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Wellness and fairness in families, schools, and communities:
Implications for prevention

Isaac Prilleltensky isaac@miami.edu

Parenting and education can be awesome







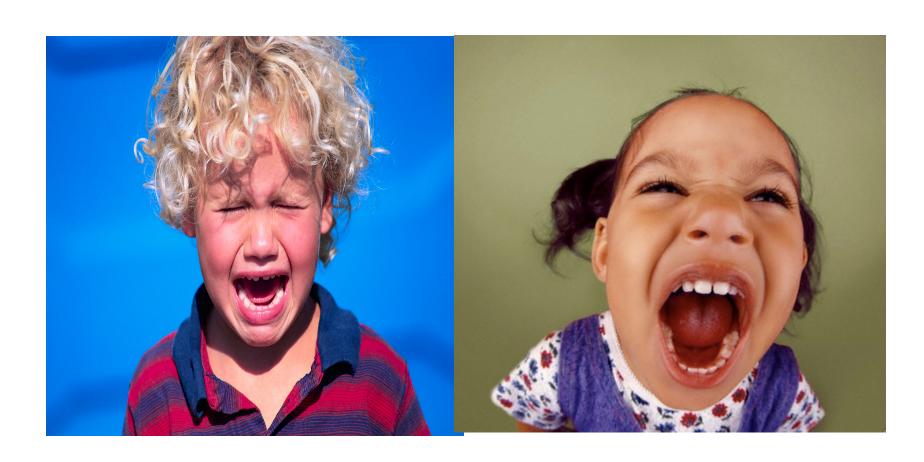








But it can also be stressful!





Best Prevention!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p9gfFHZtfOs







Objectives

- Understand dimensions of wellness
- Understand dimensions of fairness
- Understand implications for prevention



Developmental Areas

Emotional development

Intellectual development

Behavioral development

Physical development

Social development

Moral development



I COPPE Challenges

Interpersonal well-being

"Getting Along"

Physical

well-being

"Keeping Healthy"

Community well-being

"Helping Others"

Psychological well-being

"Feeling Happy"

Occupational wellbeing

"Doing Well"

Economic well-being

"Saving Money"

Wellness

- Positive state of affairs in key domains of life
- Pertains to individuals and systems
- Consists of objective and subjective elements

Wellness Domains I COPPE

Interpersonal
well-beingCommunity
well-beingOccupational
well-beingPhysical
well-beingPsychological
well-beingEconomic
well-being



Correlations among I COPPE domains, overall well-being, and comparison measures

	Overall Well-Being	Comparison Measure
Interpersonal well- being	.52***	.43***
Community well-being	.55***	.59***
Occupational well- being	.63***	.58***
Physical well-being	.70***	.59***
Psychological well- being	.63***	.61***
Economic well-being	.71***	.74***
***p<.001		

