Welcome to Facilitator Training!

In a way, the facilitators are the core of the Men’s Center. For many, the facilitator is the only “management” they will ever see. Some men come to support groups frightened, uncertain, and anxious. But they all come in need of support. And they all look to a facilitator’s leadership.

Please attend carefully to today’s training. Group leaders at TCMC are given significant flexibility with which to conduct their groups, but some components are required in each group and are not optional. Please ask questions. We always have experienced facilitators at annual training...learn from their experience.

TCMC thanks you immensely for your commitment. Without volunteer facilitators, the Men’s Center could not exist.

The Twin Cities Men’s Center is an incorporated, 501(c)3 educational, non-profit, volunteer organization that began in 1976 as an outgrowth of the Men’s Awareness Network. It has provided peer-facilitated, community-based support to the metro area since then, and began offering Anger Management classes in 1996.
Overview of Support Groups

A TCMC support group is a safe place for men and women to share experiences, feelings, perceptions, fears...in a chemically-free, non-judgmental environment of mutual respect and confidentiality.

TCMC provides two types of support groups:

- **Open Groups** do not require mandatory attendance but encourage regular attendance for a period of time.

- **Closed Groups** require mandatory attendance with a start and end date and some form of registration. Anger Management is an example.

Groups are led by a trained, volunteer facilitator who does not act as a therapist—even if he may, in fact, be a therapist.

"The difference between ‘support’ and ‘therapy’? Support is where you are right and the world is wrong; Therapy is where the world is right and you are wrong." - Hank Bruns, long-time Men's Center Support Group facilitator and coordinator, 1987.
Facilitator Qualifications and Duties

1. Maintain TCMC membership and have been a group member for 3-6 months.

2. Attend facilitator training.

3. Housekeeping tasks such as opening, coffee, room arrangement and cleanup.

4. Active engagement in the group.

5. Monitor group dynamics.

6. Demand mutual respect.

7. Assure Confidentiality

8. Arrive at group 15 minutes early.


10. Make announcements.

11. Read Mission Statement.

12. Read Guidelines.


15. Conclude group on-time, cleanup, lights out, lockup.

16. **Do Not Start and/or Run Groups Late.**

**And further.......**

1. Create a safe, supportive and confidential environment enabling intimate, personal discussion.

2. Remain non-judgmental, because judgments destroy the trust needed to invite personal sharing.

3. Invite and encourage participation.

4. Model good group behavior.

5. Provide positive feedback.

6. Discourage advice and therapy. We cannot solve everyone’s problems.
Core Facilitator Skills
Good facilitation requires certain core skills:

1. Nonverbal attending.
2. Asking open-ended questions.
3. Active listening with paraphrasing for clarity.

Core skills help you to:
* Show concern and interest...provide validation.
* Create rapport.
* Encourage group participation.
* Provide constructive feedback.

Nonverbal Attending—lets others know you are listening.
* Sets a comfortable tone.
* Encourages others to talk.
* Shows interest.

“How To Do” Non-Verbal Attending
* Remove physical barriers.
* Eye contact.
* Brief verbals.
* Nods.
* Attentive posture.

* ..........
2. Asking Open-Ended (non yes-no, non-why) Questions

* How is that for you?
* What do you mean?
* Tell us more about your feeling?
* Describe/Explain.................?

3. Active Listening with Paraphrasing

Defined:

* Brief rephrasing of main points.
* Stating the essence of the speaker’s message.
* Clarifying members message...

Value:

* Shows your correct understanding.
* May help other group members clarify their own understanding.
FACILITATOR RATIONAL BELIEFS

Rational Beliefs help us become better leaders.

1. “We All Have Potential For Growth, Change and Improvement.”
   Group members are responsible for their own growth. Facilitators help set a positive environment conducive to growth.

2. “Facilitators Are Resources, Not Authorities and Not Experts.”
   We do not have all the answers.

3. “Learning Can Be Cooperative.”
   Positive, constructive feedback and challenges can help generate change and provide support.

4. “Participants’ needs, concerns and questions drive the group.”
   Facilitators provide focus and structure.

5. “Facilitators Are Not Perfect.”
   We do our best with our tools at hand. Accepting personal limitations helps us gain acceptance within the group.
FACILITATOR IRRATIONAL BELIEFS

Irrational beliefs can limit our growth and success as a support group leader.

1. “Irrational—My Performance as a Facilitator is of Prime Importance.” Focusing on yourself in any way impedes your ability to meet the needs of the group.

2. “Irrational—I Must Be An Expert.” None of us can be an expert on everything.

3. “Irrational—I Must Be Liked By All.” Facilitators who spend too much time trying to be liked forget their responsibilities to other group members.

4. “Irrational—There is One Right Way to Run a Group.” An emphasis on right and wrong ways to lead a group can limit growth and effectiveness. Flexibility as group dynamics are established and change will help establish a productive setting.

5. “Irrational—I Must Give Advice For Others to Grow.” Members are responsible for their own growth. Advice gives the impression that we know more about another’s life and how to live it than they do.

6. “Irrational—I Must Lead Every Moment of the Meeting.” Good groups tend to lead themselves at
times. Our own participation may not be needed every moment of the meeting. Understanding when to talk and when to listen comes with experience.

