

WELLBEING 101: MAKING WELLBEING PROGRAMS SUCCESSFUL

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Perspectives



My goal

- "My goal is simple. It is complete understanding of human wellbeing, why it is as it is and how it can be improved."
- Within an organisational setting, it's to enable organisations to invest in creating more rewarding, happier jobs for their people. To create positive workplaces where people are able to do meaningful and enjoyable work that taps into their greatest strengths and their most important goals. To capitalise on the unique intellectual and personal strengths of each employee by focusing less on getting employees to do their work and fixing problems and into promoting excellence by enabling them to do good work; their best work.

Wellness ₽



Your goal

What's your goal?

Overview



Overview

- Positive psychology and wellbeing science.
- Some essential ingredients to a successful wellbeing program.
- Case studies.
- Applause or ridicule.

What is wellbeing?



What is positive psychology?

- "There are two complementary strategies for improving the human condition. One is to relieve what is negative in life; the other is to strengthen what is positive. Mainstream psychology focuses largely on the first strategy; Positive Psychology emphasizes the second" Martin Seligman
- "Positive psychology is the scientific study of what enables individuals and communities to thrive"
 International Positive Psychology Association.

Positive psychology & wellbeing science

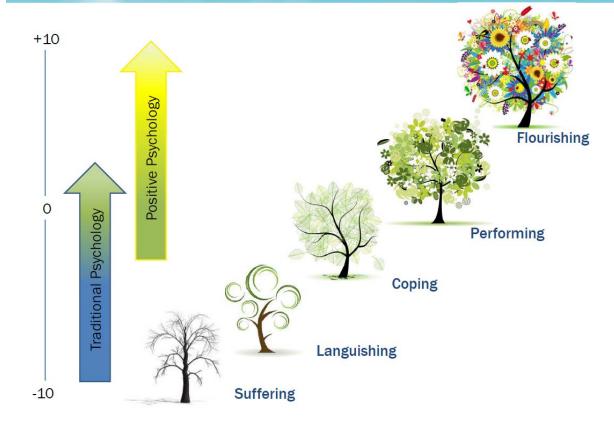




Positive psychology and wellbeing science

- Positive psychology is a branch of psychology that conducts scientific inquiry into the factors that help individuals, communities and organisations thrive by building on their strengths and virtues.
- Positive psychology is the study of topics as diverse as happiness, optimism, hope, flow, meaning, resilience, grit, growth...
- Positive psychology aims to expand psychology from its focus on repairing the negatives in life to also promoting the positives in life.

The Wellbeing Continuum



Positive psychology & wellbeing science





What is optimal human functioning?



The good life



Aaron on wellbeing science

• The good life is best construed as a matrix that includes happiness, occasional sadness, a sense of purpose, playfulness, and psychological flexibility, as well autonomy, mastery, and connection.

Progress to date



Wellbeing science to date

Progress

- Positive neuroscience
- Positive education
- Positive health
- Military
- Positive organisations
- National accounts of wellbeing
- Culture and wellbeing

New areas emerging

- Discomfort
- Strategic laziness
- Play
- Slowness
- Nature
- Wellbeing technology
- The most disadvantaged (little samples)
- Physical health and wellbeing
- Positive failure

Many new pathways are unappreciated...

Positive introduction



First up, let's taste it

Step 1: Pair up.

Step 2: In 2 minutes (1 minute each), tell a story – a thoughtful narrative with a beginning, middle and end – that illustrates when you are at your best at work.

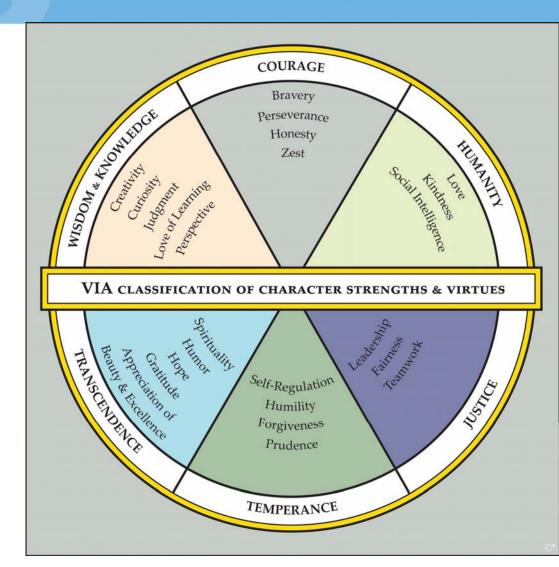
Note: Swap when you hear the bell the first time after 1 minute, stop completely when you hear the bell the second time after 2 minutes.