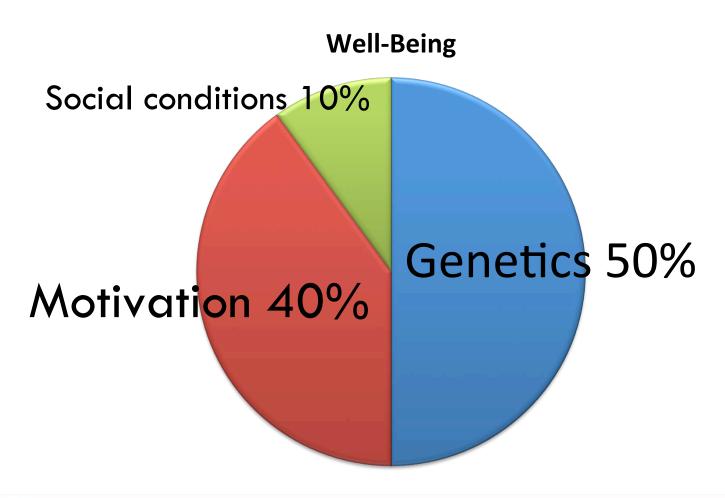


Wellness Across Systems





Bio-Psycho without the Social





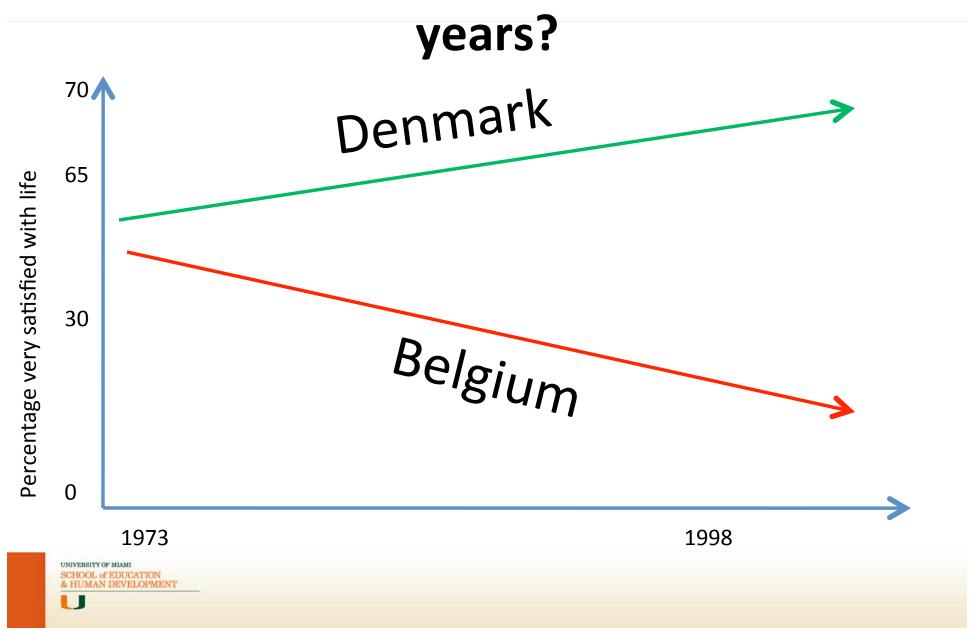
Brain development at age 3



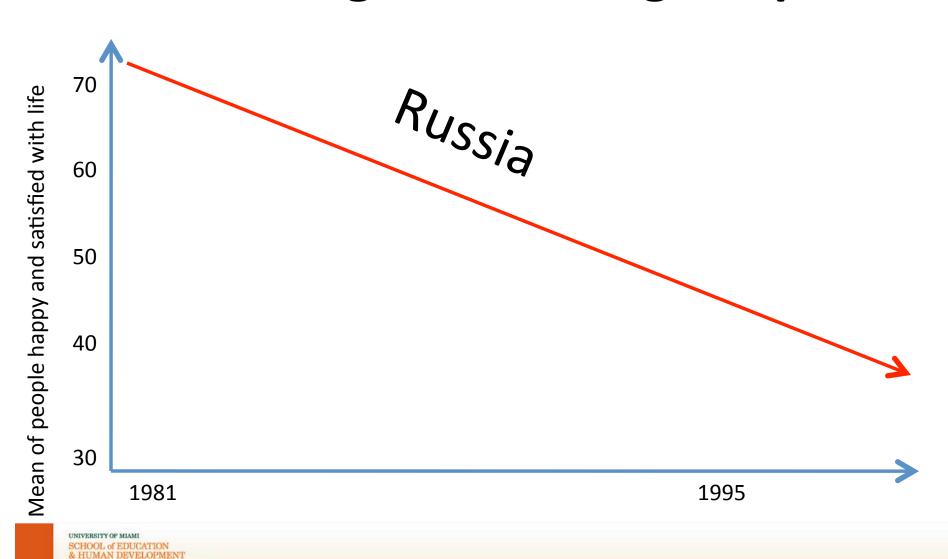


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Can the gene pool change in 25



Did Vodka get into the gene pool?



Perils of Subjective Well-Being

- "As far as happiness and life satisfaction are concerned.... you needn't bother to do the following:
 - Make more money
 - Stay healthy
 - Get as much education as possible (no effect)"
 (Seligman's Authentic Happiness, 2002, pp. 61)



Objective Income Does Matter for Well-Being

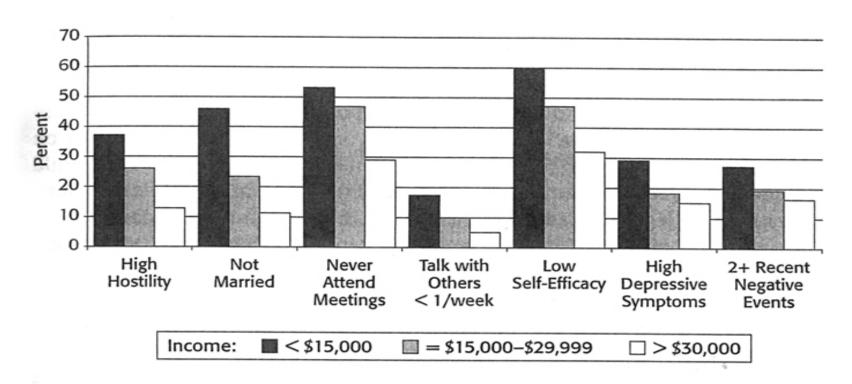


Figure 3.5. Psychosocial Risk Factors by Income for Persons Aged Forty-Five to Sixty-Four in the United States.

Source: House and Williams, 1995.



Objective Level of Education Does Matter for Well-Being

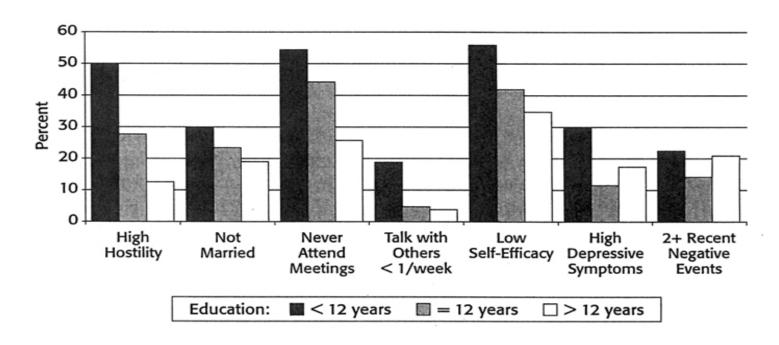


Figure 3.4. Psychosocial Risk Factors by Education for Persons Aged Forty-Five to Sixty-Four in the United States.

Source: House and Williams, 1995.



