COUNSELING SKILLS



OUTLINE

- Counseling- Definition
- Need for counseling
- Counseling session- skills
- Specific techniques
- Characteristics of a good counselor

DEFINITION



- Counseling is a professional interactive process between counselor and client.
- It is **NOT**...
 - Friendship
 - Telling or directing
 - An interrogation
 - Confession

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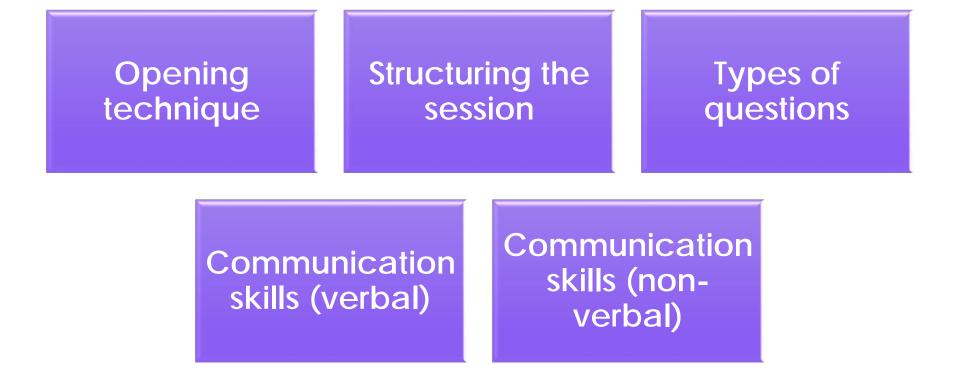
NEED FOR COUNSELING

- Assessment of client's problems
- Exploration of thoughts, emotions and defenses with respect to drug use
- Helping client get a perspective about drug use and its consequences
- Develop individualized treatment plan

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COUNSELING SESSION- SKILLS



SKILLS- OPENING TECHNIQUE

- Establishing rapport with the client
 - Make the client comfortable
 - Greet the client in culturally appropriate way
 - Address client by name or surname
 - Be aware of one's own body language during the session
 - Be sensitive to what client says
 - Let the client talk and ventilate
- Physical arrangement

SKILLS- STRUCTURING THE SESSION

- Framework or orientation for counseling
- Set rules, guidelines and expectations from future sessions
 - Client not to come intoxicated in session
 - Counseling is a collaborative process
 - To fix sessions in time and keep appointments

SKILLS- TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Closed-ended

- Used to interrupt overtalkative client
- Obtain specific information

Open-ended

- Advantageous to open interviews
- Elicits elaborations
- Establish rapport

SKILLS- COMMUNICATION SKILLS (VERBAL)

Listening skills

Processing the information

Responding

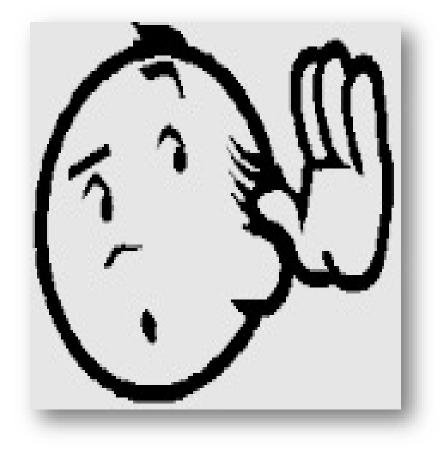
SKILLS- COMMUNICATION SKILLS (VERBAL)

Listening skills

Processing the information

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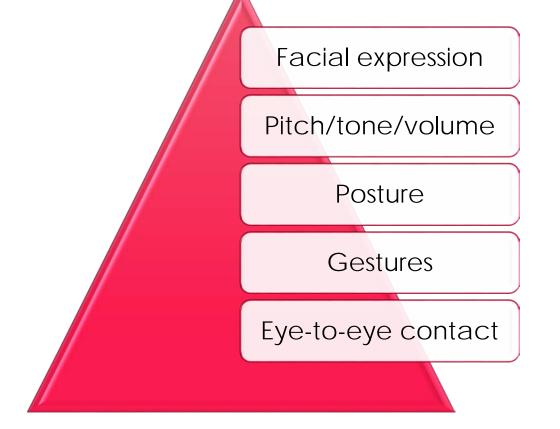
LISTENING SKILLS



♦Listening is most important skill ♦Art of listeningwhat the client says, and what he/she "does not say" \diamond Comes with practice

LISTENING SKILLS Saying back the message Repeating exactly the way client has spoken Summarizing message Paraphrasing using similar words spoken by client • Linking emotions/tho Reflection ughts with client has said

