A-Prep

September 7, 2016Interpersonal Skills and Communication

Bell work: Please read chapter 1 "If you Don't Feed The Teachers They Eat The Students" and complete self assessment on pages 16-18

Welcome

- Introductions
- Reflection
 - A truly successful leader is a reflective leader. How has this activity assisted you in being reflective?
- Frame of the Meeting
 - Establish Working Norms
 - Intended Outcomes
 - Review Agenda



Working Norms

- 1. Show Up
 - Actively participate
 - Present in body, mind and heart
 - Honor the situation and each other
- 2. Pay attention
 - Listen and hear each other
 - Seek first to understand, then be understood
 - Care and respect for each other
- 3. Tell the truth (without blame or judgment)
 - Be honest and true
 - Share yourself
 - QTIP Quit taking it personally
 - Respect each other and each others gifts
 - Don't apologize for telling the truth
 - Share the truth

- 4. Be open to outcome (not attached to outcome)
 - Embrace change and help each other embrace
 - Trust each other, trust the process
 - Assume good will
- 5. Vegas rules
 - What is shared here, stays here what is learned, leaves here

Review
Make changes if needed
Agree to norms

Learning Goals For This Evening:

 Participants will have a full understanding of the importance of having Interpersonal Skills

 Participants will reflect on their own interpersonal skills

 Participants will implement strategies to enhance their interpersonal skills.

What does it take to be a leader?

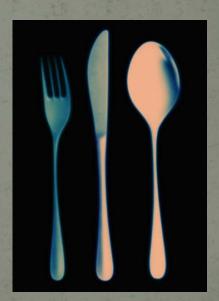


If You Don't Feed the Teachers They Eat the Students!

Read Chapter 3 and Reflect

Characteristics of a well-adjusted leader

- The ability to care and be concerned for others
- The desire to be successful
- The ability to handle stress
- A general feeling of good health
- The ability to think logically
- The ability to have fun



What WOWED You?

- 1) Share with your table partner something that "WOWED" you in chapter 3
- 2) Share with your entire table
- 3) Each table share out their favorite item or the item that may have been selected more than once.

Negative Infector General



TED Talks

The power of being positive



Why are Interpersonal Skills So Important?

No Napolean Complex

We don't hire "BRILLIANT" jerks- google

Poor climate and culture.

A- Team "A Principal's Downfall"

People don't care how much you know until they know how much you care.

Theodore Roosevelt



Compass Points Protocol

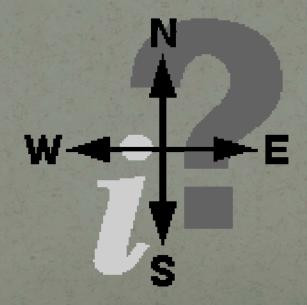
* Learning Goal: Gain a better understanding of our leadership style and how we relate to those within our leadership teams, faculty, and support staff.

Break Time



Choose your style

*North, South, East, or West?



Question?

*What are 4 strengths of your style?

North

Also called the "Warrior."

Assertive, active, decisive

Likes to determine the course of events and to be in control of professional relationships

Enjoys challenges presented by difficult situations and people

Thinks in terms of the bottom line

Quick to act or make decisions; expresses urgency for others to take action

Perseveres, not stopped by hearing "no" - Probes and presses to get at hidden resistances

Likes variety, novelty, new projects

Comfortable being "in front"

Values action-oriented phrases, "Do it now!," "I'll do it," "What's the bottom line?"