Wellness in Education

- Limited attention to I COPPE domains of life
- Attention to bio-psycho without the social
- Exclusive attention to either objective or subjective elements

Fairness and Types of Justice

Established

- Distributive
- Procedural
- Relational
- Retributive
- Informational

Suggested

- Intrapersonal
- Developmental
- Cultural

Wellness and Fairness

	Systems of Wellness						
	Individual	Relational	Organizational	Communal	Environmental		
Objective elements	+health - illness	+networks -isolation	+resources - lack of resources	+social capital -lack of trust	+clean air -pollution		
Subjective elements	+efficacy -lack of control	+voice -repression	+support -isolation	+belonging -rejection	+safety -fear		
Values	+autonomy -lack of power	+caring -neglect	+participation -marginality	+diversity -discrimination	+protection of resources -depletion of resources		
Fairness	My due/Our due	Your due/ Our due	Its due/Our due	Their due/ Our due	Nature's due/Our due		

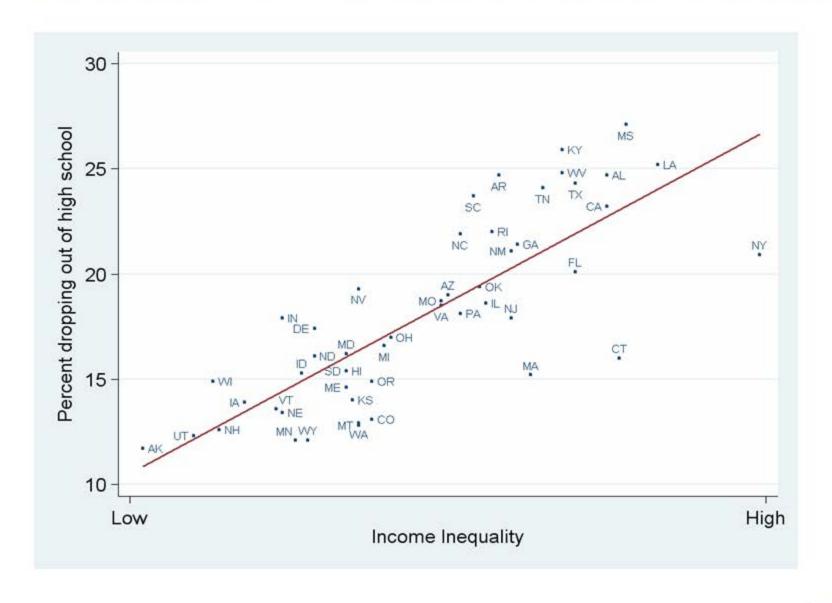




Child Well-being is Better in More Equal Rich Countries



More Children Drop Out of High School in More Unequal US States

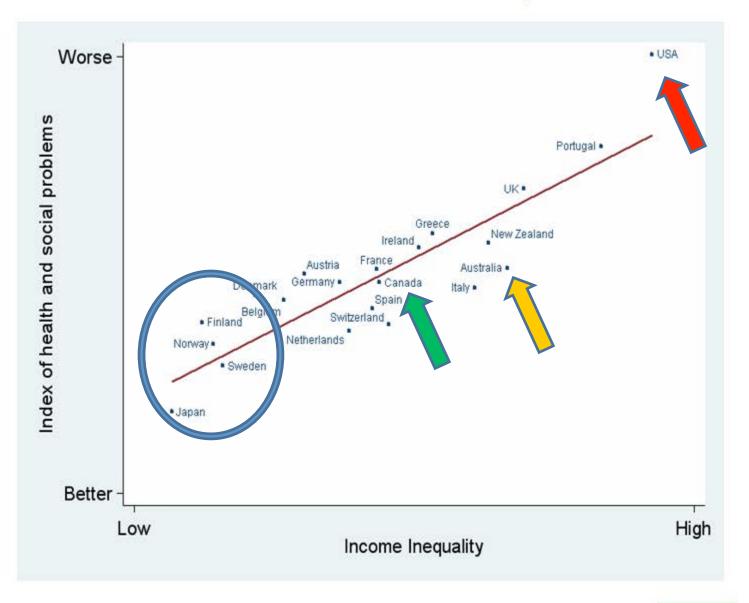


Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal Countries

Index of:

- · Life expectancy
- Math & Literacy
- Infant mortality
- Homicides
- Imprisonment
- Teenage births
- Trust
- Obesity
- Mental illness incl. drug & alcohol addiction
- · Social mobility







What Should Prevention Transform?

- Individuals
- Systems



Individual Well-being

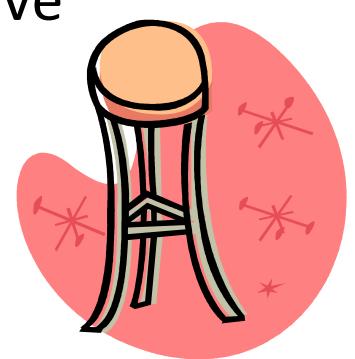
Sense of control
Competence
Meaning and
spirituality





Systemic Well-Being in Organizations

Reflective



Supportive

Effective



Effective, Reflective, and Supportive Schools

• Effective:

 Evidence based, capacity building, high quality teachers, transparency in achievement and performance

Reflective:

Mindful learning and teaching, goal oriented, culture of improvement, systems learn

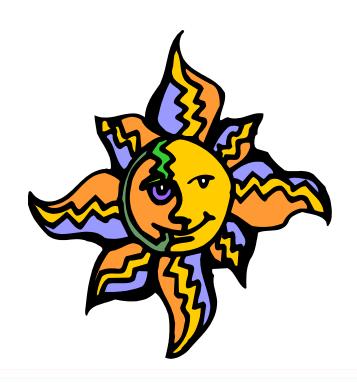
• Supportive:

 Inclusive hosts, collaboration within and across schools, a good process is a good outcome, asset seeking, people are involved and valued, love your employees

