talking about storyboarding

an evaluative account

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This is an illustrated account of the sense that Finnish helping professionals are able to make of storyboarding. A group of five counsellors tried out the technique as part of their work:

- > three student counsellor-teachers:
- > university career psychologist;
- > PhD therapist.

Pauli Kallio made a record of the conversation.

The conversation was framed by a series of questions suggested by storyboarding designer Bill Law (appendix 2).

My own additional questions are...

'if the instruction is precise and structured, would it shorten drawing time?' 'what happens to responsiveness and openness if we give more precisely instructions?'

the setting for the enquiry

This was a group activity. The professionals each completed a storyboard. Most were able to stay for 90-100 minutes, except one participant able to stay for only an hour. The timetable was..

- > introduction about 15 minutes discussing about sb and participants' questions;
- > drawing 10-15 minutes:
- > comments by everyone and talking together.

The completed storyboards are set out in appendix one.

what the professionals said

what are the most important things about storyboarding?

- > solution-oriented;
- > process-screening;
- > visualisation;
- > innovation.

concerning professionalism - does storyboarding add anything useful to your work - what and how?

- > I could try to use it with some of my students, if I can't find any other tools or make a contact in any other ways;
- > I could use it, when students think about their future are they going to study or...;
- > helps to find the essential point of things and describe it shortly and clearly;
- > helps to concentrate essential things:
- > yes I already use some of same kind 'Life Space' from Vance R. Peavy;
- > if you start with holistic or small things influence things to do.

concerning professionalism - can you see risks in using storyboarding - what and why?

- > it can open up some traumas I don't know how to respond;
- > if we aren't speaking about the same thing misunderstanding and there is no more time;
- > open discussion helps but very intimate things has to be avoided if that is what he or she wants
- > no risks, if you are sensitive;
- > if the big scene is positive and active, ok but if it is negative and passive is it possible to get stuck in the bad, and not see the possibilities?

concerning clients or students - is this a good experience for them - how and why?

- > I think this should be used as a process, not just once, if I know my students well enough;
- > most of my students are not in the target group illiterate;
- > It might realise their future;
- > encourages to be open-minded.

concerning clients or students - might it be a bad experience for them - how and why?

- > if you are too coercive or press too much;
- > if it reduces them to totally broken and I can't find a therapist, seriously who will pick up the pieces if I make a 'wrong' person to fill in the format?
- > yes, if the student doesn't want to see the truth;
- > embarrassing sometimes perhaps.

concerning storyboarding features - what should be further developed - why and how?

- > longer sequences?
- > one or two discussions is not enough for young people and in complex matters and themes:
- > if you have an idea (what to do), is it easier to build it than to create a new one from nothing?

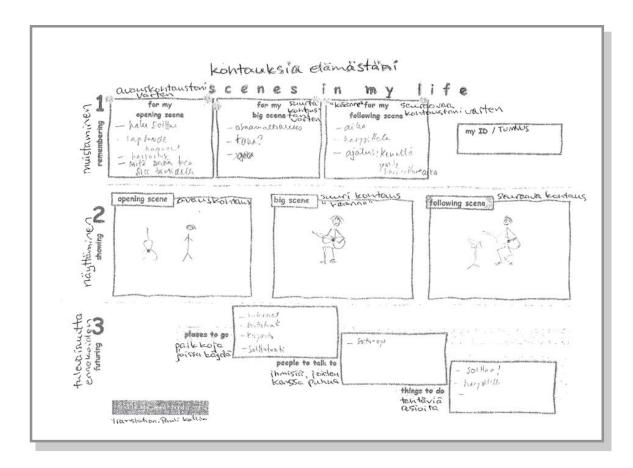
concerning storyboarding features - what should be removed or replaced - what and why?

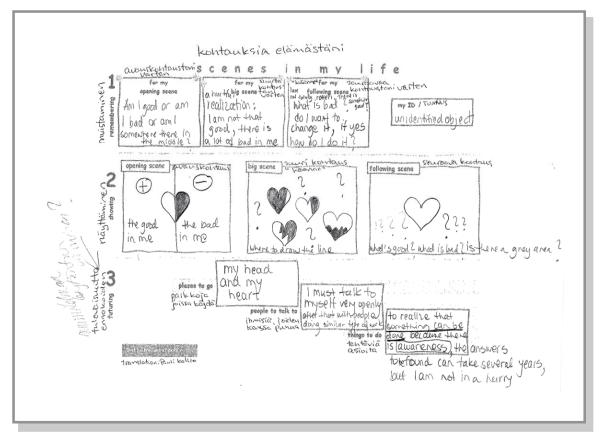
> instruction is *very* important, because it strongly influences the way people think and write.