Positive introduction



Key point:

 Wield your strengths at work – they are paths to engagement and enjoyment.



Essential ingredients



Recipe of essential ingredients to a successful wellbeing program

- Beautiful questions.
- Wellbeing assessment and evaluation.
- Wellbeing frameworks and models.
- Positive leadership and champions.
- Tools and programs.
- · Risks.
- A whole bunch of other stuff if we have time, like:
 - Onboarding and communications and simplifying messages.
 - Time and money.
 - Timing and readiness for change wellbeing is hard work and takes time.
 - Program scope and focus.

Questions



Example beautiful questions

- 1. What's working?
 - What has already been embedded within the organisation?
 - Why is it working?
 - What (or more likely who) has sustained this embedding?
 - What are the positive processes?
 How did they happen?
- 2. What has failed?
 - Why? (what was the learning...)
 - Disengaged health & safety?
- 3. How will you know wellbeing has worked?
 - Types of evidence and triangulating information.

- Measuring IV's and DV's indicators of change. DV's are so last year...
- Pre post and longer term assessment.
- 4. Is the organisation ready and willing for wellbeing? (or more likely 'who' in the organisation is ready?, and for what?).
- 5. Is the organisation connected to wellbeing people, expertise and knowledge? (support)
- 6. Why are the employees working there? What do they want out of work? What does a good day at work look like?
- 7. Is there much point increasing wellbeing, when illbeing is bad or getting worse?
- 8. How will the organisation capitalise on other opportunities during the wellbeing change?
- 9. How do you celebrate success?



"Answer not important, unless ask the right question"

Assessment



Wellbeing assessment and evaluation

- Assessments create opportunities for conversations, conversations improve wellbeing (also use existing events, and create new wellbeing events to do so).
- Assessments allow data-driven decision making.
- Many developed by organisational psychologists don't actually measure wellbeing (but they look shiny and are expensive)...
- www.workonwellbeing.com & www.happinessatworksurvey.com









Wellbeing frameworks and models

Comparing models

Flourishing

- · Positive emotion
- Engagement
- Positive relationships
- Meaning and purpose
- Accomplishment/ competence

Keyes

Flourishing

- Emotional Wellbeing
- Positive affect (happy)
- Positive affect (interested)
- Life satisfaction
- Social Wellbeing
- Social contribution
- Social integration
- Social actualisation
- Social acceptance
- Psychological Wellbeing
- Self-acceptance
- Environmental mastery
- Positive relationships
- Personal growth
- Autonomy
- Purpose in life

Huppert & So

Flourishing

- Positive Apprasial
- Positive emotion
- Positive Functioning
- Engagement
- Competence
- Meaning
- Positive reslationships
- Positive Characteristics
- Emotional stability
- VitaltyOptimism
- Resilience
- Self-esteem

Diener et al.

Flourishing

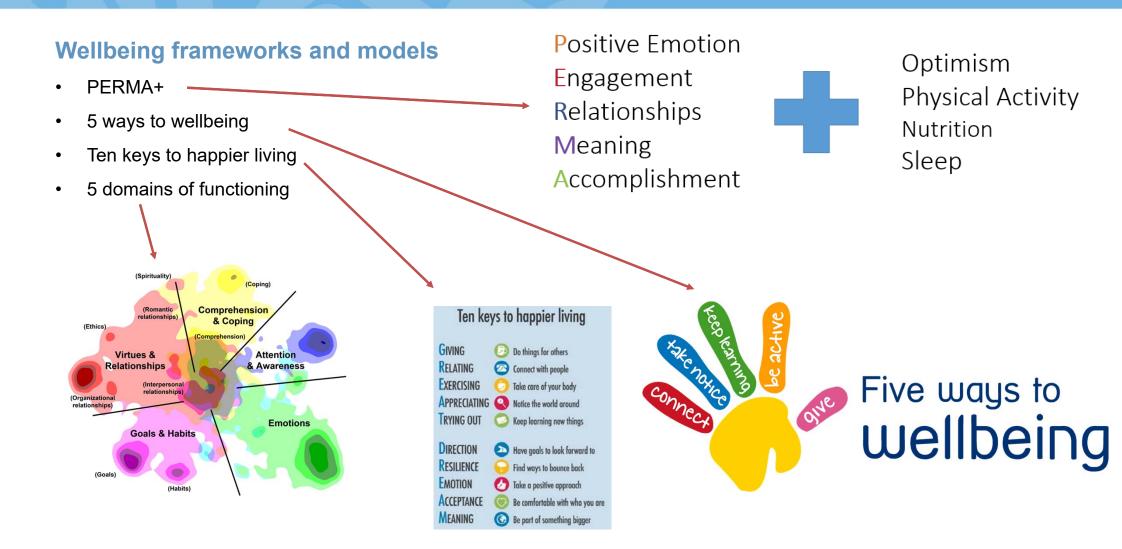
- Purpose and meaning
- Positive
- relationships
 Engagement
- Social
- contribution
- Competence
- Self-acceptanceOptimism
- Self-esteem

Seligman et al.

