## **COACHING CONVERSATION ANALYSIS TOOL**

COACH:	CLIENT:	DATE:
Examples of Coaching Skills		Non-Examples of Coaching Skills
Listenii	Paraphrases what client has said to ensure clarity and understanding Encourages, accepts, explores and reinforces the client's expression of feelings, perceptions, concerns, beliefs Integrates and builds on client's ideas and suggestions Allows the client to vent or clear the situation without judgment or attachment in order to move on to next steps Allows for silence and short pauses	Listening:  Interrupts Talks over the client and doesn't defer to him/her Finishes the client's thoughts Appears distracted Speaks more than listens Doesn't refocus or redirect when client is rambling Seems to have an agenda or doesn't push to understand the client's agenda
		Questioning:
Questic	Asks questions that reflect active listening and an understanding of the client's perspective Asks questions the evoke discovery, insight, commitment or action, or that challenge the client's assumptions Asks open-ended questions that create greater clarity, possibility or new learning (questions may begin with "how" or "what") Asks questions that move the client toward what they desire, not questions that ask the client to justify or look backwards Invokes inquiry for greater understanding, awareness, and clarity Asks clarifying questions in order to deepen the client's awareness or understanding; or asks a limited set of clarifying questions to ensure understanding Refocuses and redirects the conversation when necessary	Asks questions about information the client has already provided Asks closed questions that have a yes/no answer or that narrow the conversation Asks solutions-oriented questions (questions that have advice embedded within them) Seeks the "One True Question" and allows awkward pauses Asks rambling questions—a number of questions in a row without allowing client to respond to them Asks questions that are leading or have a 'right' or 'wrong' answer Asks interpretive questions—questions that reflect the coach's interpretation of what the client said Asks rhetorical questions that may reflect judgment Asks leading questions that may subtly point the client to an answer Asks "Why?" questions
Giving	Feedback Feedback is clear and direct Feedback is evidence-based Uses language that is appropriate and respectful to the client Feedback is mostly facilitative—allows the client to make his/her own learning Appropriately uses humor to lighten tone of conversation Feedback might challenge beliefs about students, parents, learning capacities Interrupts deficit language	Giving Feedback  Feedback is based in opinion Feedback is framed by coach's prior experiences More than 2 pieces of critical feedback are given Feedback is mostly instructive/directive Moves client to action quickly without substantive reflection and without client owning action Feedback reflects disrespect for students, parents or biases Allows deficit language to be used
Non-ve	rbal communication:  Maintains eye contact the majority of the time Arms and body are relaxed and open Nods head Facial expression could reflect empathy, concern, understanding, caring	Non-verbal communication:  Arms crossed Facial expressions could reflect judgment, frustration or distraction

