



**EQ-i**<sup>2.0</sup>  
assess. predict. perform.

# LEADERSHIP

## REPORT

**Philip Example**

December 05, 2011



# Introduction

## Understanding Your Report

Welcome to a new way of examining your emotional intelligence (EI) skills! You will find this report has many unique features linking EI and leadership development. These features provide you with a snapshot of how your EI compares to that of other leaders and insight into your leadership strengths and potential areas for development. This report examines your results on the EQ-i 2.0 through four key dimensions of leadership:

Authenticity	Coaching	Insight	Innovation
An authentic leader serves as a role model for moral and fair behavior. A transparent approach commands esteem and confidence from employees.	A leader who coaches effectively is seen as a mentor who supports employee growth. Employees are nurtured towards achieving their highest levels of performance.	A leader provides insight by sharing a purpose and hopeful vision for colleagues to follow. Employees are compelled and inspired to exceed goals.	An innovative leader focuses on taking risks, spurring colleagues' ingenuity and autonomous thought. Knowledge is valued and challenges are viewed as learning opportunities.

These leadership dimensions were identified from research conducted on 220 leaders who took the same assessment you did (the EQ-i 2.0) and who also responded to a leadership assessment measuring performance across these four areas of leadership. These leaders held positions of mid-level management through to C-suite leadership roles and were from a variety of industries (e.g., healthcare, technology, financial services, and construction) across North America. The majority of leaders were working in large organizations (over 400 employees).

As a group, the leaders had significantly higher EI than the general population. *In fact, the average Total EI score for leaders was 14 points higher than that of the general population.*

While this leadership sample is a valuable comparison group, it also helped organize the EQ-i 2.0 subscales (page 4) according to the four leadership dimensions to which they were most strongly connected. Particular subscales were associated with stronger performance in these four leadership areas (page 6).

## Emotional Intelligence and Leadership

How is EI linked to leadership? In addition to the research supporting this report, fifteen years of research has shown that leaders tend to score higher in EI than the general population. Also, many professionals find it easier to focus on improving a few specific skills that underlie broader leadership competencies, making the EQ-i 2.0 subscales the perfect building blocks to reaching your leadership potential.

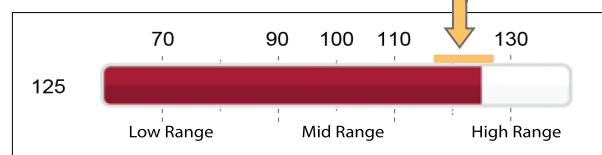
## Getting the Most out of Your Report

Keep the following tips in mind as you work through your Leadership Report:

1. No one knows your role like you do. Although this report offers insight into how your EQ-i 2.0 results can help strengthen your leadership skills, the value of the report is enhanced by framing it within your own individual context. Integrate your wealth of knowledge about your organization, its culture, and the specifics of your leadership with the information in this report to derive the most value from it.
2. Take notes as you read the report. Choose strategies for development that you wish to try in your role.
3. *All EQ-i 2.0 subscales are related to leadership behaviors, but selecting the right areas to focus on is key to development.* Work with your coach or administrator to determine which subscales will help drive the leadership results you are looking for. You can treat subscales as building blocks that strengthen broader leadership skills like mentoring, communication, or conflict resolution.

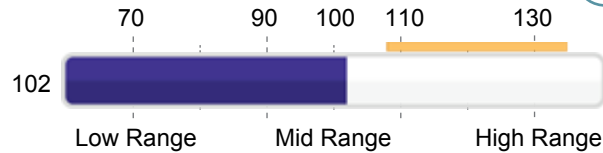
## Leadership Bar

The gold bar positioned on the top of your graph is the Leadership Bar. This bar represents the range of scores of the top leaders (those whose EQ-i 2.0 scores were in the top 50% of the leader sample). Using this bar you can compare your results on the EQ-i 2.0 to those exceptional leaders who demonstrate high EI. If your score falls near the bottom of the leadership bar, then your EI skills need further development in order to be on par with top leaders. If your score falls near the top of the leadership bar, then your EI skills are as strong as those of top leaders.



## Executive Summary

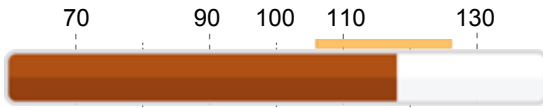
### Total EI



## Highest 3 Subscales

Compared to your other scores, these three subscales might be areas you could further leverage. The corresponding subscale pages may provide insight.

### Emotional Expression (118)



You are likely very comfortable in expressing your emotions and lead in a way that is authentic and inspirational. Free emotional expression ensures you are seen as human with a connection to your work and those you lead. Your result on this subscale is not only above average but it also falls within the leadership bar.

