

Learning Objectives

- Understand what EAPs and mental health offers typically include and how they benefit staff
- Identify the barriers that prevent staff from using EAPs or disclosing their needs
- Reflect on your current approach to signposting and promoting wellbeing offers
- Learn how to confidently introduce and normalise mental health resources during 1:1s, team meetings, and return-to-work conversations
- Plan practical steps to increase awareness and trust in EAPs and other support offers
- Use the workbook to create a simple strategy for improving uptake in your teams or organisation

Four Pillars of Good Work Standards

Fair pay and conditions

- o Pay
- Contracts
- Financial wellbeing

Engagement, voice and wellbeing

- Workforce dialogue
- Positive relationships with trade unions
- Health and wellbeing
- Work-life balance

Skills and progression

- Management and leadership skills and development
- In-workProgression

Diversity and inclusive recruitment

- Equality, diversity and inclusion
- Inclusive recruitment practice

A benefit some employers provide to employees

Free access for employees to confidential support around a range of health and wellbeing concerns

What is an Employee Assistance Programme?

This is could include counselling, gym memberships, self-help resources, etc.

Can help to boost employee wellbeing and work performance

This support is often 24/7 but is often short-term

Can reduce staff turnover, absenteeism and presenteeism

EAP usage rates vary, but it is thought that anywhere between

2.5%-16%

employees take up the offer of an EAP in organisations that offer it

How do you encourage engagement with EAPs?

In groups, discuss ways that you have tried to encourage engagement with EAPS, reflecting on:

- What has worked well?
- What challenges have you faced?
- What, if anything, do you think you could do to improve your approach?





Unsolicited advice

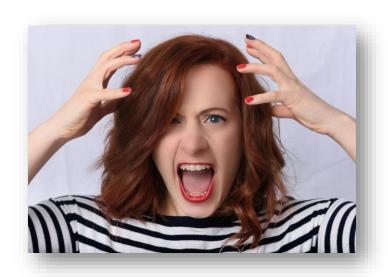
What is unsolicited advice?

• Information, advice and/or suggestions that we did not ask for.

How does it make us feel?



OR



Empathy

What is empathy?

• Being able to understand and share how other people are feeling.



Open Discovery Questions

- Open discovery questions are open questions that begin with 'What' and 'How'.
- They are about being curious and remove the judgement from the question.
- They ask the respondent to think and reflect, and gain their opinions, feelings and wants.

What ideas can you come up with?

How are you today?

What support would you like?

Reflections

- Giving accurate feedback to the speaker about what it is you think they are saying and meaning
- Taking a guess at what the client meant rather an assuming you know
- Are statements, not questions
- Avoid comments, opinions or advice



Reflections

Simple

Complex

Repeating or rephrasing – listener repeats or substitutes synonyms or phrases; stays close to what the speaker has said

Paraphrasing –

listener makes a major restatement in which the speaker's meaning is inferred Reflection of feeling –
listener emphasises
emotional aspects of
communication through
feeling statements –
deepest form of
listening

Reflections Example

For example:

Person: I'm just feeling really overwhelmed, I can't keep up with the workload and I think people are starting to notice that I'm constantly dropping the ball.

Reflection: You feel that you're struggling to cope with a heavy workload and notice that mistakes are starting to happen.

"I just can't keep on top of everything! I am trying to be a parent, a partner, a carer and an employee. I don't even get a second for myself anymore."

Normalisation

- Acknowledging that the feeling, process, symptom is normal and other people experience similar experiences
- It helps the person feel validated and they are not alone

It is normal to feel...

Many people experience...

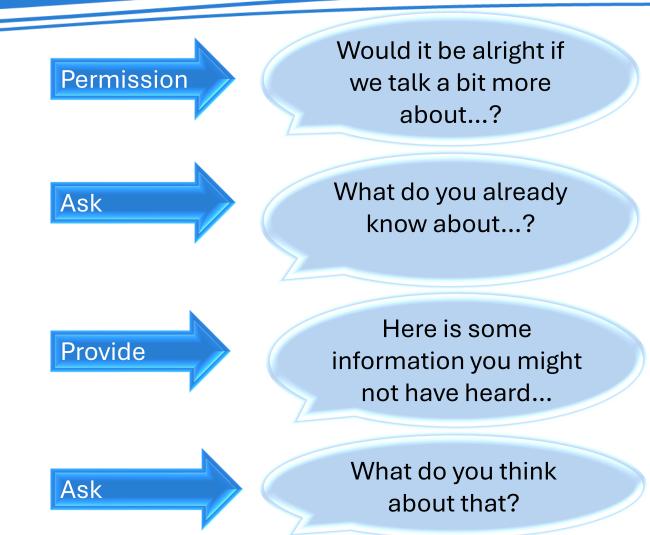
Signposting - PAPA

Permission: ask permission to share information or discuss the topic.

Ask: the person what they already know about the topic.

Provide: tailored information based on what you heard.

Ask: what they think about the information you provided or how they might use the information. Ask the person if more information is needed.





Planning strategies to raise awareness

There are many ways you might start raising awareness of EAPs, including:

- Announcements in meetings
- Leaflets
- Posters



Getting the messaging right

We want to get the messaging right to make sure we are being effective in encouraging participation. Thinking about:

- Giving up-to-date, accurate information
- Building motivation for participation
- NOT forcing



EAST Framework

Easy

- Reduce 'friction' to accessing EAPs
- Make messages simple

Attractive

- Attract attention
- Incentivise (or highlight benefits)
- Make sure it aligns with a positive social image

Social

- Highlight accessing EAPs as a socially approved behaviour
- Focus on spreading behaviour through networks

Timely

- Make sure messages are shared at the 'right moment'
- Highlight short-term benefits

Workbook

Plan a simple strategy for raising awareness of EAPs, considering how you could make it:

- Easy
- Attractive
- Social
- Timely

Think about what materials you might need for this.



Summary

EAPs and mental health offers are widely underused

Conversation skills such as open discovery questions and reflections can help to encourage open discussions about EAPs and mental health offers

Well-planned awareness raising can reduce stigma and encourage participation with EAPs

Resources

Good Thinking's Employee Toolkit

For more resources and information, you can download Good Thinking's Employer's Toolkit

here: https://www.good-

thinking.uk/employers-and-

employees





Keep in touch!



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