Facilitator's Guide



Engaging in Conversations to OptimizeEmployee Performance

Manager's Program

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Topic: Licensing and Facilitation

Workshop Facilitation and Materials

Program Materials and all aspects of the Conversations to Optimize Employee Performance Training Program are the confidential information of Employee Performance Solutions LLC (The Licensor).

The Licensor's materials are designed to be used as produced by Licensor within the Client Organization (Boston Properties, Boston, MA). The materials may not be photocopied, reproduced or modified without Licensor's prior written consent. Each workshop participant must have his or her own individual set of original participant materials, which must be purchased from Licensor and may not be reused by subsequent participants. The licensing fee is incorporated into the cost of each set of participant materials.

Workshops may only be facilitated by Certified Facilitators who have participated in the Train-the-Trainer facilitation program as provided by Licensor.

The material may be taught within the Client Organization only. Should the Certified Facilitator leave the Client Organization and wish to facilitate the program elsewhere, a new agreement must be initiated with the new Client Organization.

Each training participant will need their own set of materials:

Participant Workbook



Worksheet Pad

Seven-Step Performance Continuum Feedback Planning Tool

Seven-Step Performance Continuum Feedback Method* Worksheet

State - who an other or freeze Product

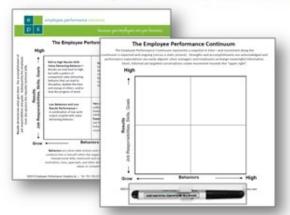
Seven-Step Performance Continuum Feedback Method* Worksheet

State - who an other or freeze Product

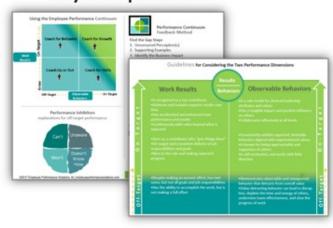
Seven-Step Performance

Seven-Step

6"x7" Employee Performance Continuum Dry Erase Card With Marker



Key Concepts Card



Topic: Workshop Description

Conversations to Optimize Employee Performance

A Coaching Approach to Managing Performance

In this workshop, managers will learn how to use the Performance Continuum Feedback Method® to:

- Accurately assess performance to identify key development areas and highlight contributions and positive impact.
- Learn how to translate performance gaps into future-focused requests to bypass defensive reactions and create a quicker path to improved performance.
- Use a realistic role-play to practice your conversation.

The tools and skills learned in the class can be activated instantly with the Ten-Minute Conversation framework, a quick and insightful opportunity to check-in with and support employees.

You'll learn how to:

- 1. **Map employee performance effectiveness**—Use the Employee Performance Continuum model to identify the six employee performance types and learn how to leverage the model to differentiate performance and strategically plan performance conversations.
- 2. **Uncover the key areas for improvement**—Apply an algorithmic method to deconstruct performance concerns in order to hone in on the most critical opportunities for greater effectiveness.
- 3. **Know what to say**—Understand why the human brain is hard-wired to push away "constructive criticism". Use the Turnaround approach to reframe off-target performance into "brain friendly" wording designed to describe future expectations.
- 4. **Address unexpected behaviors**—Identify behaviors that cut into productivity and slow the work of others. Learn an approach to comfortably talk about behavior based issues.
- 5. **Give positive, specific, meaningful feedback**—Learn three easy steps for crafting high-impact, meaningful messages that will make your employees feel truly appreciated.
- 6. **Use a framework for ongoing conversations**—Use the 10-Minute Questions Conversation to align performance expectations and create two-way dialogue with your staff.

Audience: People Managers

Workshop Materials

Facilitator Notes

Workshop Preparation



• Flip Chart or White Board and Markers



Sticky Notes









- Participant Materials
 - One set of materials per person

Workshop Materials

Facilitator Notes

A Note to Facilitators

The workshop is designed to be experiential. It balances teaching/explaining with individual, pair, and small group activities. The sequence of lecture and activities is designed to teach and explain an idea and immediately provide the opportunity for practice. It is suggested that you incorporate your own stories and personal examples to illustrate the concepts.

Facilitator Queues:



Teach/Explain



Participant Discussion



Workbook Activity



Post-It Note Exercise



Activity Requiring Flipchart



Approximate Activity Time



Video

Workshop Introduction and Overview
•

Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Learning Objectives

Use the Performance Continuum to gain a snapshot of the employee's current performance in terms of Results and Behaviors. The intent is to use this tool to help people grow and move forward. Give better quality feedback with concrete examples and the positive impact. Analyze current performance to determine what the employe can do to make even more progress. The focus is on moving forward versus reviewing past performance. Translate performance gaps, large and small, into language describing the "on-target" performance. Practice the Conversation using the 10-Minute Questions Conversation Framework



Teach/Explain

Review the Learning Objectives

Reveal the learning objectives on the animated slide.

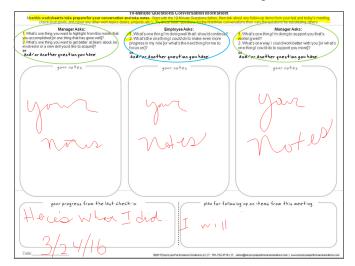
The overall learning objectives are as follows:

- Map Employee Performance Effectiveness.
 Use the Employee Performance Continuum
 model to identify the six employee performance types. Utilize the Continuum as the starting point to differentiate performance and strategically plan performance conversations.
- 2. Give better quality positive feedback
- 3. Analyze current performance to determine what the employee can do to make even more progress. The focus is on moving forward versus reviewing past performance.
- 4. Translate performance gaps, large and small, into language describing "On-Target" performance. Understand why the human brain is hardwired to push away "constructive criticism" and select brain-friendly wording designed to be direct and reduce defensive reactions. Use the Turnaround framework to reframe negative information into a future-focused request versus a criticism.
- 5. Establish a *regular approach to ongoing performance conversations. You'll use this framework to practice the conversation you have developed.
- *For organizations using an annual performance process, mention that this program will help write and deliver performance documents.

Slides, Worksheet, and Video

Facilitator Notes

Slide: 10-Minute Conversation Questions



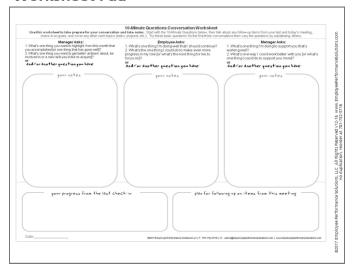


Teach/Explain

The 10-Minute Conversation Questions

Use the animated slide to walk participants through the three sets of questions that are asked during the 10-Minute Conversation.

Worksheet Pad



Explain that the worksheet is used to:

- 1. Prepare your notes for the conversation.
- 2. Guide and keep the conversation on track.
- 3. Take notes during the conversation.
- 4. Refer to at a later date.

Video: 10-Minute Questions Demonstration

Your Organization's
10-Minute Questions
Conversation Video
Demonstration



Video

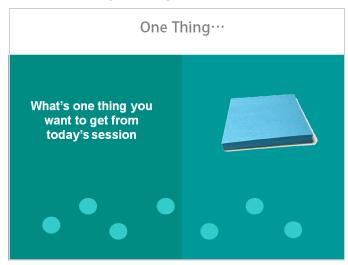
Ask participants to follow along with the 10-Minute Questions Worksheet while watching the video.

Debrief Question Ideas:

- What was different about the 10-Minute Questions and a typical performance review? (focus on what is working now and what can be done moving ahead, two-way conversation, etc.)
- 2. What was different from your own experience?

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Participant Expectations





Workshop Expectations—One Thing Ask participants to think about the one thing they'd like to learn from the session.

Provide participants with sticky notes to record their answers. Ask participants to post their notes around the room and then read all of the posted notes. **Topic:** The Employee Performance Continuum

1

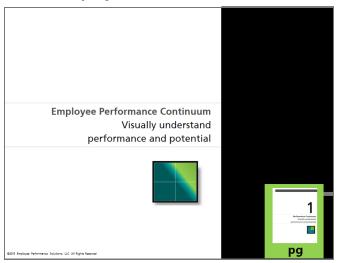
Employee Performance Continuum Visually understand performance and potential



Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Employee Performance Continuum





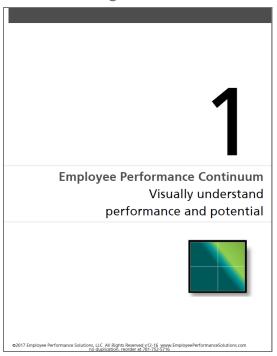
Teach/Explain

Introduce This Section

Performance is a combination of job responsibilities, skills, goals and behaviors. We will use a visual model to "see" the two components of employee performance:

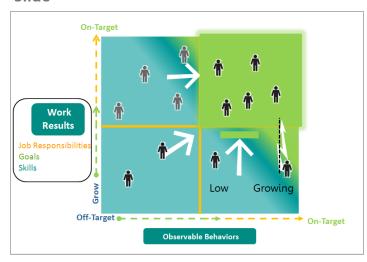
- 1. Work Results and
- 2. Observable Behaviors

Workbook Page: 5

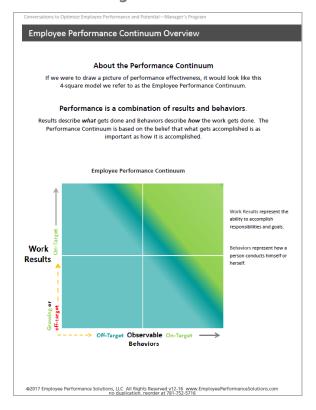


Facilitator Notes

Slide



Workbook Page: 6



Note to Facilitator About This Slide This animated slide is designed to explain the Per-

In the Performance Continuum and employee performance levels. This image shows the slide *after* the animation is fully revealed.

