

SHAWN B. YOUNG

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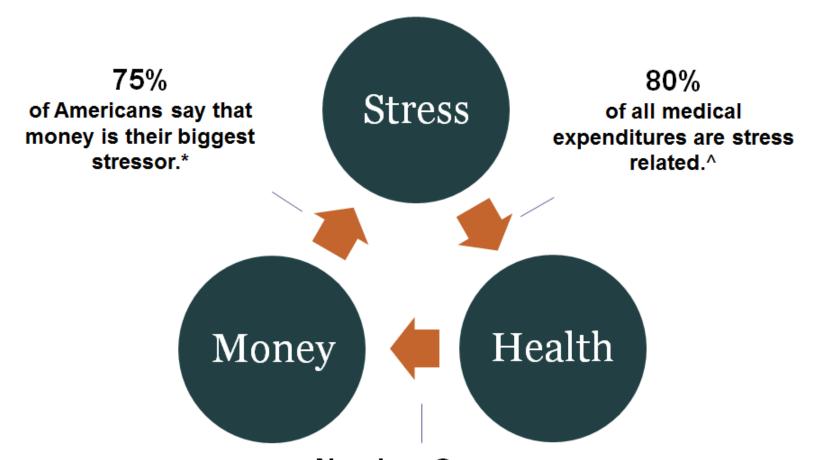
COLUMB SPRINGS

2015 FERENDO SO 2015

2016 FERENDO SO 2015

2017 FERENDO SO 2015

# TO FINANCIAL HEALTH



The Number One cause of personal bankruptcy in the U.S. is due to health related debt. #

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- \* American Psychological Association
- ^ Center for Disease Control
- # Harvard University

RESEARCHSHOWS You only have one brain.



# SCARCITY AND BANDWIDTH

Scarcity is defined as "having less that you feel you need."

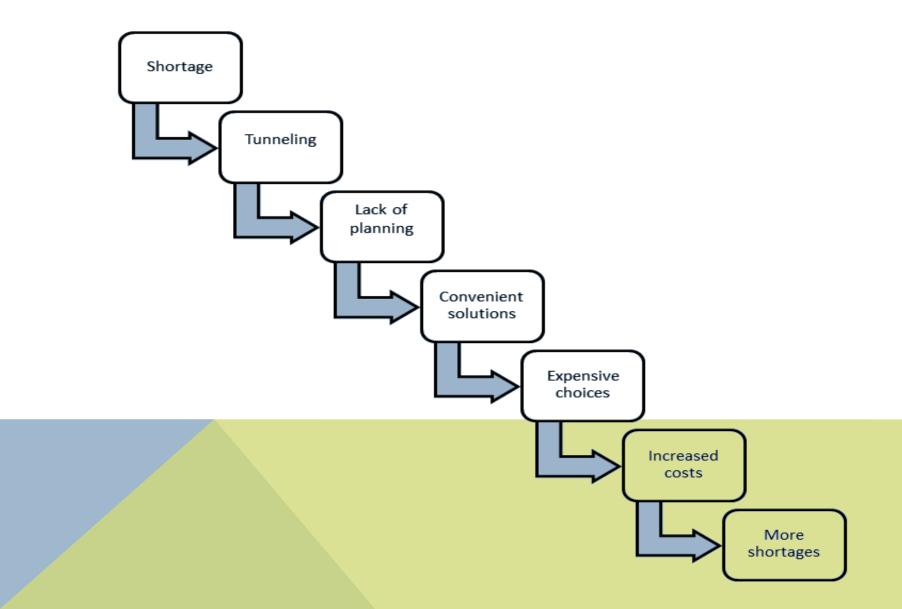
(Mullainathan and Shafir)



Bandwidth is our brain's computational capacity, ability to pay attention, make good decisions, stick to plans and resist temptations (Scarcity, pg. 42).



Tunneling is the act of focusing so intently on one issue that other issues are unable to be seen.



#### **SCARCITY TO STRESS**

"Scarcity" is defined as a feeling

 If that feeling of "Scarcity" leads to a physiological response, the person would then be experiencing "stress."

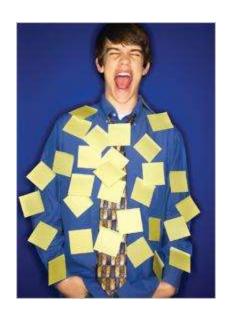
Here's what happens when we're stressed....

#### **HOW STRESS IS DEFINED AND MEASURED:**

- Aroused physiological response to stress.
- Ex. Increased heart rate, quicker breathing.
- Stressor must be "perceived" as aversive.
  - We want to avoid the thing causing stress because it is unpleasant.
- Person must not feel in control of stressor.

