

## Workshops for Adults: Staff, Teachers, & Parents Clients & Conflict, Work Dynamics, Burnout

Balancing Professionalism, Sensitivity, & Friendship as Boss, (& Buddy?), Colleague, Confidant, & Employee

"Boogers, Tantrums, Head Lice, and Pin Worms... Just Why Do We Do This?

Building Constructive Alliances with Angry, Insecure, Unhappy, Over'y-Invested, or Suspicious Clients

Burnout Danger! On Staying Physically and Emotionally Healthy in the Workplace

Communicating with Parents When They Don't Want to Hear It Working with Parents in Denial

Communication in Professional Relationships A Training to Build Constructive Relationships (& Preclude or Defuse Conflict)

**Connecting Through Communication Basics** 

"Getting It Together" Family Dynamics at Home (& at Work!!) A Dual Training for Creating Healthy Relationships & Teams

> Modern Parenting and Tradition Balancing the Old & New

Parent Education in Child Abuse Prevention Validation, Education, & Re-Parenting Principles for Working With & Teaching Parents Who Have Been Abusive to Children

Personal Through Moral & Cultural Issues to Ethical & Legal Requirements, The Story of the "AL's"

Postive Resolutions with Hostile, Angry, and Unhappy Clientele

"Uniting Together for Change" Connecting Through Communication



## Balancing Professionalism, Sensitivity, & Friendship As Boss, (& Buddy?), Colleague, Confidant, & Employee

#### FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Focus is on understanding dynamic issues in the supervisor-supervisee relationship: the intrapersonal, the interpersonal, and the system issues that can lead to tension, stress, frustration, and eventually, morale problems, low productivity, and dysfunction in the agency, program, or workplace. Addressed are the staff's emotional and psychological needs as part of the workplace "family". Theories of personal & professional boundaries, role definitions, system theory, communication, temperamental differences, and psycho-emotional needs lead to practical strategies for a healthy work relationship.

#### **SUMMARY OF CONTENT:**

A. FAMILY SYSTEMS & WORK SYSTEMS

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTHY & UNHEALTHY AGENCIES, PROGRAMS, OR WORKPLACES.

UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS & CHALLENGES of Specific Organizations, Programs, or Businesses

DEFINING THE ROLES: Boss, Mentor, Parent, Teacher, Colleague, Confidant, Ogre, or What? Employee, Disciple, Child, Partner, Irritant, or What?

THE WORKPLACE SYSTEM: Hierarchies, Role Definitions, Sub-systems, Lines of Responsibility, Alignments, Coalitions, Triangles, Communication

TEMPERAMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE WORKPLACE STEW - Personality Match & Mismatch

## C. SELF-ESTEEM IN THE WORKPLACE

THE FOUR CORNERSTONES OF SELF-ESTEEM for Yourself & Others: Acceptance/Significance, Power & Control, Virtue, Competence

COMMUNICATION SKILLS that Facilitate Self-Esteem

## D. MANAGEMENT & DISCIPLINE ISSUES- Adult to Adult



## "Boogers, Tantrums,, Head Lice, and Pin Worms... Just Why Do We Do This?"

## **DESCRIPTION:**

A humorous lecture that encourages participants to value both the challenges of working with young children and themselves as vital contributors to children and the community. From runny noses, to germs, to tantrums-- the frustrations of early childhood development work are balanced against the impact of good and great caregiving on children's development <u>and</u> community and social health.

## SUMMARY OF CONTENT:

Stuff my child development teacher forgot to tell me. A little girl and a snail story. The first two years... like the river in Brazil.

Tantrums: what are you supposed to do about a kid throwing a tantrum. The tantrum in the sandbox..

From Preschool or Daycare to Princeton, UC Berkeley, UCLA, and Harvard.

The difference between a professional and a ..... Integrity and the ECD educator.

The Two Dirty Tricks of child development. The Two Reasons I chose to become an ECE person.

What's worse than finding head lice in your kid's hair? What's worse than head lice?

A Chinese folktale -- a fairy tale in the United States! The Challenge (the Dilemma) of Teaching in America

Traits of resilient children. Why you? Why him? Why her? When so many didn't?

The Epitaph on your tombstone? The Legacy of quality ECD work.



## Building Constructive Alliances with Angry, Insecure, Unhappy, Overly-Invested, or Suspicious Parents or Clients

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

## **DESCRIPTION:**

Focus is on understanding and addressing the underlying emotional and psychological issues of parents or clients with issues with your program; <u>and</u> how staff can best meet their needs through this awareness combined with appropriate technique, without compromising their integrity and needs.

#### SUMMARY OF CONTENT:

Part A - Lecture and Discussion

1) Professional Personal Relationship- Investing in a positive alliance with the parent.