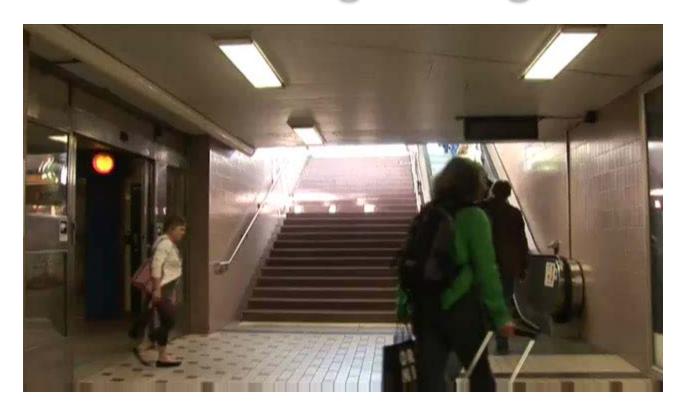


Systemic Well-being in Communities

- Social conditions
- Social capital



Social conditions: Nudging people to do the right thing

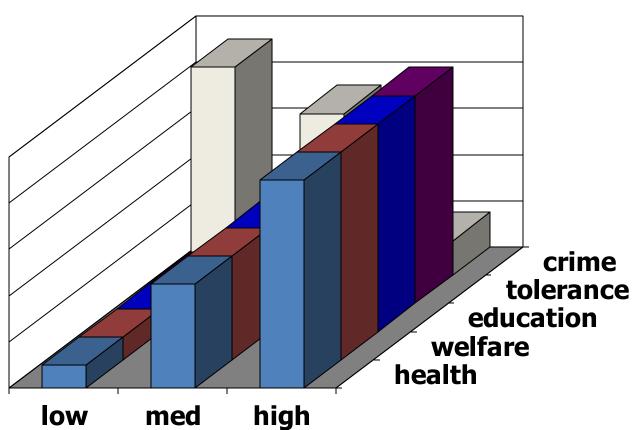




Piano stairs TheFunTheory. Roligh etsteorin.se.flv.WMV



Social capital and community well-being



Louisiana

Mississippi

Georgia

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California Missouri

Ohio

Colorado

Dakotas

Vermont

Minnesota



How Does Prevention Work?

- Competence
- Engagement

BET I CAN: Competencies for Prevention





Implications of BET I CAN for Prevention

	Behaviors	Emotions	Thoughts	Interactions	Context	Awareness	Next Steps
Action	What you do	What you feel	What you think	How you interact with other people	How you interact with surrounding s	What you reflect on	What you plan
We need to	Set goals Create positive habits	Tune in Collect positive emotions	Challenge assumpti ons Write a new story	Empathize Express yourself	Read the cues Change the cues	Know yourself Know the issues	Make a plan Make it stick





Engagement through games

Interpersonal well-being:

- 1. How to resolve conflict
- 2. How to foster positive relationships

Physical well-being:

- 1. How to improve nutrition
- 2. How to improve physical activity

Community well-being:

- 1. How to help individuals
- 2. How to build a better community

Psychological well-being:

- 1. How to cope with stress
- 2. How to foster meaning and positive emotions in life

Occupational well-being:

- 1. How to be organized
- 2. How to use your strengths

Economic well-being:

- 1. How to manage money better
- 2. How to improve long term financial security



Wellness in Your Hands World



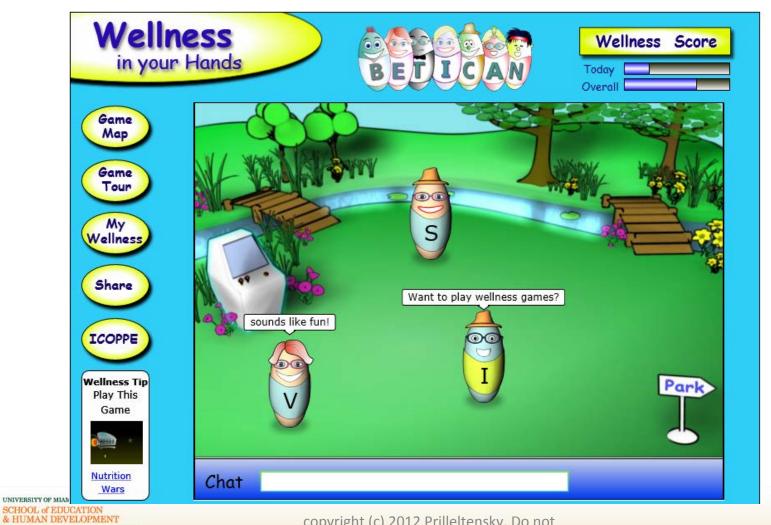


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Avatar Creator



Social Media: Avatars interact





Go to the Movies



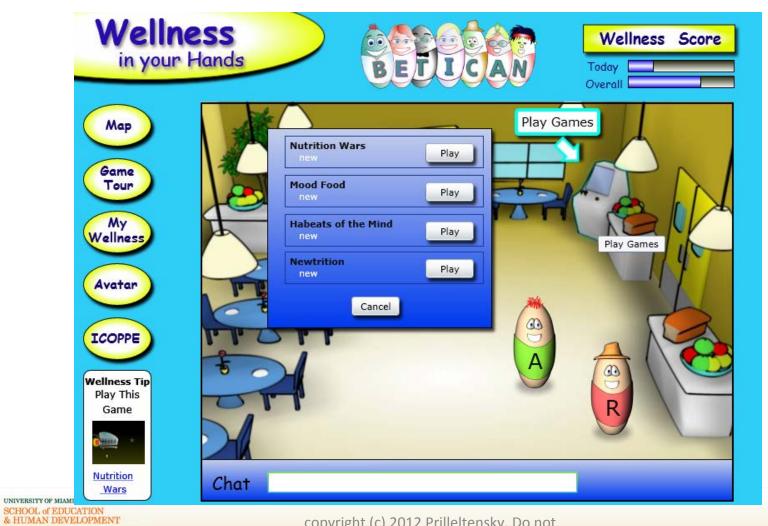


Watch a Movie



LJ

Unlock Mini-Games

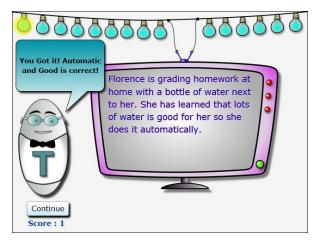


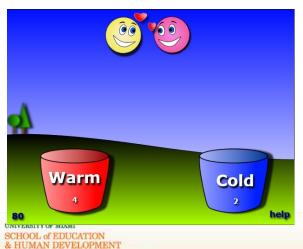


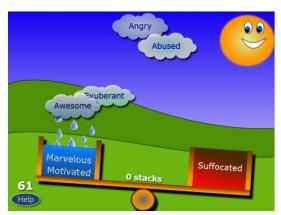
Play mini-games







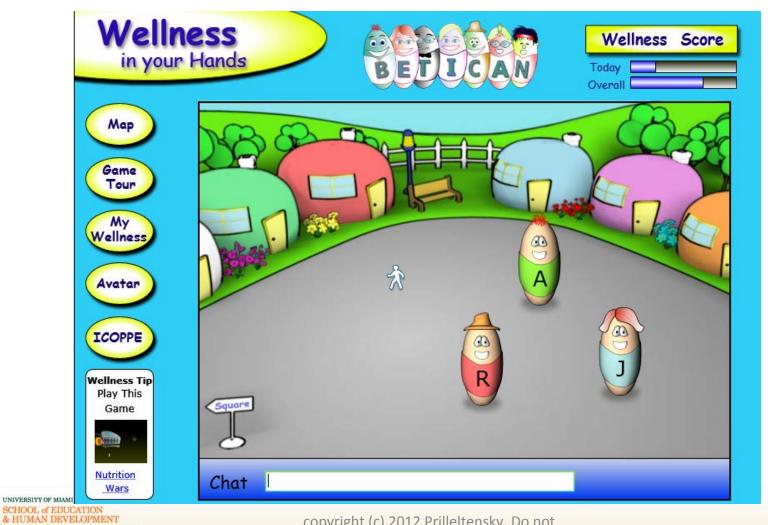






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Nut Hut Community





Preliminary results: N=107

- 91% of people said that they got something useful out of the games
- 93% said that they enjoyed playing the games
- 95% said that they enjoyed the overall experience
- 76% said that they learned some specific techniques to improve their well-being
- 94% said that they could relate to the concepts covered in the game.



Competence and Engagement in Educational and Helping Paradigms

From DRAIN

- Deficits
- Reactive
- Alienating
- Individualistic

To SPEC

- Strengths
- Prevention
- Empowerment
- Communitarian





DRAIN APPROACHES IN EDUCATION AND HELPING PROFESSIONS

Drain Approach

- Deficits-based
 - Focuses on weaknesses, stigmatizes children, parents and teachers
- Reactive
 - Intervenes late, waits for problems to develop
- Alienating
 - Fosters blame and shame culture
- Individualistic
 - Focuses on bio-psycho-without the social, ignores context of poverty



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SPEC APPROACHES IN EDUCATION

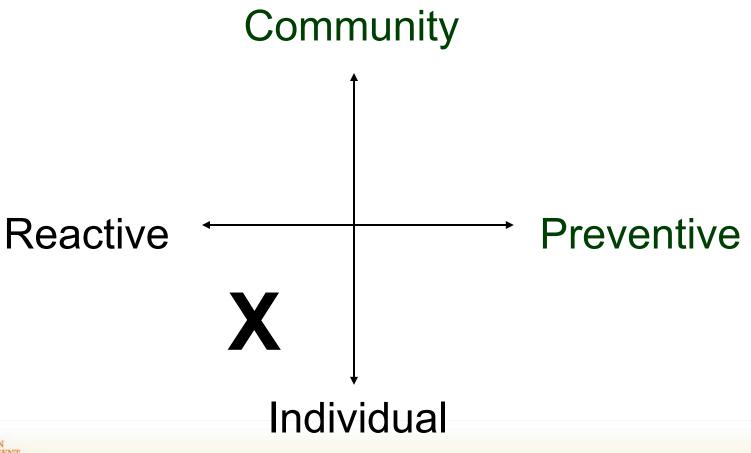
SPEC Approach

- **S**trengths-based
 - Builds on strengths of students, teachers and parents
- <u>P</u>rimary Prevention
 - Intervenes early
- **E**mpowerment
 - Augments voice and choice of teachers, students, and parents
- **C**ommunitarian
 - Changes school and community culture through partnerships and networks of professional support, collective responsibility and trust building



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Time and Place of Educational Interventions: Poor investments





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The financial costs of being unwell in USA

- Costs of absenteeism: \$ 74 billion
- Costs of obesity: \$ 147 billion
- Costs of mental health: \$ 200 billion
- Costs of smoking deaths: \$ 92 billion
- Costs of diabetes: \$ 174 billion

The financial costs of being unwell across the world

- Costs of major disease in 2030 \$47 trillion
 - Cancer
 - Diabetes
 - Heart disease
 - Lung disease
 - Mental health disorders
- Costs of mental health in 2030 \$ 17 trillion
- Smoking will cause 8 million deaths in 2030