### Self-Regard (112)



You have a strong sense of your strengths and weaknesses, which enables you to take a confident and self-assured leadership role. Your result on this subscale is not only above average but it also falls within the leadership bar.

### Optimism (112)

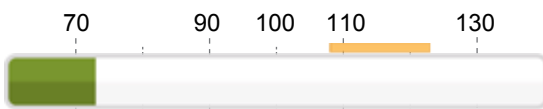


Your high level of optimism is contagious in your leadership approach and you likely can encourage others to see the same grand possibilities. Leaders with optimism such as yours cultivate innovation and inspiration in their teams. Your result on this subscale is not only above average but it also falls within the leadership bar.

## Lowest 3 Subscales

Compared to your other scores, these three subscales might be areas you could develop. The corresponding subscale pages will provide you with Strategies for Action.

### Problem Solving (73)



You often fall victim to your emotions and might feel overwhelmed when it comes to making decisions. Improve in this area to use emotions to your advantage when solving problems instead of falling victim to them. Your result on this subscale falls below the leadership bar.

### Stress Tolerance (91)



You are slightly less tolerant of stress than others and may have moments where you are overly emotional or too withdrawn under stress. Further development will prove to be beneficial during crisis situations. Your result on this subscale falls below the leadership bar.

### Flexibility (94)



You sometimes adjust well to change and require the same from your team; however, further development here would be helpful. Your leadership needs to embrace and promote flexibility in order for innovation to flourish. Your result on this subscale falls below the leadership bar.

# EQ-i 2.0 Model of Emotional Intelligence

## SELF-PERCEPTION

**Self-Regard** is respecting oneself while understanding and accepting one's strengths and weaknesses. Self-Regard is often associated with feelings of inner strength and self-confidence.

**Self-Actualization** is the willingness to persistently try to improve oneself and engage in the pursuit of personally relevant and meaningful objectives that lead to a rich and enjoyable life.

**Emotional Self-Awareness** includes recognizing and understanding one's own emotions. This includes the ability to differentiate between subtleties in one's own emotions while understanding the cause of these emotions and the impact they have on one's own thoughts and actions and those of others.

## STRESS MANAGEMENT

**Flexibility** is adapting emotions, thoughts and behaviors to unfamiliar, unpredictable, and dynamic circumstances or ideas.

**Stress Tolerance** involves coping with stressful or difficult situations and believing that one can manage or influence situations in a positive manner.

**Optimism** is an indicator of one's positive attitude and outlook on life. It involves remaining hopeful and resilient, despite occasional setbacks.

## SELF-EXPRESSION

**Emotional Expression** is openly expressing one's feelings verbally and non-verbally.

**Assertiveness** involves communicating feelings, beliefs and thoughts openly, and defending personal rights and values in a socially acceptable, non-offensive, and non-destructive manner.

**Independence** is the ability to be self directed and free from emotional dependency on others. Decision-making, planning, and daily tasks are completed autonomously.



## DECISION MAKING

**Problem Solving** is the ability to find solutions to problems in situations where emotions are involved. Problem solving includes the ability to understand how emotions impact decision making.

**Reality Testing** is the capacity to remain objective by seeing things as they really are. This capacity involves recognizing when emotions or personal bias can cause one to be less objective.

**Impulse Control** is the ability to resist or delay an impulse, drive or temptation to act and involves avoiding rash behaviors and decision making.

## INTERPERSONAL

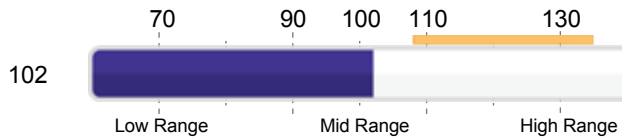
**Interpersonal Relationships** refers to the skill of developing and maintaining mutually satisfying relationships that are characterized by trust and compassion.

**Empathy** is recognizing, understanding, and appreciating how other people feel. Empathy involves being able to articulate your understanding of another's perspective and behaving in a way that respects others' feelings.

**Social Responsibility** is willingly contributing to society, to one's social groups, and generally to the welfare of others. Social Responsibility involves acting responsibly, having social consciousness, and showing concern for the greater community.

