

Home Group Leadership Styles

1. Autocratic (Forceful, Determined)	2. Authoritative (Definite yet responsive)	3. Democratic (Group-centred, consensus building)	4. Laissez-faire (Passive, non-directional)
General Characteristics			
1. Complete control	1. Significant control	1. Shared control	1. Minimal control
2. Imposes direction regardless of other viewpoints.	2. Strongly influences group direction but takes other's viewpoints into account.	2. Helps group to consensus in decisions	2. Leaves group to make its own decisions without his or her input.
3. Seeks group acceptance of outcome he or she has in mind.	3. Has definite plan but open to group suggestion.	3. Seeks to guide group in determining its own direction	3. Leaves group to choose its own path without input.
Potential Problems			
4. Can dominate group discussion and prevent contribution from other members	4. Can stifle input and direction from others.	4. Can allow group to lose focus and make agreed but poor decisions.	4. Can fail to give group any adequate direction and lead it to accomplish little.
5. Can lead to deep frustration and resentment within the group	5. Can inhibit the development of other group members' gifts and contribution.	5. Can allow forceful individuals to dominate	5. Can cause deep frustration for those who want group to meet its goals.
When Appropriate			
6. When initially casting the vision for your home group and setting out the norms of group life.	6. In early stages of group's life as healthy group patterns are modelled and established.	6. Almost always.	6. Only very occasionally
7. When group discussion becomes unhealthy or when someone in the group is being attacked by others	7. When intentional or unintentional challenges appear to the group covenant.	7. When empowering other members to express their opinions and test their own understandings.	7. When reducing group dependency on your own contribution or skills
8. When group members want intentionally to move away from agreed group goals or the 'first things' of the Gospel.	8. During group evaluation and problem solving	8. When encouraging others to develop their gifts and leadership within the group	8. When challenging group members to take responsibility and give leadership
Characteristics in a Bible Study			
9. Asks and/or answers all questions.	8. Gives leadership but encourages members to respond and discuss.	8. Encourages others to lead and to discuss their own opinions.	8. Stays quiet and leaves it to others to initiate, respond and discuss.