West

Also called the "Teacher"

Understands what information is needed to make decisions

Seen as practical, dependable, and thorough in task situations

Provides planning and resources, is helpful to others in these ways and comes through for the team

Moves carefully and follows procedures and guidelines

Uses data analysis and logic to make decisions

Weighs all sides of an issue, balanced

Skilled at finding fatal flaws in an idea or project

Maximizes existing resources-gets the most out of what has been done in the past

Values word like "objective" and "analysis"

East

- Also called the "Visionary"
- Sees the big picture
- Generative and creative thinker, able to think outside the box
- Very idea-oriented
- Makes decisions by looking toward the future (insight/imagination)
- Looks for overarching themes and ideas
- Adept at, and enjoys, problem solving
- Likes to experiment and explore
- Appreciates a lot of information
- Values words like "option," "possibility," "imagine"

South

- Also called the "Healer"
- Understands how people need to receive information in order to act on it
- Integrates other's input when determining the direction of what's happening
- Value-driven regarding aspects of professional life
- Uses professional relationships to accomplish tasks Interaction is a primary way of getting things done
- Supportive of colleagues and peers willing to trust others
- Feeling-based thoughts and actions; trusts own emotions and intuition; intuition regarded as "truth"
- Receptive to others' ideas, builds on others ideas, team player, non-competitive
- Able to focus on the present
- Values words like "right" and "fair"

Question?

*What are 4 limitations of your style?

South

- Can lose focus on goals when believes that relationships or people's needs are being compromised
- Has difficulty refusing requests
- Internalizes difficulty and assumes blame
- Prone to disappointment when others see relationships as secondary to tasks
- Difficulty confronting or handling anger (own or others'); may be manipulated by their emotions
- Can over-compromise in order to avoid conflict
- Immersed in the present; loses track of time; may not take action or see long-range view
- Can become too focused on the process at the expense of accomplishing goals

East

- Can put too much emphasis on vision at the expense of action or details
- Can lose focus on tasks
- Poor follow-through on projects, can develop a reputation for a lack of dependability and attention to detail
- Not time-bound, may lose track of time
- Tends to be highly enthusiastic early on, but then burns out over the long haul
- May lose interest in projects that do not have a comprehensive vision
- May become frustrated and overwhelmed when outcomes are not in concert with vision

West

- Can be bogged down by information, continues doing analysis at the expense of moving forward
- Can become stubborn and entrenched in a position
- Can be indecisive, collect unnecessary data, become mired in details, "analysis paralysis"
- May appear cold, withdrawn, with respect to others' working styles
- Tendency to remain on the sidelines, watchful, observing
- Can become distanced from other people
- May be seen as insensitive to others' emotions
- May be resistant to change

North

- Can easily overlook process and comprehensive strategic planning when driven by need to act and to make decisions
- Can get defensive, argue, may attempt to "out-expert" others
- Can lose patience, push for decisions too early, or avoid discussions to a significant extent
- Can be autocratic, want things done his/her way, has difficulty being a team member
- Sees things in terms of black and white, not much tolerance for ambiguity
- Gets impulsive, disregards practical issues
- Not heedful of others' feelings, may be perceived as cold
- Has trouble relinquishing control, finds it hard to delegate; Thinks, "If I want something done right, I have to do it myself!"

More Questions?

What are the style(s) you have the most difficulty working with and why?

What would you want others to know about your style?

What do you value about the other styles?



- Targeted Selection Written
- Read each of the written responses
- As a group and score them on a scale of 1-5

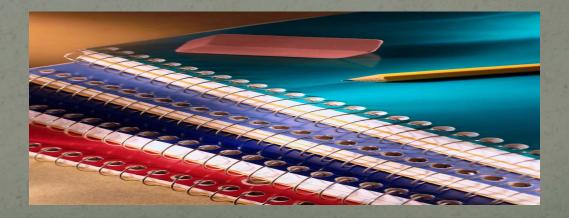
Question and Answer

Open Discussion



Closing Moves

- Reflection
- What do you think is important about understanding how communication and interpersonal skills affect your ability to be an effective leader?
- What is an ah-ha you discovered this evening?



Reflection On Our Learning

• Time For Delta's and + 's

Leader Closing Video





Read the following books by your next session:

Santa Claus

• If You Don't Feed The Teachers