Dealing with Parent or Client Complaints
 Underlying Emotional and Psychological issues- Parents or Clients
 Underlying Emotional and Psychological issues- Staff
 Making the Psycho/emotional Diagnosis

Connection and Validation based on the Diagnosis HOW TO MAKE EMPATHIC CONNECTION THE VALIDATING MESSAGE, Message Part One THE REALITY MESSAGE, Message Part Two

3) Preventing Self-Sabotage

Five Defensive Styles that Sabotage positive interaction/resolution Renewing the Communication Contract w/ the Parent or Client

PART B - Advanced Experiential Training (optional)

- 1) Secrets and Motivation
- 2) Role Play Work

The trainer, with input from the program head, will provide role play scripts with psychodynamic descriptions of clients and typical staff-client interactions. Workshop participants role play both staff and client roles in confrontational situations. Participants playing staff roles try to discover their own defensive styles <u>and</u> try to implement theoretical training from Part A in dealing with hostile clients. Participants playing clients experience either the satisfaction or frustration of well handled or poorly handled response from staff. The empathic experience will serve them in subsequent actual interactions with clients. The trainer and the other workshop participants under the trainer's guidance observe and feedback analysis and suggestions for positive resolution.



## Burnout Danger!! On Staying Physically and Emotionally Healthy in the Workplace

#### FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Focus is on creating practical understanding of both the intrapersonal (you) and the interpersonal (others) issues that can lead to tension, stress, frustration and eventual burnout in work. Addressed are the professional's and clients' and/or staff's and clients'/customers' emotional and psychological needs when a people interaction occurs. Theories of diagnosis, stress management, temperamental differences, and psycho-emotional needs are combined to create understanding and to lead to practical strategies for resolving personal/professional frustrations and stress in work situations.

#### **SUMMARY OF CONTENT:**

A. PHYSICAL ISSUES

#### **B. PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL ISSUES**

1. The Emotional-Psychological-Physical Relationship

2. Intra-personal Issues- On Knowing Yourself (You w/You)

Self-Esteem: Acceptance/Significance, Power & Control, Virtue, Competence.

3. Interpersonal Issues (You w/Others- especially Colleagues & Clients)

Boundary Problems; Communication Skills; Validation/Invalidation; Defensive Styles that preclude validation.

4. Management/Discipline Issues (You w/Others)

A DIAGNOSTIC HIERARCHY for approaching problem behavior.

C. TEMPERAMENTAL ANALYSIS of self & others - match and mismatch issues.

#### D. STRESS RESPONSE STYLES

#### Stress Building Responses

1) Denial; 2) Intensification; 3) Avoidance behavior; 4) Hypervigilance;

5) Passive-Aggressive Action; 6) Co-Dependent Behavior

#### Stress Releasing Responses

1) Proactive Action; 2) Cathartic Release; 3) Physical Release; 4) Breathing;

5) Rest; 6) Self-Nurturing; 7) Seeking Help; 8) Understanding/Insight



## Communicating with Parents When They Don't Want to Hear It Working with Parents in Denial

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

## **DESCRIPTION:**

There are times when a professional needs to communicate some concern or issue about a child or children that the parents do not want to hear. It may be too threatening, too scary, or they may feel implicitly criticized as a bad parent which they cannot tolerate. The professional however must follow through with such difficult communication or betray both his/her professional ethical standards AND the child or children who are at risk for further and increasing problems due to the sensational issue. This training guides the profession on how to have that difficult communication.

1) Cleopatra and Cleopatrick: The Queen and King of the Nile... that is, the Queen and King of Denial

**3** Parental Fears

2) Something "Off"

3) Customers or Clients?

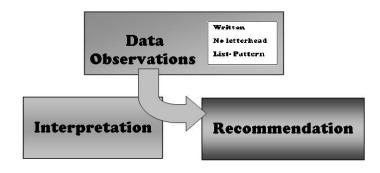
4) The Four E's

1> Education

- 2> Experience
- 3> Expertise
- 4> Ethics

5) Meeting Greeting & Physical Set-Up

6) Process



7) How to Say What You Aren't Allowed to Say!



## Communication in Professional Relationships A Training to Build Constructive Relationships (& Preclude or Defuse Conflict)

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

## **DESCRIPTION:**

Healthy intimate relationships- particularly in the intimacy of marriage or committed relationships is impacted strongly by good to poor communication. This extensive training looks at experiences with young children as applicable to adult relationships, boundaries, the components needed in personal relationships, the ability to follow through (often affected by family-of-origin issues), the key factors in validating one another, figuring out what is going on, dealing with the challenge of reality, how one may sabotage oneself, appropriate and inappropriate goals in the relationship, devolution of relationship warnings, and more about healthy communication.

#### Child & adult correlation

The principles about adult interaction are as true for working with babies and children.

The goal is to take intuitions about people and bring them out into tangible and concrete principles and concepts that can be applied across a variety of life situations.

## BOUNDARIES ARE VITALLY IMPORTANT IN ALL RELATIONSHIPS

Healthy relationships and unhealthy relationships (including abuse) can be defined in terms of boundaries.

## WHAT A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP ENTAILS

## 1) INVESTMENT

First, always remember that relationship means investment. Gains from investment versus loss from not investing.

## 2) REVEALING (SELLING?) YOURSELF

Revealing Yourself leads to Trust- without with it's always all uphill work. (Bringing Your Real Self to the First Date)

## The Intimate Personal Relationship- Investing in a positive alliance with your partner.

Gains: Support, the benefit of a doubt, a background of trust and respect. Losses w/o: No support, suspicion, no trust and respect, adversaries.