Flourishing

- Positive emotion
- Engagement
- Positive relationships
- Meaning and purpose
- Accomplishment / competence





Frameworks

Wellbeing at work - conceptual overview

Work

Wellbeing frameworks and models

Work wellbeing

Economic environment Globalisation Worldwide production and financial markets Global Environmental Global flow of Informat Networking across culture sustainability Workplace environment Demographic Country Managerial style Ageing workforce Derequiation Immigration of the labour market. Region Economic outcomes Communication Conflict management Performance appraisal Governance Participation Enhance worker potential Organisation Manage by praise and reward Macro-economic costs A happy workforce is a productive and competitive Constant change Managerial competence intensification of work workforcal Age Lack of participation in decision-making Lack of control over work mathods, workplace, work schedule Discrimination Restructuring Act Offshoring Micro-economic costs Positive Wellbeing: Organisation climate Outsourcing Career development Skill utilisation Discrimination (age, race, sex) Lack of promotion potential Linder- or over-promotion Work of "low social value" Belonging and variety Boring monotonous tasks Lack of variety in the job Under utilisation of skills and abilities Unpleasant, aversive tasks Managers Medical and employee liability Job Insecurity Wellbeing Flourishing Identity Employee Assistance programmes Meaning Regulatory Health and lifestyle programmes Unfair performance evaluation Individual (and unemployment is positively dangerous) environment resources Work content Perception of stress Coping abilities Affective style Techno-stress Constant change Too much or too little work Understaffing Time/Deadline pressures Organisational stress outcomes: Workload and workplace Stress - High damands + Low support + Individual Presenteeism (80% of lost productive hours?) Regulations Technology and directives **Negative Wellbeing:** ICT: Information Early retirement Communications Turnover costs Resistance to change Ambiguity about one's role Conflicting roles in the job Responsibility for people Initability Interpersonal conflict Low morale Armiety † Sophistication • and Helplessness Damage to equipment Grievances, disputes and compensation Identity contagion Allenation Hostility Job dissatisfaction Status / Fattque Decreased productivity – due to accidents and error Decreased performance and productivity Work-family conflict Sleep problems Poor nutrition Diversity Work satisfaction Decreased quality of products or client service Lack of support from supervisor Lack of support from co-workers High tumover Early retirement Substance abuse Loss of company reputation Loss of intellectual capital Co-workers Lack of exercise Isolated or solitary work inadequate conflict resolution Organisation-focused Bullying harassment, violence Fear of bullying Petcelved safety Low Prevalence: Life satisfaction stress management Social support 30-39% of the Active involver Careful analysis of specific probler and relationships Dual earner Young Quality implementation Person-focused Early diagnosis Unpredictable hours Rotating shift scheduler stress management **Empowerment** Active leisure Active ageing Relaxation techniques Effective delegation Letsure options - access and cost of Progressive muscle relaxati Meditation / Mindfulness Better people management Flexible work arrangements Hours / Schedule Work-family Environmental consequences Job redesign Cognitive behavioural skills training Commuting conflict Wellbeing consequences: Social Supports 1. Identify triggers 2. Analyse stross response Reduce depression and anxiety Social - Spatial - Temporal Produce positive moods 3. Modify response The current structure Enhance self-esteem and self-concept specific training of work is often at Facilitate social interaction Working Time odds with people's needs and aspirations Increase general psychological Conflict resolution Problem solving Participatory Action research

Home / Family / Community / Leisure

Work-life balance

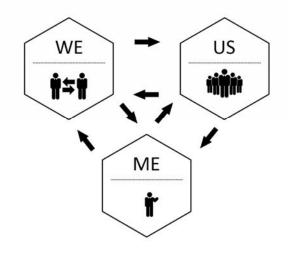
wellbeing and life satisfaction. Improve cognitive functioning

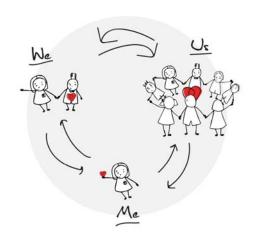
Time management Anger management



A wellbeing framework and models

Me, We, Us





- Jarden, A., & Jarden, R. (2016). Positive psychological assessment for the workplace. In L. Oades et al. (Eds.), The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Positive Psychology at Work, pp. 415-437. Published Online: 19 Nov 2016: DOI: 10.1002/9781118977620.ch22
- Embedding change must be holistic and systemic. All organizations are complex and dynamic systems, not simple and linear. As a result, a simple cause-and-effect approach to embedding change will not work.



But really it's about scientifically informed process

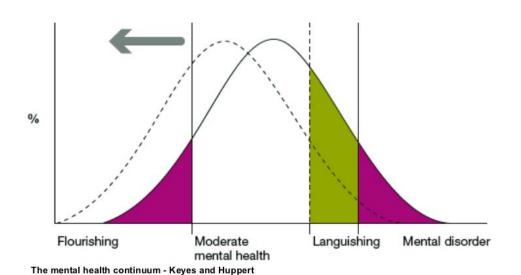
WRC LIMBER Framework

Lead → Initiate → Measure → Build → Embed → Research

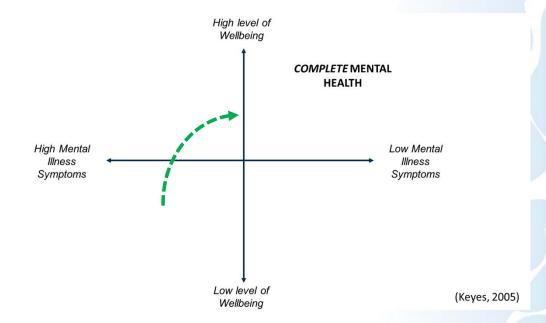


Old (current) perspective

The population approach to health improvement - Rose



What the data show



Efficacy vs effectiveness



In the real world...

- Hone et al (2015) "...synthesizing efficacy trials of PPIs reveals little evidence that these interventions translate into sustained programmes of behaviour change when applied beyond the tightly controlled conditions of the laboratory or psychology classroom setting".
- Parks et al (2012) "...researchers have yet to offer persuasive evidence that happiness activities, as they are actually used in real-world settings, are beneficial".

Hone, L., Jarden, A., & Schofield, G. (2015). An evaluation of positive psychology intervention effectiveness trials using the re-aim framework: A practice-friendly review. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, *10*(4), 303-322.

Aboti and violatinic (20 10)		Campus- based	Age (mean)	Age (SD)	Females	% Participation rate		Inclusion criteria		Participation rate	Characteristics of participants compared to non- participants		Participants educated to university level or beyond %		Post-test outcomes	Intent-To-Treat analysis	Negative outcomes	Attrition	% Attriti	on EFFICAC
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Quick break



Geelong Breathing

- <u>Breath One</u>. Take a deep breath in through your nose and fill your lungs with as much air as
 possible. As you are doing so, notice your <u>physical body</u> and any points of pain or tension. As you
 breath out slowly through your mouth, imagine you are pushing or releasing any tension away.
 Feel yourself sink into your chair or the floor if you are standing.
- <u>Breath Two</u>. Take a deep breath in through your nose and fill your lungs with as much air as possible. Now as you breathe out think about what you are grateful for right at this very moment. Not what you are grateful for that has happened in the past, or looking towards the future, but right in this very moment think about one thing you are grateful for and exhale slowly. Say to yourself "Right now I am grateful for...".
- <u>Breath Three</u>. Take a deep breath in through your nose and fill your lungs with as much air as possible. Now as you breathe out think about your frame of reference and what intentional state you want to be in right now. Do you intend to be kind? Do you intend to be open minded? Do you intend to be peaceful? Whatever intention you wish to have at this present moment, cultivate it when you exhale by saying to yourself "My intention right now is to be …".
- Credit: This exercise was developed by Justin Robinson, Head of Positive Education at Geelong Grammer School in Australia

Leadership and champions



Positive leadership and champions

- Champions start wellbeing programs and keep them going.
 You want them championing the change from the bottom up and inside out.
- Positive leaders have a simple clear co-developed vision that is idealist, visual, long-term, challenging and realistic.
- Change must have a clear strategic mandate and be linked to a compelling rationale.
- Positive leadership is crucial:
 - Leadership involvement was cited as the most effective factor for a successful wellbeing program by 59 percent of employer respondents. (State of Workplace Wellbeing Survey).