SUPPORT GROUP GUIDELINES

1. Read Mission Statement.

2. Groups begin promptly as scheduled and continue for 2 hours or until concluded. Please be prompt. Late arrivals and early departures are disrespectful and disruptive to others.

3. Support groups are not therapy groups. There is often fine line between support and therapy, but we are not here to change or fix anyone. Not that we could. Nor do we give advice. We support members' efforts to change and improve.

4. Support groups are chemically free. Members who arrive intoxicated, from legal or illegal drugs, will be asked to leave.

5. Support groups are safe and confidential. When you attend a TCMC support group, you agree to keep all you hear to yourself. This includes the names of other participants. We require that no notes be taken. Carry away only your own growth material, in your heart and your mind. Confidentiality is of Utmost Importance.

6. Support groups are free from sexual harassment.
7. Discriminatory comments about people are not allowed.

8. Encourage the language of feelings. Feelings are neither good or bad; they just exist. “Feelings do not need to be logical...they’re your feelings and that is OK”.

9. Stay on a feelings level as much as possible; your story is very important; your feelings are paramount."

CHECK-IN:
Check-in is personal, uninterrupted time. Do not highjack a check-in. A quick, clarifying question or comment is okay, but if you are talking about yourself, you have highjacked a check-in.

Wait until check-in completion is signaled before providing feedback. Feedback is positive and supportive and related to the check-in. It is not an opportunity to extend your own check-in.

Check-in options...

1. Give name, a few words about how you are doing...ask for additional time if needed.

2. Each member takes 5-8 minutes for check-in. Those with pressing needs may use more time.

Feedback and interaction may follow. Each member is given time to check-in.
1. Check-in is related to group topic.

2. Discussion suggestions...
   * Use “I” statements. When you use “you” or “we,” you are inappropriately speaking for everyone else in the group.
   * Ask for the time you need.
   * Challenge, not confront, each other in a respectful, positive and supportive manner.
   * Do not give advice, even if it is requested.
   * Use non-judgmental language at all times.

CONTRIBUTIONS...DONATIONS
Donation materials are passed around during the meeting. Donations are voluntary, but do provide much needed support for the TCMC. $3 to $7 is suggested. Encourage members to become a TCMC regular or patron member.

Using “real” names is not necessary on the Attendance Report.
Disruptive Group Members Policy

TCMC group facilitators may request that a disruptive group member leave. Disruptive behavior includes offensive language, or language that demeans others based on sexual orientation, religion, gender, culture or race. Physical violence will not be tolerated.

911 is an option in case of disruptive emergencies. The Board of Directors should be notified when facilitators believe a member should be dismissed from a group.
Appendix A

Mission of The Men’s Center Support Groups

“The mission of The Men’s Center Support Groups is to create a safe place, in these times of personal and social challenge, for any men and women to receive and to give support to one another and share feelings and experiences to facilitate self-acceptance and personal growth.”

- Adopted by the Men’s Center Board of Directors, 1989.
Appendix B: Suicide Intervention Resources

Whenever attempting to intervene for the prevention of a suspected suicide intention, three (3) telephone numbers shall be given to the person in question.

612-873-2222  HCMC Suicide Hotline
612-873-3161  Crisis Intervention Referral
612-379-6363  Crisis Connection 24h Counseling

For the intervention of a suicide in progress, or a suspected suicide in progress, the facilitator or an assistant shall call 9-1-1 immediately, report that fact to the 9-1-1 operator, and request immediate assistance.

612-873-3000  Hennepin County Medical Center
              Emergency Center
1-800-764-7661 Poison Control Center
1-800-POISON1
651-254-1000  Ramsey County Medical Center
              Regions Hospital Emergency
651-266-7900  Ramsey County Crisis Services 24h
612-379-1199  Suicide Prevention Counselors
9-1-1  Call if numbers above do not work.

Appendix C: Dealing With Difficult Group Members

By adopting attitudes of “compassionate witnessing” and “assertive engagement” TCMC facilitators can succeed in guiding a group past non-group-oriented behaviors by individual group members. Typical examples:

* **The Reluctant Participant** - Shy, quiet, and hiding in the background. => make an effort to call on the shy person with questions about everyday life experiences.

* **The Conversation Monopolizer** - Consumed with talking endlessly about a topic, seemingly on autopilot. => Politely, firmly suggest the group consider a variety of opinions; steer discussion back to the primary issue or purpose of the group; bring the monopolizer back to a feeling level.

* **The Sophisticate** - Likes recognition for thoughts and experiences deemed relevant, however tedious and unnecessary. => Assure participant that anecdotes are interesting, but there is urgency to move on to main issues.

* **The Perpetual Arguer** - Going beyond healthy disagreement, and have need to be “right” above all else. => Avoid debate; paraphrase his/her position, point out time already spent on the issue, & suggest moving on.

* **The Poor Listener** - Interrupting discussion before others are finished sharing out of strong need to be heard themselves. => Insist on sharing discussion time; ask poor listener to paraphrase other people’s sharing.

* **The Rigid Participant** - Arguing and quibbling to point of group disruption out of belief he/she has a monopoly on the “truth”. => Encourage rigid participant to consider opposing views; come up with evidence to support alternative points of view, helping them to recognize that such exists.