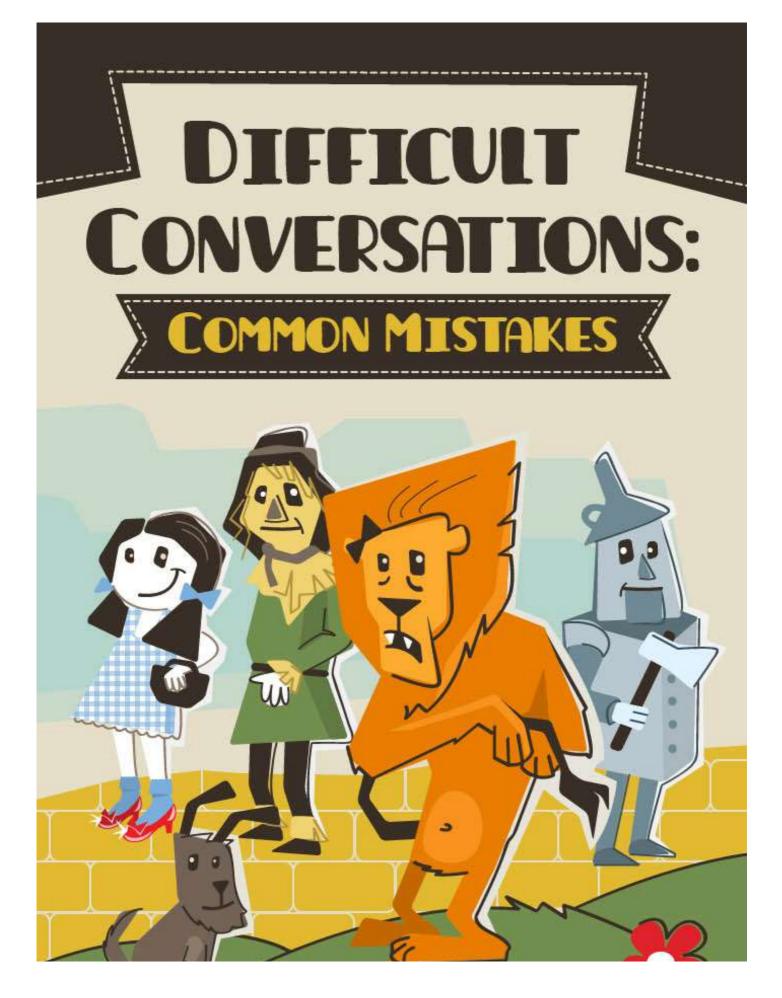
Difficult Conversations: Common Mistakes



Ten tips to help you pluck up the courage to have those difficult conversations

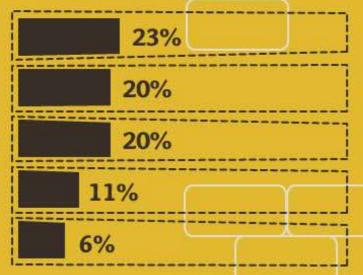


50% of managers cite difficult conversations as the biggest challenge they face in their role.¹



Cost of not having that uncomfortable conversation: 35% of employees leave their jobs voluntarily because of internal politics and conflict.²

The most difficult conversation subjects for managers³



behavioural issues

poor performance

personal hygiene

firing or redundancy

absence and lateness

Don't assu

PROCRASTINATION

the need to have a difficult conversation will just go away – it won't. **Just do it!**

34% 25%

34% have put off holding a difficult conversation for at least a month.25% have put it off for more than a year.⁴

MISTAKE 2 BEING UNPREPARED



Jumping straight in without thinking can cause serious problems, which can be just as bad as delaying the meeting.

To prepare well:



Gather as much factual information and evidence as you can.



Identify the key points you want to make.



Reflect on what you know about the other person – e.g. is their behaviour out of character?



Be clear on your desired outcome – what do you want to happen?







Choose a suitable time and place by booking a quiet, private room where you won't be disturbed.

Give the other person plenty of notice.



Be sure to allow enough time to explore both sides of the story.

MISTAKE 4 NOT BEING CLEAR ABOUT THE ISSUE





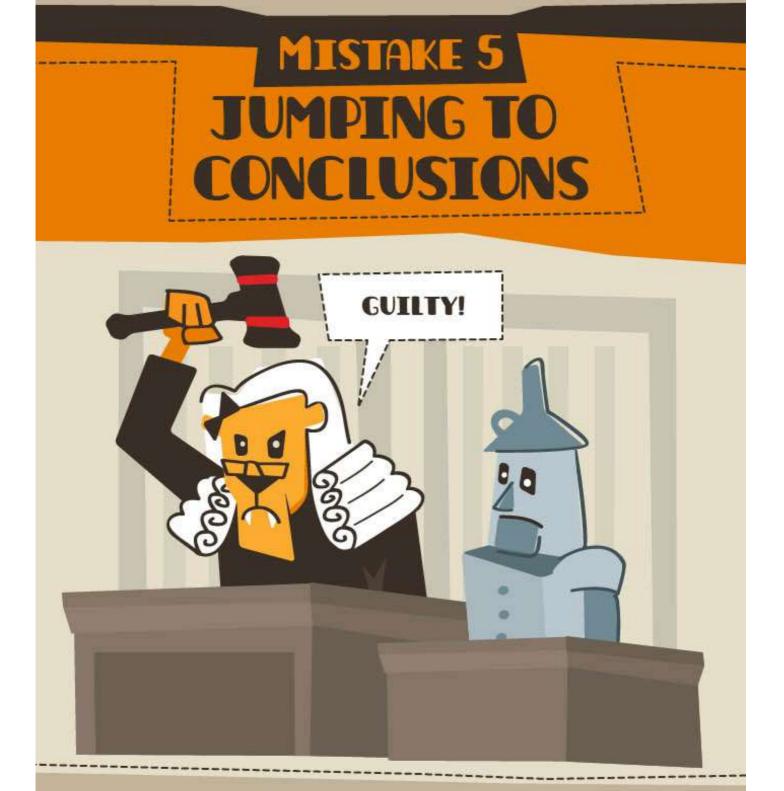
Focus on two things:



1. Describe: What exactly is the behaviour that is causing the problem?



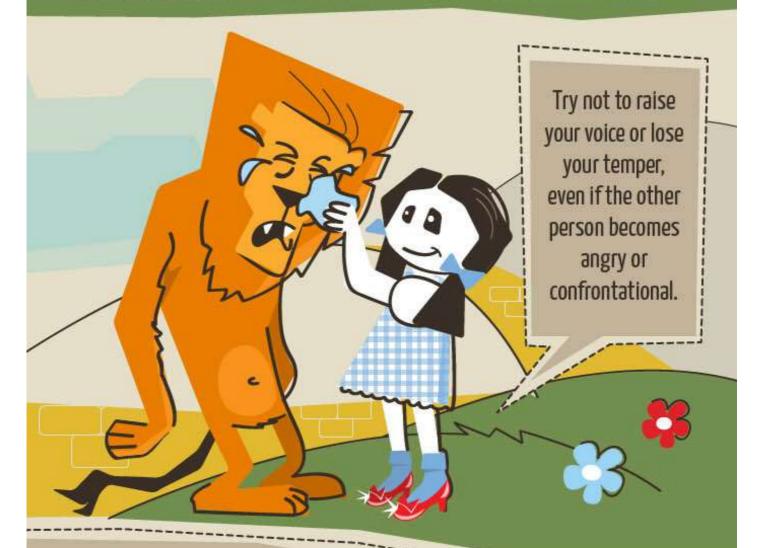
2. Explain: What impact is the behaviour having on you, the team or the organisation?



Don't fall into the tran of making assumptions. There may he

mitigating circumstances (e.g. illness or stress) which explain the negative behaviour both inside and outside the workplace.

MISTAKE 6 GETTING EMOTIONAL





Stay focused on the issue, not the person.

Remain calm and objective.



Concentrate on facts and observable behaviours, not hearsay or personal opinion.

SIAKE -NOT ASKING **ENOUGH QUESTIONS**



Use open-ended, probing questions to get to the bottom of things.

For example:



) Can you tell me more about ...? (?) What happened when...?

(?) How did you feel...?





What was that like?





Don't do all the talking. Practise







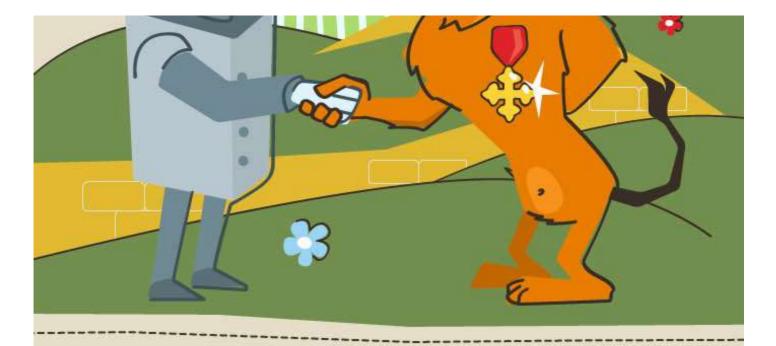
Ask the other person for suggestions on addressing the situation.



Agree next steps, who will be responsible for doing what and how to monitor progress.

FINALLY, DON'T FORGET TO THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME!





1. GoodPractice Insights, 'The Learning Habits of Leaders and Managers' (June 2012). Available at:

http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/goodpractice-marketing/Learning+Habits.pdf (accessed 06 October 2014).

2. Accenture, 'Defining Success' (2013). Available at: http://www.accenture.com/sitecollectiondocuments/pdf/accenture-iwd-2013research-deck-022013.pdf (accessed 30 September 2014).

3. Learning Consultancy Partnership, 'Handling Difficult Conversations at Work' (23 February 2012). Available at:

http://lcp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Difficult_conversations_at_work _survey_results_and_guide.pdf (accessed 30 September 2014).

4. VitalSmarts, 'Employees Fear Crucial Conversations' (2009). Available at: http://cms.vitalsmarts.com/d/d/workspace/spacesstore/ 29512982-0d6e-4ccb-9bb4-2389f3bf358a/employees (accessed 30 September 2014).

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