Group Facilitation – *Cheat Sheet*

chniques that encourage the haring of information in a supportive fashion	Description	Example	Notes
Open-ended questioning	Questions that elicit descriptive responses from participants	"What did you learn through self-monitoring this week?"	
Nonverbal Support	Nonverbal techniques used to support participants and create a comfortable environment	Good eye contact, affirmative head nod, appropriate facial expressions, relaxed body language, not interrupting participants	
Active Listening	A structured form of listening and responding that ensures that the speaker feels understood, acknowledges feelings and encourages further disclosure.	"Sounds like you are struggling with finding a place where you feel safe taking a walk in the evening?"	
Silence	Use of silence to draw out participation, more information, or clarification from a participant	"Does anyone have any ideas on ways to fit in 20-30 minutes of physical activity?" Silence1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	
echniques that encourage proader group participation	Description	Example	Notes
"Ping Pong"	Directing a response back a participant who has asked a question or made a statement, then engaging the group on the subject	"Is there anything that would make the process of self-monitoring easier for you?" "Has anyone else found solutions?"	
Cross Questioning	Directing a question from a participant to another person to respond	"Iris, can you answer Dave's question of what we mean by a healthy <u>way</u> of eating?"	
Techniques for structuring group discussion	Description	Example	Notes
Carousel	An activity in which participants take turns responding to the same question	"I'd like everyone to please name one success and one challenge you had with your physical activity goal this past week"	
Sub Groups	Participants pair off or get in smaller groups	"Break up into groups of 2-3 to discuss what led you to join the National Diabetes	-

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