

FrontLine Employee

Wellness, Productivity, & You!



UConn Health Center EAP 860-679-2877 or 800-852-4392

Create Happy Customers Don't Wait for Them



It feels great to have customers think you're wonderful because you did something special for them that represented exceptional or meaningful service. All customer service employees enjoy these moments. But you don't have to wait for them to happen. You can influence your customers' attitudes more easily than you think. Here are three ways: 1) Look for permissible ways that you can remove an obstacle or bend a rule that will help your customer get a need met faster. 2) Use your tone of voice as a tool—have it reflect that you are excited to see the customer. 3) Assure customers that you will give them support later if they need you.

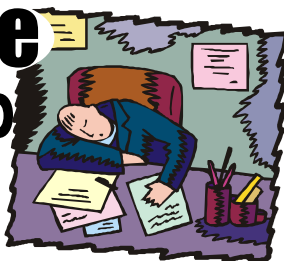
Act to Stop Pre-diabetes



About 41 million people in the United States have a dangerous medical condition called pre-diabetes. You can learn more about it from the American Diabetes Association Web site. A simple blood test, called the fasting plasma glucose test, can determine whether your glucose levels are too high and in the pre-diabetes range. Once you know, you can make health changes that could prevent full-blown type 2 diabetes. Talk to your doctor, and learn more at www.diabetes.org.

Blood Pressure and Sound Sleep

Talk to your doctor about your sleep pattern if you have high blood pressure. A report published last year, which was not widely reported on, found a strong relationship between high blood pressure and fewer hours of sleep. Sleep apnea (when breathing stops while sleeping) has long been associated with heart health, but this report addresses the actual number of sleep hours. Among participants between the ages of 32 and 59, those who slept fewer than six hours a night had more than double the risk of high blood pressure than those who slept more than six hours a night. Known sleep-zappers include stress, alcohol use before bedtime, caffeine, and even pets in the bedroom.



Source: *Hypertension*, May 2006.

Manage Stress Right Now

Manage stress right now—by prioritizing. List your top three priorities for the day—the ones most on your mind—and put the rest aside. If possible, don't answer your phone or e-mail for 30 minutes. Collect yourself and focus. When priorities change, toss out that list and write another one with only three items. Don't think too far ahead. Stay in the moment. Work on what's right in front of you. Try breaking up your day into 10- to 20-minute segments. Assign a task to each one. Allow no interruptions during these periods. Watch your performance soar as a result.



Give Payday Loans a Pass

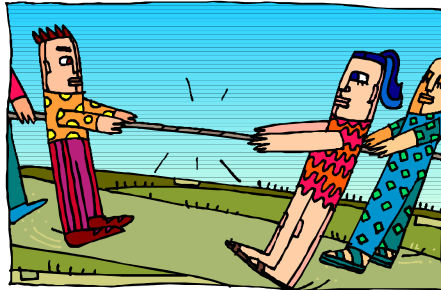


“Payday lending is a debt trap,” says the national Center for Responsible Lending.

Payday lending, sometimes called a “cash advance”, is the practice of using a check dated in the future as collateral for a short-term loan and is generally marketed as quick cash for a short-term emergency. To qualify, a borrower needs only an income from a job or government benefits and a bank account. Reportedly, 99% of payday loans go to repeat borrowers, and 91% of those borrowers get loans five or more times per year, many borrowing from one loan provider to pay off an overdue debt from another. The average customer who patronizes a payday loan “store” ends up paying \$800 to pay back a \$325 loan! Payday loans can be a debt trap, and the notorious practice of predatory lending has led 14 states to outlaw payday loan stores. What to do: If you are in debt, ask your employee assistance professional about helpful resources in your community, or speak to your local consumer credit counseling center. Avoid the attraction of what appears to be quick relief of debt. If you have a plan, you can eventually find relief, but payday and cash-advance lenders are not the way to go.

Source: Center for Responsible Lending

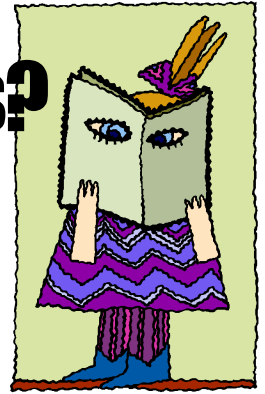
Get a Grip on Team Gripes



You’ll play a major role in making your team more efficient by chang-

ing any of these behaviors that are often major gripes by members of workplace teams: 1) Eliminate your “silo” existence. Participate in information-sharing activities so members of the team know what you know when you know it, or as soon as it can possibly be shared. 2) Find out early on how well you are performing for the rest of the team. Often team members don’t complain about the performance of other members until a critical state exists. This is a two-way street—ask *and* tell. Make communication a team tradition and members will accept feedback sooner and be less inclined to feel picked on. 3) Talk to team members in person. Don’t make your group e-mail list (listserv) the primary means by which all information is communicated. Teams must meet in person.

Who’s Using Drugs?



The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration recently released its latest report on workplace substance abuse showing the occupations in which employees are more likely to use illicit drugs. It also reports on many different aspects of workplace substance abuse. The agency reports the following discoveries: Drug use is more likely when employers do not have testing policies. The smaller the employer, the more illicit drug users there are. Only 58% of employees said their employer offered an employee assistance program (EAP). The youngest adult workers (18–25) reported the least access to educational information about drug and alcohol use in the workplace, but this group also uses illicit drugs at twice the rate of the next older group of workers (25–34). Older workers are less likely to use illicit drugs. About 8% of employees who work for small companies use illicit drugs, while about 6% of employees who work for large companies (over 500 employees) use illicit drugs.

Source: www.samhsa.gov/newsroom

Injury Prevention at Home and Work

If you experience any sharp pain, weakness, or lightheadedness during exercise or working out at a gym, you know the rule—stop. Your body is signaling that something is wrong. Pushing through acute pain is the fastest way to develop a severe or chronic injury—or worse. Unfortunately, many employees don’t follow the same rule when performing heavy manual labor, especially in the summer heat. If you suddenly don’t feel well or feel pain during manual labor, stop and evaluate your condition. Your employer wants you to be productive, not injured and off work.

