Influencing Others



The ability to influence other people is an extremely powerful skill. In fact, it is a necessary ingredient in professional and personal success. Influencing others requires skill in the following areas: communication, listening, persuasion, assertiveness, negotiation, conflict resolution, and problem-solving. The secret to influencing others is to be able to identify behavioral and personality styles and know which style to use when and with whom, and learn how to optimize your chances of having the most influence. The model described in this storyboard has four steps: ANALYZE, LEARN, ASSESS, and REVIEW.



Analyze types and differences

The nature of influencing

- Influencing is the key to effective communication and relationship-building
- Influencing involves an understanding of the motivations and the fears of others.
- Influencing is effective when it is collaboratively achieved and without recourse to direct manipulation or authority.



Types of influence styles

- There are several influencing styles, each one appropriate for specific circumstances:
- Agaressive "driving" styles (forcing, bargaining, bribing)
- Passive "pulling" styles (motivation, enthusiasm, involvement).
- Analytical or "task" styles (facts and figures) Emotional or "people" styles

(relationships and values)



The use of influencing power

- The power of influence can be used in four modes:
- Dependent power (tell me what you want)
- Counter-dependent power (I'm against what you want)
- Independent power (I am here: where are you?)
- Interdependent power (I want from you: what do you want from me?)



Interdependent power

How influence is exerted

- The exertion of influence is likely to depend on the level of cautiousness, dogmatism, and achievement "orientation" of each party.
- Influence is typically exerted through negotiation tactics used with fast/ slow and hard/soft assertiveness.





"Push" styles of influence

race-broke the land-speed record 6 times - only I owner-little old lady week-performs like...



- It's a WONDERFUL car-won every Selling (emphasis on benefits and information, with manipulation)
- drove it to her stock proker's once a Coercive (emphasis on threats and dangers)
 - Assertive (emphasis on repetition)
 - Rational/logical (emphasis) on analysis)



"Pull" styles of influence



- Expert (emphasis on superior knowledge)
- Educative (emphasis on new
- Emotive (emphasis on feelings)
- Involvement (emphasis on

Assess the

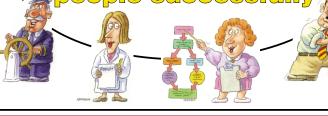
est influence

methods

Responses and reactions to influence

- Resistance (attack, silence, squeezed for time) Compliance (acceptance,
- confirmation, concession) **Negotiation** (questioning,
- idea-generation, disclosure) Synergy (discovery,
- reflecting, summarizing)





The skills of influencing

- Listening for facts and underlying meaning
- Clarifying and questioning to gain understanding
- Feedback through verbal and non-verbal signals
- Summarizing by reflecting the other person's point of view





. REVIEW Test your



How we are influenced

- Reflection about your personal style will reveal a bias toward at least one of the following:
- Concrete experience (feelings)
- Passive reflective observation (watching and analyzing)
- Abstract conceptualization (thinking)
- Active experimentation (doing)

How we influence others



- Influencing others involves the use of the following:
- Creativity
- Assertiveness
- The strength of these factors combine to create an influence matrix around:
- ideas versus practical experience
- outgoing and active versus reserved and passive influence

How influence strategies can be adjusted



- Review the degree of your own style biases in dealing with others.
- Assess people in terms of their being generally:
- A Visioner (expressive, etc.)
- An Orchestrator (driving, etc.) A Regulator (analytical, etc.)
- A Harmonizer (amiable, etc.)

