

THE ART OF FEEDBACK

The purpose of giving feedback is to:

- Reinforce behaviour
- Help individuals improve their performance
- Communicate how an individual's behaviour is affecting others
- Help individuals perform as desired
- Help individuals achieve goals

Healthy feedback is genuine and specific. It is also objective:

Objective	Subjective
Factual	Personal
Imperical evidence	 Assumptions
No personal judgement	 Perception
Non-emotional	Emotive
	Relative to something

Guidelines for giving feedback:

Useful	Not Useful
 Be sure your intention is positive Be specific when describing behavior Describe behaviour objectively Give it as soon as possible after the event Let the person know what affect their behavior has on you, others or the situation Only comment on behaviours that are within your contract to do so Only comment on behavior that can be changed Feedback is most effective if it has been asked for Given by someone you respect Has a balance of positive and improvement feedback Options and support for improvement are offered 	 Personal attacks, judgements and statements about the person rather than the behaviour Put downs Unsubstantiated feedback – can't give examples Generalising – 'always', 'never', 'inconsiderate' Given in front of employees or in public places Too infrequent e.g. one a year Aggressive or emotional outbursts Incorrect or unfair feedback No chance for the receiver to comment on the issues Unexpected information which comes as a surprise Only negative with no information on how to improve Embarrassing or humiliating encounters Unsolicited feedback Don't give too much feedback at once, it can be overwhelming