Peer support can help navigate the intricacies of treatments and other available assistance, which, to someone with mental illness, can seem to be an overwhelmingly complicated maze – as it often does for so-called “normal” individuals. Peer support can also help people regain independence and mastery over their own mental health recovery processes, literally transforming lives and enabling people to participate fully in, and contribute to, their families, jobs, and society.

The impact of mental illness and workplace psychological health challenges is further compounded by the fact that stigma hinders help-seeking behaviours. Research has shown that peer support assists greatly to alleviate stigma and foster healthier coping strategies. This outcome is linked to what is called experiential knowledge.

Studies on depression have shown that peer support can be, in some cases, as effective as group cognitive behavioural therapy. Seven randomized control trials (RCTs) on the effectiveness of peer support, reported by Repper and Carter (2011), yielded evidence showing that it translates into stronger social networks, increased self-confidence, lower readmission rates, and longer community tenure. The RCTs also highlight the fact that receiving peer support is associated with a higher rate of employment. The sense of hope for a better future conveyed by the peer supporter further along in their recovery should not be underestimated. Having a positive role model often provides the needed impetus to make constructive, life-changing choices.

A workplace peer support program is a formalized approach to develop, foster and maintain a workplace environment of mutual trust and available assistance. Its implementation requires (and represents) a corporate-level commitment to empower specially selected and trained employees (who provide peer support on a volunteer basis) from all levels of the organization to be able to support others (peers) who may be struggling with mental health or addiction issues.

Peer support is conducted above and beyond their normal work-related duties. In a unique relationship, peer supporters are held accountable to MHI in the performance of this function. Through our service, MHI provides your peer supporters the required policy framework, code of conduct, mentoring and coaching to maintain good boundaries and respect the principles of practice for peer support in Canada.

Peer support is a complement to clinical healthcare and other existing services and programs available in your organization. It is based on the principle of creating trust through the commonality of lived experience and being able to relate to one another within a culture of recovery and wellness.
From a research perspective, the evidence base is clear: Peer support is an effective compliment to clinical mental healthcare.

Workplace observations after a program is created include:
- General reduction in absenteeism
- Reduction in long- and short-term disability claims citing mental health reasons
- Increase in clinical access by employees, as determined by EAP utilization rates

When employees seek mental healthcare sooner, their recovery is accelerated, which generally keeps employees on the job and on the mend.

This evidence base only continues to grow as workplace Peer Support is ascending in usage and application.

Peer Support and its Evidence – References


