



Meeting strategies for group work



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Working in groups is quite different than working individually. One of the main reasons why students find it difficult is that they were not trained to perform effectively in a team setting. An instructor can help by teaching organizational, personal, and discussion skills that will help students manage group dynamics and have a positive teamwork experience. Meetings are key events during group work, and there are several techniques for running effective meetings.

Planning and conducting a meeting

Steps that should be taken before a meeting happens:

Plan the meeting carefully: who, what, when, where, why, and how many Prepare and send out an agenda, identifying issues to be discussed Indicate for each topic whether it is intended merely to inform (announcements), to discuss or whether an (important) decision is to be taken Set up meeting room send out background information about members

Steps that should be taken during a meeting:

Start on time Make introductions of group members Clearly define roles Review, revise, and order the agenda Set clear time limits Review action items from previous meeting focus on one issue at a time





Steps that should be taken at the end of and after a meeting:

Record final decisions or actions to be taken Assign tasks to group members Set deadlines for the tasks Set the date and place of the next meeting and develop a preliminary agenda Evaluate the meeting, get feedback from members Close the meeting positively Clean up the room Prepare the group memo, distribute to members and others who need to know

Group roles

Different roles group members may play during a meeting (*also see document maximizing group performance for more information on these roles***)**:

- \rightarrow Facilitator/leader
- \rightarrow Note-taker
- \rightarrow Timekeeper
- \rightarrow Mediator/Arbiter: someone who helps with group climate (conflict resolution)
- \rightarrow Progess chaser/Supervisor: someone who monitors progress
- ightarrow Devil's advocate: someone who helps with fair decision making
- \rightarrow Expert
- \rightarrow Presenter

Important tasks that should be performed by the facilitator of a meeting:

- \rightarrow Encouraging participation
- \rightarrow Summarizing input
- \rightarrow Discouraging domination
- \rightarrow Encouraging decision making
- \rightarrow Keeping group focused
- ightarrow Making final decisions, if necessary
- \rightarrow Clarifying ideas
- → Delegating roles and tasks
- \rightarrow Providing feedback
- \rightarrow Keeping the peace
- \rightarrow Energizing group members

Skills that students need to develop to promote effective group work:

- \rightarrow Active and tolerant listening
- $\rightarrow~$ Communication skills
- \rightarrow Flexibility
- \rightarrow Accountability
- \rightarrow Respect for others' contributions
- ightarrow Helping others to master content
- \rightarrow Participation







- \rightarrow Giving and receiving constructive feedback
- \rightarrow Patience
- \rightarrow Managing disagreements
- \rightarrow Motivation
- \rightarrow Keeping deadlines

Activities and tools that can be used in a group meeting for:

Opening discussion

- ightarrow List available resources
- ightarrow State different perceptions of what the real problem
- ightarrow Brainstorm ideas all ideas are encouraged and accepted
- ightarrow Legitimize show an understanding of how others see the problem
- \rightarrow Kickstart with an example
- \rightarrow Propose some potential solutions
- \rightarrow Ask each individual for a possible solution

Narrowing down the solutions

- \rightarrow Evaluate solutions using some criteria
- ightarrow Make sure solutions address the issues
- \rightarrow Rank ideas in order of priority
- \rightarrow Categorize solutions
- \rightarrow Separate solutions based on "pros/cons"
- \rightarrow Look for redundant and overlapping ideas
- → Force field analysis (what ideas give support to solving the problem? which ones prevent reaching a solution?)

Closing the discussion

- \rightarrow Majority voting
- \rightarrow Consensus
- → Build-up/eliminate (add or subtract from different options to arrive at a new option that everyone can support)
- ightarrow Combine ideas (avoid either/or decisions)

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