

4R Action Toolkit

RECOGNIZE	Cues/change in behaviour – What got your attention? E.g.
Before starting a	Actions (e.g. crying, yelling). Inactions (e.g. not showing up for a
conversation, consider	meeting). Don't assume/diagnose.
how and where to go	Relationship – How is your rapport with the person? Are you the
about it.	best fit?
	Strengths – What skills does the person contribute? Point out
	their personal resources.
	Best to address – Make a mental note of what to mention and
	what to leave out. Maintain dignity.
	Time & Place – Where/when will the person be most
	comfortable?
RESPOND	Start a conversation – Take a few minutes to connect with the
Encourage the person to	person before getting into your concerns. The person may
share with you in an	choose to share what's going on.
open and respectful	
way.	Be a respectful listener – Be empathetic. Keep your role in the
way.	conversation simple and straightforward. Listen more than talk
	Share your concerns – As detailed in <i>Recognize</i> .
	Explore impacts – E.g. sleep. Exercise How long have they
DECOURAGE	been struggling?
RESOURCE	Ask about coping – What they have been doing to manage?
Inquire about potential	Previous experience – Have they felt this way before?
helpers and means for	Brainstorm next steps. –E.g. GP, Self-care, friends/family,
coping.	mental health professional, www.heretohelp.bc.ca, Crisis Line or
	811 nurse line.
	Wrap up. – Encourage a reasonable action. Plan to reconnect.
	Respect confidentiality. *Don't share unnecessary details with
	others.
RECONNECT	Check in – (2-7 days) To reduce shame/confusion & encourage
Check-in with the	action.
person.	Ask about action – Were they able to follow-through? Be open
	to hearing about some of the challenges and discoveries. Explore
	alternative actions or additions.
	Recognize improvement/signs
	4R Action Toolkit again – If you recognize new concerns or the
	person isn't improving.
*If there are safety	Getting more help is essential. As much as possible, involve the
concerns like suicide or	person in the discussion of who else needs to know. Do not leave
high risk behaviour.	person alone if you are concerned.
	(See The 4R Action Toolkit in Urgent Situations)



PERSON CENTRED	 Genuineness – Seek common ground and partnership. Avoid being a blank-slate information-receiver. Unconditional positive regard – Basic acceptance and respect without judgment. Empathetic understanding – Demonstrate holistic understanding (individual experiences, expectations). Empowering – Share information; let the person make decisions. 	
TRAUMA- INFORMED	 Trauma Awareness – Understand the commonness of trauma. Be aware that behaviours are often impacts of trauma and adaptations to cope. Safety and Trustworthiness – Be welcoming. Providing clear information to seek informed consent. Be consistent. Choice, Collaboration and Connection – Involve people in the process. Foster dignity, self-determination, and personal control. Strengths Based and Skill Building – Identify the person's strengths, support the person in developing resiliency and coping skills. Emphasize teaching and modeling. 	
	Practice Guide, 2013	
MINDFUL LISTENING	 Listen with full attention Avoid planning your response Clear mind of past/future Pause & absorb Paraphrase, appreciate, inquire Do not respond with your opinion 	
COMMUNICATION	 Verbal – Words matter. Start by asking "how are you". Avoid blame/assumptions and stigmatizing language. Vocal – Lower your pitch. Mind your pace. Visual – Relax your body, without being too casual. Sit next to the person. Avoid objects between you. Make comfortable eye contact. 	
EMPATHY	 "Reactions of one individual to the observed experiences of another." (Davis, 1983) Cognitive Empathy: Perspective taking Emotional Empathy: Feeling physically with the person 	