

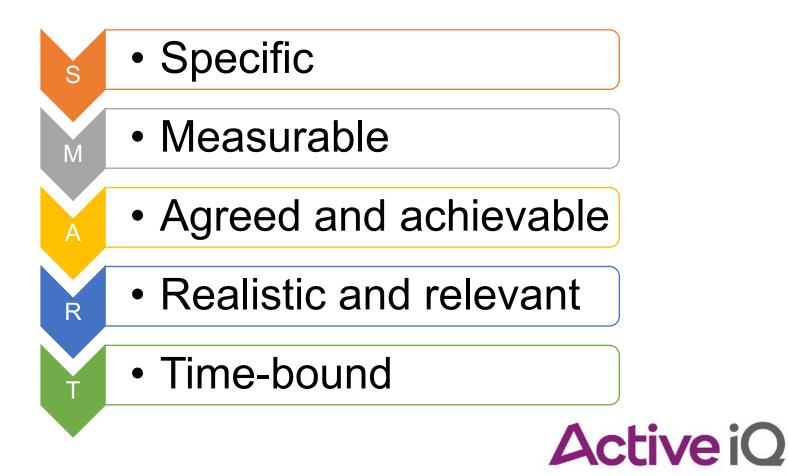
Goal-setting and review

Conducting client consultations to support positive behaviour change

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SMART goal-setting

When setting goals it is useful to use the following acronym:



Definition: a goal is what an individual is trying to achieve. It is the object or aim of an action.

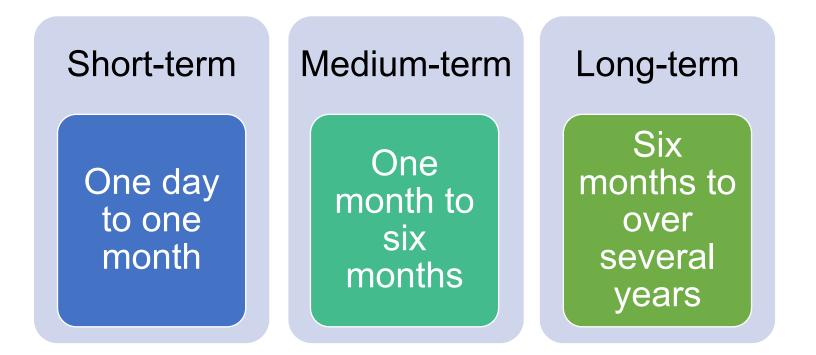
There are several different types of goal:

- 1. Personal goals.
- 2. Business/career/economic goals.
- 3. Self-improvement goals.
- 4. Performance goals.
- 5. Process goals.
- 6. Outcome goals.



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Long-term goals can be broken down into short- and medium-term goals.



NB - the duration of the above is somewhat variable. Short term can be 4 - 6 weeks — Medium term upto 3-6 months and then Long Term 6 months +



There are seven principles associated with effective goal-setting:

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- 1. Say what you want, not what you want to avoid.
- 2. Make goals challenging and realistic.
- 3. Influence the result directly.
- 4. Measure progress.
- 5. Check resources.
- 6. Count the cost.
- 7. Provide rewards.

Process and outcome goals

Process goals: a goal that is achieved by completing an action. For example, to complete five 30-minute walks per week.

- Easy to achieve.
- Success easy to monitor.
- Beginners find these goals easier and more motivational.



Outcome goals: a goal that is defined by an end result. For example, to lose five pounds in one <u>month.</u>

- Harder to achieve.
- Success not clear until re-tests occur.
- More suited to performance goals.

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Why is it important to review and monitor client progress and goals?

- Helps to provide accountability and feedback.
- Can help determine how realistic and effective the original goals were.
- Creates accountability: a client is much more likely to stick to a programme if they know they will be measured at the end.
- Allows small adjustments to be made along the way to ensure the most efficient attainment of the objectives.

How often should client goals be reviewed?



