# Building Healthy Feedback Environments

How and why to deliver more frequent and productive feedback

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# We don't understand feedback.

# Proprioception

# Proprioception helps us

Understand where we are in space

Adjust our position

# Proprioception is feedback.

# Workplace feedback

# Feedback is recipient-oriented.

# Feedback helps us

Know how our work relates to our standards

Improve that relationship

# Feedback reduces uncertainty.

# Ambient feedback

# Feedback should be intentional.

# We don't give feedback often enough.

#### "Feedback Environment"

Steelman, L. A., Levy, P. E., & Snell, A. F. (2004). The feedback environment scale: Construct definition, measurement, and validation.

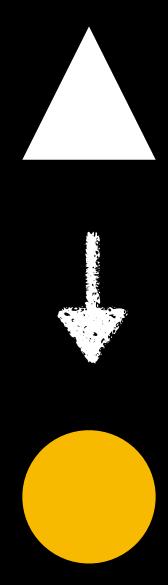
#### Feedback makes better workplaces.

- Greater sense of control
- Reduced feelings of helplessness
- Improved job satisfaction
- Improved trust in performance systems
- More effective and equitable standards
- Negative effect on team perceptions of org politics

#### What makes a good Feedback Environment?

- 1. Source credibility
- 2. Feedback quality
- 3. Feedback delivery
- 4. Frequency of favorable and unfavorable feedback
- 5. Source availability
- 6. A culture of feedback-seeking

# Source



Recipient

# Source



Recipient

# Source

Recipient

# Source Credibility and Trust

# Source Credibility

- Do you understand the work?
- Do you understand the standard?
- Do you understand the recipient?

#### Feedback should be accurate.

# Feedback should be achievable.

"I believe that you can do this."

Feedback should be specific and focused on the work, not the person.

Self-oriented feedback is harder to process than task-oriented feedback.

- Is your feedback accurate?
- Is it meaningfully achievable?
- Is it specific?

## Consider the listener.

Feedback shifts a listener's attention.

Feedback orientation measures our individual willingness and capacity to accept feedback.

# Feedback environments actually enhance feedback orientation.

Be deliberate.

#### Be deliberate.

- What information do I need to convey?
- What does my colleague require to process it?

- Are you considering the recipient?
- Is your delivery tactful and clear?

#### Favorable and Unfavorable Feedback

# (Feedback is recipient-oriented.)

A balance of favorable and unfavorable feedback builds trust.

We are afraid to offer unfavorable feedback.

Unfavorable feedback, when it is accurate and thoughtful, improves feedback orientation.

# We underappreciate the importance of favorable feedback.

# (Feedback is proprioception.)

Repeated instances of strongly unfavorable feedback can induce a state of learned helplessness.

Don't leave the good stuff on the table.

- Are you offering balanced feedback?
- Is it frequent?
- Are there favorable examples?
- Unfavorable?

# Frequent and available

(Feedback should be intentional.)

- Are you making time for feedback?
- Are you willing to offer it?
- Do your colleagues know that?

# Why don't we seek feedback?

- We are afraid it will draw unfavorable attention
- We are afraid it makes us look incompetent

Strong feedback-seeking behaviors and feedback orientation correspond to improved performance.

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A healthy diversity climate corresponds to more frequent feedback-seeking.

- Do your colleagues actively seek feedback?
- Do they feel safe doing so?
- Do you?

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### Where does one start?

Practice with a good framework

Find your voice



from Lara Hogan's "Feedback Equation" (https://larahogan.me/blog/feedback-equation/)

### Healthy Feedback

- Thoughtful
- Specific and Accurate
- Achievable
- Available

### What can you do?

- Build trust
- Write it down
- Focus on the work
- Consider the recipient
- Tell a balanced story with time
- Make it a practice

# Make feedback a practice.

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