Stop Here: Review pages 12-15 for a full explanation of the Performance Continuum for:

1. The Two Axis:

- Work Results: Responsibilities, Skills, and Goals
- Observable Behaviors
- The Four Quadrants (with an explanation of how to differentiate between performance levels):

Upper Right

High-Accountable Performance; On-Target Work Results and Behaviors

• Lower Right

New and Developing; Making Expected Progress

or

Lower Right

Expected On-Target Behavior / Off-Target Work Results

Upper Left

On-Target Work Results/Off-Target, Value Detracting and Unexpected Behavior

Lower Left

Off-Target Work Results/Off-Target, Value Detracting and Unexpected Behavior

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Performance Continuum Explanation



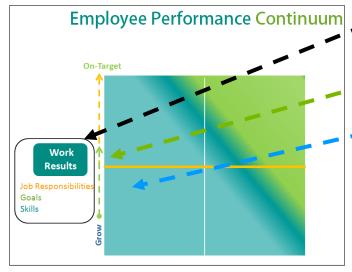


Teach/Explain

Performance Continuum

If we were to draw a picture of performance, it would look like this four square model, the Performance Continuum.

Slide Animation: Work Results



Work Results

Results are "what" gets accomplished. This includes job responsibilities, goals and the requisite skill set to meet goals and responsibilities.

Above the Mid-Level Line Represents the Achievement of "On-Target" Work Results

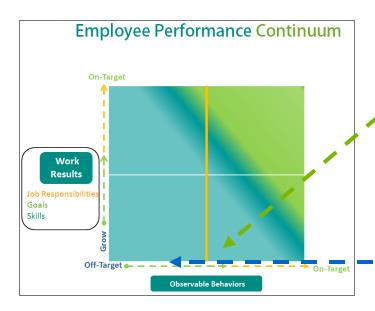
- Seen as a contributor who "gets things done"
- Consistent delivery of job responsibilities and goals.

Below the Mid-Level Line Represents:

- A) New to Role and Growing: the individual is making expected progress; will continue tracking towards "On-Target" Work Results with more time and support in the role.
- B) Off-Target: despite having sufficient time and support in the role, this individual is not making progress (facilitator note: the reasons for this will be explored later in the program).

Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation: Observable Behaviors



Observable Behaviors

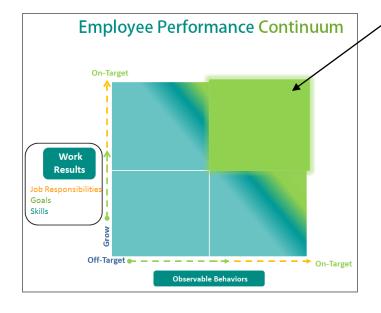
Behavior refers to how an individual conducts him or herself; Observable Behaviors are actions that can be observed.

<u>"Right of Center"</u> Represent On-Target Behaviors: Consistently exhibits expected, desirable behaviors aligned with organizational values:

- Is known for being approachable and supportive of others
- Is self-motivated and works with little direction
- Collaborates effectively at all levels
- Has a tangible impact and positive influence on others

"<u>Left of Center"</u> Represents Off-Target Behaviors: Demonstrates observable and unexpected behavior that detracts from overall value:

• The behavior can lead to disruption, deplete the time and energy of others, undermine team effectiveness, and slow the progress of work

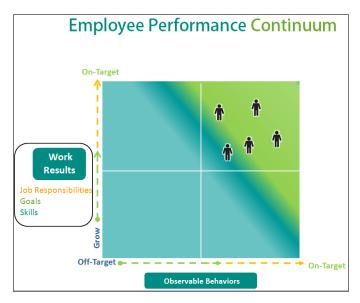


The Objective

The goal is to manage performance towards the "upper-right": On-Target Behaviors and Work Results.

Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation: Upper Right Quadrant

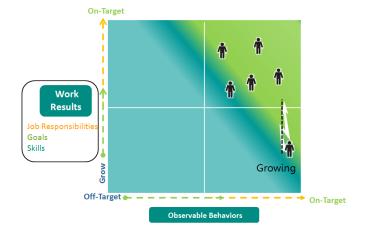


Upper RightHigh-Accountable Performance

Employees functioning at this level are meeting the high expectations: On-Target Work Results and On-Target Behaviors.

Slide Animation: Lower Right Quadrant

Employee Performance Continuum



Lower RightNew-to-Role and Growing

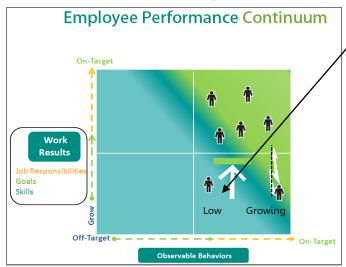
Employees functioning at this level are new to the role, enthusiastic, eager to learn and making steady progress towards gaining new skills, fulfilling job responsibilities and meeting goals.

Ask:

What are the characteristics of someone in the growth mode? What do they need to be successful?

Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation: Lower Right Quadrant



Lower Right

Combination of: On-Target Behavior / Off-Target Work Results

Employees functioning at this level mean well and have expected behaviors, but despite making an earnest effort, Work Results are **Off-Target**:

- Has met some, but not all goals and job responsibilities
- Has received the appropriate support and time in the role, but less than expected progress has been made
- Needs a greater amount of support and supervision from the manager than should be expected
- Some of this individual's job responsibilities may get redistributed to more able-colleagues

Ask:

"Is it possible that the proper training and support wasn't provided"?

Answer: Yes

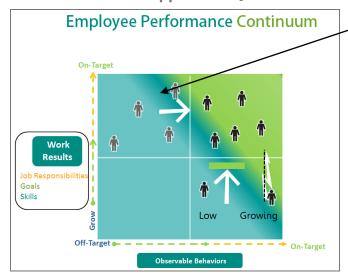
Ask:

"What would the following indicate—The proper training, support, and time has been provided, yet progress is lacking?"

•Answer: It is likely that this role is not well suited for the individual.

Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation: Upper Left Quadrant



Upper Left

Combination of: On-Target Work Results / Off-Target Behavior

On-Target Work Results

Employees functioning at this performance level are known for getting the work done. This individual may even be seen as a top contributor.

Any of the comments previously stated about On-Target Work Results apply:

- Seen as a contributor who "gets things done"
- On-Target and consistent delivery of job responsibilities and goals

Off-Target Behaviors

Perceptions about what constitutes value detracting behaviors are highly variable. What can be said is that the individual's overall value and performance effectiveness is diminished by their behavior (observable actions).

The comments previously stated about **Off-Target** Behaviors apply:

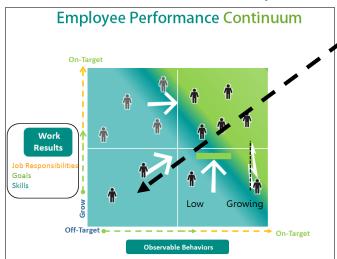
- Demonstrates observable and unexpected behavior that detracts from overall value
- The behavior can lead to disruption, deplete the time and energy of others, undermine team effectiveness, and slow the progress of work

Inconsistent and Unpredictable

Individuals performing at this level may have good and bad days—they may have a reputation for being unpredictable or for treating people differently according to the circumstances or the individuals involved.

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Performance Continuum Explanation



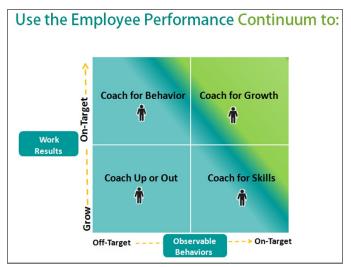
Lower Left Combination of: Off-Target Work Results and Off -Target Behavior

Performance in the "lower left" indicates that Work Results and Behaviors are both **Off-Target**

We want to "help the person out" (move to the upper right) or "help them out" of the organization" to open the position to someone who will be performing the job in the "top right.

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Coach and Grow Mindset

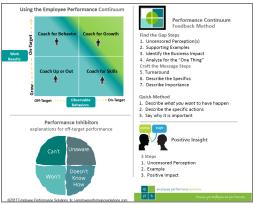


Teach/Explain

The purpose of the Continuum is to assess current performance and planned performance. Think in terms of "what has to happen in order for this employee to grow and move forward".