Connection, Rapport: Your partner needs to know that you are for and with him/her.

**Integrity, Honesty:** Your partner needs to trust in your word and actions. That you will not try to make things sound good when they aren't. That you have the best interests of the him/her and of the family at heart.

**Competence, Knowledge:** Your partner needs to know that you know what you are doing; and doing what you know well.

**Availability:** Your partner needs to know that you are available to them when they have concerns.

A Real Relationship: Your partner needs to know that you are a real person and not just a rolewife, husband, spouse.

## CREATING THE ABILITY TO FOLLOW THROUGH (Family of Origin Issues)

The ability to create "real" constructive relationships is not a matter of finding another program or another book. It is dependent on being able to **follow through**.

**The ability to follow through**, i.e. to sell a real self that the partner can trust depends less on technique (the lessons of most how-to instruction) than the individual's ability

- to integrate learning about effective techniques despite unconscious or semi-conscious previously acquired maladaptive responses;
- to become aware of how and when one sabotages more adaptive responses;
- to apply more adaptive responses despite the drive to satisfy or appease urges that will sabotage constructive interaction;
- to be aware of his/her own self-esteem, security/insecurity, fears, strengths & weaknesses (the origins of why he/she has had to previously sabotage more adaptive responses).

The individual needs to be aware of and understand his/her own real self to the point where he/she no longer needs to sabotage him/herself.

## DIAGNOSIS AND POSITIVE INTERACTION (Communication in Professional Relationships)

## 1ST STEP PSYCHO/EMOTIONAL DIAGNOSIS/EVALUATION

\*\*\* The ADULT PARTNER who comes to you with a problem, demand,or crisis, is VERY MUCH LIKE THE CHILD WHO COMES TO YOU.



\*\*\* Like the BABY and the CHILD, the ADULT IS IN A STATE OF, OR FORM OF DISTRESS!

\*\*\* When IN DISTRESS, EVERY PERSON whatever the age wants and needs SUPPORT AND VALIDATION.

\*\*\* When any person is in distress, in the immediate moment, THE FACTS DON'T COUNT!!

## 2ND STEP PSYCHO/EMOTIONAL SUPPORT, CONNECTION, & VALIDATION

\*\*\* Before and Later don't matter- NOW IS WHAT COUNTS!

\*\*\* Make the emotional connection to the person. Validate his or her feelings.

\*\*\* The person WILL CONTINUE TO BE DEPRESSED, NEGATIVE, COMPLAIN, ATTACK, OR DEMAND (usually intensifying) according to his/her personal style UNTIL HE OR SHE GETS THE VALIDATION or until he or she is depleted.

## FOUR INGREDIENTS FOR VALIDATION AND CONNECTION

1) GESTURE/VISUAL EXPRESSION

\*\*\* A part of this message is that HIS/HER FEELINGS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT FROM YOUR OWN FEELINGS.

\*\*\* The feelings/issue at hand are going to be RESOLVED NOT BY VIRTUE OF RELATIVE STATUS, POWER, OR AUTHORITY, BUT INSTEAD BY BEING EMOTIONALLY CONNECTED.

## 2) VOICE TONE

\*\*\* If frustration, anger, or fear is your dominate state at the time, the OTHER PERSON WILL SENSE YOUR ANGER AND WILL NOT FEEL VALIDATED.

\*\*\* A RECEPTIVE, GENTLE TONE COMMUNICATES ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND ACCEPTANCE of the person's upset state, and offers him/her a bridge out of his/her upset; your calmness is like a lifesaver thrown into his/her turbulent sea.

## 3) TOUCH

\*\*\* TOUCH IS THE PRIMARY FORM OF VALIDATION.

TO TOUCH, EYE CONTACT/BODY ENGLISH, & TONE, ONE CAN ADD THE COGNITIVE COMPONENT.



## 4) THE VALIDATING MESSAGE

\*\*\* This is a further solidification of the contact, and INADEQUATE ON ITS OWN.

# \*\*\* TOUCH, EYE CONTACT/BODY ENGLISH, & TONE ARE OFTEN ENOUGH IN THEMSELVES.

\*\*\* THE VALIDATING MESSAGE IS NOT JUDGMENTAL. It is AN OBSERVATION OR LABELING of what is.

\*\*\* THE LABELING of what is- what is happening, is in itself REASSURING.

\*\*\* A person will NEGATE VERBAL VALIDATION WITH CONTRARY TOUCH, PHYSICAL EXPRESSION, AND TONE. The other person will almost always feel this.

Examples:

"I can see that you feel terrible about this...."

"If I thought that had happened to me, I certainly would be upset too...."

"I imagine this is quite frustrating for you...."

"I'd be worried too .... "

"It would be hard for me to not be scared too...."

"That doesn't feel fair, does it?...."

"I understand, I'd get mad too if I thought someone wasn't being fair...."

"It must be difficult to have to have to bring this up...."

"I would be surprised and disappointed too ....."

"I can understand how you may feel betrayed by us...."