The human costs of being unwell

- Illness
- Divorce
- Conflict
- Child abuse
- Bullying
- Anxiety
- Bankruptcy

Prevention





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 "No mass disorder, afflicting humankind, has ever been eliminated, or brought under control, by treating the affected individual"

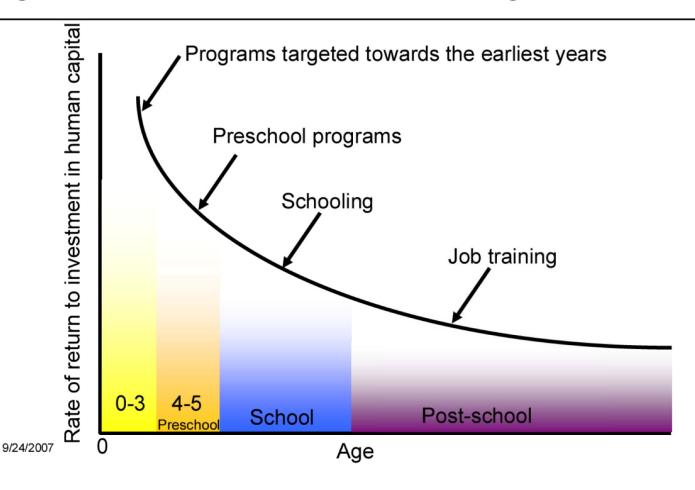
Prevention saves money

For every \$1 invested in prevention, we get up to \$17 in return, but we invest only 3% of our budget on prevention.





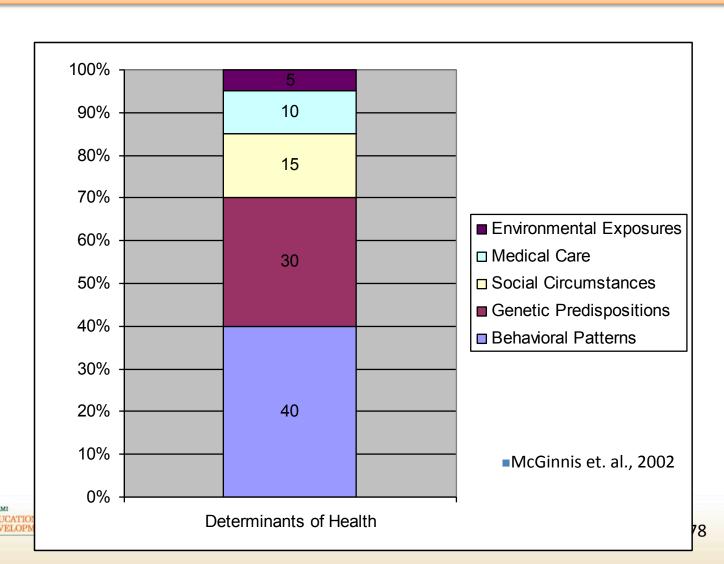
Figure: Rates of Return to Human Capital Investment at Different Ages: Return to an Extra Dollar at Various Ages





PREVENTION:

Determinants of Health (by percent contribution)

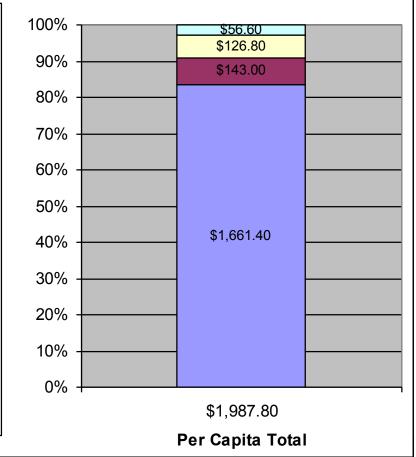


US Spending on Health

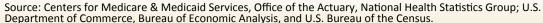
National Health Spending (2005)



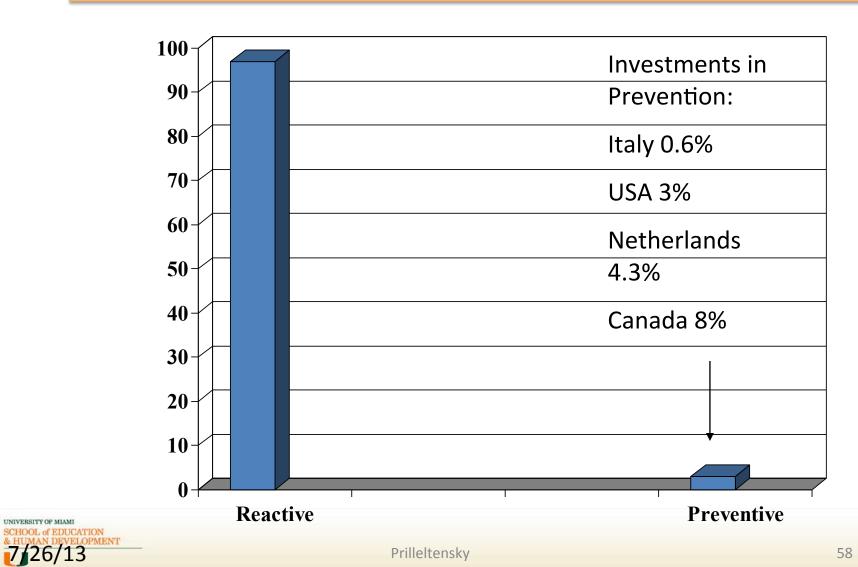
- □ Investment (Research and Equipment)
- Government
 Administration and Net
 Cost of Private Health
 Insurance
- Personal Health (Hospital/Clinical Services, Nursing Home, Home Health Care, Medical Products)