Emphasize that the purpose of plotting the employee's current "coordinates" is to help identify specifically what will help the individual to become even more effective.

Card



Slide: Program Purpose

Program Purpose All of the concepts and tools in this program are designed to drive employee performance towards the "upper-right" corner of the Employee Performance Continuum



Teach/Explain

All of the concepts and tools in this program are designed to drive employee performance towards the "upper-right" corner of the Employee Performance Continuum.

Facilitator Notes



Instructions for Activity 2-Part Exercise

Part 1:

pg

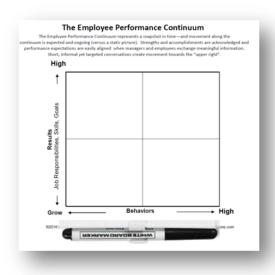
Review the instructions on the slide. Ask participants to think of as many people are they can and plot them on the Four Square Model in their Workbook.

<u>Emphasize this:</u> Include people you've worked with in the past and present (not just your current staff).



Dry Erase Card

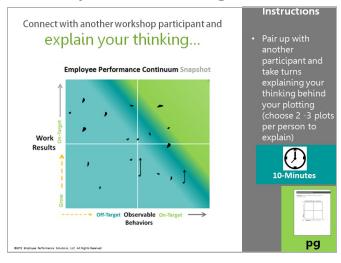
Off-Target Observable On-Target
Behaviors



See next page for Part 2 of activity

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Explain Your Thinking Exercise





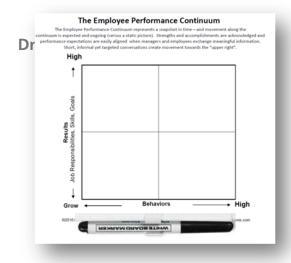
Part 2:

Ask participants to pair up with another individual to explain their thinking behind where they plotted 2-3 people on the Continuum. Each person talks about several of the coordinates (but not by name) on the Continuum and explains their plotting rationale.



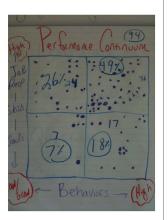
Debrief:

Check in with each partner pair and ask: Ask, "What's something you learned from this?" or "What's something that came up during your conversation?"



Slides: Example Performance Continuums





Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

Share these examples of Performance Continuums and make the following points:

- Performance is varied (versus fitting into the traditional five category scenario: Outstanding, Exceeds, Meets, Below Expectations, etc.).
- 2. Performance management, done correctly, helps move more people to the "upper right".
- 3. Moving people along the Continuum can be accomplished through purposeful conversations designed to target "what's next" for each individual.
- 4. Ask, "What percent of people should we expect to have in the upper right hand corner"?



Deconstructing Employee Performance A process to identify performance strengths and potential gaps



Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Teach/Explain

Slide: Deconstructing Employee Performance



Introduce This Section:

The Performance Continuum is just the first step in understanding employee performance.

The next step is to specifically identify:

- 1. Performance Strengths
- 2. Performance Gaps

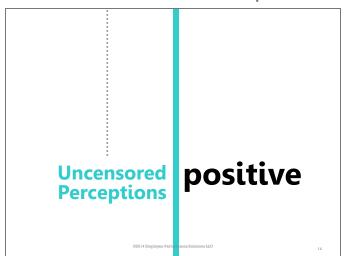
Workbook Page: 6

Workbook Page: 8



Facilitator Notes

Slide: Positive Uncensored Perceptions





Teach/Explain

Introduce This Section:

After plotting an employee, the next step is naming your "uncensored perceptions". Uncensored perceptions are unchecked assumptions and opinions. These thoughts can be positive and negative, and can occur to you when thinking about your interactions with an individual.

Makes order out of chaos

Is the master of her domain

The backbone of the department

Every time I work with him I learn something new

Everyone wants to be on his team no matter the assignment

Leads the team through tough times

Takes on the difficult projects

Does things to make the process better

Finds solutions when none are evident

Gets the work done despite obstacles

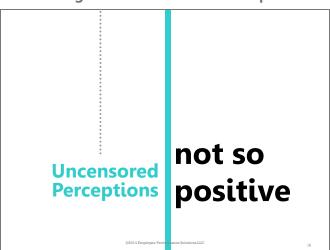
No task is too big or too small

2014 Employee Performance Solutions LLA

Perceptions can be positive.

Reveal the list of positive uncensored perceptions.

Slide: Negative Uncensored Perceptions



Slide: Negative Uncensored Perceptions

Complains about things that can't be changed
Over explains things and confuses people
Never takes things to the next level
Can't say yes and can't say no
Puts the "I" in team
Isn't delegating, takes on too much and misses deadlines
Passes off incomplete work
Looks good by making others look bad
Shames people via email
Reinvents everything; won't build off of the work of others
Doesn't share his expertise with the team

Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

Introduce This Section:

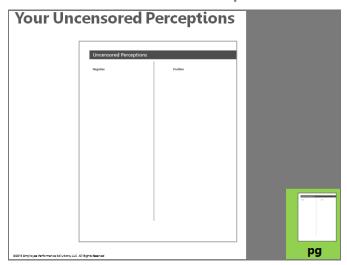
We also have negative uncensored perceptions. You'll see that this is just one step in the process but that it's really about getting in touch with the highest impact area for coaching and feedback.

If we can identify a performance gap then we are one step closer to determining what *can* be done to close the gap.

The goal is to clearly identify the area for focus. Ultimately we want to articulate what *will* help the employee become even more effective.

Reveal the list of negative uncensored perceptions.

Slide: Your Uncensored Perceptions Exercise



Facilitator Notes

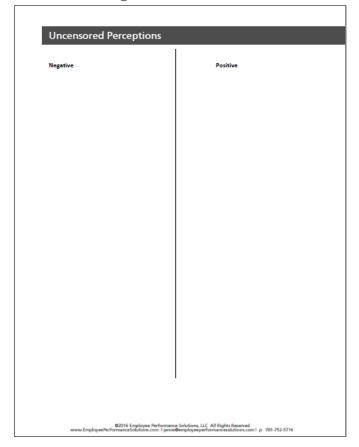


Part 1:

Write down your perceptions. For this exercise, think of as many people as possible, current staff, others you work with and have worked with in the past.



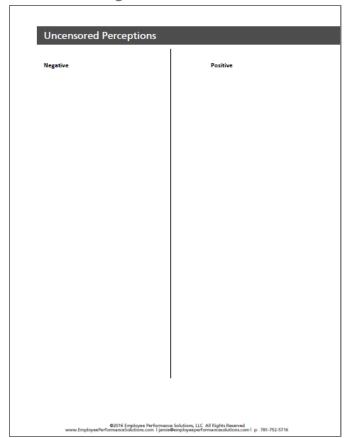
Workbook Page: 9



Slide: Your Uncensored Perceptions Exercise



Workbook Page: 9



Facilitator Notes



Instructions for Activity

Part 2:

Assign small groups (5-6). Ask participants to take turns sharing both their positive and negative uncensored perception lists.

Debrief Questions

Ask:

- 1. Are the things you heard mostly related to Results or Behaviors (behaviors)?
- 2. Are these one time things or patterns (patterns)?
- 3. Is the person in question likely to be aware of how/he is being perceived and experienced by others (both positive and negative) perceptions?
- 4. Should the person be made clearly aware of the positives? Could this build more confidence in the individual?
- 5. Could the negatives get in the way of the individual's development, career, or livelihood?

3

Sharing Positive Insight

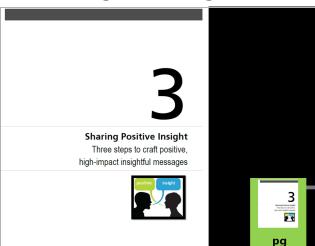
Three steps to craft positive, high-impact insightful messages



Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Sharing Positive Insight





Teach/Explain

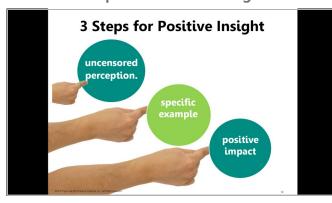
Introduce This Section

There are three steps to create positive, high-impact Insightful messages for others.

