Why start with the end in mind?

A tool to understand communication needs in the workplace

Kate Cameron, Nina Wegener, Kerrin Watter, Areti Kennedy

"Interpersonal relationship issues are at once the **most common** and the most difficult catalyst to predict workplace separation" (Sale et al, 1991)

Bold ideas. Better solutions.





Metro South Health



A joint initiative of the Division of Rehabilitation, Metro South Health, and Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Griffith University

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What will be covered today?

- Background and context
- Workplace communication task analysis tool
- Case studies from the Acquired Brain Injury Transitional Rehabilitation Service (ABI TRS)

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Communication Skills and RTW

- Return to work (RTW) rates after ABI are *globally low*
- In Australia and NZ employment is 40-45% (2 years post injury)
- Interpersonal communication skills have been linked to **employment stability** after ABI.
- Communication skills needed for the workplace have been *understudied*, making it difficult to support.

(Temkin, Corrigan, Dikmen & Machamer, 2009; Meulenbroek, et al. 2016; Douglas, et al., 2016; Materne, et al., 2017; Meulenbroek & Turkstra., 2015; Struchen et al, 2008)

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Communicating in a modern workforce

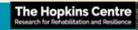
- Focus on soft skills and becoming more service orientated.
- Work speech acts: instructing, clarifying, informing, advising.
- Needed for: Relationships, recruiting, training & managing, explaining concepts, verbal reasoning etc
- Channels: Meetings, small groups, online and social forums, phones, emails etc.
- Studies estimate that between 80-90% of people with ABI experience communication disorder.

(MacDonald & Wiseman-Hakes, 2010; Mulenbroek et al, 2016).

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Communication in the workplace context

Seven communication-related skills for RTW after ABI

- 1) Spoken language processing
- 2) Verbal memory
- 3) Reading and writing
- 4) Verbal reasoning
- 5) Expressive pragmatics
- 6) Multi-tasking; and
- 7) Social cognition.

Model of Cognitive-Communication competence

Conceptualises range of ABI communication impairments

Communication Ax emerging as predictors for RTW

FAVRES, Discourse Analysis, La Trobe Questionnaire etc

(Meulenbroek et al, 2016; MacDonald & Wiseman-Hakes, 2010; Meulenbroek, Bowers, Turkstra 2016).

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Guidelines for therapeutic approach...

Vocational treatments should:

- Be individualised
- Involve employers
- Be supported through an interdisciplinary approach
- Understand a person's strengths and weaknesses
- Build awareness of abilities and barriers early on
- Provided in context, be meaningful, focus on breakdown situations
- Involve an understanding of person's work role

How can we do this if we don't start with an end in mind?

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Our Approach – Supporting RTW communication

Background of: Growing strong evidence related of work communication skills after ABI and modern and changing workplaces

ABI TRS Vocational Rehabilitation Framework

Communication Ax

- Client's current abilities (evidence-based Ax of communication skills for RTW with FAVRES. Discourse, LaTrobe etc)
 - Understanding of client's workplace communication

Communication Tx

- Personalised therapy related to work role (simulation of work activities - scenarios, role play etc)
- > IDT therapy sessions
- Communication partner training
- Group therapy program

Missing...deep understanding of individual's communication environment

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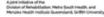