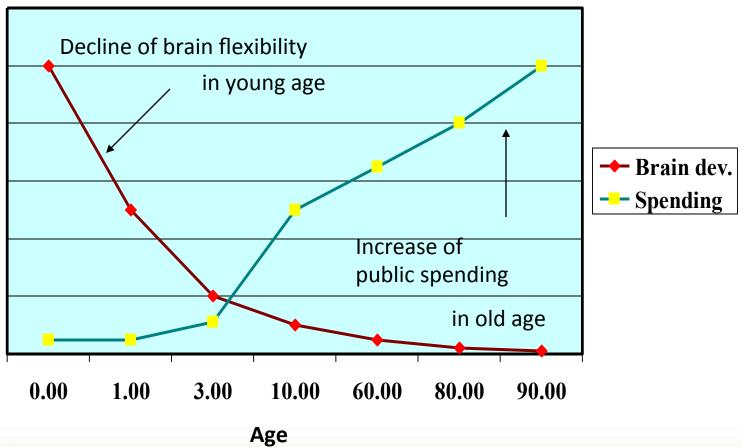




Too much reaction, not enough prevention Investments in Reactive vs. Proactive Interventions in Health and Community Services (Nelson et al., 1996; OECD, 2005; de Bekker-Grob et al., 2007)



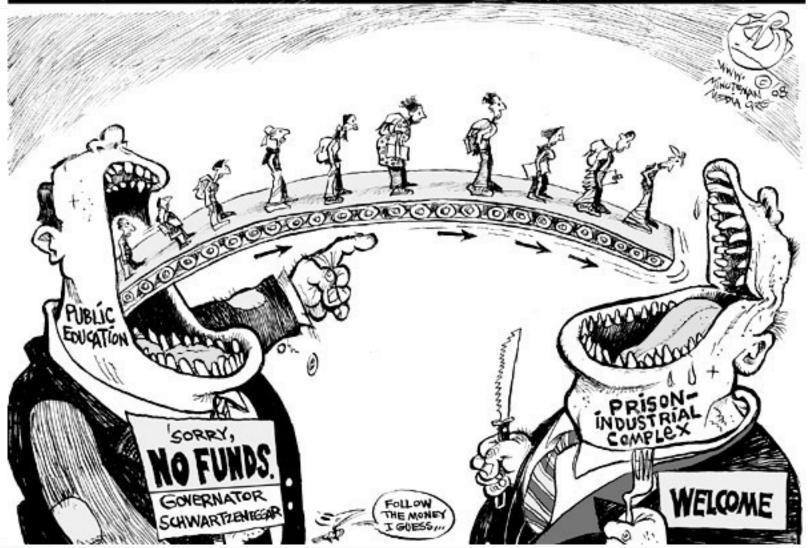
Brain Drain



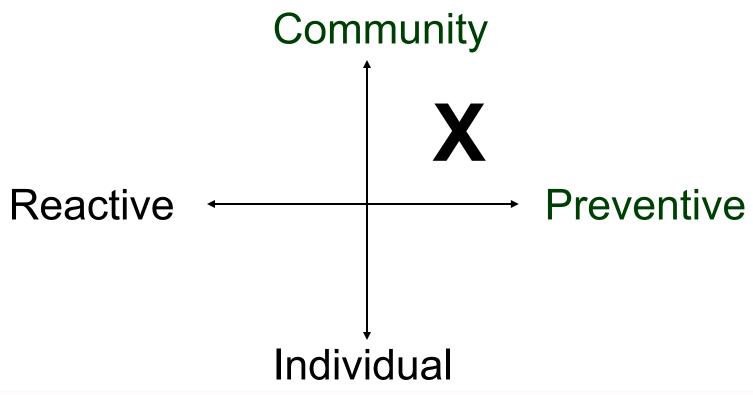


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FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER, CALIFORNIA WILL SPEND MORE ON PRISONS THAN ON COLLEGES



Time and Place of Educational Interventions: Good investments





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Time and Space: Individualistic and Reactive Approaches are not Enough

Community

Quadrant II

Examples:

Marginalizing institutions, schools for problem children, food banks, shelters for homeless people, charities, prison industrial complex

Quadrant I

Examples:

High quality schools, community development, affordable housing policy, recreational opportunities, and health services

Reactive

Proactive

Quadrant III

Examples:

Remedial work, behavior management, medications, symptom containment, case management

Quadrant IV

Examples:

Skill building, emotional literacy, fitness programs, personal improvement plans, resistance to peer pressure in drug and alcohol use

Individual



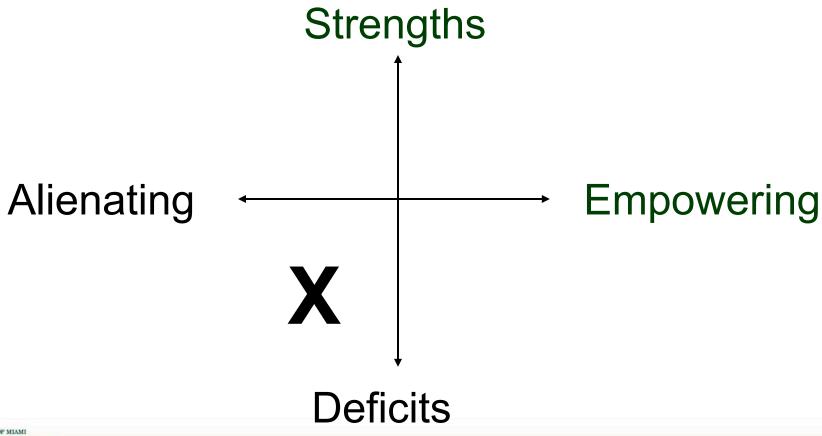
Extra high school graduates per 100 students in successful programs

