How to give feedback
As a practice manager, you must regularly inform your staff about their performance. Nikki Berryman explains why this is beneficial and how it can be done successfully.

Feedback is a powerful motivator. It is an indicator that the job we are doing is important, it is crucial for learning and development and it is one of the main tools in monitoring performance in ourselves and staff members. Feedback is essentially a way of conveying appropriate, significant information to others and to some degree is a trust-building exercise. It can also be a way of learning more about ourselves and others.

As a practice manager, you must regularly inform your staff about their performance. Whether they are performing well or need to do something better, giving feedback means acknowledging what was done.

A good manager will deliver both positive and negative feedback by:
- Being genuine, honest and open
- Being specific and direct
- By giving encouragement for improvement when feedback is needed
- Genuinely listening to the response
- Giving time for reflection/discussion
- Being consistent.

Start with the positive
Always start with positive feedback, it makes people feel warm, motivated and encouraged and therefore more open to receive negative feedback (if necessary). Show and advise how to turn negative feedback into a positive result, this will give your team member a goal and something to work on rather than focusing too much on what they actually got wrong.

It is important to be very specific and to avoid generalisations, there needs to be as much detail as possible in order for the recipient to use this as a learning process. Make it clear that the feedback has come from you, for example, ‘I thought that...’ This is especially important where negative feedback is concerned as it removes any thought of ‘being ganged up on’. We need to remember that the person to whom you are giving feedback must always be encouraged and given the opportunity to respond.

Negative feedback, if treated appropriately, can be a positive experience. Robert Heller (1998) stated: ‘If you only get positive feedback, it may well not be the whole truth.

When to give feedback
Meetings can be used to give or receive generalised feedback as to how a system/technique may be working within the practice. Meetings should never be used to offer personal negative feedback. Daily management meetings – 20 to 30 minute sessions at the beginning of each day, to discuss the day ahead and give or receive feedback from the day before.

Team meetings (for example, weekly) – individual teams can organise and run these between themselves. Excellent for improving communication levels between staff members. Sometimes allow people to become more expressive and confident where they wouldn’t normally due to ‘managerial’ presence.

Appraisal – these can used to give feedback as a whole, i.e. how someone is developing within the practice. This is the most commonly used way of giving feedback, but practice managers must ensure that the yearly appraisal is not the only time that feedback is given.

One-to-one – private one-to-one sessions should always be used for cognitive feedback. Positive feedback is also better given in this kind of situation, there are no distractions and people will be able to take in what is being said to use as a learning tool.

Points to note
- Feedback must be acceptable and usable
- Focus on the ‘here and now’

‘If you only get positive feedback, it may well not be the whole truth.’

‘How can you expect your team members to change, develop or improve their performance if you, as their manager, are not giving regular feedback?’

End of day – for example, ‘Thanks for coping well with a difficult day’ – simple feedback for a job well done.

Feedback is better given on a one-to-one basis

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