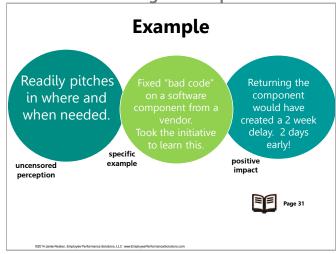
Workbook Page: 10



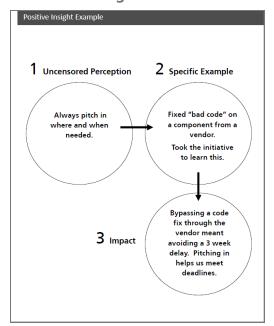
Slides: 3 Steps for Positive Insight



Slide: Positive Insight Example



Workbook Page: 11



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

Review the slide example and explain:

When giving positive feedback we want to include three things:

Slide 1: Reveal the three sets of animation on the 3 Steps for Positive Insight slide

Slide 2: Reveal the animated Example slide

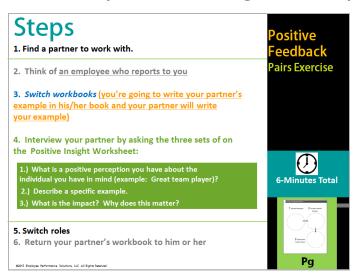
Ask:

"What do you think is the most useful information to the individual on the receiving end of this information":

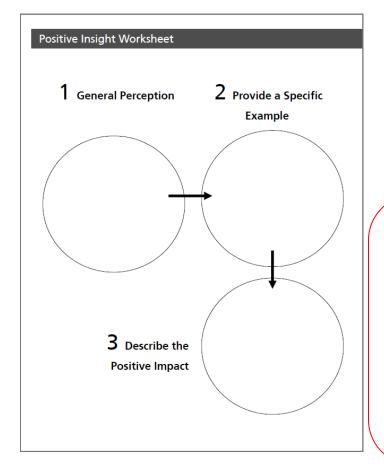
- The perception
- Provide a specific example
- Describe the positive impact
- Answer: Most will say it's the impact that matters most.

Facilitator Notes

Slides: 3 Steps for Positive Insight and Example



Workbook Page: 12



Instructions for Activity

*Refer to the instructions on the slide:

- Find a partner to work with.
- 2. Think of an employee who reports to you
- 3. Switch workbooks (you're going to write your partner's example in his/her book and your partner will write your example in your workbook).
- 4. Interview your partner by asking these three sets of on the Positive Insight Worksheet:
- What is a positive perception you have about the individual you have in mind (example: Great team player).
- Describe a specific example.
- What is the impact? Why does this matter?
- 5. Switch roles
- 6. Return your partner's workbook to him or her.

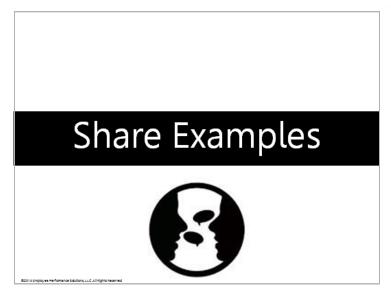


*Facilitator Tips

The multi-step instructions for this activity can be confusing. Here are some common points of confusion:

- Some participants believe the exercise is to provide positive feedback about the person they are paired with—their partner. It's not. It's about someone else—their partner is simply recording the answers.
- Scan the room for participants who are "not writing/not doing the exercise". They are likely confused (and time is passing—this is a 6-Minute exercise). Check-in with anyone who appears "lost" to insure the exercise is understood and is underway.

Slides: 3 Steps for Positive Insight and Example



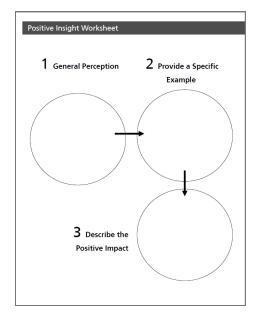


Instructions for Activity

After the pairs have completed their Positive Insight activity:

- 1. Remind participants to return their partners workbook (each person now has his/her workbook).
- Instruct participants to share their example with someone else in the room. If the person they wrote the positive example for is in the room, then invite them to find that person to share their positive feedback (this works well with intact groups).

Workbook Page: 12





Topic: Performance Continuum Feedback Method



Performance Continuum Feedback Method

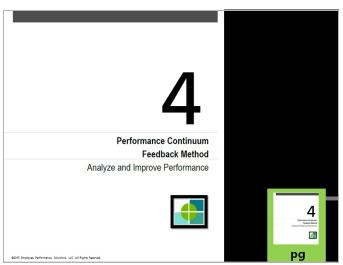
Analyze and improve performance



Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Performance Continuum Feedback Method (PCFM)

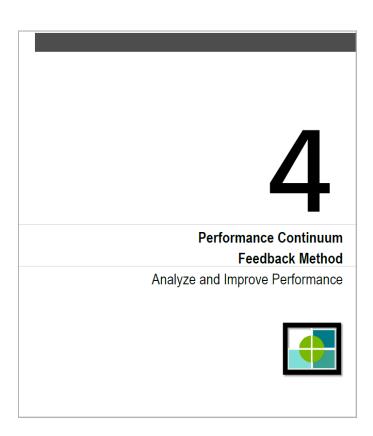




Teach/Explain

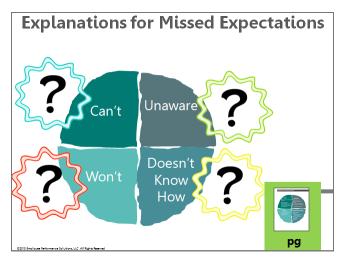
The Performance Continuum Feedback Method accomplishes the following:

- 1. Analyzing current performance.
- 2. Identifying how an individual can be even more effective in their role.
- 3. Crafting the right message (the words/talking points that will be used during a performance conversation).



Facilitator Notes

Slide: Performance Inhibitors



Teach/Explain

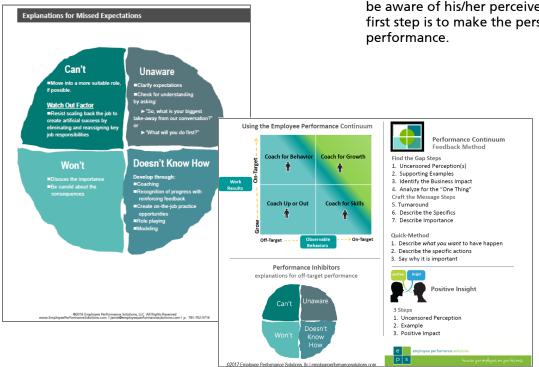
Walk through the Performance Inhibitors.

Ask: What is the most likely reason an individual is not meeting expectations?

- 1. Is unaware
- 2. Doesn't know how
- 3. Can't
- 4. Won't

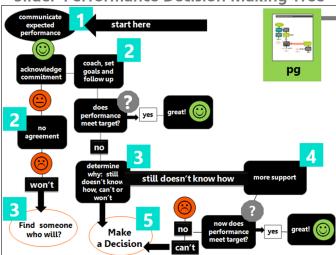
Link Performance Inhibitors to the Negative Perceptions. The person in question is unlikely to be aware of his/her perceived performance. The first step is to make the person aware of *expected* performance.

Workbook Page: 14 and Card

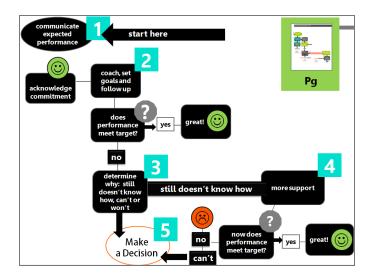


^{*}The most common answer is "unaware".

*Slide: Performance Decision Making Tree



Slide Animation Set 1: Employee Agrees



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

*Note to Facilitator About This Slide:

This animated slide is designed to explain the steps to make performance decisions. This image shows the slide *after* the animation is fully revealed

See page 15 for the corresponding participant workbook page.

Animation Set 1: Target performance is clearly communicated and the employee acknowledges and agrees:

- Walk through the Decision-Making-Tree to explain the steps to help individuals meet target performance:
- 1. Communicate Target Performance, a description of what you *want* the individual to do.
- 2. Did the employee acknowledge or agree?
- 3. Provide the proper support (coaching, training, setting goals, etc.).
- 4. Now does performance meet the target?
 - If yes, then great.
 - If no, then determine why:
 - Can't or won't (decide how to handle the off-target performance).
 - Still doesn't know how, but is making progress (provide more support):

5. Now does performance meet target?

- If yes, then great!
- If not decide how to handle the offtarget performance (tolerate/accept or move the individual out of the role).

Make this point:

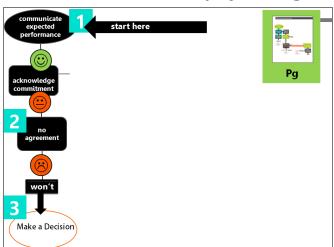
Some managers say, "But I had a conversation with the person and nothing changed or the change was insufficient".

Ask:

Did the individual receive support in the form of coaching, training, etc? Perhaps that step was skipped. Or, was the information too vague and in-actionable?

Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation Set 2: Employee Disagrees





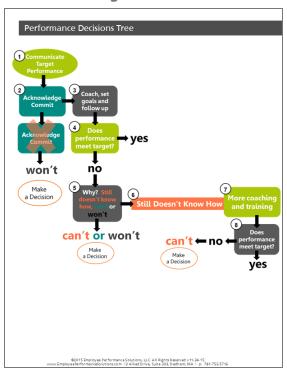
Teach/Explain

Animation Set 2: Target performance is clearly communicated and the employee disagrees/will not acknowledge the information:

The employee's response, of non-agreement or non-acknowledgment, indicates that he/she will not make the effort to meet target performance. Therefore we can assume that the employee "won't" work to meet target performance. Advise participants to work with Human Resources to resolve the situation.