"I get mad too, when I can't get what I want .... "

## THE REALITY MESSAGE

# \*\*\* THE REALITY MESSAGE CANNOT BE HEARD UNLESS VALIDATION HAS OCCURRED FIRST.

\*\*\* THE REALITY MESSAGE IS EXPERIENCED AS INVALIDATION when presented WITHOUT PRIOR VALIDATION.

#### **Regret Phrases**

\*\*\* THE REGRET PHRASE of your Reality Message CONVEYS EMPATHY AND CONNECTION TO THE EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF THE OTHER PERSON.

#### Examples:

"Unfortunately, I didn't have enough time for that..." (Message is that you want it too) "My problem was that it would have been hard for me to do that because of ..." (Message is that although you want it too & have tried for it, there are obstacles; it wasn't just arbitrarily decided)



"Despite everything, sometimes things just got out of my hands...." (Message is that you are trying and are doing your best, but that some things are beyond intervention)

On the other hand, if the PARTNER IS CORRECT, I.E. HAS A LEGITIMATE COMPLAINT, you must acknowledge that, and commit to it yourself.

"I should have been on top of that. I'm know I messed this."

"I agree. That's something I need to improve on."

"I made a mistake. I should have acted differently."

"I messed up. That's my responsibility. I have to do that better."

"I need to be clearer." "I'll make sure next time."

Whether or not you agree or disagree then you must, offer what you can do or are willing to do and are going to do (including alternatives) \*\*\*and explain it\*\*\*\* "I'll change how I do that." "I'll make sure." "If you want me to, I'll just...."

## INITIATING THE PROCESS and HOW YOU CAN SABOTAGE THIS PROCESS

\*\*\* YOUR PERSONAL PSYCHO-DYNAMIC PROCESS WHEN YOU FEEL THREATENED, ATTACKED, OVERWHELMED, FRUSTRATED, STUCK, OR UNDER PRESSURE DETERMINES YOUR ABILITY TO USE THIS PROCESS.

## THE SEVEN TYPICAL DEFENSIVE RESPONSES TO BEING IN THIS STATE ARE:

- 1) To attack back;
- 2) To get defensive;
- 3) To placate;
- 4) To disassociate;
- 5) To distract;
- 6) To run;
- 7a) To take the high ground morally.
- 7b) To take the high ground intellectually.

## USING YOUR OWN PROCESS TO RESPOND EFFECTIVELY

1) By KNOWING WHAT YOUR PERSONAL DEFENSIVE STYLE is when attacked or otherwise negatively affected, and being aware that it has been evoked, THEN YOU CAN MORE EASILY RECOGNIZE HOW YOU HAVE BEEN AFFECTED;

2) If you recognize that you have been negatively affected (perhaps, attacked), then you can try to INTERFERE WITH YOUR NORMAL DEFENSIVE RESPONSE;



3) If you can stop your normal defensive response, then it becomes possible for you to REALIZE THAT HE/SHE HAS ATTACKED OR REACTED NEGATIVELY BECAUSE HE/SHE IS IN DISTRESS!;

4) Once you recognize that he/she is in distress, then you can INITIATE THE VALIDATION PROCESS AND TECHNIQUES.

## RENEW THE COMMUNICATION CONTRACT

The Risk in Confrontation Energizing for Confrontation

Thank the person for bringing the problem up. Upfront people are much safer to deal with than people who hold in concerns and get all worked up.

"I'm really glad you brought this up."

"I really need your help to do better."

"I know it wasn't easy to complain, so I want you to know that I appreciate your trust in me to bring this up."

"I'm glad you gave me a chance, instead of being upset and keeping it all to yourself."

## GOALS OF COUPLES COMMUNICATION (Communication in Professional Relationships)

## NOT SO GREAT GOALS- DANGEROUS GOALS

- 1) "I'm really happy that we're talking, so that you can fix yourself!"
- 2) .....so you can admit how wrong you are!"
- 4) .....so I can prove myself right!."
- 5) .....so I can hurt you back!"

## BETTER BUT NOT QUITE IT GOALS- INCOMPLETE OR PROBLEMATIC GOALS

- 1) "So I/we find out how doomed we are."
- 2) To save the relationship
- 3) For the kids

## **APPROPRIATE GOALS (HOPEFULLY)**

## To learn better Communication Skills

To learn how to express feelings appropriately (how to be mad w/o becoming abusive, be sad w/o becoming helpless, be caring w/o becoming condescending, etc.)



To learn how to receive expressions of feelings appropriately To learn how we fight To recognize damaging fight techniques (dirty fighting) To learn how to fight To learn how to fair fight To identify what each of us needs To learn how to be vulnerable, resilient, and available

## To learn why we fight

What are our scripts- what we bring from our families of origin (including cultural differences)

What are our expectations that we bring into the relationship: conscious, semi-conscious, & unconscious What are our secrets and rules

## To build appropriate boundaries and define healthy roles

## To break negative cycles of interaction

## To understand our temperamental fit and misfit

**To achieve clarity** Clarity that the relationship is over, or should end Clarity that the relationship should go on Clarity that there is hope, that the process is not finished

To make the one last attempt (so I can leave you w/o feeling guilty about not trying enough).