SKILLS- COMMUNICATION SKILLS (NON-VERBAL)



SKILLS- COMMUNICATION SKILLS (VERBAL)

Listening skills

Processing the information

Responding

SKILLS- COMMUNICATION SKILLS (VERBAL)

Listening skills

Processing the information

Responding

RESPONDING

- Clarification
- Probing
- Interpretation
- Confrontation
- Silence
- Self- disclosure
- Identifying alternatives
- Empathic listening

RESPONDING- CLARIFICATION

- Used to clarify meaning of what client has said
- Helps client to resolve confusion in his/her thinking process
- Commonly used phrases
 - "Would you tell me more about..."
 - "I did not understand..."
 - Would you please describe what exactly happened?"

RESPONDING- PROBING

- Questions intended to encourage clients to express his/her thoughts and emotions in details
- Used to develop insight into one's own issues
- NOTE:
 - Should not be overwhelming for client
 - Should not start with a "WHY"
- Commonly used phrases:
 - "What were your thoughts when you used marijuana after a gap of 15 days?"
 - "How did you feel when...?"
 - "What made you use ...?"

RESPONDING-INTERPRETATION

- Helps in pointing out discrepancies between client's words and actions
- Should be explained in a non- threatening manner
- Should NOT be given as final verdict
- Should be done only when counselor is sure of what client's behavior is indicating
- Commonly used phrases:
 - "Perhaps..."
 - "Correct me if I am wrong, but I think"
 - "Would you agree if I said...?"

RESPONDING-CONFRONTATION

- Involves challenging discrepancies and distortions in client's way of thinking
- Note:
 - Difficult technique
 - Should be used only when necessary
 - Should not be done in aggressive manner
 - Should be done very carefully
- Commonly used phrases:
 - "I m not sure you mean that..."
 - "What I think is ... "

RESPONDING-SILENCE

- Very powerful technique
- Helps client to continue sharing
- Can be used when:
 - Client is indulged in self- analysis
 - Client is expressing strong emotions e.g., crying
- Commonly used expressions:
 - Head- nodding
 - Saying, "Hmmm..."

RESPONDING- EMPATHIC LISTENING

- Indicates understanding and acceptance of client
- Includes verbal/non-verbal communication
- Commonly used expressions:
 - "I understand..."
 - "I can imagine how you must be feeling."
- Is different from sympathy

RESPONDING- SELF- DISCLOSURE

- Contradictory views about how much selfdisclosure can be done
- May or may not be helpful in counseling
- Needs to be done with caution

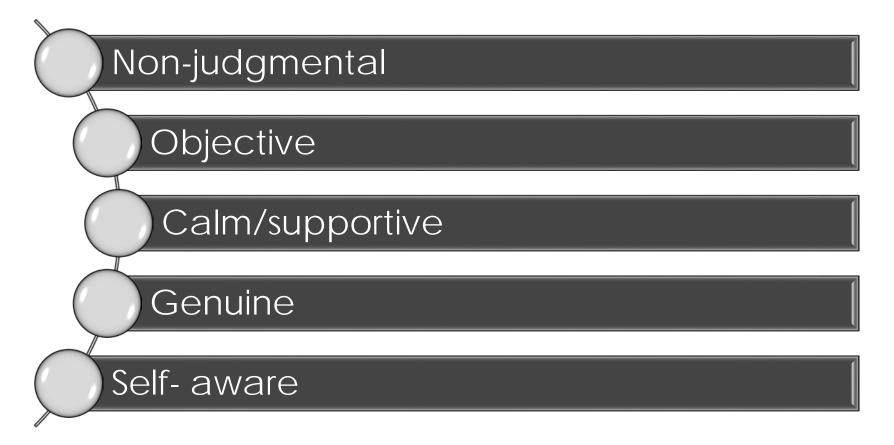
RESPONDING- IDENTIFYING ALTERNATIVES

- Used when client feels hopeless or helpless
- Is made aware of the choices he/she has with regard to drug use and life, in general
- Commonly used expressions:
 - "Lets try and see what all options do we have..."
 - "I was just wondering whether we can look at it in other ways..."
 - "Do you think there could be other alternatives..."

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CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD COUNSELOR



CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD COUNSELOR

DO's

- Be self aware- "How do I feel about this client?"
- In doubt- stay calm, seek supervision
- Patience is the key
- Be respectful towards client
- Balance between neutrality and warmth

DON'T's

- Don't preach
- Do not become emotionally involved with client
- Don't argue
- Don't lie or make false promises
- Do not adopt business-like attitude

THANK YOU