Facilitator Notes

Workbook Page: 15



Slide: Analyze Performance Case 1

Steps 1-5 **Analyze Performance**

Case 1: Quiet In Meetings

Lase 1: Quite: in meetings
lack is talented, smart, and an expert in his field. He's good when it comes to voicing his opinion during one
on-one conversations, but when it comes to voluntarily sharing his opinion in a larger group setting he goes
mute. There are times when the discussion relates directly to his field of expertise but he will not voluntarily

When the conversation is moving in the wrong direction he lets it continue that way and doesn't make corre-tions. As a result the team loses the benefit of his knowledge and experience. There have been times when the team wasted time and money pursuing a faulty idea. Jack has voiced an interest in taking on a leadership role and he repeatedly squanders opportunities to be viewed as someone who has more potential.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions

- . Where is this individual on the Performance Continuum
- 2. Uncensored Perceptions:
- 4. Negative Impact
- 5. Based on the information in steps 1-3, state the overall Issue

Instructions Read Case 1 Answer 1-5

Workbook Page: 16

Analyzing Performance

Jack is faiented, smart, and an expert in his field. He's good when it comes to voicing his opinion during one-on-one conversations, but when it comes to voluntarily sharing his opinion in a larger group setting he goes multe. There are times when the discussion relates directly to his field of expertise but he will not voluntarily offer input — he needs to be asked a direct question. When the conversation is moving in the wrong direction he lets it continue that way and doesn't make, precitions. As a result the team loses the benefit of his knowledge and experience and there have been times when the learn wasted time and money pursuing an idea that should have never made it out of the room. Jack has voloed an interest to taking on a leadership role and he repeatedly squanders opportunities to be viewed as someone who has more potential.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

- 1. Uncensored Perceptions
- 2. Examples
- 4. Based on the information in steps 1-3, state the overall issue

team say that he is a "know it all" and is rude, condescending and extremely difficult to work with".

No one wants to share their ideas in meetings anymore. He shoots down team member ideas before the person has even finished their explanation. Instead of looking for solutions, places blame on others when the team is not meet-ing project deadlines. He doesn't ask other team members for their input.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

- 1. Uncensored Perceptions
- Examples
- 3. Negative Impact
- 4. Based on the information in steps 1—3, state the overall issue

Facilitator Notes



Instructions for Activity

Instruct participants to read Case 1 and answer questions 1-5.

Workbook Excerpt, Case 1:

Jack is talented, smart, and an expert in his field. He's good when it comes to voicing his opinion during one-on-one conversations, but when it comes to voluntarily sharing his opinion in a larger group setting, he goes mute. There are times when the discussion relates directly to his field of expertise but he will not voluntarily offer input he needs to be asked a direct question. When the conversation is moving in the wrong direction, he lets it continue that way and doesn't make corrections.

As a result, the team loses the benefit of his knowledge and experience. The team has wasted time and money pursuing faulty ideas.

Jack has voiced an interest in taking on a leadership role and he repeatedly squanders opportunities to be viewed as someone who has more potential.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

- 1. Location on the Performance Continuum
- 2. Uncensored Perceptions:
- 3. Examples:
- Negative Impact:
- 5. Based on the information in steps 1-3, state the overall Issue:

DEBRIEF QUESTION

Ask: "Are uncensored perceptions facts, judgments, or opinions?

Answer: judgments and opinions].

Facilitator Note

See answer key on next page. The learning objective is to help participants differentiate between judgments, solutions, examples and impacts.

Topic: Answer Key Case Study 1: Quiet In Meetings

CASE 1: Quiet In Meetings

Jack is talented, smart, and an expert in his field. He's good when it comes to voicing his opinion during one-on-one conversations, but when it comes to voluntarily sharing his opinion in a larger group setting, he goes mute. There are times when the discussion relates directly to his field of expertise but he will not voluntarily offer input – he needs to be asked a direct question. When the conversation is moving in the wrong direction, he lets it continue that way and doesn't make corrections. As a result the team loses the benefit of his knowledge and experience. There have been times when the team wasted time and money pursuing a faulty idea. Jack has voiced an interest in taking on a leadership role and he repeatedly squanders opportunities to be viewed as someone who has more potential.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

1. Location on the Performance Continuum

• Upper Left

2. Uncensored Perceptions:

- 1. Doesn't share his expertise with the group
- 2. He's probably shy, an introvert, has low confidence
- 3. Needs a workshop on public speaking
- 4. Not a team player, but he's good 1-to-1

3. Examples:

- 1. Won't speak up when the topic relates to his area of expertise.
- 2. Needs to be asked a direct question before contributing.
- 3. When conversation is moving in the wrong direction he lets it continue that way.

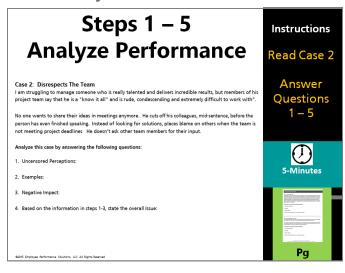
4. Negative Impact:

- 1. Team loses the benefit of his knowledge and experience.
- 2. Team wasted time and money pursuing an idea that should have never made it out of the room.
- 3. He's squandering opportunities to be seen as a leader.

5. Based on the information in steps 1-4, state the overall Issue:

• Jack does not proactively share his ideas and expertise at team meetings

Slide: Analyze Performance Case 2



Workbook Page: 16

Conversations to Optimize Employee Performance and Potential—Manager's Program

Analyzing Performance Cases

Case 1: Quiet In Meetings

Lask is talented, smart, and an expert in his field. He's good when it comes to voicing his opinion during oneon-one conversations, but when it comes to voluntarily sharing his opinion in a larger group setting he goes mute. There are times when the discussion relates directly to his field of expertise but he will not voluntarily offer input – he needs to be asked a direct question.

When the conversation is moving in the wrong direction he lets it continue that way and doesn't make corrections. As a result the team loses the benefit of his knowledge and experience and there have been times when the team wasted time and money pursuing an idea that should have never made it out of the room. Jack has voiced an interest in taking on a leadership role and he repeatedly squanders opportunities to be viewed as someone who has more potential.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

- 1. Where is this individual on the Performance Continuum?
- Uncensored Perceptions:
- 3. Examples:
- Negative Impact:
- 5. Based on the information in steps 1-3, state the overall issu

Case 2: Disrespects The Team

I am struggling to manage someone who is really talented and delivers incredible results, but members of his project team say that he is a "know it all" and is rude, condescending and extremely difficult to work with".

No one wants to share their ideas in meetings anymore. He cuts off his colleagues, mid-sentence, before the person has even finished speaking. Instead of looking for solutions, places blame on others when the team is not meeting project deadlines. He doesn't ask other team member for their input.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

- 1. Where is this individual on the Performance Continuum?
- 2. Uncensored Perceptions:
- 3. Example:
- 4. Negative Impact
- 5. Based on the information in steps 1-3, state the overall Issue:

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Facilitator Notes



Instruct participants to read Case 2 and answer questions 1-5.

Workbook Excerpt, Case 2:

I am struggling to manage someone who is really talented and delivers incredible results, but members of his project team say that he is a "know it all" and is rude, condescending and extremely difficult to work with".

No one wants to share their ideas in meetings anymore. He shoots down team member ideas before the person has even finished their explanation. Instead of looking for solutions, he places blame on others when the team is not meeting project deadlines. He doesn't ask other team members for their input.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

- 1. Location on the Performance Continuum
- 2. Uncensored Perceptions:
- 3. Examples:
- 4. Negative Impact:
- Based on the information in steps 1-3, state the overall Issue:

Ask participants to follow along on the workbook page.

Facilitator Note

See answer key on next page. The learning objective is to help participants differentiate between judgments, solutions, examples and impacts.

Topic: Answer Key Case Study: Disrespects The Team

Case 2: Disrespects the Team

I am struggling to manage someone who is really talented and delivers incredible results, but members of his project team say that he is a "know it all" and is rude, condescending and extremely difficult to work with".

No one wants to share their ideas in meetings anymore. He shoots down team member ideas before the person has even finished their explanation. Instead of looking for solutions, he places blame on others when the team is not meeting project deadlines. He doesn't ask other team members for their input.

Analyze this case by answering the following questions:

1. Location on the Performance Continuum

Upper Left

2. Uncensored Perceptions:

- 1. "Know it all"
- 2. Rude
- 3. Condescending
- 4. Extremely difficult to work with

3. Examples:

- 1. Shoots down team member ideas before the person has even finished their explanation
- 2. Instead of looking for solutions, he places blame on others when the team is not meeting project deadlines
- 3. He doesn't ask other team members for their input
- 4. Condescending tone

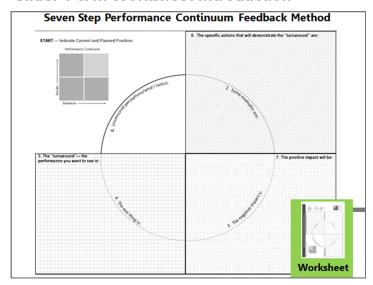
4. Negative Impact:

- 1. People feel disrespected
- 2. Team members have stopped contributing at meetings
- 3. Losing the value of the team!

