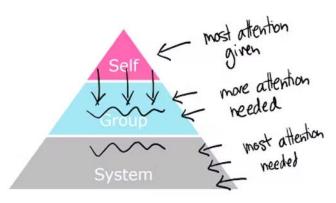
## What is fully inclusive wellness in the workplace?

By Bridget Underdahl

The most common approach, when wellness is mentioned or a goal is set in workplaces on wellness, is to discuss self-care. It makes sense, if one has not had the opportunity of a background in social, emotional, and mental wellness. Self-care would be an area of greater comfort to address first. Many workplaces who have initial goals of organizational wellness have good intentions. Without a deeper knowledge base of organizational wellness, it is unfortunately common to miss possibilities for harm reduction or always provide the positive impacts as intended.



Some easy examples of better understanding wellness are first the wellness pyramid from Sean Slade, 2021. This easy visual makes clear the biggest impact on wellness is systems. When systems are in place, individuals have greater opportunity and capacity to take part in communal or group care, which is the second biggest impact. Only when these are addressed can individuals then have any real ability to make smaller

impacts that would qualify as self-care. Self-care, of course, having the least impact on wellness. As Paul Gorski in *Fix Injustice, Not Kids* says "Yes, burnout is an individual issue, we must do a better job of taking care of ourselves. But it's also a community issue."

Another helpful visual of the impact workplaces have on overall wellness comes from <a href="Child">Child</a> Trends Comprehensive School Employee Wellness Framework (see next page). Workplaces can take accountability for: policies and culture, work environment, and work experience. Workplaces can be thoughtful of the resources they make available and demands they place on staff in each area. Only after these are intentionally addressed should workplaces proceed towards additional goals that might be in interaction with community wellness or workers' individual health status. This visual shows that workplaces can acknowledge and respond to the deep impact they have on one's overall well-being.



## **Comprehensive School Employee Wellness Framework**

	Employee Wellness	TRENDS
Resources		Demands
Work-life balance promoted	Workplace Policies and Culture	Work-life imbalance is an accepted norm
Wellness resources available		Limited or mostly irrelevant wellness resources
Supportive workplace culture, distributed leadership structure		Unsupportive/hostile workplace culture, limited family engagement, concentrated leadership structure
Adequate compensation and benefits, opportunities for advancement		Low salary, limited advancement, inadequate benefit
Pleasant and functional workspace and break space	Work Environment	Inadequate workspace (noisy, poor lighting, crowded no break space)
Safe working space (well-maintained, ventilation)		Unsafe working space (HVAC, water, security, safety hazards)
Culture of anti-discrimination		Workplace discrimination and harassment
Participation in school-level decisions/high collective self-efficacy	Work Experience	Limited decision-making power/collective self-efficacy
Positive work relationships		Hostile or unsupportive work relationships (conflict with leadership, peers, students, families)
Meaningful work, adequate resources		Lack of autonomy/efficacy, unreasonable expectation
Positive feelings about work		Job stress (limited resources, inadequate training/support, inadequate wellness supports for students, high workload)
Overall life satisfaction	Home, Community, and Society	Experiences of interpersonal/institutional discrimination
Financial security		Financial insecurity, unstable housing
Supportive social relationships		Strained social relationships
Fulfilling community engagement (i.e., spiritual, civic, etc.)		Neighborhood conditions (violence, unsafe housing, limited recreation spaces, limited groceries, limited health facilities
Ability to conduct activities of daily living	Health Status	Conditions that limit activities of daily living (limited mobility, fatigue)
Healthy behaviors, adequate coping skills		Unhealthy behaviors, limited coping skills (alcohol/drug misuse, tobacco, poor diet, etc.)
Ability to identify and process emotions		Unmanaged mental health (depression, anxiety, trauma)
Physical fitness, optimal functioning of the body		disordered sleep)

To think deeper on the dynamic between system and self-care we can refer to Robert Crawford who coined "healthism." This is the ideology that health is the sole responsibility of the individual, therefore advancing value judgements, assumptions and hierarchies that have more to do with power and privilege than well-being. Workplaces can be reflective of bias when it comes to human health and well-being by continuing to learn as individuals and as teams and build systems level supports for adults into their Multi-Tiered System of Supports.

It should be noted, self-care can be a powerful and personal tool of resistance against systemic unwellness. Audrey Lord said, "Caring for myself is not self-indulgence, it is self-preservation, and that is an act of political warfare." When deeply understood and intentionally acted upon, this a radical way forward through wellness impacts. Fully inclusive wellness in the workplace leaves capacity for individuals to address self-care in a way that fits best for their unique needs. Workplaces can acknowledge systems level impacts and responsibility to systems level care which will better allow for individuals to have deeper access to their own self-care practices over time.

For more Information on the why, what, and how of organizational wellness in the workplace check out the additional resources as well as the December <u>Graduation Equity Webinar</u>.

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