TEEN LIFELINE LIFE LIVED BETTER

WELCOME

INTRODUCTIONS

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TEN LIFELINE GROUPS

GROUP PROCESS BASICS

OPEN VS. CLOSED

- **♦**Open
 - * Replaces members
 - Meets indefinitely
- **◆**Closed
 - + No new members
 - Meets for predetermined number of times
 - Practical in a long-term setting

INAPPROPRIATE HOMOGENEOUS GROUPS

- · Eating Disorders
- · Severe Depression
- · Cutting or Other Self-Injurious Behaviors
- · Perpetrators and/or Bullies
- · Bullies with Victims (verbal and physical)

FORMING GOALS

- · Setting warm, welcoming tone
- · Addressing specifics of group
- · Encouraging connections between members

FORMING CHALLENGES

- · Addressing apprehension
- · Addressing limited self-disclosure
- · Addressing uncertainty about group experience

FORMING STRATEGIES

- · Building relationships
- · Connecting student's experiences and ideas
- · Providing a welcoming atmosphere

NORMING GOALS

- · Setting group expectations
- · Discussing goals
- · Determining group norms

NORMING CHALLENGES

- · Providing meaningful discussion in a safe setting
- · Setting appropriate behavior norms

NORMING STRATEGIES

- · Modeling norm expectations
- · Listening carefully to learn
- · Encouraging and modeling disclosure

STORMING GOALS

- · Encouraging divergent thinking
- · Acknowledging and accepting disagreements and conflict
- · Maintaining agreed upon boundaries and group norms

STORMING CHALLENGES

- Monitoring conflict
- · Maintaining respect
- Preventing isolation

STORMING STRATEGIES

- · Utilizing conflict positively
- Modeling acceptance of diversity
- · Re-stating group norms and expectations

PERFORMING GOALS

- · Achieving goals and open/honest atmosphere
- · Sharing ownership in group
- · Addressing in-depth topics

PERFORMING CHALLENGES

- · Staying focused
- · Fostering shared decision and strategy making
- · Keeping everyone involved

PERFORMING STRATEGIES

- · Maintaining momentum
- · Being prepared for group
- · Facilitating shared ownership

ADJOURNING GOALS

- · Realizing and celebrating accomplishment
- · Providing positive ending
- · Evaluating experience

ADJOURNING CHALLENGES

- · Approaching end of group
- · Dealing with unmet needs
- · Students acting out

ADJOURNING STRATEGIES

- · Providing closure
- · Sharing resources
- · Providing evaluation tools
- · Strategizing staying connected post-group

A SUCCESSFUL GROUP

Goal:

Compose a group in which members will interact.

GROUP FACILITATING SKILLS

BASIC HELPING SKILLS

- · Listen, listen, listen to who and what are important.
- · Begin statements and questions with, "so," "how," and "what." Avoid "why."
- · If we change doing, we change feelings.
- · Paraphrase and summarize.

BASIC HELPING SKILLS

- · Avoid being a teacher or a parent!
- · Search for hidden treasure and compliment as appropriate.
 - · Compliments can be direct or indirect.

FOCUS THE GROUP ON THE MEMBERS

- · Direct members to speak to the group
- · Link commonalities together
- · Use your body language to encourage members to talk to each other.

WHAT YOU TALK ABOUT

- · Regardless of how bad things are, most everyone has resources yet untapped.
- · You get what you talk about.
- · Help members move from insight to doing.

GOALING

- · Ask what the member would like to be different in the future.
- · If unsure, ask what someone else might say
- · Have members scale how they are doing

BREAK

BASIC LISTENING SKILLS

THE MULTITASKING CHALLENGE

COMMON DISTRACTIONS

- You already think you know the solution to the problem.
- You are already composing your reply.
- You have a conflict from earlier you can't get out of your head.
- You would rather be doing something else.
- "Not this again!"
- Something they said set your imagination off.

THE WAY OF DISTRACTION

- 1. Something piques our curiosity.
- 2. We identify the problem.
- 3. We come up with a solution.
- 4. We come up with a strategy to get group members to see our solution.

THE WAY OF DISTRACTION

1. Something piques our curiosity.

IT STARTS WITH CURIOSITY.

"Follow your curiosity, not your diagnosis."

- Tony Stoltzfus, Leadership Coaching

ELIMINATING DISTRACTIONS

Group Discussion

Split up in groups of 2-3 and share ways you have eliminated distractions in your meeting space.

USING INTUITION

Intuition:

The ability to understand something immediately, without the need for conscious reasoning.