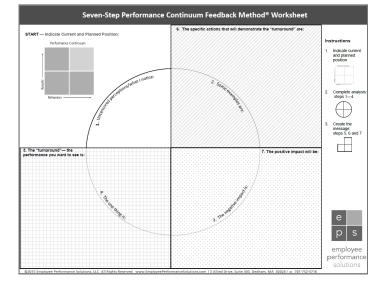
5. Based on the information in steps 1-4, state the overall Issue:

• He's working in a way that is non-supportive of the value of his colleagues (his team).

Slide: PCFM Worksheet Introduction



Workbook Pages 17 and 18



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

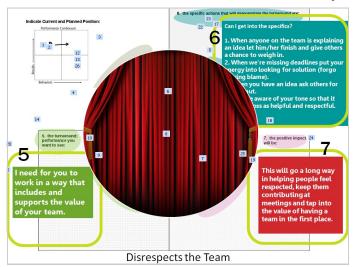
Introduce the Performance Continuum Feedback Method worksheet. Explain the following:

"The best way to teach the Performance Continuum Feedback Method is by using a case study.

We will use the two case studies will be used to demonstrate the method. The first part involves analyzing the individuals performance, Steps 1-4. The analysis will help you to develop the message/talking points: the performance you want to see".

Facilitator Notes

Slide: PCFM Demonstration Case 2: Disrespects the Team



Note to Facilitator About This Slide

This animated slide is designed to explain the Performance Continuum Feedback Method. This image shows the slide *after* the animation is fully revealed.

Stop Here

Review the next page for more detail on this slide and make sure to practice using the animation in the Power Point slide deck.



Teach/Explain

Case Study 2: Disrespects the Team

Use this animated slide to explain how to use the Performance Continuum Feedback Method worksheet, using Case Study 2, Disrespects the Team, to demonstrate the steps.

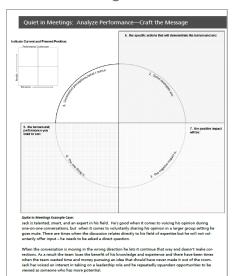
Ask participants the questions before revealing the answer. Begin with, "Where do you see this person on the Performance Continuum?



Instructions for Activity

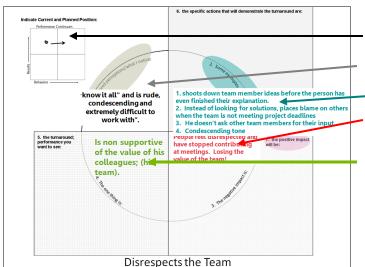
Ask participants to follow along using the case example in the workbook.

Workbook Page: 17



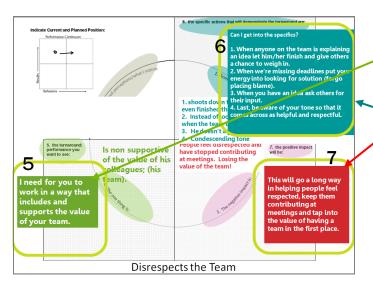
Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation: PCFM Demonstration Case 2: Disrespects the Team



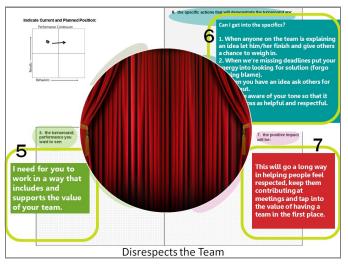
First Set of Animations: the Analysis Indicate "coordinates" on the Continuum

- 1. Uncensored Perceptions
- 2. Examples
- 3. Negative Impact
- 4. Naming the One-Thing



Second Set of Animations: the Message

- 5. The Turnaround (reframing the "One-Thing" into the overall "On-Target" performance)
- 6. Specific Actions
- 7. Positive Impact

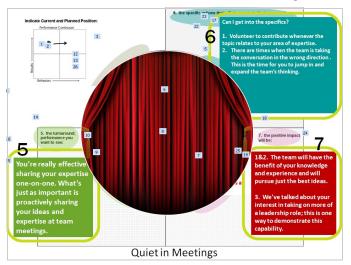


Final Set of Animations: "The Curtain"

The "curtain" will "close" to emphasize that the steps to analyze performance (uncensored perceptions, examples, negative impact, and the One-Thing) are "behind the scenes" and not part of the message. This helps participants, who are seeing this method for the first time, differentiate between the analysis, which is used to help organize their thoughts, and the actual message/words that will be used in the conversation.

Facilitator Notes

Slide: PCFM Demonstration Case 1: Quiet in Meetings



Note to Facilitator About This Slide

This animated slide is designed to explain the Performance Continuum Feedback Method. This image shows the slide *after* the animation is fully revealed.

Stop Here

Review the next page for more detail on this slide and make sure to practice using the animation in the Power Point slide deck.



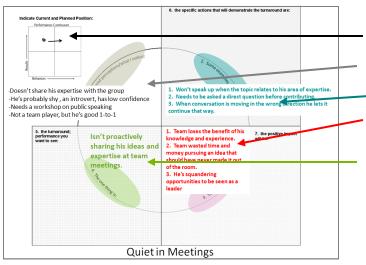
Teach/Explain

Case Study 1: Quiet In Meetings

Use this animated slide to explain how to use the Performance Continuum Feedback Method worksheet, using Case Study 1 to demonstrate the steps.

Facilitator Notes

Slide Animation: PCFM Demonstration Case 1: Quiet in Meetings

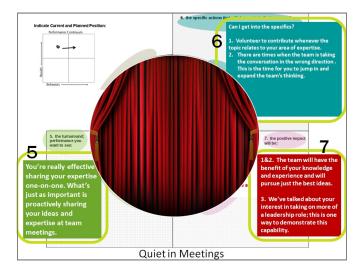


First Set of Animations: the Analysis Indicate "coordinates" on the Continuum

- I. Uncensored Perceptions
- Examples
- 8. Negative Impact
- 4. Naming the One-Thing

Second Set of Animations: the Message

- The Turnaround (reframing the "One-Thing" into the overall "On-Target" performance)
- 6. Specific Actions
- 7. Positive Impact



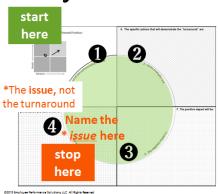
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The "curtain" will "close" to emphasize that the steps to analyze performance (uncensored perceptions, examples, negative impact, and the One-Thing) are "behind the scenes" and not part of the message. This helps participants, who are seeing this method for the first time, differentiate between the analysis, which is used to help organize their thoughts, and the actual message/words that will be used in the conversation.

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Participant PCFM Example Exercise, Steps 1-4

Steps 1 – 4 Analyze Performance







Instructions for Activity

Participants Use Their Own Case and Apply the First Four Steps of the PCFM

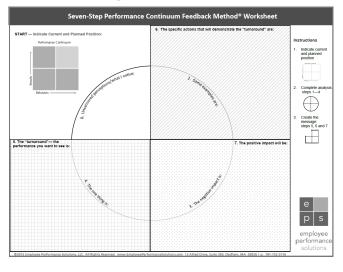
Option 1 (preferred):

Participants work in pairs. One person share his/ her scenario while their partner records the answers on the worksheet.



Approximate Activity Time 15-Minutes Total Time

Workbook Page: 17 (or Worksheet)



Option 2:

Participants work independently to apply Steps 1-4 to their scenario.



Topic: Turnaround and Reframe

Turnaround and Reframe Performance Gaps

Translate performance gaps into language describing desired performance

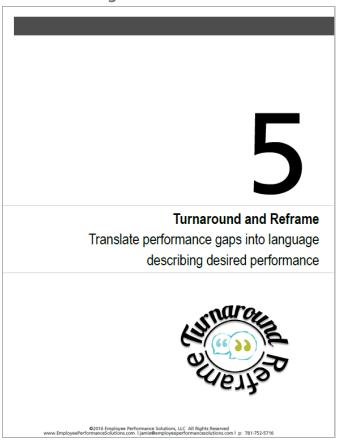


Topic: Facilitator Notes

Slide: Introduce for Turnaround/Reframe Section



Workbook Page: 20



Facilitator Notes

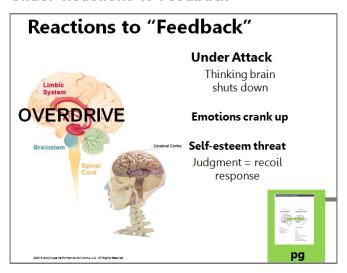


Teach/Explain

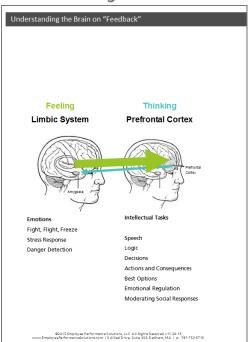
Introduce this Section

- Learn how to translate performance gaps into language describing future-focused performance.
- Understand why the human brain is hardwired to push away "constructive criticism" and select brain-friendly wording designed to be direct and reduce defensive reactions.
- Use the Turnaround framework to reframe negative information into a future-focused request versus a criticism.

