

Training approach

Principles

Positively confrontational, all Krauthammer trainings enable participants to discover and understand the impact their behaviour has on their environment, their communication styles, attitudes, strengths and pitfalls, with the aim of optimising their relational competence levels.

Content

The trainings are composed of modules combining didactics and tools with short, practical exercises and role plays on specific themes. The transfer process we propose – one which involves 3-5 weeks' application on the job between training days, allows each participant to integrate the content long-term, and to take ownership of it in the form of new attitudes.



3-5 weeks' application on the job

Distinguishing features

| Krauthammer trainer/coach | Traditional trainers |
|--|---|
| Asks questions | Makes statements |
| Focuses on behaviour (How do you do it?) | Focus on knowledge (How you should do it!) |
| Helps the participant on a journey of self-discovery | Provides complete solutions, describes models and processes |
| Creates a self-coaching culture | Creates a culture dependent on external views |
| Expert in coaching participants to the desired behaviour by confronting positively. Requires limited/no knowledge of the participants' area of expertise | Bases instructions on own expertise in participants field of expertise |
| The trainer identifies basic behaviours (listening, asking questions, selling ideas, building trust) | The lecturer conceptualises and describes structures, flows and strategies |
| Focuses on the participant's own actions. (What are you going to do about it?) | Focuses on the participants' opinions and judgements. "What do you think about it? What should be done about it?" |
| Increases participant's ability through participant's own actions: learning by doing. | Increases ability by professing an idea: learning by listening |
| Strong aha-experiences inspire participant to act | Logical arguments convince participant of the need for action |
| Emotional and then intellectual understanding of the need for development | Intellectual and then emotional understanding of the need for development |
| Practical focus (Short term and concrete) | Academic focus (solid analysis) |
| Facilitates the handling day-to-day situations | Creates understanding for the complexity of given situations |
| Looks for common denominators: "What is important when you?" | Looks for differences: "What is the difference between? |
| Leads to lasting results in developed behaviour, and in the ability to walk-the-talk | Gives lasting results in thinking patterns, conceptual models and in the ability to talk-the-walk |
| Encourages to absorb and adapt learning points | Asks to adopt learning points |



Procedure

'Training'

In the case of most training programmes, this option incorporates an integrated 361° feedback process [1]

'Training +'

In the case of most training programmes, this option incorporates a reinforced measurement system - the '4-level scale'[2]. The participant's action plan will be derived from the findings revealed by the results of the scale.

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|---|---|
| Step 1 | |
| Training day/tools and applications | Action plan |
| Individual self awareness raising | Through short and confrontational role plays |
| | Through personal, concrete and ongoing feedback |
| Anchoring in the professional context | Through the application of tools and behavioural elements to the participants' own case |
| | Through the selection of a specific point to put concretely into practice, allowing the participant to progress from idea to action |
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| Step 2 | |
| 3-5 weeks' practical application | This is an 'in-situ' period, devoted to experimentation in the workplace. It allows each participant to put his or her action plan into practice (we only learn through experience) |
| Step 3 | |
| Training day/report back on practical application | Coaching/further tools and applications |
| Demanding follow-up | Each participant presents his or her experiences on the basis of concrete results obtained (successes or difficulties) |
| • | The successes and difficulties will be analysed and commented upon, and the learning points transformed into a new action plan |

[1] 361^o feedback: In the same way as a medical diagnosis assesses our general state of health, Krauthammer's 361° feedback offers a general snapshot of our behavioural strong points, and our points for improvement.

The training day continues with new modules

[2] '4-level scale': The 4-level scale is an evaluation process which takes a 3600 analysis[1] as its starting point. It allows the comparison and benchmarking of an individual's practice on four levels: exemplary, operative, penalising, disqualifying. This methodology has been designed to avoid the pitfall of personal judgements - as we know, these are by nature based on subjective and inconsistent value scales. For example, each of us has our own conception of 'strong points, weak points, points for improvement'. Instead, the 4-level scale refers uniquely to observable behaviour - described in exactly the same way for all.