## Overview

### Total EI



## Self-Perception Composite

106

### Self-Regard

Respecting oneself; Confidence

112

### Self-Actualization

Pursuit of meaning; Self-improvement

99

### Emotional Self-Awareness

Understanding own emotions

105

## Self-Expression Composite

111

### Emotional Expression

Constructive expression of emotions

118

### Assertiveness

Communicating feelings, beliefs; Non-offensive

108

### Independence

Self-directed; Free from emotional dependency

96

## Interpersonal Composite

105

### Interpersonal Relationships

Mutually satisfying relationships

103

### Empathy

Understanding, appreciating how others feel

105

### Social Responsibility

Social consciousness; Helpful

104

## Decision Making Composite

87

### Problem Solving

Find solutions when emotions are involved

73

### Reality Testing

Objective; See things as they really are

100

### Impulse Control

Resist or delay impulse to act

97

## Stress Management Composite

98

### Flexibility

Adapting emotions, thoughts and behaviors

94

### Stress Tolerance

Coping with stressful situations

91

### Optimism

Positive attitude and outlook on life

112

## Leadership Potential

The EQ-i 2.0 subscales are strongly related to leadership competencies that in turn may be associated with productivity, decreased employee turnover, and increased efficiency. A leader who embodies the competencies below is more likely to increase work satisfaction, create trust, and foster organizational commitment and loyalty.

This page provides you with a leadership lens through which to view your EQ-i 2.0 results. There are four general competencies required of most leaders: authenticity, coaching, insight and innovation. The top six EQ-i 2.0 subscales (based on theory and research) that are associated with each competency are displayed below. High scores on the associated subscales help ensure optimal functioning in the competency area. Alternatively, if you score lower on a few subscales for a particular leadership competency, you can quickly see that this might be an area of challenge for you in your current leadership role. Focusing development efforts in these areas are likely to yield the greatest return in your growth as a leader.

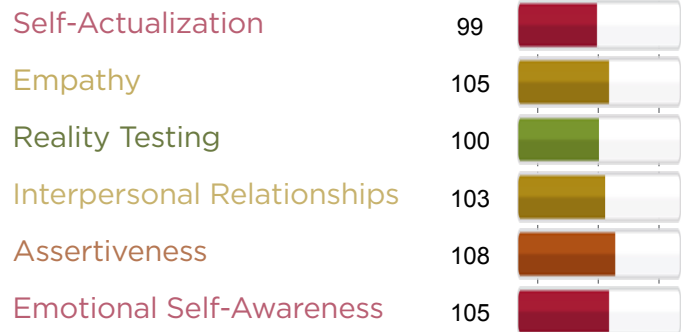
### Authenticity

An authentic leader serves as a role model for moral and fair behavior. A transparent approach commands esteem and confidence from employees.



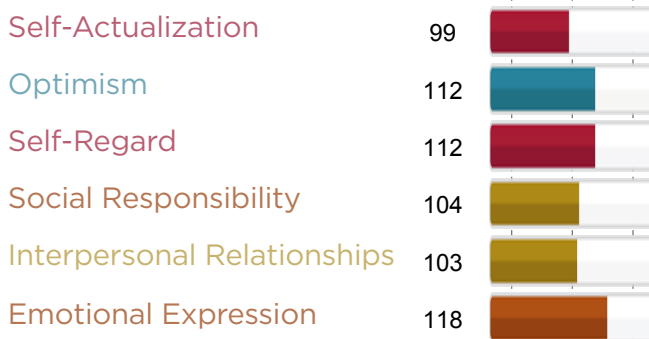
### Coaching

A leader who coaches effectively is seen as a mentor who supports employee growth. Employees are nurtured towards achieving their highest levels of performance.



### Insight

A leader provides insight by sharing a purpose and hopeful vision for colleagues to follow. Employees are compelled and inspired to exceed goals.



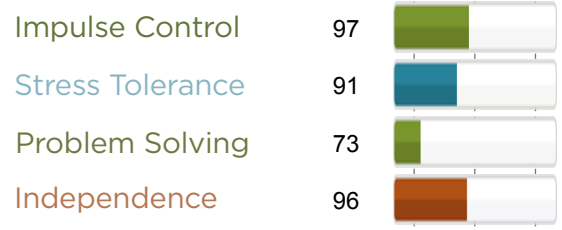
### Innovation

An innovative leader focuses on taking risks, spurring colleagues' ingenuity and autonomous thought. Knowledge is valued and challenges are viewed as learning opportunities.



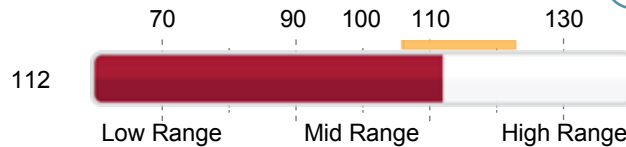
## Leadership Derailers

Philip, you may be at a **higher risk of derailment** as you received a lower result in Problem Solving and a moderate result in Stress Tolerance, Independence and Impulse Control. Lower scores on any of the four subscales are associated with adopting a more passive or avoidant leadership style. Your team may see you as being ineffective in certain situations and may not be fully satisfied under your leadership. Strengthening any of these subscales may help you reach your true leadership potential.