Slide: Reactions to Feedback



Workbook Page: 21



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

Ask: "How do most people respond to criticism?" defend, deflect, rationalize).

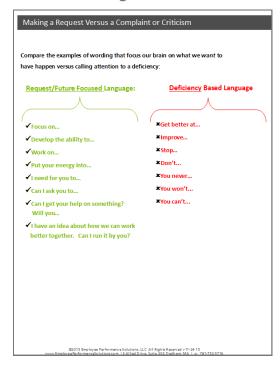
- Use the animation on this slide to demonstrate that the "thinking/rational part of the brain" is diminished in the face of "criticism". The limbic system, or the emotional brain, takes over in situations where we detect an attack. This triggers the fight or flight reactions::
 - Flight reaction: withdrawing/becoming quiet.
 - **Fight** reaction: acting defensively, rationalizing, or deflecting.
- The solution involves providing information in a way that avoids triggering adverse emotional reactions.
- The goal is to provide information that keeps the individual on the receiving end open to hearing the information versus moving to an automatic emotional reaction.
- Think about taking "the path-of-least-resistance"; having a small conversation versus a difficult or confrontational exchange. Remember that the main goal is to improve performance (not judge or *criticize past actions.

*None of the tools and approaches in this work prevents in-the-moment conversations. The emphasis in *this* program is to think and talk in terms of *On-Target/expected performance*.

Slide: Conversation Starters



Workbook Page: 22



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

1. Negative Framing:

Reveal the list of negative conversation starters on the animated slide:

Improve

Get better at...

Stop doing...

Etc.

Ask, "What type of reaction do these words create"?

-There is something wrong—a deficiency

2. Target Performance Framing:

Reveal the list of conversation starters on the right-hand side of the slide:

Develop the ability to...

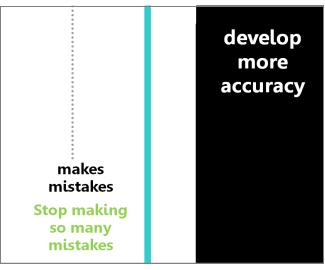
Work on...

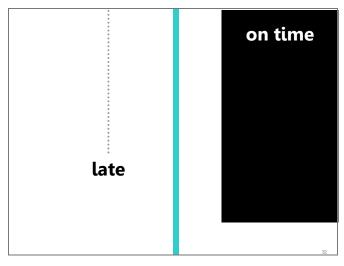
Focus on...

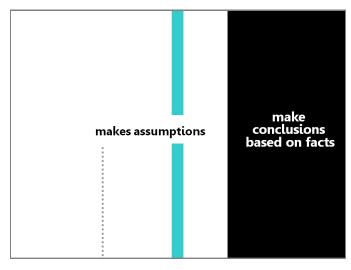
Explain that these words focus on future performance—the possibilities and moving forward. This implies a growth mindset.

Facilitator Notes











Instructions for Activity

Walk through each turnaround example. Here's how:

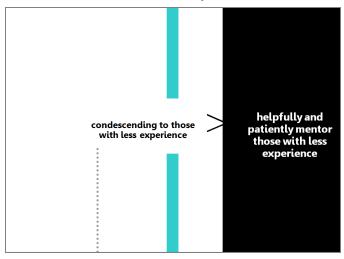
- Show the negative/performance gap descriptor
- 2. Ask for participant suggestions on how to reframe the negative.
- 3. Allow time for participants to think of and share ideas for turning around the negative into the target performance.
- 4. Reveal the answer on the slide.

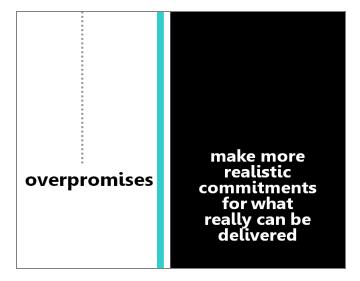
Points to Make:

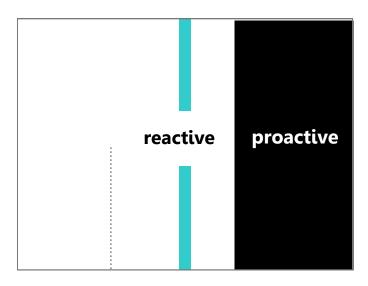
- Turning around the initial mental conclusion to describe almost the opposite is the key skill.
- We are hardwired to think and talk in terms of what is wrong. This is the traditional approach to giving "constructive criticism": State the problem, give examples, and describe the negative impact.
- This is a "recipe" for an automatic defensive self-protective reaction! Criticism leads to defensiveness, deflection and rationalizations.
- Talking about what is wrong is the reason why managers avoid having these conversations in the first place—avoidance of confrontation is human nature.
- Reframing off-target performance to describe the target performance puts the focus on moving forward.

Facilitator Notes

Slides: Turnaround Examples

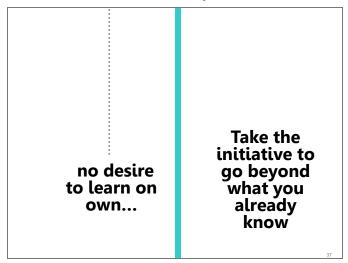


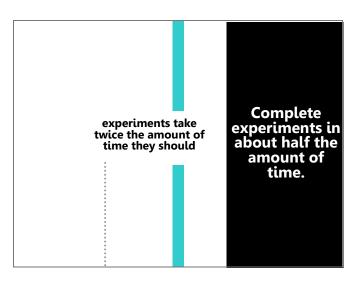




Facilitator Notes

Slides: Turnaround Examples

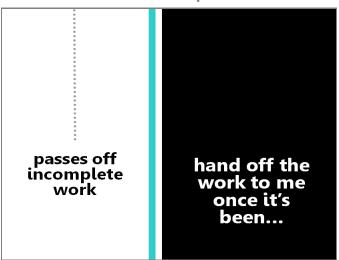






Facilitator Notes

Slides: Turnaround Examples



Turn Arounds

Does not engage in the difficult client conversations

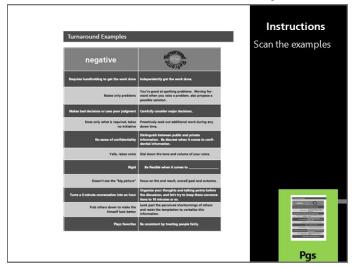
Doesn't take responsibility for...

Takes no ownership for...

Can't let others finish their thoughts...

Facilitator Notes

Slides: Scan the Turnaround Examples

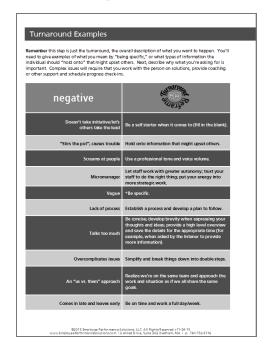




Direct Participants to the Turnaround Examples in the workbook. Allow time for independent review.

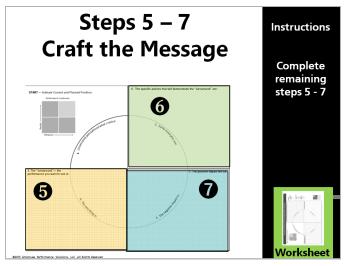


Workbook Pages: 23-32



Facilitator Notes

Slide: Participant PCFM Example Exercise, Steps 5-7

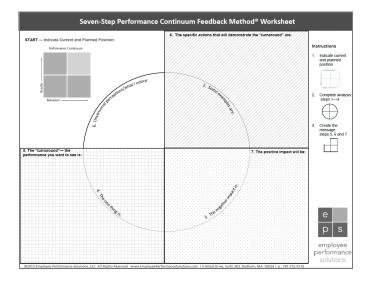




Complete steps 5-7

Direct participants to complete steps 5-7 to reframe the Off-Target performance into wording to describe the On-Target performance.





Topic: Establish a Regular Conversation Practice



Establish a Regular Conversation Practice Creating the opportunity to connect and align



Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Establish a Regular Conversation Practice

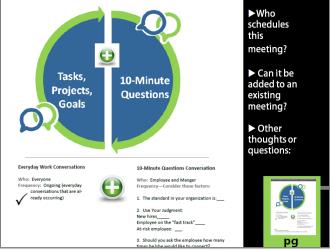




Teach/Explain

Now that everyone has created their feedback message (steps 5-7) we are ready to practice having the conversation. This is an opportunity to hear ourselves verbalizing our talking points and for an observer to provide feedback.