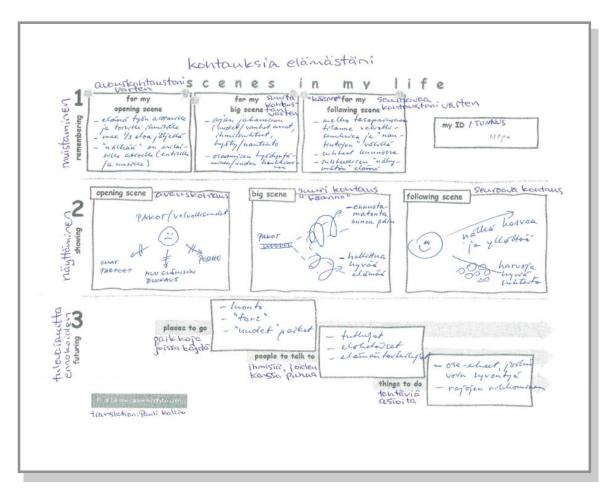
general discussion

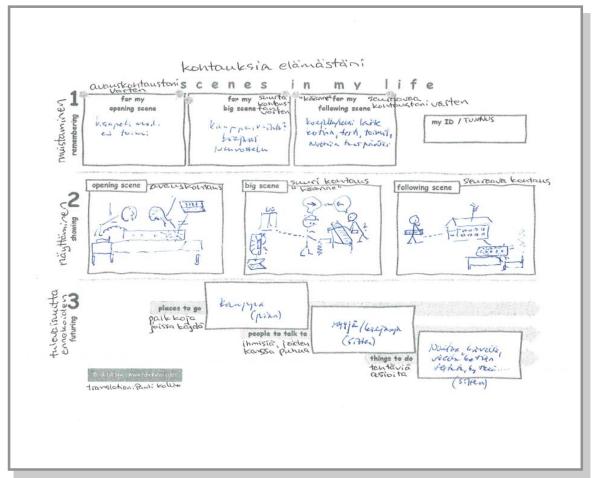
- > interesting tool;
- > more for individual than for group; one possibility could be for students to do the drawing in a group and to discuss it individually?
- > if the members knows each other very well, the group discussion might be fruitful;
- > the guide must be sensitive:
- > the progress of the individual would be interesting to follow-up what happens later?
- if a client is not capable or able to create storyboard, is it possible to 'change roles' so that the counsellor visualises an example of one concrete scene in the client's life?
 it would be a kind of image for her or him to discuss as an example? after that the counsellor and client can then return to their own roles.

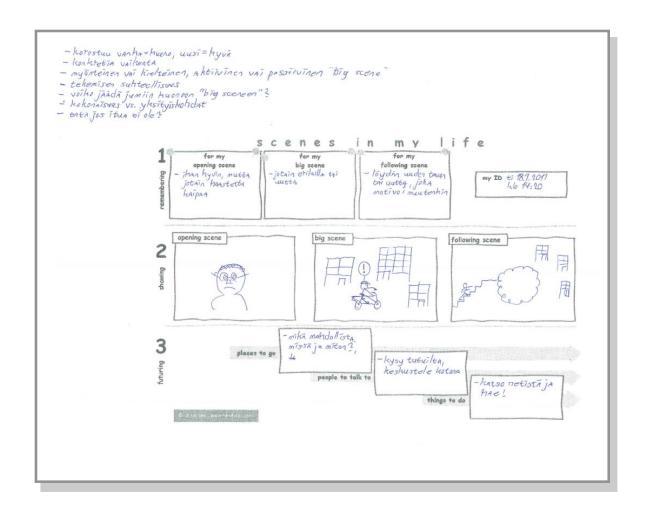
appendix one the storyboards











appendix two the question framework

talking about storyboarding

What are the most important things about storyboarding?

concerning your professionalism - for example...

- > does storyboarding add anything useful to your work what and how?
- > can you see risks in using storyboarding what and why?

concerning your clients or students - for example...

- > is this a good experience for them how and why?
- > might it be a bad experience for them how and why?

concerning storyboarding features - for example...

- > what should be further developed why and how?
- > what should be removed or replaced what and why?

Thank you for your help with this. And I wish you well with your important work.

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