To be happy as individuals first and as a couple second (or is it the other way around?)

## STAGES OF COUPLES RELATIONSHIP DEVOLUTION (Communication in Professional Relationships) based on the work of John Gottman, Ph.D., "Why Marriages Succeed or Fail"

It is often useful to identify at which stage of a negative relationship progression a couple is in. This theory sees six stages of decay. Depending on which stage the couple is in, the challenges to couples therapy and to rebuilding the relationship are different. Needless to say, the more advanced- the more devolved the relationship, the more difficult is the rebuilding process.

## 1) COMMENTING

A partner will comment about a behavior that s/he finds uncomfortable or negative in the hopes that the other partner will figure out the implicit message- that is, the expectation of the commenting partner is that the receiving partner will process thus- "Since s/he mentioned that, it



must be something that bothers her/him. And, since I care for her/him, I will automatically change my behavior." Commenting may be one- sided or mutual.

## 2) COMPLAINING

After commenting about the behavior, but getting no response (change), the partner will complain specifically about the undesirable or absent behavior. The expectation of the complaining partner is that the receiving partner will process thus- "Since my partner has complained specifically about this behavior, and since I care for her/him, I will automatically change my behavior." Complaining may be one-sided or mutual.

## 3) CRITICIZING

After complaining about the behavior, but getting no change, the partner will move from complaining about behavior and begin complaining specifically about the other person; in other words, the partner begins criticizing the other person's personality or character. The logic of the

criticizing partner is "Since my partner who I complained to has not changed his/her behavior, there must be something wrong or corrupt about his/her personality or character." Criticizing usually becomes reciprocal.

## 4) CONTEMPT

After criticizing the other partner's personality or character, and still being frustrated in getting the behavior the partner desires, the criticizing partner adds intentional insult to the criticism, thus conveying a sense of disgust, that is, contempt for the other person. At this point, any positive qualities or previous good experiences are forgotten, and the partner begins to abusively treat the other person. The logic of the partner holding contempt is that, "My partner has failed to behave properly because s/he is disgusting, stupid, incompetent." Contempt tends to be very reciprocal!

## **5) DEFENSIVENESS**

After contempt enters the relationship and both partners are abusing each other, both feel victimized by the other, and respond by being defensive about his/her behavior. The logic of each is, "It (including my behaviors) are all her/his fault. Her/his behavior and/or flaws forces me to behave so negatively in response. I know what her/his evil motivations are (mind reading)." Instead of answering complaints or criticisms, each responds with her/his own set of complaints or criticisms.

## 6) DISCONNECTING EMOTIONALLY

After engaging in the fruitless negative and painful cycles of arguing, eventually one or both partners disconnect from her/his partner in order to avoid the pain of caring for someone who appears to not care for you reciprocally, to avoid the rejection and abandonment, and to attempt to stop the mutually abusive battles.



## DIAGNOSTIC ORDER FOR UNDERSTANDING & APPROACHING BEHAVIOR

(Communication in Professional Relationships)

 Developmental factors (including life cycle issues for adults) CAUSE: development, age, maturation TREATMENT: satiation of developmental needs IMPLICATIONS/JUDGEMENTS: person is reacting normally to normal development TOLERANCE: high (if developmental stage is recognized)

## 2) Situational factors (other people, availability of resources)

CAUSE: situation TREATMENT: change the situation IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: person is reacting normally to the immediate situation only; the behavior is not something he/she does all the time TOLERANCE: high

## 3) Physical condition

CAUSE: fatigue, hunger TREATMENT: treat condition- rest or feed IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: person is reacting normally to the condition; condition changes, then behavior changes TOLERANCE: high

## 4) Emotional condition (situational)

CAUSE: fear, anxiety, joy, sadness, grief TREATMENT: validate emotions, teach appropriate expression IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: person is reacting normally; colleague or supervisor may have judgment about appropriateness of the feeling TOLERANCE: high (depends on own comfort w/expression of emotions)

## \*5)Temperamental factors

CAUSE: personality TREATMENT: adjust for temperament/ socialize IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: person is reacting based on innate normal traits for him/her TOLERANCE: \*high for temperament, \*low for behavior

\*6) Environmental/ecological factors (family, school, work systems)
CAUSE: family/school systems, turmoil, constraints- dysfunctionality
TREATMENT: alter system, change environment
IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: person is reacting normally to an adverse environment; victim of the environment
TOLERANCE: high- sympathetic (colleague/supervisor may have guilt)



\*7) Pathology (psychological) CAUSE: person's psychological problem/disorder TREATMENT: treat problem/disorder- "sick" patient IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: something is wrong with the person TOLERANCE: low to high?

#### **\*\*8) Morality**

CAUSE: evil or rotten essence TREATMENT: abandonment, punishment, damnation, or seeking of spiritual intervention IMPLICATIONS/JUDGMENTS: person is unsalvageable by another's activity or intervention TOLERANCE: none to ?

THE WORKING IT OUT PLAN (Communication in Professional Relationships)

#### PART I: TELLINGS

First, one person speaks while the other person listens carefully without interrupting.