INTUITION INDICATORS

- Discernment of a situation
- Turning points in the story
- Strong Emotions
- Red Flags
- Patterns

Remember, these indicators don't necessarily tell you there IS a problem. They tell you WHERE to ask.

SOLUTION FOCUSED GROUPS

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR SF GROUPS

- Select those whose goals/needs are compatible with group.
- Select those who will not impede group progress.
- Select those whose well-being will not be jeopardized by the group.
- First, do no harm...

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR SF GROUPS

Criteria for Inclusion:

- · Agreement on goals
- · Agreement on method
- · Group cohesion
- High hopes and expectations

ASKING THE SCALING QUESTION

- · Designate numbers clearly.
- · Be careful not to confuse questions.
- · Speak slowly, so that the student can comprehend exactly what you are asking.
- · It's o.k. to ask more than one scaling question.

GETTING MORE HELP

- · When to refer
- · Recognizing bigger issues
- · How to report

BREAK

PRACTICE GROUP

DEBRIEF



LUNCH

GROUP STRUCTURE

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

- · Keep in mind the tasks of adolescents:
 - Searching for identity
 - · Developing a sense of values
 - · Needing to develop a sense of self-confidence and respect
 - Accepting wide range of feelings
 - · Learning to communicate with others

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES OF ADOLESCENTS

- · Concerns often center around issues of:
 - · Need for approval
 - · Sexual behaviors and conflicts
 - Freedom
 - · Moodiness
 - · Peer group pressures

ADOLESCENT GROUP

- · Group counseling offers adolescents a place to:
 - Discover that they are not alone/unique
 - Learn to communicate with peers and adults
 - Learn from modeling provided by the leader
 - · Learn to accept others and also to give of themselves

GROUP ATMOSPHERE

- · Acquire a co-facilitator
- · Be flexible
- · Encourage participation
- · Approve the location
- · Be shock proof!

