

How to Solve Social Problems Before (or After) They Become Problems

1. How do I know I have a problem?			
2. What's the problem?	·		
3. Is this problem one I	need to help solve?		
4. Think flexibly: what a	are some good and not-so-good cho	ices to solve the prob	lem?
Choice 1 (not-so-good o	<u> </u>	Choice 3	(good choice)
Example: Do nothing to the problem			
<u> </u>			
V	what's the likely consequence for e		•
Consequence for Choice	2 Consequence for Choice	2 Conseque	ence for Choice 3
1	Ţ		<u> </u>
▼	wnber(s) I will make based on the des		•
7. Get started: when w	rill I start to apply my choices to help	solve my problem?	
8. Who do I need to tall	k to help solve this problem?		
9. When and where wil	l I talk to them? When?	Where?	
10. What will I say to help	others understand or discuss the proble	m in a way that likely m	akes them feel OK?
_	ne stress or anxiety talking to this po	_	ategy for managing my
12. Once I've worked to	resolve my problem, evaluate my su	iccess. Is the problem	feeling less "big"?
If yes, great job! If I then try again!	no, re-evaluate my choices/consequ	ences. Figure out wh	at I need to do differently an