## Self-Regard

Respecting oneself; confidence



### What Your Score Means

Leaders with self-regard respect themselves and accept both personal strengths and limitations while remaining satisfied and self-secure. Philip, your result suggests that your self-regard is stronger than most people's. You are likely to be seen as a self-confident leader who understands both personal strengths and weaknesses. It is important to ground your self-assuredness by using your reality testing skills and by continually seeking feedback. You may:

- Exercise your considerable influence on key, strategic decisions.
- Demonstrate courage to stick by your convictions even in the face of dissenting viewpoints.
- Use a leadership approach that leverages your strengths and delegates tasks in your weaker areas.

You scored well above average on Self-Regard and fall within the leadership bar.

### Leadership Impact



Authenticity



Insight

**Leadership Implications.** Your result may mean that you are driven to surpass organizational targets, create an atmosphere of excellence and demonstrate a strong sense of confidence in your leadership capabilities. The challenge is that you could lose touch with a realistic appraisal of your capabilities. It is important to draw on reality testing behaviors and feedback from your team to maintain a healthy self-perception.

**Organizational Implications.** Your ability to understand and accept your strengths and weaknesses is likely perceived as a genuine approach to leadership. Your higher confidence can probably be seen across department lines, as you feel assured that you can help out in a variety of capacities. You likely serve as a role model, and your higher expectations of yourself and your employees may lead to better quality decisions and greater productivity. Use external validation to avoid any attempts at self-aggrandizement and to maintain a realistic appraisal of your talents.

### Strategies for Action

**Be Mindful of Your Weaknesses.** Awareness of your shortcomings helps to circumvent an inflated self-concept and temper this exaggerated self-image.

- Nobody's perfect; our flaws make us human. The key is to be cognizant of your limitations and ensure that they do not impinge on organizational performance.
- Develop strategies to improve your limitations. For example, if you are impatient and anxious when deadlines are not met in a timely fashion, you may want to refocus and practice relaxation techniques (e.g., deep breathing).
- You are only limited by the power of your imagination. Awareness leads to action and meaningful change. Be mindful that change does not occur overnight, but with persistence, transformation is possible.

**Modesty is the Best Policy.** While it is important to feel good about your strengths, do not overinflate them.

- Watch that you don't fall prey to arrogance; demonstrate humility and be humble in your approach. Successful leaders know their worth, but they remain grounded by seeking feedback from their team as well as from other leaders.
- Colleagues respect a leader who is visionary and exudes charisma, but who is also approachable, genuine and can relate to others. Your modest approach will help you win the esteem and admiration of your employees.

### Balancing Your EI

This section compares Self-Regard with Self-Actualization, Problem Solving, and Reality Testing. The subscale that differs the most from Self-Regard is Problem Solving. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

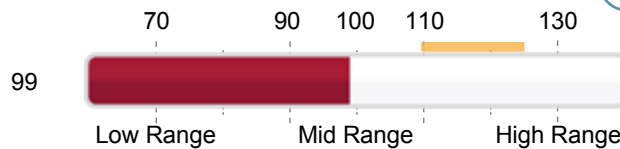
Self-Regard(112) ➤ Problem Solving(73)

Your Self-Regard is higher than your Problem Solving. These components work effectively together when self-confidence promotes the feeling that you can and will succeed. Therefore, cultivate a feeling of resilience and perseverance to commit to finding required solutions.



## Self-Actualization

Pursuit of meaning; Self-improvement



### What Your Score Means

Self-actualization is strongly related to overall work success and performance. It can be summed up in three words: pursuit of meaning. While this sounds quite philosophical, as a leader, it means finding purpose and enjoyment in your role and performing to your fullest potential. Philip, your result suggests that you operate with a slightly lower sense of accomplishment and resolve than most leaders. Although you may believe that you can achieve more, your result may mean that:

- You would benefit from being more actively involved in business objectives.
- You try to achieve the goals you establish, although you might benefit from setting more challenging 'stretch goals.'
- For the most part, you believe you are fulfilling your potential.
- Occasionally, you help others reach their fullest potential, but you would benefit from making a more concerted effort in their development.

You scored below the leadership bar on Self-Actualization and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

### Leadership Impact



Authenticity



Coaching



Insight



Innovation

**Leadership Implications.** You are likely leading people with a moderate sense of mastery and accomplishment. You usually motivate your employees to achieve their potential, and you ignite their ingenuity and resolve to achieve personal and professional goals. You may benefit from striving even harder to be the best you can be so that your work and personal life are as meaningful as possible.

**Organizational Implications.** You are perceived as a person who is striving to learn, developing new skills and willing to grow in order to fully optimize your talents. If strengthened, this quest could permeate the entire organization, as employees may emulate your approach. This drive for self-fulfillment may stimulate higher productivity and greater employee satisfaction. Continue to work on achieving the zenith of your potential so that employees may learn from this style.