Employees are our biggest risk
Top-down communication
Skill over behaviour
Manage time
Set working schedule
Friday's rock
Corporate jargon
Double standard

Fear of failure

Value for shareholders

New way

Employees are our biggest asset
Open transparent communication
Behaviour over skill
Empower results
Flexible working schedule
Doing meaningful work
Authenticity and honesty
One standard
Fail fast, often
Value for all stakeholders

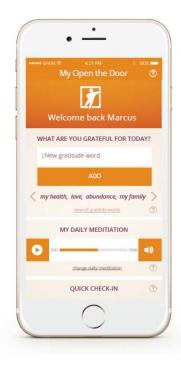


Digital tools



Wellbeing tools: Apps and e-learning

• Make a distinction between "wellbeing skill building tools" and tools that "increase wellbeing" (because feel good).





Risks



Risks

- Overpromise, under deliver selling false hope.
- Bad advice, or poor program logic.
- Low ROI, look bad to those above.
- Bad apples and win-lose power struggles.
- Expecting fast change wellbeing is hard work.
- A vision alone is not sufficient to capture the hearts and minds of everyone but it is a good start.
 People must be able to make the link with what is important to them personally.
- Be prepared to 'course correct'. Very few change programmes end up exactly where they predicted at the outset, for many reasons. Ensure you have checkpoints.
- A lack of leadership and top level support is the main reason for the failure to sustain changes in an organisation.

More essentials



Other stuff:

- Clear, minimal, transparent, communication (no long docs, less email) builds trust.
- Sense of meaning, being autonomy supportive, and job-crafting.
- Endorse things officially.
- No one-size model scientifically informed practice, trial and error.
- Create time and space for wellbeing, and timing important (when to introduce, when to embed).
- Play is much underrated. As is simplification.
- Use of strengths.
- Have an implementation plan (i.e., LIMBER).
- Linking wellbeing metrics to KPI's.
- Pull people into a better future, rather than push them from the past.

Now



"Wellbeing is measurable, teachable and learnable"





Position South
Australia as the State
of Wellbeing

Measure the wellbeing of all South Australians and beyond

Teach, build and embed wellbeing science

Generate and publish research on how to build wellbeing efficiently, at scale, across the life course

LEAD → INITIATE

MEASURE

BUILD > EMBED

RESEARCH

Organisations, Government, Schools, Ageing, Youth, Community

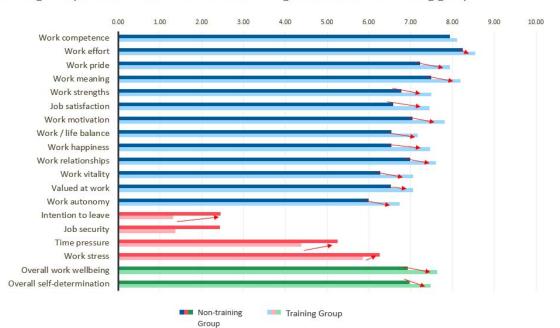


Insight into drivers...



Workplace Wellbeing:

Training Group had more favourable work wellbeing scores than non-Training group



THE WELLBEING

Case studies





More case studies...



Resource Centre

Resources that support a 'better place to work'.

The Resource Centre offers a number of practical resources to ensure you're accessing what you need to know for promoting positive mental wellbeing in your workplace.

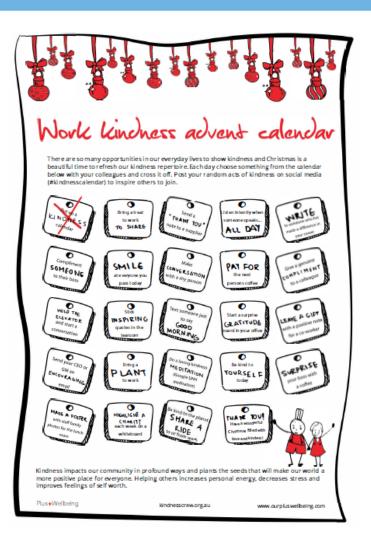
These resources will be of interest to employers that have a strong foundation in occupational health and safety, and want

Case examples



Some good examples

- CEO Friday lunch.
- 10/2 rule Ritz-Carlton.
- Gratitude walls.
- Entrance door activities and messaging.
- Team meetings start with 'what went well?', walking meetings.
- Gamification (leader boards, points, etc.).
- Visual things



Quick recap



Some key points

- Be careful filling in customs forms.
- You have to taste it, live it, to believe in it...
- Positive psychology is the scientific study of what enables individuals and communities to thrive.
- You are at your best, you're deploying your strengths.
- Geelong three breaths is portable.
- Select tools wisely, adopt a model and place it in a framework.
- Assessment and leadership are crucial to longer term change.
- Do you need to focus more on what success looks like for your organisation at an employee level? Start by asking people: "What does a great day at work look like?"

