Creating a Coaching Environment To Strengthen Yourself and Your Organization

Today's Objectives

Effective Communication

Coaching: Individual

Coaching: Organizational

Fast Fact

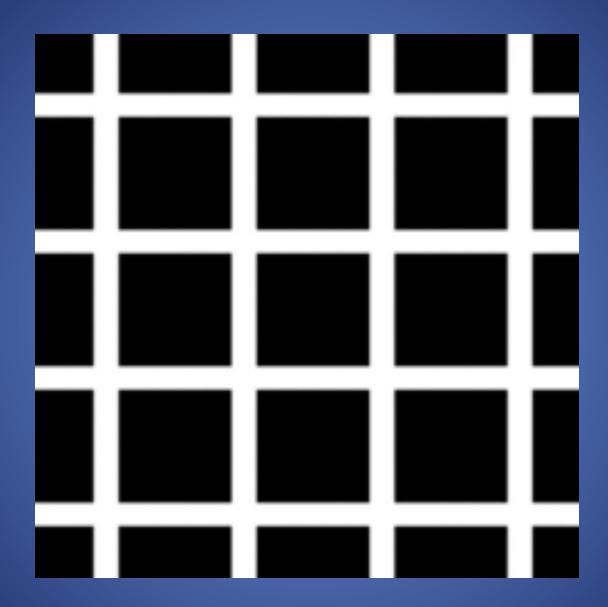


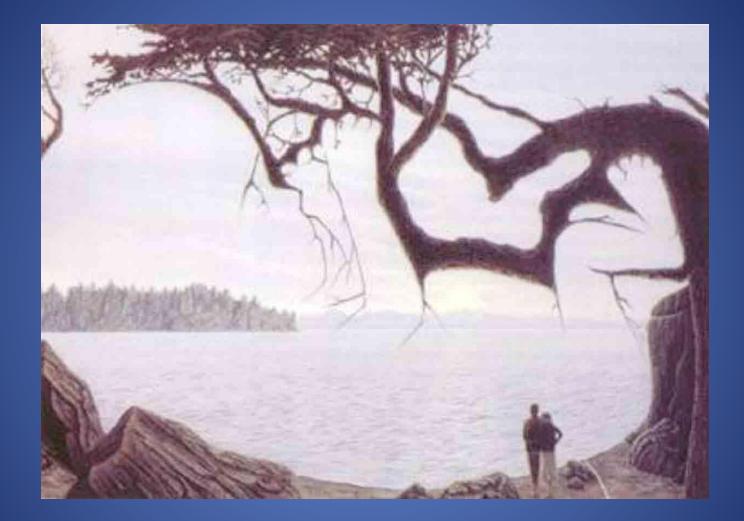
Communication between employees and senior management ranks among the top five "very important" aspects of job satisfaction, as reported by both employees and HR professionals.

Source: 2007 Job Satisfaction: A Survey Report by SHRM, www.shrm.org/surveys

Perception











Perception Key Points

- We do not always "see" the same things, although we think we do
- Two people can view the same event and draw different conclusions
- We are "set up" to have different perceptions because of the differences in past experience, culture, values, etc.
- It is important to understand that another person can perceive something different than you do and still be right

Face to Face Communication



Be The Message



"What if, and I know this sounds kooky, we communicated with the employees."

- How do you make tough decisions? How long do you take? How much time do you need?
- What is your tolerance for risk and how do you treat employees and colleagues who do take risks?
- When do you give up and quit?
- How do you react to frequent and/or major change?
- How willing are you to admit mistakes when you are wrong?
- How much do you trust others to get the job done?
- How much information are you willing to share with others about the organization?
- What percentage of time do you keep your word?
- How do you behave with others when you are under pressure?



Authenticity means speaking the truth in a way that enables results and strengthens relationships

Be Authentic



Exercise:

 \succ What examples, if any, can you give of constructive feedback that you want to give to a colleague, but have not given? Why not? \triangleright What conflicts, if any, are you avoiding at work, even though you have something to contribute to the issue? How can you appropriately assert your point of view? \succ How can you strengthen a relationship by being more authentic?

What is Listening?



What is Listening?

DEFINITION:

Listening is the ability to accurately perceive a message conveyed by another person.

It is far more than the exchange of information

It is effectively used to create a "safe place" for others to explore their inner feelings

It builds confidence and trust in relationships

Active Listening

1. Create a Safe Place

· draw the other person out

- · use door openers: "could you explain," or "tell me more"
- be acknowledging: "I see," "yes," "go on"

2. Become Actively Involved

- · focus your complete attention on the speaker
- make eye contact
- · smile genuinely
- · maintain open, relaxed posture
- sit or stand squarely
- · lean forward
- · avoid physical barriers
- tune out distractions

3. Avoid the Temptation to Evaluate

- · don't judge
- · don't criticize

Active Listening

4. Search for Meaning

- decode the message
- perceive speaker's feelings
- · discover the real message

5. Confirm Your Understanding

- acknowledge
- \cdot restate
- paraphrase
- 6. Bring Closure
 - summarize
 - state your position (if appropriate)
 - · agree on actions to be taken (as necessary)

Active Listening Exercise

EXAMPLE

Employee Says:	Possible Feelings:	Response:
"I have too much unscheduled work. I can never get it all done."		

Listen with Purpose



Communication



WORDS: 7%

TONE OF VOICE: 38%

FACIAL OR BODY55%LANGUAGE:

Communication Exercise



You'll Need: A piece of paper A pen or pencil

Communication Exercise

- Draw an egg shape
- Draw a circle touching the egg shape
- Draw a small circle inside the circle you have just drawn
- Draw three straight lines inside the egg shape
- Draw two small lines coming out of the circle that touch at one end
- Repeat just below

Communication Exercise

- Draw two longer lines coming out of the egg shape
- Draw a line to join up these two lines
- Draw three straight lines inside the shape you have just created
- Draw two lines coming out of the bottom of the egg shape
- Draw two short lines coming out of the lines you have just drawn.

Communication

Balance of listening and talking

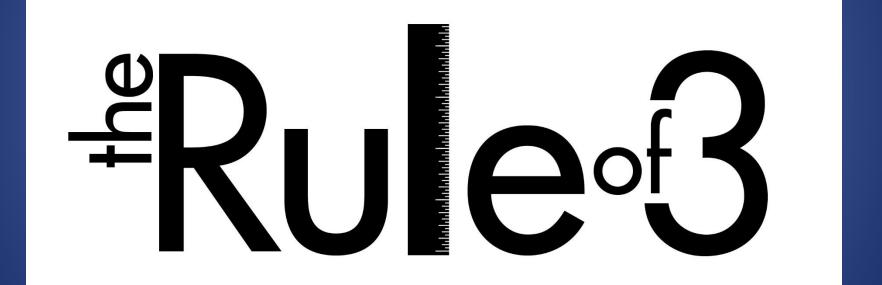
Clarifying questions

> Check perceptions

> Test Assumptions



Effective Coaching by Speaking Simply and Powerfully



Improving the Overall Capability of Managers

If your organization could improve the overall capability of your managers,

 What one skill area would have the biggest impact on the organization's overall performance?

- Having a candid dialogue: 31%

What's the Cost of Coaching

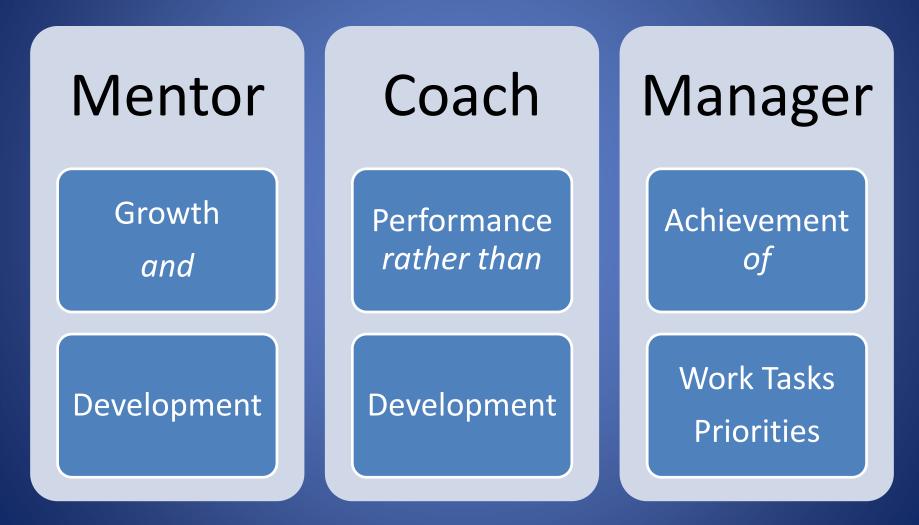
Cost of Turnover

Cost of Reduced Productivity

Turnover Cost Formula

Annual Salary	\$40,000
Replacement cost at 150%	\$60,000
40-Employee Company with 10% Turnover	<u>X 4</u>
TOTAL COST PER YEAR	\$240,000

Vital Differences Between Mentoring, Coaching & Managing



Your Role as a Manager

Establish Goals

Communicate Goals & Expectations Coach & Mentor Employees

Defining Coaching



Qualities, Characteristics & Skills of Effective Coaches



Qualities, Characteristics & Skills of Effective Coaches

Patience	Consistency
Enthusiasm	Flexibility
Honesty & Integrity	Resourcefulness
Friendliness	Influence & Power
Genuine Concern for Others	Courage to Speak Up
Self-Confidence	Courage to Speak the Truth
Fairness	

Skills for Effective Coaches

Communicating Information	Listening & Supporting
Questioning & Challenging	Setting Goals & Objectives
Establishing Priorities & Expectations	Relating to People at all Levels
Analyzing	Planning & Organizing

3 Feedback & Coaching Situations

On-going Performance Feedback & Monitoring

Performance Review Feedback Developmental Feedback & Mentoring

Coaching Model

Step 1: What is the current situation? Get agreement that a problem exists

Step 5: Acknowledgement-Reinforce any achievement when it occurs

Step 2: What are the options? Mutually discuss alternative solutions

Step 4: Accountability-Follow up to measure results Step 3: Mutually agree on action to be taken to solve problem

4 Critical A's of Coaching

Active Inquiry
 Appreciative Inquiry
 Accountability
 Acknowledgement

Active Inquiry

A foundational coaching conversation
 Practice of asking powerful open-ended questions

 Inquiry helps you understand a situation, and often helps your employee resolve an issue on their own

Active Inquiry: Questions to Ask

- ✓ How long has this been a problem?
- ✓ What is it costing you?
- What has worked and what hasn't worked?
- What do you think is the root cause of the problem?
- ✓ What beliefs do you have about the situation?

Active Inquiry Exercise

 Ask nothing but open-ended questions with the goal of generating insights
 No closed-ended questions
 Debrief

Possible topics:

- How to begin a coaching session? How to approach someone with the intent of having a coaching session?
- How do you coach someone who is older than you?
- How to have a conversation with a staff member when they are complaining about other staff members?
- How do I address the issue of unapproved over time and time management?
- My staff tell me I am a micro-manager.
- How do you hold people accountable and still maintain respect?
- How do you manage an employee who is confrontational and disrespectful?
- How do you address someone who complains in front of the team?
- How do I instill faith and trust in my team?

Appreciative Inquiry

- Builds upon the positive aspects of human nature
- We work best when our gifts (strengths) are noticed and utilized
- We work best when conditions for exceptional performance are enhanced
- We each need to be seen as essential to the group. If we "lift up" meaningful contributions, it creates a compelling guiding image for others
- We build energy for others when people can express and experience their "full voice" about the good, better, possible.

Appreciative Inquiry: Questions to Ask:

- ✓ What's worked/working that you can build on?
- ✓ What becomes possible once you overcome this challenge?
- Who do you want on your team in order to solve this problem?
- What's a small success you can achieve by taking one step forward?

Appreciative Inquiry Exercise

 Role Play: Ask nothing but open-ended questions with the goal of generating insights
 No closed-ended questions
 Debrief

Accountability

- Help employee stay accountable for their goals
- ✓ Questions to Ask:
 - ✓ Is this goal important to you?
 - I appreciate the goals we have been achieving; however, it seems like progress has slowed down the last month. What do you see has slowed your progress?

Active & Appreciative Inquiry: Exercise: Accountability

Role Play: Ask open-ended questions with the goal of generating insights
 Debrief

Accountability Questions

- What is our shared goal?
- What's our ultimate purpose with this goal?
- What does success look like?
- How will we measure success?
- What steps must we take to get there?
- What piece of this will you own?
- How will we hold ourselves accountable?
- How will we respond if things go off-course?

Acknowledgement

Celebrate a small or large achievement
 Acknowledge vulnerability & willingness
 Reflections:

- ✓ I want to say that I really respect and admire...
- ✓ What were their contributions to the success of the goal?

✓ What is going on that they are not willing to acknowledge their success?

Active & Appreciative Inquiry: Exercise: Acknowledging

 Ask open-ended questions with the goal of generating insights, listening, and acknowledging
 Debrief

Perceptual Coaching

Extremely powerful process that changes the automatic thinking and perceiving patterns of your staff member

Examples:

➢I can't trust anyone

>It needs to be perfect

➢I need to be right

>I don't have enough..(time, money, etc..)

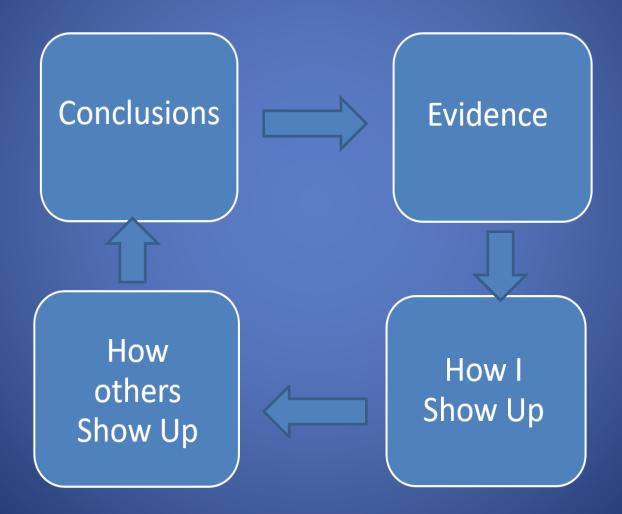
Foundational Principles of Perceptual Coaching

Perceptions guide how we think and act
 Some perceptions support us others hold us back

Perceptions are deeply held and have been ingrained over many years

Perceptions that don't serve us have costs

4 Box Model



4 Box Model

Listen for: ➢Over generalizing Should, must and have-to \triangleright Fortune telling or jumping to conclusions \geq All or nothing thinking ►Labeling \triangleright Discounting the positive ➢Guilt, blame or shame

Perceptual Coaching Process

- Recognize and acknowledge/appreciate the perceptions/beliefs the employee has that do support his/her goals
- Identify places where perceptions seem to be limiting their effectiveness
- Choose one perception to work on
- Conduct an inquiry to get at the costs of the perception

Phase 1 Questions to Ask:

- What situations have come up where this perception got in the way? How?
- How is this spilling over outside of work? What impact is this having on your health, relationships, etc?
- What emotions (e.g. anger, fear, sadness) come up?

Phase 2: Carry that perception out in time

If you don't do anything right now, what will the cost be in 6 months, 1 year, 3 years?

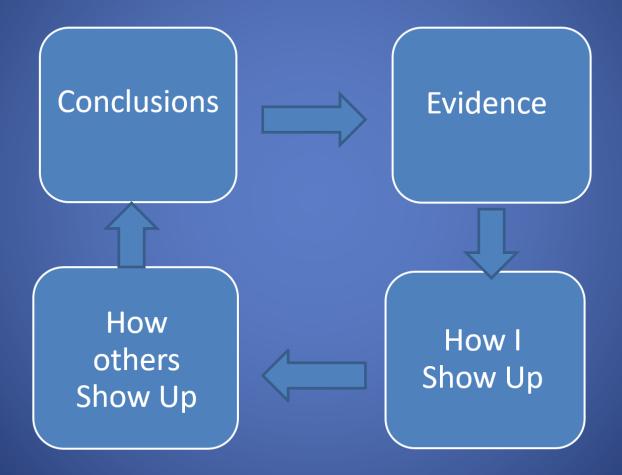
Choose a replacement that is empowering but doesn't compete with old belief

- Go through benefits of the new perception/belief now and in the future by using the If then... exercise
 If I do this.... Then...
- Questions to Ask:
 - If you change this-what happens, what does it mean to you, your team, spouse, and family?

> Make new perception/belief a habit Preplanning and mental rehearsal Journaling to record thoughts & results ► Self-talk >Acknowledge success > Talk about success and failure to keep on track

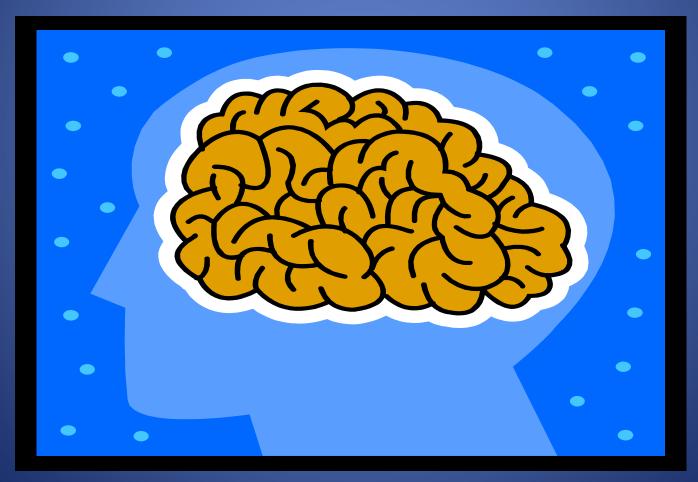
Takes 90-120 days plus to make a change

4 Box Model Exercise



Coaching The Team

Knowledge is your team's most important asset



Optimism: Expecting a Positive Outcome



Optimistic Team Members

- Explain setbacks as temporary, specific, and, where appropriate, externally caused.
- Do not view the event as long-lasting or permanent
- Believe event can be corrected and refuse to consider it a catastrophe

It is a single event with a specific negative impact
 They only own the result if they should (within

their control)

Pessimism: Expecting a Negative Outcome



Pessimistic Team Members

- Explain setbacks as permanent, pervasive, and personal
- Believe the negative setback is long-lasting
- Globalize the setback and believe "all hell is breaking loose"
- Believe they are responsible for the setback even when they are not
- Tend to play the setback over and over again in their minds.



Reflect the attitudes of the individual team members







We can decide...

"Man is not fully conditioned and determined, but rather determines himself whether he gives in to conditions or stands up to them.

Man does not simply exist but always decides what his existence will be, what he will become in the next moment."

-Viktor Frankl, Man's Search for Meaning

Explanatory Style

- Is composed of team member's automatic thoughts
- They must understand that they can change the way they think about their setbacks and successes
- Pessimistic teams can change their habitual explanatory style by first becoming aware of these automatic thoughts

Optimistic Questions

Coaching technique you can use when a team experiences a setback is to ask optimistic questions.

This is any question that causes the team to think about the things they want to have happen.

Optimistic Questions to Ask

- What can you do that is in your control?
- What's going well?
- What has worked well in the past? How can we apply past methods to this problem?
- What did you learn from this that helps you going forward?
- What can we do to make this better?

Self-Efficacy=Beliefs



Team Exercise

Identify a challenge concerning a team

 Discuss the various questions you would ask the team
 Active Inquiry
 Appreciative Inquiry
 Optimistic Questions

Mastery Experience



"If I can do it, you can do it!"



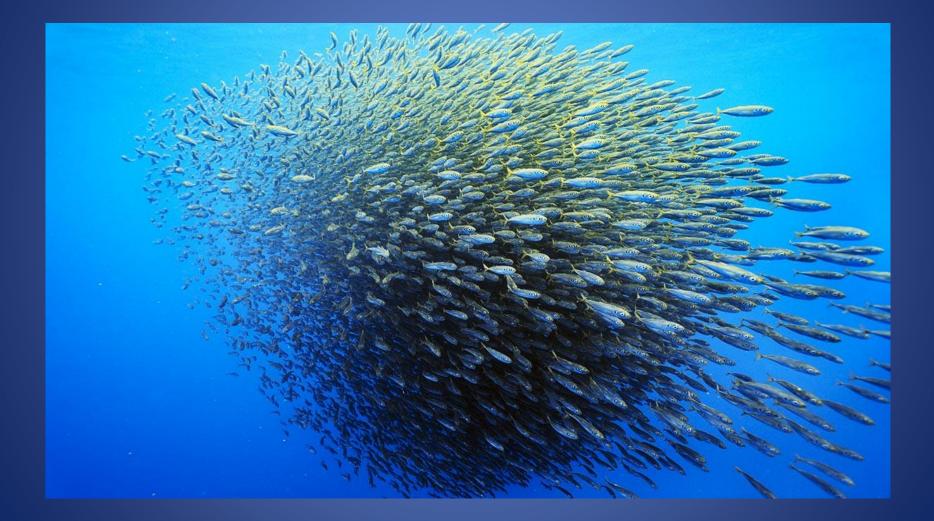
Peer Models

Demonstrate continual improvement

At first, performance is flawed, but over time they improve on the sequential steps, the strategies for overcoming obstacles, and the thought processes necessary for success

Convey how persistence can lead to success

Peer Models



Mastery Models

Demonstrate successful execution of a specific task

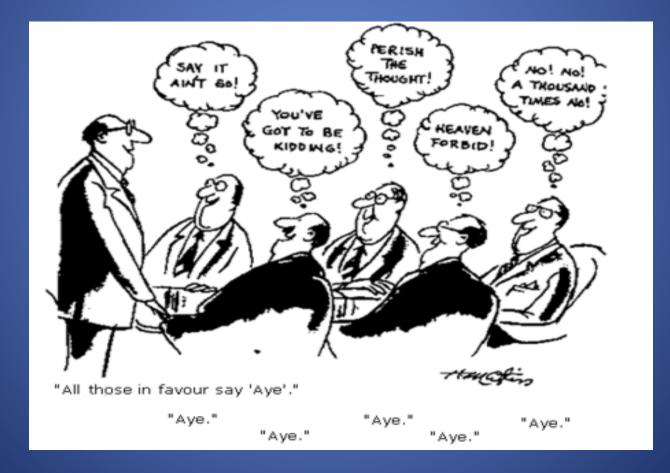
Demonstrate proper sequential steps

The strategies for overcoming obstacles

The thought processes necessary for success

Mastery Models





An executive needs to convince a group that a big change in direction is necessary.

"Managers can take the wind in their faces and make it wind in their sails by speaking not just of what will be gained by moving but also of what will be lost if people fail to move". Daniel Kahneman

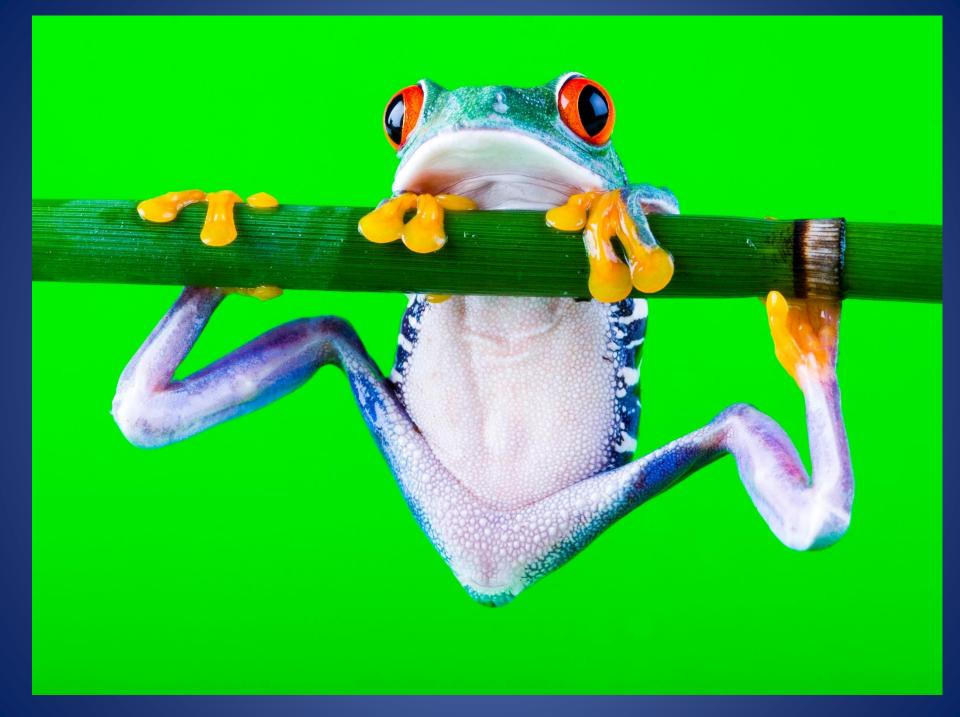


The other place people look is to peers. If a couple of people are hanging back in a team meeting, the manager shouldn't hammer those individuals, trying to get them to fall in line. Instead, he or she should identify a respected member of the group who agrees with the plan and ask that person to weigh in. Peers are often more convincing than executives when we're deciding what we should do.

The Quickest Way to Improve

The most severe complaint about team leadership from team members involves leaders who are unwilling to confront and resolve issues associated with inadequate performance by team members

> -Carl Larson and Frank LaFasto TeamWork: What Must Go Right / What Can Go Wrong



Conclusions

> Coaching provides the ability to:

Improve and sustain results

- It can add significantly to the transfer of training by implementing the art of active and appreciative inquiry:
 - "What will that concept look like when you actually apply it on the job?"

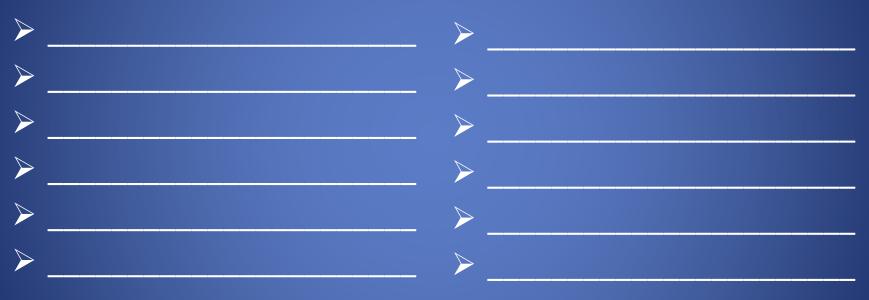
"How did that work for you?"

"Coaching gets people into dialogue and moves the dial on goals"

Today's Action Items

Key Learning Points

How I Plan to Use Them



Commitments

Commitment:

Identify a <u>specific step</u> you will take in the next month on your leadership journey.



Thank You!

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