### Strategies for Action

**One Small Step.** Transcribing your objectives is a great strategy to solidify your action plan as you work toward greater self-actualization.

- By writing your action plan on paper or sharing it with a colleague, you solidify your goals. Choose one small strategy for making your life more enriching and share this with a colleague or place it in your calendar. Or, is there a way you can get your whole team involved in adding more meaning to the workday? Research clearly demonstrates that the likelihood of successful goal attainment increases by the mere fact of simply writing down your goals.

**Capitalize on Strengths.** You are already aware of your passions, though at times you may not realize it.

- List tasks in which you excel (e.g., chairing meetings, producing comprehensive financial reports), and try to incorporate these activities throughout the workday. If you feel unsure of your areas of strength, pinpoint pursuits in which you receive many compliments, or ask your colleagues for feedback. These activities will reinvigorate your zeal for work and improve your productivity.

### Balancing Your EI

This section compares Self-Actualization with Self-Regard, Optimism, and Reality Testing. The subscale that differs the most from Self-Actualization is Self-Regard. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

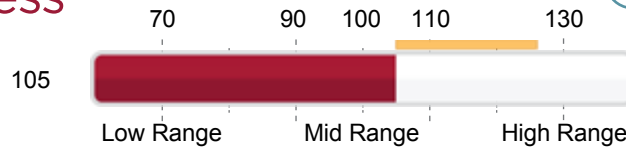
Self-Actualization(99) < Self-Regard(112)

Your Self-Actualization is lower than your Self-Regard. To balance these components, leverage your inner strength and confidence by participating in meaningful activities. Keep your expectations realistic to promote feelings of success. Set and evaluate goals that align with your strengths.



# Emotional Self-Awareness

Understanding own emotions



## What Your Score Means

If you have a solid understanding of what brings about your emotions, it is much easier to regulate your behavior and control the impact your emotions have on employees in the organization. Philip, your result indicates that you are slightly more in touch with your emotions than most, and that you are more likely to manage them in a way that is healthy for you and your employees. It is likely that you:

- Understand what triggers your emotions and behave in a way that shows a relatively high degree of control.
- Have the ability to channel your emotions and those of others into constructive action.
- Still have a few emotions that make you uneasy or are difficult for you to fully comprehend.

You fall within the leadership bar on Emotional Self-Awareness.

## Leadership Impact



Authenticity



Coaching

**Leadership Implications.** You are usually aware of your emotional triggers and reactions. For instance, knowing that competing priorities lead to stress and anxiety, you can help direct efforts to delegate work and secure additional resources. You have a realistic appraisal of your emotional reactions that helps you to monitor your emotional states; however, some emotions may remain undetected and “under the radar.”

**Organizational Implications.** You are generally attuned to your emotions, and this likely helps you handle most challenges in the organization. You can usually admit to mistakes without being unduly swayed by your emotions. This comfort discussing your emotions allows you to lead with authenticity and a candid approach that helps you gain credibility and buy-in with employees. You are generally able to manage tense and perhaps overwhelming situations, although there is room to improve on how you use and recognize the full spectrum of emotions.

## Strategies for Action

**Act the Way You Want to Feel.** Acting or forcing yourself to embrace emotions can fool your body into experiencing emotions that run counter to your prevailing mood.

- By being aware of your emotions, you have the power to change your emotional reactions to situations. For instance, in a situation of intense pressure, force yourself to smile, or relax your posture and roll your shoulders. You will be surprised by the change in your emotional reaction.
- Choose three emotions (e.g., fear, anger, elation) and write down five techniques that you can subtly use to change your emotional reaction. The more strategies you have at your disposal, the more emotionally agile you will become.

**Ask for Feedback.** Solicit feedback from colleagues you trust and who know you well.

- These trusted associates can provide candid information about how your emotions impact them. Rather than navigating the office with an “emotional blindfold,” this knowledge will empower you to alter your emotions, allowing you to achieve the desired effect and help you to manage your mood more effectively.

## Balancing Your EI

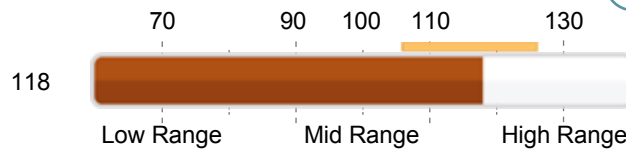
This section compares Emotional Self-Awareness with Reality Testing, Emotional Expression, and Stress Tolerance. The subscale that differs the most from Emotional Self-Awareness is Stress Tolerance. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Emotional Self-Awareness(105) ➔ Stress Tolerance(91)

Your Emotional Self-Awareness is higher than your Stress Tolerance. When these scales work well together, you are able to recognize how stressful situations are affecting you on an emotional level. That is, you are better able to navigate the situation and manage the emotions created by the situation. Emotions should not be ignored but neither should they entirely dictate your behavior when under stress.