•	Perry Preschool Program	19
•	First Things First (school reform)	16
•	Chicago Child Parent Center	11
•	Project Star (class size reduction)	11
•	Teacher Salary Increase	5



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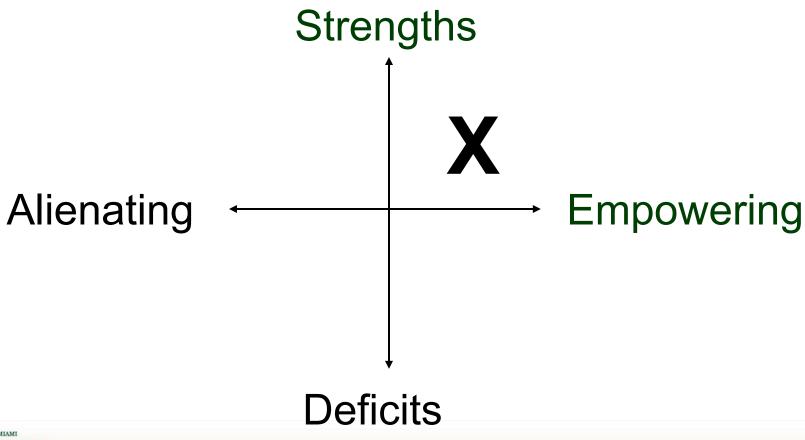
Engagement and Capacities: Poor investments





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Engagement and Capacities: Good investments



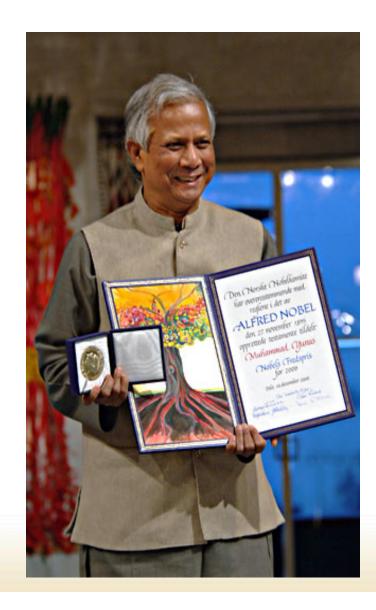
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Strengths







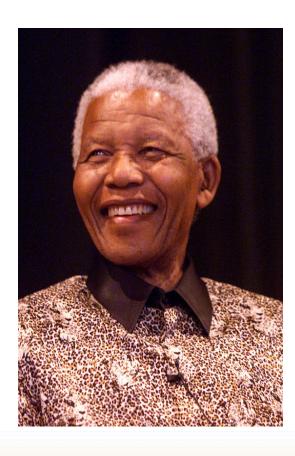


Empowerment









Deficit oriented and alienating approaches are not helpful!!!

Strength-oriented

Quadrant II

Examples:

Just say no! You can do it! Cheerleading approaches, Quadrant I

Examples:

Voice and choice in celebrating and building competencies, recognition of personal and collective resilience of students and teachers

Alienating

Empowering

Quadrant III

Examples:

Labeling and diagnosis, stigmatizing "patienthood" and "clienthood," students in passive role **Quadrant IV**

Examples:

Voice and choice in deficit reduction approaches, participation in decisions how to deal with problems

Deficit-oriented

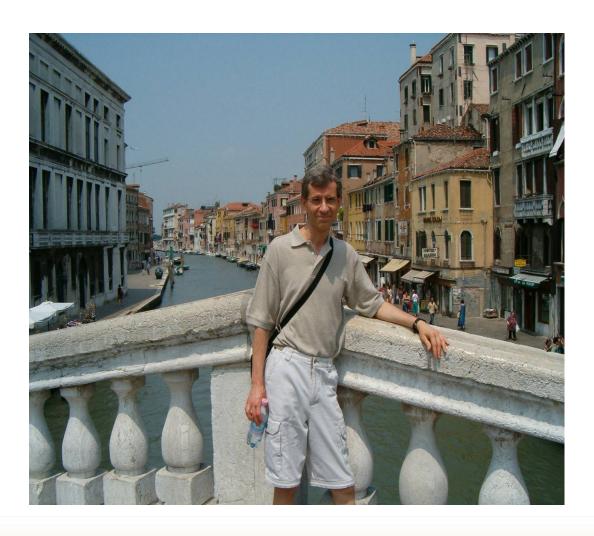


SPEC interventions in education

- Finland
- RATL in UK
- Community organizing in Texas and Miami
- Tower Hamlets in London
 - Build on **strengths** of teachers, students and community
 - Prevent burn out and student drop out
 - Empower teachers, parents and students
 - Address community level challenges



Community Change



• If Venice "is slowly being submerged, individual citizens cannot afford to ignore their collective fate, because, in the end, they all drown together if nothing is done." (Badcock, 1982)



"GREASE" THE PLAN

- GRADUAL (small but constant steps)
- REWARDED (small wins, reward yourself)
- EASY (make it simple)
- ALTERNATIVES (replace old with new)
- SUPPORTED (do it with others, ask help)
- EDUCATED (inform yourself)