SAY: What I FELT. What I WANTED. What I LIKED or DIDN'T LIKE.

THEN SAY: What I think YOU FELT What I think YOU WANTED What I think YOU LIKE or DIDN'T LIKE

Now, the other person says the same things to you while you listen carefully.

#### **PART II: HAPPENINGS**

First, one person speaks while the other person listens carefully without interrupting.

SAY: What I DID when I was upset. What I want to happen INSTEAD. What I can do DIFFERENTLY or BETTER next time.

Now, the other person says the same things to you while you listen carefully.

## PART III: CONTRACT, CLOSE, and COMMIT

TOGETHER decide What WE can do differently or better.

PLAN for the next time. CLOSE by shaking hands or hugging.



# **THE FOUR HONORINGS OF COMMUNICATION** (Communication in Professional Relationships)

When you need to communicate something difficult, scary, uncomfortable, dangerous, potentially embarrassing, or anything else that may be experienced as threatening or humiliating to someone you have a vested relationship with (spouse, colleague, friend,....boss!), you are often caught between your integrity and honesty, and your fear of the potential damages. Too often, you just don't know how you can do without the harm, so you say...nothing. And, the other person stays uninformed to his/her detriment, to your detriment, to the relationship's, family's, business', or organization's; and/or you stay silent filled with growing resentment, anger, and a sense of impotence. To protect the relationship, you stay quiet; yet by staying silent you allow the relationship to accept a kind of time-release poison that compromises it.

The choice becomes to stay silent and accept the certainty of the pain of unresolved issues, or to speak and risk explosion. The choice to speak...to communicate becomes more viable with improved communication skills. The Four Honorings of Communication offer guidance.

When you need to communicate something risky or uncomfortable, first communicate the Four Honorings, in order:

1) Honor the feelings of the person to whom you are speaking;

2) Honor the value relationship between you and the person;

3) Honor your own integrity- your need to be honest;

4) Honor the higher purpose the relationship between the two of you serves; and the both of you own;

then speak the truth the best you can.

## For example:

"I need to tell you something that is very difficult for me to say. I realize that it may feel hurtful or critical or make you feel uncomfortable, and I really don't want that to happen but I need to say it. I also know that it may harm our relationship...a relationship that I enjoy and value but again I need to say it, because I don't know how to not say it and be honest with myself; or not say it and be true to the reason we're here together in the first place. I need to speak out for us both to do right by ourselves and our mission. Is it ok if I tell you?"



At this point, except for the most insecure and defended individuals (and unfortunately, there will be such individuals), while nervous and apprehensive, most people will take your communication fairly receptively. Good Luck! Good Communication! Good Relationships!



## **Connecting Through Communication Basics**

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

## **DESCRIPTION:**

Communication is at the root of all positive work and relationships. Healthy and unhealthy communication comes from personal experiences, culture, training, and education. This workshop will focus on effective and ineffective communication practices and styles and help participants become more effect professionals (and communicators).

## A. DEVELOPING TRUST AND HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

- TRUST
- VULNERABLE

• COMMUNICATE/SELF-EXPRESS--Introspective; Insight; Connected to Self; & Articulate

• RECEPTIVE COMMUNICATION--Identify; Understand; and Empathize

• INVEST

## **B. STAGES OF RELATIONSHIP DEVOLUTION**

COMMENTING COMMENTING COMPLAINING CRITICIZING CONTEMPT DEFENSIVENESS DISCONNECTING EMOTIONALLY DIVORCE (or comparable separation)

## C. COMMUNICATION KEYS TO HEALTHY TEAMS

• VERBAL & NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Touch; Tone; Facial Expression & Body Language; and Message

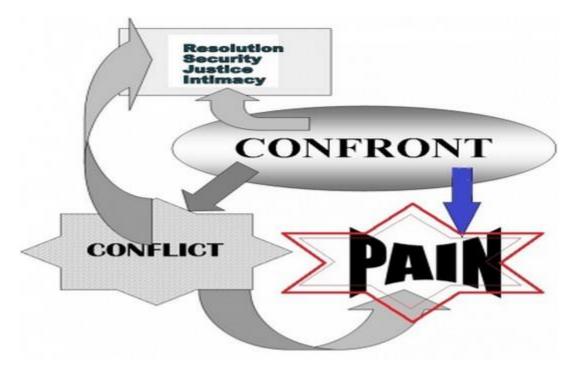
• THE SEVEN TYPICAL DEFENSIVE RESPONSES TO NEGATIVITY OR ATTACK

1) To attack back

- 2) To get defensive
- 3) To placate
- 4) To disassociate
- 5) To distract
- 6) To run
- 7a) To take the high ground morally
- 7b) To take the high ground intellectually



## CONFRONTATION



## D. SELF-ESTEEM IN THE WORKPLACE

• THE FOUR CORNERSTONES OF SELF-ESTEEM for Yourself & Others:

Acceptance/Significance; Power & Control; Virtue; & Competence

• COMMUNICATION SKILLS that Facilitate Self-Esteem

## E. CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION ISSUES

- Direct vs. Indirect Communication
- Symbolism

• Communication- Overt & covert, Surface messages & metamessages. Misunderstood metamessages.