Slide: Tasks Versus 10-Minute Questions



Tasks,

Projects,

Goals

Leveyday Work Conversation

When Enrytes

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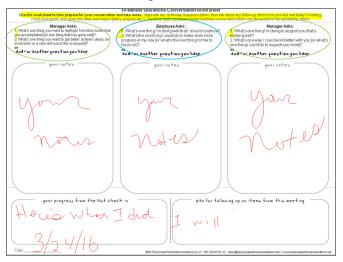
Review the difference between Everyday Work Conversations and the 10-Minute Questions Conversation.

- Everyday Work Conversations: While most managers think they are having higher level conversations about performance, the truth usually falls short.
 Communication typically centers on projects, status updates, issues, etc. There is a place for these conversations which are commonly referred to as one-on-ones
- What Makes this Conversation Different
 The three sets of questions in this framework
 are specifically designed to spark conversation
 about:
 - what is working now
 - on-the-job development/growth
 - how to work even better together
 - uncover what can be done to be even more effective moving forward

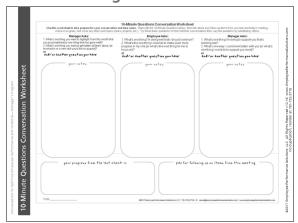
Facilitator Tip

Help managers to see that conversations about tasks and projects are important, yet, the 10-Minute Questions Conversation represents an entirely different exchange of information between the manager and employee.

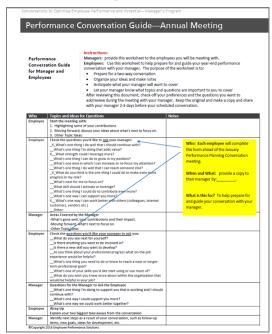
Slide: 10-Minute Questions Conversation



Workbook Page: 35



Workbook Page: n/a



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

The 10-Minute Conversation Questions

Use the animated slide to walk through the three sets of questions that are asked during the 10-Minute Questions Conversation.

10-Minute Questions Conversation Worksheet

This worksheet serves several purposes:

- 1. Prepare for the conversation
- 2. To guide and keep the conversation on track
- 3. To take notes
- 4. To refer to later on

This worksheet is a tool for you and your manager to use so that you can remember the questions and take notes.

Performance Conversation Guide—Annual Meeting

Use this guide if you are preparing managers for an annual or mid-year performance conversation (and happen to be using this tool in your organization; if not, then disregard this).

Facilitator Tip

Provide this worksheet as a handout. If your organization is utilizing this tool, it will be provided electronically).

Topic: Conversation Practice

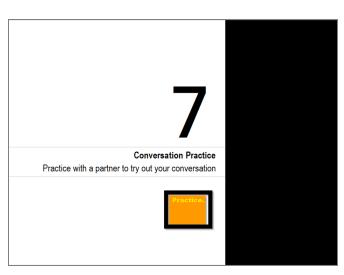
Conversation Practice

Practice with a partner to try out your conversation

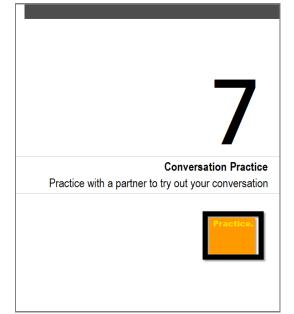


Topic: Facilitator Notes

Slide: Conversation Practice



Workbook Page: 36



Facilitator Notes

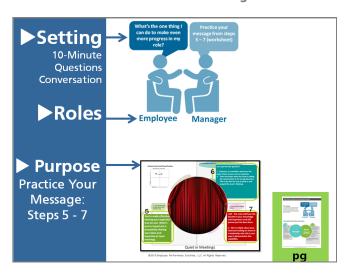


Teach/Explain

Now that everyone has created their feedback message (steps 5-7) we are ready to practice having the conversation. This is an opportunity to hear ourselves verbalizing our talking points and for an observer to provide feedback.

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Slides: Conversation Practice Setting / Practice



Workbook Page: 37



Facilitator Notes



Instructions for Pairs Practice

Practice Verbalizing Steps 5, 6, and 7

In this pairs practice, one person plays the Employee role to allow the manager to practice their "turnaround" message. The employee will ask:

 "What's one thing I could do to make even more progress in my role or "What's next for me to focus on?"

Refer to the 7-Step Worksheet and practice the "turnaround" message (asking for the performance you want to see, steps 5-7).

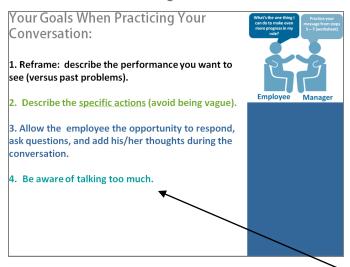
Roles:

The two roles are: the manager and the person playing the role of the employee (no third person playing the observer role).

The person playing the "employee role" is also the observer. Observations are shared at the end of the role-play (per the instructions on the Observer's Notes Form).

75

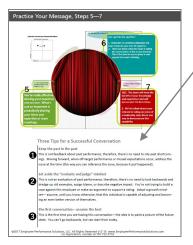
Slide: Goals for Practicing Your Conversation



Slide: Goals for Practicing Your Conversation

Before you Begin, Read/ Review the Three Tips for a Successful Conversation

Workbook Page: 38



Facilitator Notes



Teach/Explain

Review the goals for the Manager, the person **Practicing the conversation:**

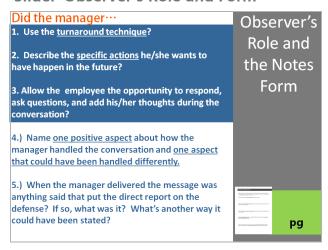
- 1. Reframe: describe the performance you want to see (versus past problems).
- 2. Describe the specific actions (avoid being vague).
- 3. Allow the employee the opportunity to respond, ask questions, and add his/her thoughts during the conversation.
- 4. Ask, "What happens when we talk too much? Does the employee become more confused or clear? Answer: more confused Be aware of talking too much.

Instruct participants to read and review Three Tips for A Successful Conversation.

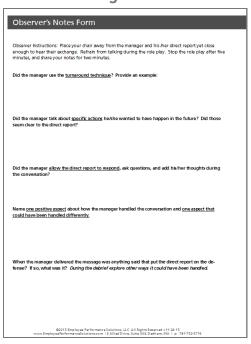
Discuss and answer any questions (before the roleplay).

Facilitator Notes

Slide: Observer's Role and Form



Workbook Page: 39



Teach/Explain

Review the role of the Observer and the Notes Form:

<u>First</u>, share your observations about the following:

Did the Manager:

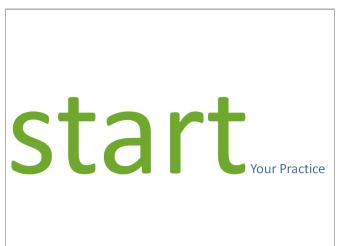
- 1.) Use the turnaround technique?
- 2.) Describe the <u>specific actions</u> he/she wants to have happen in the future?
- 3.) Allow the employee the opportunity to respond, ask questions, and add his/her thoughts during the conversation?

Next, share your suggestions:

- 4.) Name <u>one positive aspect</u> about how the manager handled the conversation and <u>one aspect that could have</u> been handled differently.
- 5.) When the manager delivered the message was anything said that put the direct report on the defense? If so, what was it? What's another way it could have been stated?

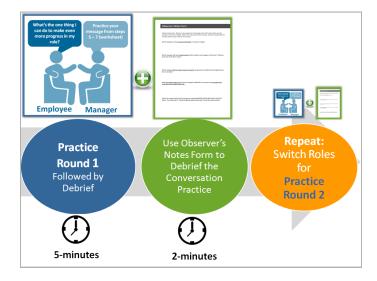
Facilitator Notes

Slide: Start Your Practice



Now that you have reviewed and properly positioned the Conversation Practices, participants are ready to begin the role play.

Slide: Instructions Summary



This slide summarizes the roles, responsibilities, and timing for the Conversation Practice.



Approximate Activity Time 5-Minutes Practice and 2-Minutes for the Observer to share their notes and suggestions.

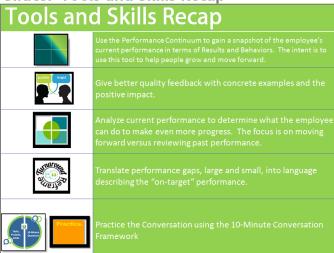
Total time for this exercise is approximately 14 minutes.

Program Recap and Conclusion

Topic: Facilitator Notes

Facilitator Notes

Slides: Tools and Skills Recap



Conclude the program

Point out that this session offered a number of tools and new skills. The next step is applying what was learned.

Review the slide

Reminder participants of your organization's expectations to use and apply what was learned. Review your organization's performance management framework, activities, and timeline.





Post-It Note Exercise

Ask participants to use a sticky note(s) to answer the two questions:

- 1. What's one thing you learned and will use?
- 2. What's one thing you have a question or comments about?

Suggestion: Review and answer questions before concluding the workshop.



employee performance solutions because your employees are your business