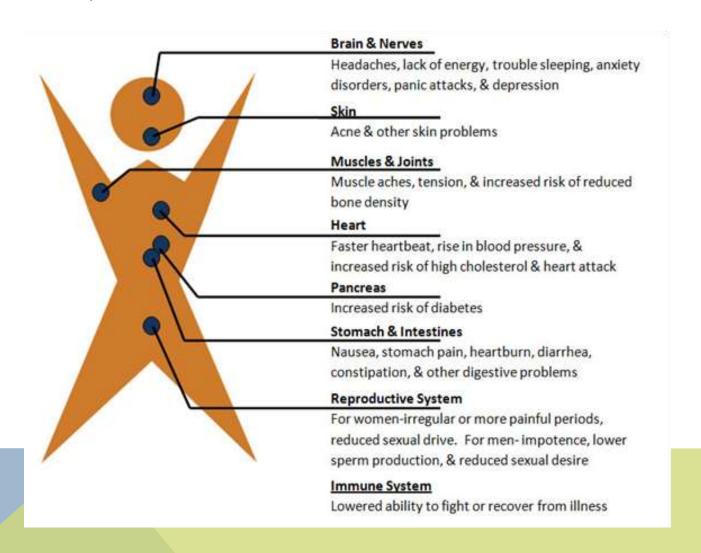
\*John Medina

#### WHAT DOES STRESS DO TO US ON THE JOB?



- 62 percent of employees have high levels of stress, with extreme fatigue/feeling out of control.
- 34 percent lose 1 hour or more per day in productivity due to stress.
- 31 percent miss 3 to 6 days per year due to stress.
- 15 percent miss more than 6 days per year due to stress
- 83 percent of employees report they are under financial stress.
- Evidence from two occupational cohorts suggests strong associations between economic difficulty and poor sleep.
- Fatigue-related productivity losses were estimated to cost \$1967/employee annually.
- Changes in economic difficulties predict subsequent sickness absence even after considering income, baseline health and other covariates. Thus economic difficulties should be considered when addressing causes of sickness absence.

#### **ULTIMATELY, CHRONIC STRESS LEADS TO LONG-TERM HEALTH ISSUES**



#### SOME QUICK FACTS ABOUT STRESS

#### Stress impacts cognition

- Your brain is built to deal with stress that lasts about 30 seconds. The brain is not designed for long term stress when you feel like you have no control.
- Severe stress lasting weeks or months can impair cell communication in the brain's learning and memory region.
- Stress lasting as little as a few hours can impair brain-cell communication as well.
- Stress damages virtually ever kind of cognition that exists. (Memory and <u>executive function</u>, cognitive capacity, motor skills, ability to sleep.)

### STRESSED BRAINS DON'T LEARN THE SAME WAY.

JOHN MEDINA—BRAIN RULES

#### STRESS IMPACTS EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

We use Executive Function to direct attention, initiate an action, inhibit an intuitive response, or resist an impulse.

Reduced Executive Function hampers Self-Control.





The impact on Executive Function and Cognitive Capacity is important because this is where most financial and health education programs focus their efforts. There is an assumption that we are all operating at the same level all the time.



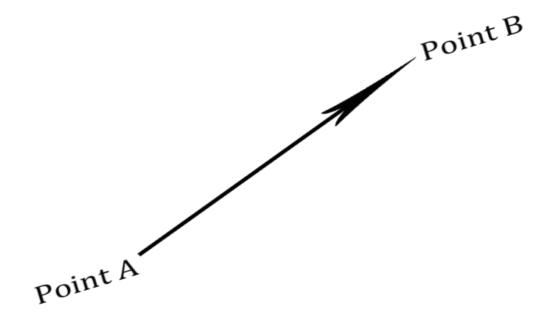
# WHAT DOES ANY OF THIS HAVE TO DO WITH MAKING CHANGES?

#### RATIONAL BEHAVIOR EDUCATION

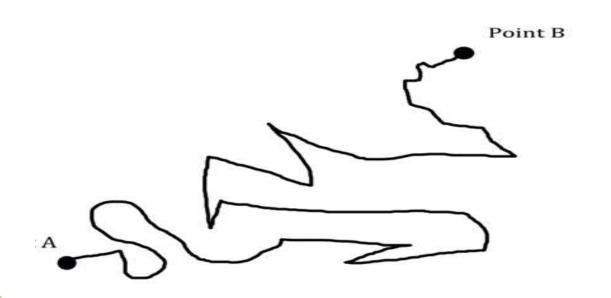


- Homo Economicus
- Most behavioral education and training is based on the idea that humans are totally rational and if provided with a good rationale as to why a behavior should be changed, the human will naturally see the benefit of such a change and quickly adapt the new behavior.