## THE FOUR HONORINGS OF COMMUNICATION

When you need to communicate something difficult, scary, uncomfortable, dangerous, potentially embarrassing, or anything else that may be experienced as threatening or humiliating to someone you have a vested relationship with (spouse, colleague, friend,....boss!), you are often caught between your integrity and honesty, and your fear of the potential damages. Too often, you just don't know how you can do it without the harm, so you say...nothing. And, the other person stays uninformed to his/her detriment, to your detriment, to the relationship's, family's, business', or organization's detriment; and/or you stay silent filled with growing resentment, anger, and a sense of impotence. To protect the relationship, you stay quiet; yet by staying silent you allow the relationship to accept a kind of time-release poison that compromises it.



The choice becomes to stay silent and accept the certain pain of unresolved issues, or to speak and risk explosion. The choice to speak...to communicate becomes more viable with improved communication skills. The Four Honorings of Communication offer guidance.

When you need to communicate something risky or uncomfortable, first communicate the Four Honorings. In order, honor:

- 1) the FEELINGS of the person to whom you are speaking;
- 2) the RELATIONSHIP between you and the person;
- 3) your own INTEGRITY- your need to care for yourself;
- 4) the HIGHER PURPOSE the two of you both honor and serve.

then speak the truth the best you can. For example:

"I need to tell you something that is very difficult for me to say. I realize that it may feel hurtful or critical or make you feel uncomfortable, and I really don't want that to happen but I need to say it. I also know that it may harm our relationship...a relationship that I enjoy and value but again I need to say it, because I don't know how to not say it and be honest with myself; or not say it and be true to the reason we're here together in the first place. I need to speak out for us both to do right by ourselves and our mission. Is it ok if I tell you?"

At this point, except for the most insecure and defended individuals (and unfortunately, there will be such individuals), while nervous and apprehensive, most people will take your communication fairly receptively. Good Luck! Good Communication! Good Relationships!



## "Getting It Together" Family Dynamics at Home (& at Work!!) A Dual Training for Creating Healthy Relationships & Teams

#### FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Focus is on creating practical understanding of both the intrapersonal (you), the interpersonal (others), and the system issues that can lead to tension, stress, frustration, and eventually, moral problems, low productivity, and dysfunction in the family, agency, program, or workplace. Dynamics of the family and of the workplace are compared and contrasted to foster greater understanding and health in both areas. Addressed are the family (or staff's) emotional and psychological needs as part of the family (or "workplace family"). Theories of role definitions, system theory, communication, temperamental differences, and psycho-emotional needs are combined to create understanding and to lead to practical strategies for resolving dysfunction in the family and workplace.

#### **SUMMARY OF CONTENT:**

A. FAMILY SYSTEMS & WORK SYSTEMS

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTHY & UNHEALTHY AGENCIES, PROGRAMS, OR WORKPLACES.

The Workplace System: Hierarchies, Role Definitions, Sub-systems, Lines of Responsibility, Alignments, Coalitions, Triangles, Communication.

#### C. PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL ISSUES

1. The Emotional-Psychological-Physical Relationship

2. Intra-personal Issues- On Knowing Yourself (You w/You)

On Developing Self-Esteem: Acceptance/Significance, Power & Control, Virtue, Competence.

3. Interpersonal Issues (You w/Others- especially Colleagues & Clients)

Boundary Problems; Communication Skills; Validation/Invalidation; Defensive Styles that preclude validation.

4. Management/Discipline Issues (You w/Others).

D. TEMPERAMENTAL ANALYSIS of self & others - match and mismatch issues.

#### E. STRESS RESPONSE STYLES- Negative & Positive

1) Denial; 2) Intensification; 3) Avoidance behavior; 4) Hypervigilance;

5) Passive-Aggressive Action; 6) Co-Dependent Behavior

7) Proactive Action; 8) Cathartic Release & Other Types of Release;

9) Rest; 10) Self-Nurturing; 11) Seeking Help; 12) Understanding/Insight



## Modern Parenting and Tradition Balancing the Old & New

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

## **DESCRIPTION:**

The professional is first a human being and can have aversions and negative feelings about working with parents that s/he believes in inappropriate, too strict, or worse yet, abusive with their children. However, dismissing such parents or refusing to work with them ignores the reality that most children will stay with their parents however problematic their behavior. This training addresses principles and strategies to professionally and effective engage with problematic parents to serve the discipline process and well-being of their children.

#### Outline

The Professional's Twilight Zone!
 Working w/abusers? Empathy & Ghosts
 The Spelling Test
 Breaking out of the Twilight Zone - Breaking the Abuse Cycle

2) Hardass or Bleeding Heart Idealist?