## Emotional Expression

Constructive expression of emotions



### What Your Score Means

Think of Emotional Expression as the action part of the emotional experience. Leaders who effectively express their emotions find words and physical expressions to convey their feelings in a way that is not hurtful to others. Philip, your result suggests that it is natural for you to describe your emotions in a way that is genuine and consistent. You are likely an “open book”; your team always knows how you feel about a particular event or decision. Consider the following, which may be characteristic of you:

- You are able to express most emotions through words, and have a large vocabulary of emotion words and/or facial expressions.
- You find beneficial ways to express your emotions, both positive (e.g., appreciation) and negative (e.g., frustration).
- You can foster strong engagement in your team, expressing your passion on particular issues and capturing their hearts with your emotion.

You scored well above average on Emotional Expression and fall within the leadership bar.

### Leadership Impact



Insight

**Leadership Implications.** Your high score on Emotional Expression indicates that you are likely to express your emotions, thoughts and feelings to your team. This is particularly helpful for your leadership when making decisions, resolving interpersonal conflict, and gaining the resources that your team needs. You tend to make a good first impression as you have likely mastered both verbal and nonverbal cues. Be cautious of over-sharing emotion so that you do not appear derailed by your emotions (e.g., you remain heated and angry over a bad decision when your team has moved on).

**Organizational Implications.** Your high level of Emotional Expression drives a culture of open communication at your organization. Your team and others in the organization feel comfortable coming to you with their thoughts, ideas, and concerns. This atmosphere can help you to stay in touch with your employees' reality during difficult times. Ensure that you are consistently demonstrating active listening and mutual respect; a high level of emotional expression can be overwhelming and can result in your team being withdrawn.

### Strategies for Action

**Listen and then Express.** Leverage Empathy and Interpersonal Relationships to ensure your expressions are at an appropriate intensity, especially when you want to contribute a differing point of view.

- Be vigilant of others' reactions, both verbal and nonverbal.
- Seek to understand the other person's perspective; ask thoughtful questions.
- Maintain appropriate silence; listen for content and emotions.
- Then express your differing point of view.

Actively listening and giving signs that we truly seek to understand provides an invaluable amount of validation to the other party. When the other party feels heard and understood, they are less likely to be defensive or dig in their heels. This way they are more likely to be open-minded and cooperative when you present your differing point of view.

**Make the Connection.** Tie your emotions to the potential impact that will arise from communicating the source and reason of your emotions. Emotions backed by clear rationale have the best chance of engaging others in your cause. For example, rather than just being anxious, prepare something along the lines of the following: “I am really anxious about meeting our timelines for this product. I’m anxious because we have lost time due to errors we have found in the process. If we don’t test the product thoroughly, I am concerned we will lose thousands with a late product.”

### Balancing Your EI

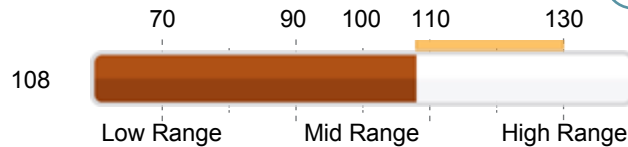
This section compares Emotional Expression with Interpersonal Relationships, Assertiveness, and Empathy. The subscale that differs the most from Emotional Expression is Interpersonal Relationships. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Emotional Expression(118) ➔ Interpersonal Relationships(103)

Your Emotional Expression is higher than your Interpersonal Relationships result. The expression of thoughts and feelings can be invaluable to maintaining meaningful and reciprocal relationships. Be attentive to how your words, tone, and body language can influence colleagues to maximize the effectiveness of your interactions with them.

## ■ Assertiveness

Communicating feelings, beliefs; Non-offensive



### ■ What Your Score Means

Picture a line between the words *passive* and *aggressive*. At the middle point of this line lies assertiveness, a place where you work with your team by finding the right words at the right time to express your feelings and thoughts. Philip, your results indicate that you are operating at the assertiveness midpoint of this line, being able to clearly articulate your emotions and needs to your team while respecting the relationships you have with others. The following characteristics may apply to you:

- You are firm and direct when expressing your thoughts and convictions.
- You are positioned to guide your team toward your goals by articulating what needs to be done.
- You bear in mind the team's feelings and consider them when voicing your opinion.
- There may be rare times when you unnecessarily back down or become shy in the face of mounting pressure.

You fall within the leadership bar on Assertiveness.

### ■ Leadership Impact



Coaching



Innovation

**Leadership Implications.** Your level of assertiveness suggests that you generally defend your points of view and thoughts. For the most part, you show your team where you stand on a decision; however, there may still be some instances where your team will appreciate more assertiveness from you. By showing more conviction, you will also help to inspire your team and gain their buy-in for goal achievement and processes. A large part of leadership is championing for your team's work and well-being. Your moderate level of assertiveness could at times hold you back from clearing obstacles and winning resources for your team.

**Organizational Implications.** Your results suggest that you usually communicate your thoughts and decisions in a way that empowers your team to act. You likely have many great ideas that are generally shared and contribute to the direction of your organization. However, because there is room to improve, determine instances where you choose to be more passive than you wish to be and identify why this is the case.

### ■ Strategies for Action

**Making Decisions.** As a leader, it is important to be decisive and consistent. While you will always need to draw on problem solving skills, times of lower assertiveness can lead you to avoid tough decisions, even when you know the right answer.

- Take a problem or issue you have avoided and dissect it down to its finest points. What specifically have you been avoiding?
- Ask a trusted colleague or mentor for their appraisal of the situation; is what you have been avoiding as bad as you thought it was?

**Assertive Body Language.** Most leaders would agree that nonverbal communication is just as important as verbal communication. Aligning your nonverbal cues with the verbal message will help make your delivery more effective.

- Your posture can help create the environment and setting (e.g., standing straight creates a positive impression; open arms can help create the environment for open conversations).
- Maintain eye contact to extend a positive impression.
- Use your tone of voice to help you get the job done (e.g., a consistent tone and pauses can express control).
- Be extra conscious that the above three non-verbal cues do not skew the message you are trying to put forth, especially if you are low in Emotional Expression and Emotional Self-Awareness.

### ■ Balancing Your EI

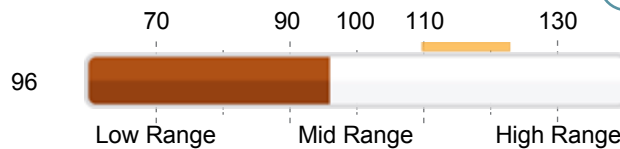
This section compares Assertiveness with Interpersonal Relationships, Emotional Self-Awareness, and Empathy. Achieving balance between these subscales can enhance emotional functioning.

#### Assertiveness(108)

Your Assertiveness is well balanced with these three related subscales. To maintain this balance with these subscales, watch for significant growth in one subscale over others and consider ways that you can develop the subscales in tandem. Discuss with your coach whether comparing Assertiveness with other subscales may lead to further EI development and enhanced emotional and social functioning.

## Independence

Self-directed; Free from emotional dependency



### What Your Score Means

Philip, being independent means that you are capable of feeling, thinking, and working on your own, a critical skill that all great leaders have in common. Your results show that you do sometimes showcase independence, but not consistently. Although you may offer your opinions and thoughts, you might be more hesitant when you fear they are different from group consensus. You may hesitate to provide the decisions and directions that your team requires from your leadership, especially when the risk and responsibility of being independent are too high. Consider the following interpretation of your results:

- You welcome or request guidance from others, but sometimes you rely too heavily on it.
- You are usually emotionally independent from others, but could benefit from honing this skill when others might disagree with you.
- You may be more comfortable making decisions on your own when you are certain there is no risk.

You scored below the leadership bar on Independence and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

### Leadership Impact



Authenticity



Innovation

**Leadership Implications.** While you are open to the thoughts and feelings of your team, you have the ability to remain self-directed and free from emotional dependency on others. Your results suggest that you can take initiative and act freely, allowing your team to trust your convictions. At the same time, you earn credit with them for independent thinking. You may find some instances where you are more dependent on others than you wish to be. Determine why your independence wavers in these situations.

**Organizational Implications.** In the organizational arena, you are likely seen influencing others and providing your perspective as often as most leaders, but in order to build more respect for your direction, you could benefit from taking an even more independent stance. Being independent in your thoughts and feelings will help avoid group-think, and allow you to have a greater impact on the direction of the organization.

### Strategies for Action

**Predict Possibilities and Reactions.** The ability to make decisions while remaining emotionally independent contributes heavily to strong leadership. To further develop your independence when you find yourself being more dependent than you wish to be:

- List possible reactions that others may have to the decisions you make.
- List both negative reactions (e.g., my team might feel I am neglecting their opinions) and positive reactions (e.g., my team might be energized by a decision they hadn't even considered before).
- List the pros and cons of your decision so that your convictions remain strong.
- Do consult your team for input, but remember that the final decision is yours. Create (or review) your list of pros and cons to make even the toughest decisions without second-guessing yourself.

