

Align your Team



Communication Tips for Providing Feedback

Focus on behavior, rather than attitude. Describe the behavior you see and its impact on you and/or the team. Don't try to evaluate or imagine their reason for the behavior (you cannot read minds).

Behavior: "Your report was late and it delayed our ability to get the master report out on time."

Attitude: "You deliberatively turned in the report late because you do not care about this project."

Use "I" versus "You." "You" language raises defensiveness and comes across as accusatory.

I: "I would like to discuss the way you talk to sponsors on the phone."

You: "You have a problem talking to sponsors on the phone and we need to talk."

Stop doing the following:*

□ Saying , "Yo	ou know", "maybe",	"kinda", "sorta"	, "I guess." Restate in a
more clear, o	direct, and confident	manner without	wishy-washy qualifiers.

☐ Asking,	"can you,"	"could you,"	"would you,"	"why don' t	∶you," "wo	uld you
•	•	•	true way to as	sk for comn	nitment and	d action is,
"Will you	u please	"				

Own you feedback.*

Instead of saying "we" think, believe, or feel...state:

Your opinions by "I believe"	
Your feelings with "I feel(mad, glad,	sad) "
Your thoughts with "I think"	

^{*}modified from Developing Positive Assertiveness, Sam R. Lloyd

4 Steps to the Feedback Conversation

SITUATION - IMPACT/EXPECTATIONS - INPUT - FOLLOW-UP

SITUATION: Begin by describing the behavior you saw as specifically as possible.
IMPACT and Expectations: Next, describe the impact of the behavior — on you, on other team members, your customers, etc. Describing the impact helps team members understand the consequences of their behavior. Clarify what you expect from your team member.
INPUT: Ask the team member for input on what they can do to improve. Actively participating in coming up with solutions means they will be much more committed to the solution.
FOLLOW-UP: Schedule time for follow-up to reinforce behavioral change and increase the likelihood of improving performance.