3) Themes of Parent Education with Abusive Parents: THE PERSONAL-PROFESSIONAL SELF, SELF-ESTEEM, ROLES, BOUNDARIES, ACCEPTANCE, LOSS, EMPOWERMENT

4) Self-Esteem Principles in Parent Education: SIGNIFICANCE, MORAL VIRTUE, POWER & CONTROL, COMPETENCE

5) Therapeutic Goals in Parent Education in Child Abuse Prevention Education, Boundary Building, Breaking Patterns of Behavior, Building Self-Esteem through Communication Training

6) Intervention Roles for the Professional: The Power Position, The Nurturing Position, The Helper Position, The Educator/Teacher The Authoritative Parenting Position

7) Creating the Relationship Defensive Reactions of Parents to Professionals Defensive Reactions of Professionals to Parents



- 8) Psycho/emotional Dx of Parents
- 9) Validation Principles / Reality, Socialization, & Boundaries DABDA & Loss Process Theory Relating to Abusive Parents
- 10) Sales- Creating the Professional Personal Relationship

## 11) A DIAGNOSTIC HIERARCHY FOR UNDERSTANDING CHILD BEHAVIOR

12) \*\*\*CRISIS\*\*\*



## Parent Education in Child Abuse Prevention Validation, Education, & Re-Parenting Principles for Working With & Teaching Parents Who Have Been Abusive to Children

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

## **DESCRIPTION:**

The professional is first a human being and can have aversions and negative feelings about working with parents that s/he believes in inappropriate, too strict, or worse yet, abusive with their children. However, dismissing such parents or refusing to work with them ignores the reality that most children will stay with their parents however problematic their behavior. This training addresses principles and strategies to professionally and effective engage with problematic parents to serve the discipline process and well-being of their children.

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Defensive Reactions of Professionals to Parents

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10) Sales- Creating the Professional Personal Relationship

## 11) A DIAGNOSTIC HIERARCHY FOR UNDERSTANDING CHILD BEHAVIOR

12) \*\*\*CRISIS\*\*\*



## Positive Resolutions with Hostile, Angry, and Unhappy Clientele

#### FORMAT:

Lecture, Discussion, and Experiential Work- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Focus is on understanding and addressing the underlying emotional and psychological issues of clientele with issues with your establishment or program; <u>and</u> how staff can best meet their needs through this awareness combined with appropriate technique, without compromising their integrity and needs, or management policies.

#### **SUMMARY OF CONTENT:**

<u>Part A - Lecture and Discussion</u>
1) The Professional Personal Relationship Investing in a positive alliance with clientele.

- 2) Selling the Primary Product- Yourself Underlying Emotional and Psychological issues- Clientele & Staff
- 3) The Complaint Versus the Psycho/emotional Issues "Ignoring the Facts" to make the connection! - Making the Diagnosis
- 4) Connection and Validation based on the Diagnosis HOW TO MAKE EMPATHIC CONNECTION THE VALIDATING MESSAGE, Message Part One THE REALITY MESSAGE, Message Part Two

5) Renewing the Contract w/ the Client

6) Staff Defensive Styles that Block Effective Resolution

#### PART B - Advanced Experiential Training

- 1) Secrets and Motivation
- 2) Role Play Work

The trainer, with input from the program head, will provide role play scripts with psychodynamic descriptions of clients and typical staff-client interactions. Workshop participants role play both staff and client roles in confrontational situations. Participants playing staff roles try to discover their own defensive styles <u>and</u> try to implement theoretical training from Part A in dealing with hostile clients. Participants playing clients experience either the satisfaction or frustration of well handled or poorly handled response from staff. The empathic experience will serve them in subsequent actual interactions with clients. The trainer and the other workshop participants under the trainer's guidance observe and feedback analysis and suggestions for positive resolution.



## "Uniting Together for Change" Connecting Through Communication

## FORMAT:

Lecture and Discussion- Participants are encouraged to make the workshop more relevant to their concerns by asking questions.

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Healthy vs. ineffective communication is often the foundation to a positive functional organization or team. Working together involves understanding yourself, your colleagues, your organization, and most of all, your shared mission; AND communicating to make the connection. This training looks at key principles and processes of communication for building such relationships.

Developing the VISION – Developing the TRUST – Developing the SKILLS – Developing the TEAM are the goals of the training – are the means to self-fulfillment –

are the foundation to achieving your mission.

## A. DEVELOPING TRUST AND HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

- TRUST
- VULNERABLE
- COMMUNICATE/SELF-EXPRESS
  - o Introspective
  - o Insight
  - o Connected to Self
  - o Articulate
- RECEPTIVE COMMUNICATION
  - o Identify
  - o Understand
  - o Empathize
- INVEST

## **B. STAGES OF RELATIONSHIP DEVOLUTION**



#### COMMENTING

#### COMPLAINING

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#### CRITICIZING

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## CONTEMPT

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## DEFENSIVENESS

DISCONNECTING EMOTIONALLY

## DIVORCE

#### C. COMMUNICATION KEYS TO HEALTHY TEAMS

VERBAL & NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Touch Tone Facial Expression & Body Language Message

#### CONFRONTATION



CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION ISSUES



Direct vs. Indirect Communication Symbolism

## D. SELF-ESTEEM IN THE WORKPLACE

THE FOUR CORNERSTONES OF SELF-ESTEEM for Yourself & Others: Acceptance/Significance Power & Control Virtue Competence

COMMUNICATION SKILLS that Facilitate Self-Esteem

## THE FOUR HONORINGS OF COMMUNICATION