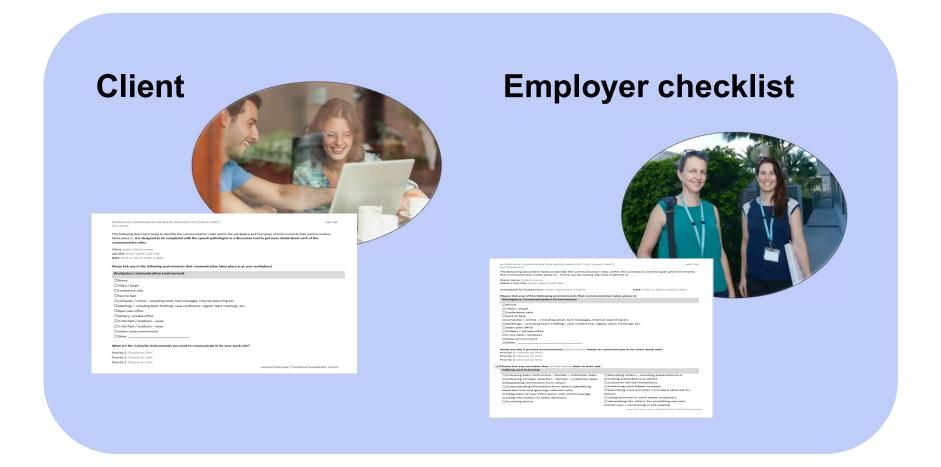








Communication Needs Analysis Tool



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Division of Rehabilitation Hopkins, 2019; Katherine.Cameron@health.qld.gov.au / nina.Wegener@health.qld.gov.au

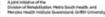












Workplace Communication Needs Assessment - Client

Client Version

- Semi-structured interview with client
- Premorbid strategies that can be used in therapy.
- Allows awareness building.



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Workplace Communication Needs Assessment - Employer

Employer Version

- Checklist
- Can be performed by SP / OT/ other discipline during worksite visit.
- Able to be crosschecked against client report.



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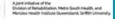












Case Study 1: Using the client version

Client 1: Personal Trainer

Function: cognitive communication deficits – comprehension, recall / memory, poorly organised verbal expression, reduced initiation and maintenance.

Client version used:

- Helped him retrieve detail and expand on how he communicated in role and strategies he used.
- > Raised awareness of high communication need in his role.

Outcomes: Work activities were incorporated into therapy program. Client wrote his own PT program and delivered to therapists. He was able to identify and practise his previous strategies in the gym.

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Case Study 2: Using the employer version

Client 2: Signals Maintainer (& Safety Protection Officer)

Function: Moderate CCD – poor comprehension, recall, verbal output; social communication, insight, ability to reflect and understanding of impact of actions on others, poor pragmatics, fatigue.

Using the tool (employer):

OT completed on worksite visit – observation of colleagues working

Outcomes:

- Better able to simulate workplace activities in joint OT/SP sessions.
- More robust RTW plan and medical clearance for parts of role that had lower communication demands.

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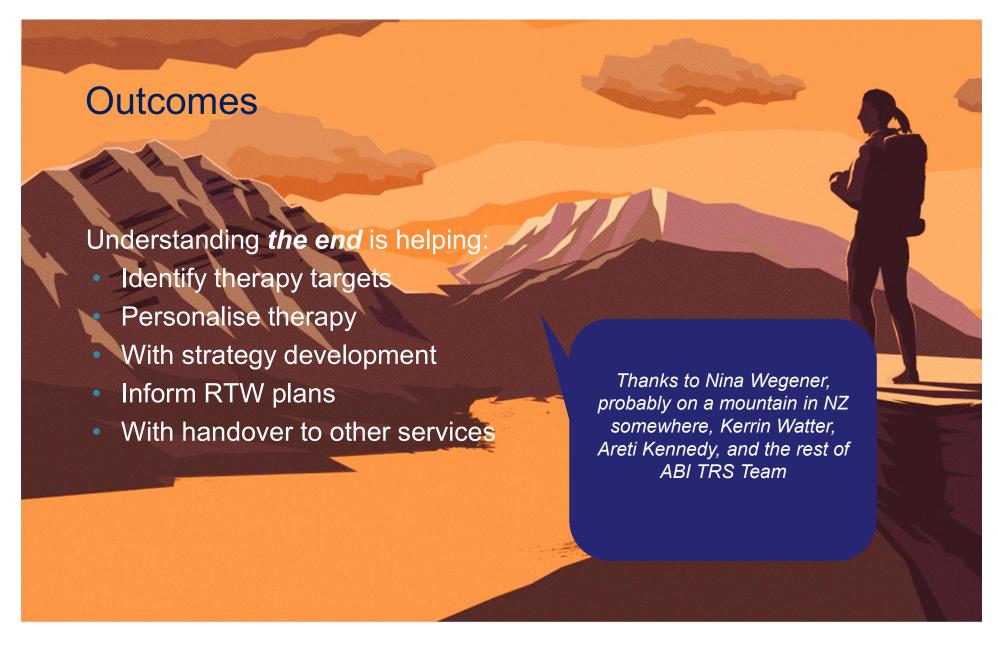












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Questions

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