Boyden



Holding a Performance Dialogue

Gilbert Cheung
Managing Director
Boyden Management Consulting Asia Ltd





Objectives of Performance Appraisal System

- To provide staff a regular feedback and coach staff to improve his/ her performance continuously
- To emphasize on staff training and development plan, and discussion and communication with staff
- To recognize and encourage staff contribution
- To be a communication channel and platform for staff and management
- Set objectives and requirements of staff's work performance for next year



Feedback

- Feedback is different from mind reading
- Feedback is hard information: what actually happened, what was actually said
- Mind reading is what goes on in your head, when you try to guess what something or someone might have meant
- Mind reading often leads you off track, because there is no reality check
- Mind reading often dominated by your own assumption



Rules in giving feedback

- Immediacy The effectiveness of a feedback (both positive and negative feedback) will be reduced as the time between the infraction/ performance and feedback is long
- Warning Employees should be aware of the rules and have forewarning about them. Employees should be able to link the causes with the consequences
- Consistency Fair treatment of employees demands that the feedback is consistent
- Impersonal nature Feedback should be connected with a given violation/ performance not with the personality of the individual

Boyden



Having A Dialogue

Holding a Performance Dialogue with your Staff





Principles in holding a dialogue

- Suspend your judgment so that you can listen better
- Identification of assumptions and suspend them
- Deep listening so that we can create reality
- Inquiry and reflection by asking questions

Boyden



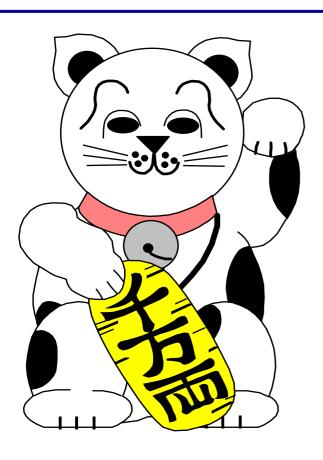
Structure of a Performance Dialogue

RAISE





Structure of the Performance Dialogue



■ R : Build Rapport

■ A : Acquire Information

■ I : Interact

S : Supply Information

■ E : Empathy

R - Rapport



- Welcome
- Build up rapport
- Outline the structure
- Tell your staff what is happening
- Let your staff be comfortable and be himself/herself



Building Rapport on daily basis

- Caring others genuinely
- Be consistent
- Acknowledging others' feelings without judgment
- Looking at things in other people's point of view
- Join people with fun

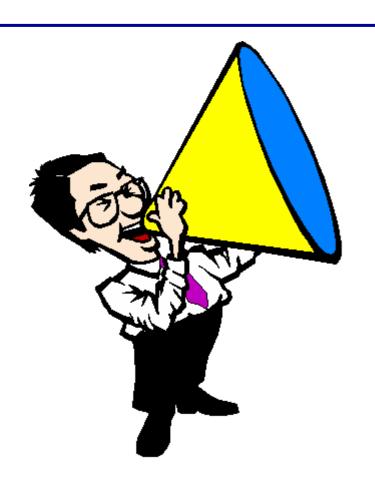
Acquiring Information



- The employee's point of view on his/her performance
- Achievement of the objectives
- The process of achieving results
- Feedback about work or specific assignments
- Interests for future job or training



Questions to be used



- Open questions
- Probing questions
- Closed ended questions



Open Questions

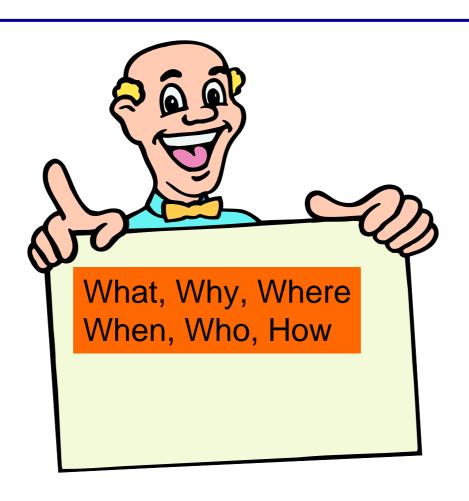
Open questions



- Open questions cannot be answered with a "Yes" or "No" or with facts. They are useful in probing for feelings and in testing a learner's inventory.
- Example: "What would you have done to make the project more successful?



The six honest men





Probing questions



- To be used for explanation or details
- Example: Please give me an example of where you have encountered difficulties in your work



Closed end questions



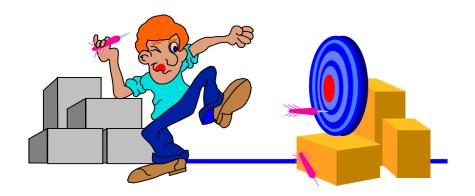
- Are to be used to confirm an answer
- Example: "Did you feel frustrated about the recent change?"



Questions to be avoided



Leading questions





Yes or No Question



- Questions that can be answered with a Yes or No answer
- Example: Did you do a good job last year?
- Do you understand what we are trying to do here?



Leading question



- Questions that lead to an answer
- Example: I think you'll agree with me that spending more time with the students is important as a teacher, did you do well in this regard?



Examples of Questions

- What do you see as the most difficult part of your job?
- How would you have done that differently?
- Where do you think you have been developed since last year?
- When do you plan to address the issue that you have raised?
- How will you overcome this?





I - Interact

- Interact with the staff
- Do not talk too much
- **Listen and response**
- Probing more questions

Positive Mindset



- Focus on Strength
- Solution Based
- Treasure Learning



Supply information



- About the staff performance
- Progress of the staff
- The directions or plans of the school
- Training information
- Sharing of the learning experience



E - Empathy

- Listening with empathy
 - Entering talker's perceptual world; understanding talker's feeling
 & situation
- Allows talker's feelings being validated
- Talker feels heard & understood
- Listener communicates acceptance without criticism & judgment
- Helps develop trust, release stress, foster personal growth



Empathetic Listening and Response

- Willing to understand and respect the others' feeling and not to make pre mature judgment
- Willing to listen to the others, even though the contents may not be meaningful to you
- Willing to help other to understand his/her emotion and situation



Emphatic listening skill

Listen with empathy and make the other party feel being understood and release his/her negative emotion



Empathetic Response

- Seek to understand
- Reflect talker's words & feeling
- Help talker to express
- Show acceptance
- Explore talker's situation

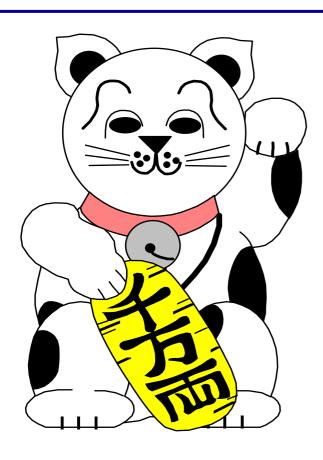


Feel The Feelings

- Learn to listen to the feelings not the words
- Learn to understand without judgment
- Learn to reflect the feelings by saying something about it.
- Learn to ask the right question and shows your emotions about it.



Structure of the Performance Dialogue



R: Build Rapport

■ A : Acquire Information

■ I : Interact

S : Supply Information

■ E : Empathy

29

Boyden



Thank You