BREAK

PRACTICE GROUP

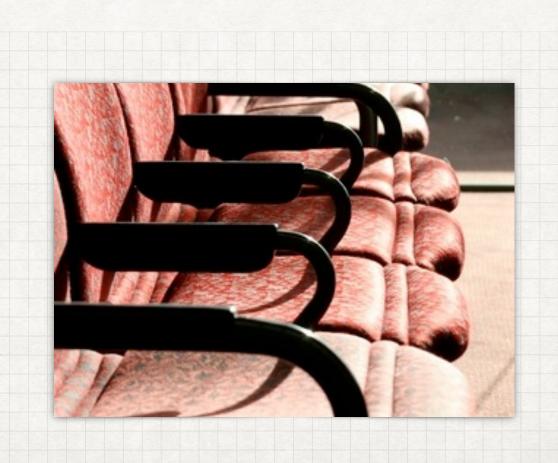
DEBRIEF

BREAK

IDEAL VS. REAL

IDEAL GROUP

- ■6-8 students
- Mixed gender
- Common connector
- Healthy peers included



REAL GROUP

- ■3-15 students
- Mixed or same gender
- Multiple issues



CURRICULUM LIFE LIVED BETTER

CURRICULUM STRUCTURE



Group Check Up



Self Evaluation



Group Activity

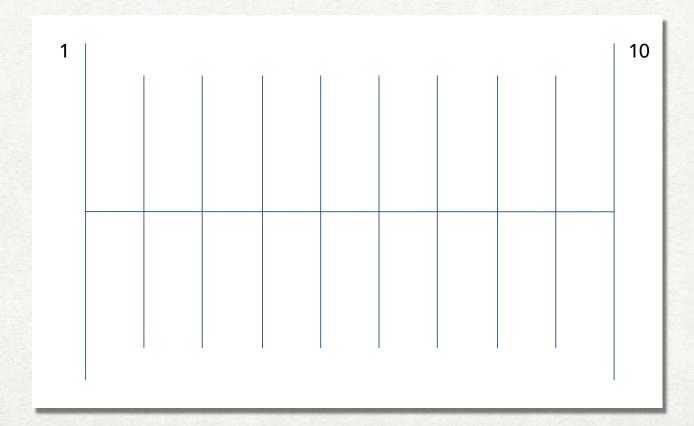


Group Processing



Wrap Up

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION TO GROUP



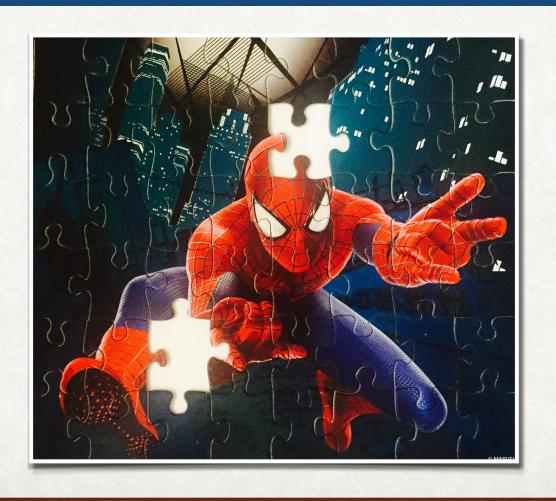


LESSON 2: CHALLENGES, CHALLENGES



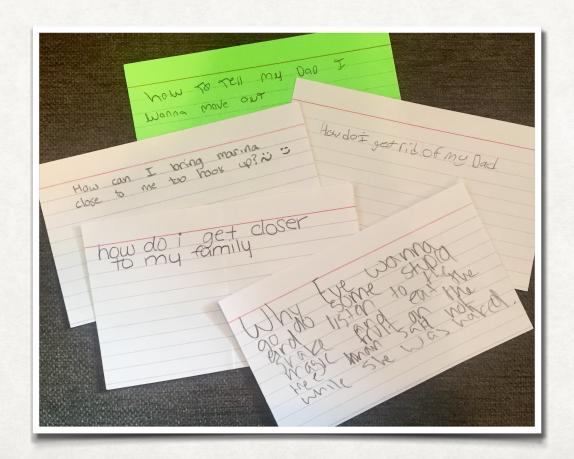


LESSON 3: PERSONAL RESOURCES



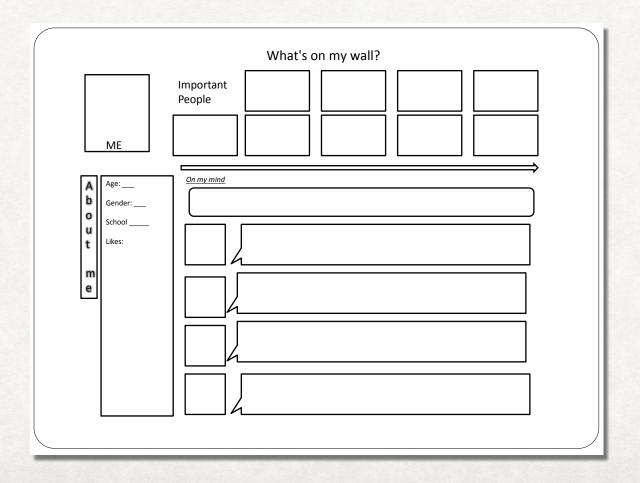


LESSON 4: THE WHOLE PERSON



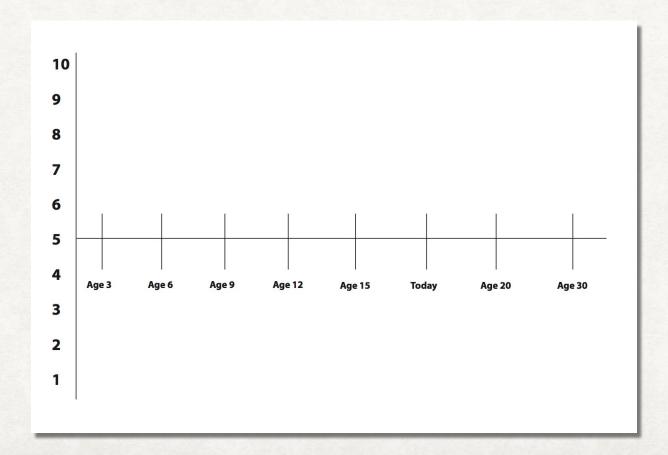


LESSON 5: LIFE AT SCHOOL



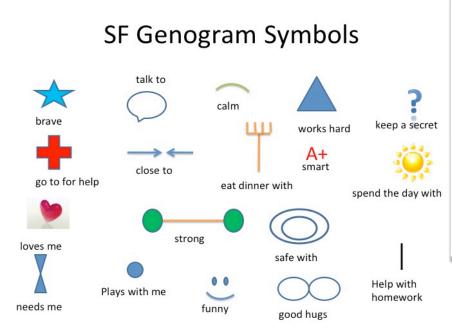


LESSON 6: UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE





LESSON 7: THE WIZARD







LESSON 7: THE WIZARD





FORMING GROUPS

LET'S GET STARTED

- · E-book
- · Job Description Agreement
- · Determine a Location
- · Pre/Post
- · Record Keeping
- · Follow-up Meetings

FIRST GROUP KIT



Q & A

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RESOURCES

• Group Parent Education, Campbell & Palm (2004) pg 32