

Leadership Profile Quick Reference Guide



Includes:

Workstyle & Performance Profile (p.2)

Business Reasoning (p.6)

Conflict Management Style (p.7)



Workstyle & Performance Profile

DIMENSION	LEFT SIDE	MID RANGE	RIGHT SIDE
	NON-DOMINANT	VS. DOMINANT	
Leadership Orientation	Driven to contribute as opposed to lead others	Comfortable contributing or leading when needed	Driven to lead others
The degree to which a person is driven to take charge & lead others.	 STRENGTHS Agreeable & modest Enjoys being an individual contributor or team- player Readily follows direction 	 STRENGTHS Comfortable taking directions from others Comfortable taking charge if necessary 	 STRENGTHS Assertive & self- assured Enjoys taking charge & providing direction Shows initiative
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May not want to assume a leadership role May be uncomfortable being assertive or delegating to others 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May have difficulty leading others every day May need some opportunity to take charge to be satisfied at work 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May feel frustrated if unable to make independent decisions May find it difficult to follow direction from others
C	ONTENTED VS. ACH	IEVEMENT-FOCUS	ED
Achievement Orientation	Motivated by modest goals	Motivated by realistic, reachable goals	Motivated by challenging goals
The degree to which a person is focused on achieving challenging goals.	 STRENGTHS Easy-going & easy-to-please Generally satisfied with themselves & others Enjoys straightforward tasks or those that they have already mastered 	 STRENGTHS Able to fulfill responsibilities & meet others' standards & expectations Has realistic expectations of themselves & others 	 STRENGTHS Self-driven & hard-working Has high expectations of themselves & others Enjoys difficult tasks & stretch projects Seeks growth & self-improvement
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May find it challenging at times to maintain a high level of performance May need active support with demanding goals 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May feel frustrated by expectations that they think are unreasonable May need encouragement with goals that are difficult to reach 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May need to be challenged & fully utilized to be engaged May feel frustrated when personal goals or expectations are not met



DIMENSION	LEFT SIDE	MID RANGE	RIGHT SIDE
REACTIVE VS. CALM			
Emotional Orientation	Responsive to stress & pressure	Tolerant of typical stress & pressure	Resilient to stress & pressure
The degree to which a person is tolerant of stress & pressure.	 STRENGTHS Vigilant & prompt Shows a sense of urgency Quick to respond to high-pressure situations 	 STRENGTHS Can handle typical work stress & pressure Generally seen by others as balanced & stable 	 STRENGTHS Even-tempered & level-headed Thinks through possible solutions before acting Takes heavy job demands in stride
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May be tense or anxious May become upset or discouraged when things do not go well 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May not always display a sense of urgency May become distressed with prolonged periods of heavy job demands 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May be slower to respond to urgent situations Others may mistake calmness for lack of enthusiasm
	RESERVED VS	S. OUTGOING	
Social Orientation	Enjoys & seeks independent work	Comfortable working independently or with others when needed	Enjoys & seeks social interaction
The degree to which a person enjoys social interaction.	 STRENGTHS Reflective & thoughtful Easily focuses on independent work Carefully considers thoughts & ideas before sharing 	 STRENGTHS Capable of both independent & collaborative tasks Comfortable working with others 	 STRENGTHS Open & communicative Easily builds relationships with others Enjoys meeting new people & networking Readily shares thoughts & ideas
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May prefer to work independently when involving others is required May not openly voice ideas & opinions 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May not enjoy events with unfamiliar people or networking May require some opportunity to work with others to stay engaged 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May prefer to involve others when independent work is required May need verbal recognition from others to stay engaged



DIMENSION	LEFT SIDE	MID RANGE	RIGHT SIDE
DIRECT VS. EMPATHETIC			
Interpersonal Orientation	Concerned with objectivity & task completion	Mindful of both task completion & the feelings of others	Concerned with the needs & feelings of others
The degree to which a person is sensitive to the needs & feelings of others.	 STRENGTHS Forthright & candid Straightforward & clear communicator Easily voices unpopular opinions Takes an objective, non-emotional point of view 	 STRENGTHS Honest about views & opinions Considerate of the needs & feelings of others 	 STRENGTHS Compassionate & helpful Tactful communicator Focused on supporting others Strives to achieve outcomes where all parties are satisfied
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May focus on completing tasks more than personal needs May be perceived as insensitive to the feelings of others 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May be uncomfortable dealing with people who are upset or angry May find it difficult to deliver or receive negative feedback 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May focus on personal needs more than completing tasks May put others needs ahead of their own
	SPONTANEOUS	VS. REGIMENTED	
Task Orientation The degree to which a	Prefers a flexible approach to tasks	Comfortable being more flexible or systematic when needed	Prefers a systematic approach to tasks
person is systematic in their approach to tasks .	 STRENGTHS Improvising & adaptable Follows the quickest route to achieving objectives Easily grasps the 'big picture' Not bound by rules or processes 	 STRENGTHS Mindful of planning & preparation requirements Able to pivot when needed to meet objectives 	 STRENGTHS Conscientious & dependable Creates & follows plans Establishes order & structure Easily attends to details Naturally compliant to rules & processes
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May neglect planning & preparation requirements May overlook details or cut corners 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May find it difficult to always follow a strict plan or process May find it difficult to improvise or learn through 'trial & error' 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May require a detailed plan in order to complete tasks May overlook the 'big picture'



DIMENSION	LEFT SIDE	MID RANGE	RIGHT SIDE	
	CONVENTIONAL VS. OPEN-MINDED			
Conceptual Orientation The degree to which	Desires proven ideas & familiar experiences	Receptive to proven or experimental approaches as needed	Desires innovative ideas & new experiences	
a person is receptive to new ideas or experiences.	 STRENGTHS Practical & predictable Adheres to established methods Finds 'tried & true' solutions to problems Stays focused on repetitive tasks 	 STRENGTHS Able to build on others' ideas Has a realistic problem- solving style 	 STRENGTHS Imaginative & curious Experiments with new tools & methods Finds creative solutions to problems Easily adapts to change 	
	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May be resistant to new tools or methods May need time to adapt to organizational change 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May be initially resistant to ideas that involve rapid or drastic change May feel frustrated with no task variability 	 POTENTIAL CHALLENGES May need a lot of change to remain stimulated May not assess the practicality of new ideas before implementing 	



Business Reasoning

DIMENSION	BASIC	ADVANCED	
VERBAL REASONING ABILITY			
The degree to which a person is able to understand & solve business problems in a written or verbal format using logic & judgement.	 Difficulty solving business problems in a written or verbal format CHALLENGES May need input from others to interpret complex information May need assistance solving day- to-day scenarios requiring logic & reasoning May benefit from extra coaching & training on complex problem-solving 	 Correctly solves business problems in a written or verbal format STRENGTHS Able to analyze & interpret complex written or oral information Able to make correct judgments from written information Able to solve day-to-day scenarios requiring logic & reasoning 	
	NUMERICAL REASONING	ABILITY	
The degree to which a person is able to understand & solve	Difficulty solving business problems in a numerical format	Correctly solves business problems in a numerical format	
business problems in a numerical format by making the appropriate calculations.	 CHALLENGES May need input from others to make correct judgements from numerical data May need assistance solving day-to-day scenarios requiring numerical calculations May benefit from extra training on making complex numerical calculations 	 STRENGTHS Able to make correct judgments & decisions based on numerical calculations Able to solve day-to-day scenarios requiring numerical calculations Able to analyze & interpret complex numerical data, such as financial information 	



Conflict Management Style

DESCRIPTION	MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN:	LEAST EFFECTIVE WHEN:
	DOMINATING	
The degree to which a person resolves conflict by directing the other party to accept their position.	 The outcome is more important than the relationship The outcome is critical & cannot be compromised An immediate decision is needed It is an emergency or safety concern Being right matters more than preserving the relationship An unfavorable decision by the other party will be costly to you or the organization The other party lacks the expertise to make the decision Your position, authority, or rights are being challenged An unpopular course of action is necessary 	 The relationship is equally or more important than the outcome Preserving or building the relationship is very important The issue is not important to you The other party is in a position of authority You may be wrong or the alternate position could be better Commitment & support from the other party is required for success The other party possesses a high degree of competency The issue is complex & requires input from others The decision does not have to be made quickly
	OBLIGING	
The degree to which a person resolves conflict by 'giving in' & letting the other party have their way.	 Oblight The relationship is more important than the outcome Preserving or building the relationship matters more than being right The issue is not important to you The other party is in a position of authority Supporting the needs of the other party will not be costly to you A temporary resolution provides time to reach a future agreement A favorable outcome is unlikely & it is better to restore harmony Helping others learn from their decisions is important Customer service & satisfaction is the priority 	 The outcome is equally or more important than the relationship The issue is very important to you An unfavorable decision by the other party will be costly to you or the organization You strongly believe that you are right The other party lacks the expertise to make the decision on their own Your position, authority, or rights are being challenged Strong, confident leadership is needed The issue is complex & requires discussion of alternate ideas The decision does not have to be made quickly



DESCRIPTION	MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN:	LEAST EFFECTIVE WHEN:
	COLLABORATING	
The degree to which a person resolves conflict by working to find a 'win- win' solution where both parties achieve their objectives.	 Both the outcome & relationship are highly important The issue is complex One party cannot solve the problem on their own Multiple perspectives or expertise are needed to generate a creative solution Commitment is needed from both parties for successful implementation Time & energy are available for discussion The long-term ability to work together is important Mutual growth & learning is a priority A proactive decision is needed 	 Either the outcome or relationship is not important The issue is trivial or straightforward An immediate decision is required The outcome is not important to you or the other party Time & energy are not available for exploring all possible options The position of the other party is wrong beyond doubt
	COMPROMISING	
The degree to which a person resolves conflict by 'meeting in the middle' where both parties make concessions.	 Both the outcome & relationship are moderately important The goals of the parties are mutually exclusive It is unrealistic to totally satisfy both parties You are willing to give up something in exchange for something else A quick resolution matters more than exploring all options Consensus cannot be reached A collaborating or dominating approach has not worked Settling on any solution is better than a stalemate A temporary solution to a complex problem is needed 	 Either the outcome or relationship is highly important The issue is complex & requires a creative solution The outcomes are important enough to warrant the time & energy needed for collaborating Either party will not achieve an acceptable outcome Lingering dissatisfaction or resentment may trigger subsequent conflict One party is in a position of authority Principles or values are at stake & must not be compromised A long-term solution is required



MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN:	LEAST EFFECTIVE WHEN:
AVOIDING	
 Neither the outcome nor relationship is important The issue is trivial There will not be a continued relationship with the other party The potential damage outweighs the benefit of addressing the issue It is more appropriate for others to resolve the issue A temporary 'cooling-off' period is needed to reduce tensions or regain composure There is no opportunity to constructively address the issue 	 Either the outcome or relationship is important The issue is important to you or the other party It is your responsibility to make a decision The other party would benefit from constructive confrontation Prompt attention is needed Postponing resolution will be costly to you or the organization The other party is unwilling to defer
	 AVOIDING Neither the outcome nor relationship is important The issue is trivial There will not be a continued relationship with the other party The potential damage outweighs the benefit of addressing the issue It is more appropriate for others to resolve the issue A temporary 'cooling-off' period is needed to reduce tensions or regain composure