressed, fearful or angry.*
- > **Prolonged disabling distress/mental disorder** (or symptoms thereof).
- > **Ability of people with mental health and psychosocial problems to cope** with problems in their lives – for example, by having skills in communication, stress management, problem-solving, conflict management or vocational skills.
- > **Social behaviours**, such as helping others, aggressive behaviour, use of violence or discriminatory actions.
- > **Social connectedness:** Refers to the quality and number of connections an individual has (or perceives to have) with other people in their social circles of family, friends and acquaintances. Social connections may also go beyond one's immediate social circle and include communities, for example.¹²

Progress

- UNICEF consultant hired to compile list of MOVs for each impact indicator
- Over 100+ MOVs
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Time of admin-1 hour vs. 10 minutes (shorter is better)
 - Languages (more relevant languages- e.g. especially UN languages and languages from LAMI countries)
 - Used in LMICs/ humanitarian setting
 - Psychometric criteria (e.g. established validity, reliability etc.)
- Aim to have a limited list of tools that meet criteria
- Introduction guidance is needed
 - How to pick the right MOV, adaptation and translation

Next steps?

- Apply the inclusion criteria to the compiled list of MOVs
- Guidance note? Adapt existing guidance such as “A Compendium of Tools for the Assessment of the Mental Health and Psychosocial Wellbeing of Children in the Context of Humanitarian Emergencies”
- Dissemination on mhpps.net?
 - Webinars?

GOAL: Improved mental health and psychosocial wellbeing / reduced psychological and social suffering

Impact indicator SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS: Refers to the quality and number of connections an individual has (or perceives to have) with other people in their social circles of family, friends and acquaintances. Social connections may also go beyond one's immediate social circle and include communities, for example.

Indicator details and domains						Target population	Number of questions / time to administer
MoV	Reference /Sources	Original Authors	WebLink	Description			
Social connectedness/ support	The Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ)	Sarason, I.G., Levine, H.M., Basham, R.B., Sarason, B. (1983). Assessing social support: The Social Support Questionnaire. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 44, 127-139.	Sarason, I.G., Levine, H.M., Basham, R.B., Sarason, B.	available from Dr. Irwin Sarason (isarason@u.washington.edu) or Dr. Barbara Sarason (bsarason@u.washington.edu)	The SSQ was designed to measure perceptions of social support and satisfaction with that social support. Each item is a question that solicits a two-part answer: Part 1 asks participants to list all the people that fit the description of the question, and Part 2 asks participants to indicate how satisfied they are, in general, with these people. Satisfaction rating for each situational circumstance is the same regardless of the situation given. A six point rating scale (from "very satisfied" to "very dissatisfied") is used to rate the individual's satisfaction with his or her support available. A support score for each item is calculated by the number of individuals the participant listed (number score). The overall support score (SSQN) is calculated by the mean of this scores across the items. The overall		27 items
Social connectedness/ support	Friendship and Relationship Quotient (FQ)	S. Baron-Cohen and S. Wheelwright, (2003) The Friendship Questionnaire (FQ): An investigation of adults with Asperger Syndrome or High Functioning Autism, and normal sex differences <i>Journal of Autism and</i>		http://docs.autismresearchcentre.com/tests/FQ.pdf	The FQ is self-administered and contains questions on attitudes to social interaction and friendships. The measure may be used to differentiate between populations, or to evaluate treatments for social issues with pre and post-tests.		35 items
Social connectedness/ support	Community connectedness scale	Adapted from: Debra Mashek, Lisa W. Cannaday, June P. Tangney (2007) Inclusion of community in self scale: A single-item pictorial measure of community connectedness. <i>Journal of Community Psychology</i> . Volume 35, Issue 2, Date: March 2007, Pages:					1 item
Social connectedness/	Duke Social Support and Stress		Department of Community and Family Medicine, Duke University	https://cfm.duke.edu/sites/cfm.duke.edu/files/cfm/Research/H			