

Communication Skills for Tough Situations

mercea

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT



Message from the President

"Yet some things endure – courage and compassion, reverence and integrity, respect for differences of faith and race."

- George W. Bush



Message from the Director



"If the military service is our muscle and might, then the civil service is America's heart. And it is a healthy heart that our country depends on.

- Kay Coles James

Basic Communication Skills

Part 1

Listen actively

- Find a private setting no interruptions
- Address courteously Mr., Mrs., Sergeant
- Use nonverbal cues to show you are listening
- Use summary statements to check for accuracy
- Have a box of tissues handy

Listen actively

- Don't criticize the person
 "You shouldn't take it so hard"
- Don't minimize their pain
 "You still have your children"
- Don't try to make it OK "You may find a job you like even better"

Provide emotional support

- Show compassion with verbal behavior
 - "Umhmm" "Yes" "Really" "I'm so sorry"
- Show compassion with nonverbal behavior Tone of voice Facial expression Posture

Provide emotional support

- Don't maintain a wooden,
 "businesslike" demeanor
- Don't discuss your own beliefs or experiences
- Don't tell the person you "know just how they feel"

Give the person choices

- Let them help structure the setting "Where would you like to sit?"
- Let them help structure the interview "Would you like to work with health insurance today?"
- Explain what you are doing "I need to ask you about...so I can..."

Give the person choices

- Don't suggest they are less important than other people or duties
 - "I can't see you Tuesday morning because I have an important meeting with my supervisor"

Case study: Betty

- Age 55, 15 years of Federal service
- Must retire early
- Came into Federal workforce after husband left her and her daughter
- Worked her way up from a clerical job to a graphic design job
- Main concern is putting her daughter through medical school

Fit the person's current ability to cope

 Remember the person is most likely to be having difficulty with paying attention and remembering

 Other mental functions are likely to be working normally

Fit the person's current ability to cope

- Select your material carefully
- Break it into small chunks
- Use summary statements
- Invite questions
- Offer information in multiple modes
 Discuss, mark a pamphlet, send it home
- Be easy to reach for follow-up questions

Fit the person's current ability to cope

Don't talk very slowly

Don't talk as you would talk to a child

 Don't use only very simple words if you would usually use more complex ones

Refer to other resources

• Think ahead about possible resources

• Have cards or phone number on hand

• Present resources as a helpful tool

Consult with other resources

- Get to know your Employee Assistance Program (EAP) staff before you need them
- Ask for confidential advice whenever you need it
- Turn to other HR specialists for advice before your meeting and later if needed
- Don't try to handle everything all by yourself

Case study: Walter

- 46 year old SES attorney, 12 years Federal service
- Injured in a traffic accident, in constant pain
- Needs 6 months rehab out of state
- Worried about the agency's needs
- Worried about recuperating at home, where his wife runs a business and his son's rock band practices

Working with the bereaved

Part 2

Talk about the deceased in a natural, personal way

- Say "Your husband," or "Mr. Jones"
- Talk about the loved one's life "Mr. Jones was the first head of that office."
- Use a soft, compassionate tone of voice
- Express your own sorrow

"I didn't know him well, but I loved the way he could get everybody laughing on the elevator" Talk about the deceased in a personal, natural way

Don't speak of

"the remains,"

"the deceased,"

"the employee"

 Don't try to hide your own grief if that's what you are feeling

Be prepared for a wide range of emotions

- Listen with empathy if the bereaved person expresses strong feelings
- Keep your demeanor appropriate to the person's emotions
- Have tissues available and offer them if the person begins to cry
- Wait quietly until they are ready to talk

Be prepared for a wide range of emotions

- Don't rush a person who is crying, speaking slowly, or remaining silent
- Don't try to talk people out of their feelings in an effort to "cheer them up"
- Don't maintain a wooden, "businesslike" demeanor

Be prepared for an apparent lack of emotion

- People respond differently to grief
- Still in shock
- Can't let go and grieve until practical issues are resolved
- Afraid of breaking down if emotions come to the surface

Be prepared for an apparent lack of emotion

- Don't assume that a person who seems calm doesn't need your concern and support
- Don't underestimate the difficulty of this situation – many HR specialists find it easier to work with someone who is actively grieving

Case study: Isabel

- 38 year old surgical nurse, widow of a Federal employee who died in a plane crash
- Terrorism is suspected
- She is grieving deeply
- She is worried about caring for her three children, elderly mother-in-law, and family pets

Realize that this is difficult for anyone

- Talk it over with the EAP, trusted colleagues
- Allow yourself time to regroup
- Enjoy family, friends, hobbies, pets, nature – whatever sustains you

Realize that this is difficult for anyone

- Don't hide from your own emotions
- Don't assign all the death cases to one person
- Don't expect a new employee to handle these cases without guidance and support
- Don't try to handle everything yourself without support

Contact Information

For more information, visit us on the web at www.OPM.gov

Mary P. Tyler, Ph.D. Work/Life Group 202-606-4318 mptyler@opm.gov



UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT