**Dialogue Guide**

**Response Strategies**

**Supplemental Material**

1. **Using a 1-10 Scale**
   
   Indicate your response using a 1-10 scale and be ready to explain your selection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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2. **Indicating Your Response in Four Quadrants**

   Indicate your response using the four quadrants and be ready to explain your selection.

   ![Four Quadrants Diagram]

3. **Ifs, Ands and Buts...**

   After thinking the question through, clarify your initial agreement or disagreement by providing an if, and, or but.

   **Example:**
   
   Assume a position of power or influence in the situation described by the question.

4. **If you...**

   Assume a position of power or influence in the situation described by the question.

   - What position did you choose to leverage?
   - What are your priorities in this position and why?

5. **Give and Get**

   The collaboration between school and MH in MN uses a strategy called ‘Give and Get’ in all their grants applications. This strategy is specifically targeted to helping each system understand both the obvious contributions and the nuanced benefits of working together.

   When responding to a Dialogue Starter, think about the big contributions and the smaller, more gradual changes in culture that build real collaboration.

6. **My ‘Look Fors’**

   In each situation we encounter, we form opinions based on what we know and what we have experienced. We notice things that give us clues about what is going on. These are our ‘look fors’.

   - In the situation described by the question, what are your ‘look fors’?

7. **What Lies Beneath?**

   We all are familiar with how the image of an iceberg communicates that everything we may need to know is not seen. We make assumptions about what is operating below the surface in situations we encounter. Sometimes these assumptions are based on verifiable facts and sometimes they are based on our composite experiences.

   - In the situation described in the question, what do you think might lie beneath the obvious?

These response strategies are offered to support sharing and learning during a facilitated dialogue. Using these strategies, the dialogue facilitator will generate active responses.