FREQUENTLY WE
WANT LARGE
SUCCESSES AND
QUICK OUTCOMES -



BUT CHANGE IS USUALLY A PROCESS!



#### **ROUTINES**

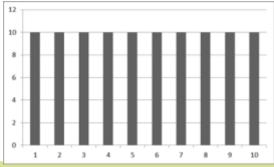
What is a routine?

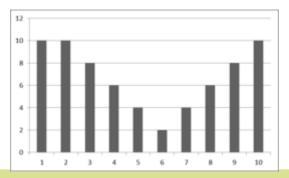
What do you suppose is the purpose of a routine?

#### The purpose of a routine is cognitive ease.

✓ Your brain has to do less work.







Is it possible to change a routine? If so, how?

#### 8 Components of Intentional Change

To change a behavior, you need to be aware of it.

Alignment with your values leads to lasting change.

You have to believe you can do it.

You gotta wanna or you won't change.

Identifying barriers helps you get around them; having support can keep you motivated.

Small steps lead to small wins that keep you going.

Reflection helps you adjust your efforts.

Learning refines and strengthens the process.

# Experiencing the Process of Intentional Change

Pick one goal or objective that you'd like to work on this week:

Do you believe this goal or objective is achievable for you?

What do you believe are the primary barriers to achieving this goal or objective?

What do you believe will be the opportunity cost of working toward this goal?

Which personal value(s) does this goal align with?

Identify one **SMall** step per day that you could work on that would move you towards your goal or objective:

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Who is going to support you on this?

What is going to happen as a result of this change?

When do you plan to reflect on your efforts and how will you make adjustments?

How will you recognize your success?

#### **GOALS AND BARRIERS**

**Step One**: Please identify five things you'd like to do, be or have over the next year that you believe you can achieve.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<u>Step Two</u>: Now for each goal that you wrote down, ask yourself why you want to achieve that particular goal? What do you think will happen for you or to you if you are able to achieve the goal?



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1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
					_
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#### **OPPORTUNITY COST**



















Achievement	Acceptance	Advancement/Promotion	
Adventure	Affection (love & caring)	Arts	
Authority	Balance	Change & Variety	
Cleanliness	Commitment	Communication	
Community	Compassion	Competition	
Consideration	Control	Convenience	
Cooperation	Country	Courage	
Creativity	Decisiveness	Dedication	
Democracy	Economic Security	Education	
Effectiveness	Efficiency	Ethical Practice	
Excellence	Excitement	Extended Family	
Fairness	Faith	Fame	
Fashion	Financial Gain	Flexibility	
Forgiveness	Freedom	Friendship	
Fun	Growth	Harmony	
Health	Helping Others	Honesty	
Humor	Immediate Family	Independence	
Influence	Integrity	Intellectual Status	
Investing	Job Security	Joy	
Kindness	Knowledge	Leadership	
Location	Love	Loyalty	
Meaningful Work	Mercy	Money	
Nature	Patience	Peace	
Personal Development	Physical Challenge	Pleasure	
Power	Privacy	Problem Solving	
Public Service	Recognition	Relationships	
Religion	Reputation	Responsibility	
Saving	Security	Self	
Selflessness	Self-Respect	Serenity	
Sobriety	Spirituality	Stability	
Status	Survival	Time	
Truth	Wealth	Wisdom	

List your top five personal values in no specific order.

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

## Please write your 5 goals and your top 5 personal values

#### Goals

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#### Values

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#### **SUPPORT**

Identify three people that you know personally who you believe might support you in your efforts.

1.

2.

3.

Is there someone in your life that you believe has been through something similar and will support you in your efforts to change?

Are you willing to engage them in a conversation about your goals?

#### REFLCETION

Create a journal for yourself to monitor daily progress.

Schedule a time to discuss progress with someone who supports you.

Re-visit the Values Exercise.

Re-visit the Goals and Barriers Exercise.

Prepare a new EPIC Exercise at the end of the week.

## REWARDING YOUR PROGRESS

Telling yourself that you did a good job.

Accepting the praise and support of your network.

Try not to engage in counter productive reward systems (moral licensing)!

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#### ONGOING COMMUNICATION AND TOOLS

- Website: www.financialhealthinstitute.com
- Newsletter
- Follow Up Forums
- Webinars