**Create a Central Vision.** You may find that it is easier to maintain your independent stance on an issue when you distill your thoughts and emotions down to a single central vision.

- When you find yourself being more dependent than you wish to be, come back to your sense of purpose as a leader. Why is your decision or stance the right one from your perspective?
- Communicate this central vision clearly by not using distracting small talk or irrelevant sidebars. Think of your independence as riding on this central vision; leave your listeners captivated and your influence will increase.

### Balancing Your EI

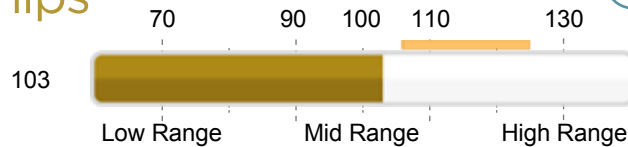
This section compares Independence with Problem Solving, Emotional Self-Awareness, and Interpersonal Relationships. The subscale that differs the most from Independence is Problem Solving. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Independence(96) ➔ Problem Solving(73)

Your Independence is higher than your Problem Solving. These components can be balanced by acting collaboratively when problem solving. Leveraging interpersonal relationship skills where necessary and involving others in decision-making processes may serve to enhance your problem solving process.

## ■ Interpersonal Relationships

Mutually satisfying relationships



### ■ What Your Score Means

Leadership cannot exist without strong relationships. While you likely have solid technical skills, your ability to form strong relationships in your team is also important, especially to help weather difficult times. Your result suggests that you focus on building strong relationships to inspire your team around the organization's vision and to reach innovative outcomes. Philip, you can think of interpersonal relationships as your medium to encourage learning, share new ideas and gain buy-in for your vision—all in an effort to engage your team in reaching common goals. You likely:

- Know your team members' hidden and visible strengths and weaknesses.
- Are generally approachable and encourage the exploration of fresh ideas and risks.
- Are seen as a sociable leader, however your relationships would be even stronger if you honed this skill.

While you scored slightly above average on Interpersonal Relationships, you could benefit from strengthening these skills and reaching the leadership bar.

### ■ Leadership Impact



Coaching



Insight

**Leadership Implications.** Your Interpersonal Relationships result indicates that most of the time you work as a connected leader who coaches and mentors others to reach their potential. While there is still room for improvement, you value building authentic relationships that help your team to feel comfortable in sharing information and insight for decision-making. Develop this skill further by building connections beyond your comfort zone.

**Organizational Implications.** Most of the time, you use interpersonal and networking skills to gain resources for your team. You are likely able to make a mark on the organizational stage, impacting decisions with information sourced from a variety of relationships. Although there is room for you to broaden your relationships, you understand that mutually-beneficial relationships can help you gain the support that your team needs and create a positive team and corporate culture.

### ■ Strategies for Action

**Recognition Goes a Long Way.** Remember to express recognition and celebrate individual and team success consistently.

- Through simple acknowledgments, reward people for achievements, meeting challenges, and upgrading their skills and knowledge.
- Do you know what kind of recognition your team members prefer? Not everyone likes a reward given in front of their peers.
- Find opportunities to improve your interpersonal skills; walking around the office and engaging in team discussions can be a management practice to help you understand your colleague. These opportunities can help expose you to the type of recognition people prefer.

**Building Trust.** Building resilient and trusting relationships with all people, regardless of your feelings toward them, is crucial to navigating the political landscape of your workplace.

- Identify the people with whom you have not developed a strong relationship. List areas of these relationships you'd like to improve.
- Reflect on this list and explore what you have done to earn their trust. List what you think each person needs from you.
- Next time you meet with these people, make note to confirm your perspective on their needs. Were you accurate or do they need something you had not thought of?
- Arrive at an action plan to support one another on achieving common goals and needs.

### ■ Balancing Your EI

This section compares Interpersonal Relationships with Self-Actualization, Problem Solving, and Independence. The subscale that differs the most from Interpersonal Relationships is Problem Solving. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

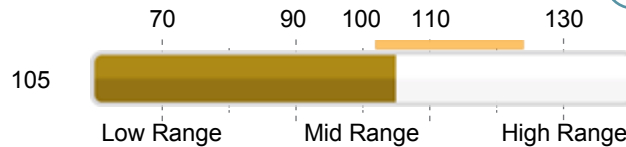
Interpersonal Relationships(103) ➔ Problem Solving(73)

Your Interpersonal Relationships result is higher than your Problem Solving result. These components are well balanced when you can leverage relationships with others to help solve problems, and recognize how your decisions may be affected by others. It is important to consider the opinions of others without being overly influenced by them.



## ■ Empathy

Understanding, appreciating how others feel



## ■ What Your Score Means

As a leader, the ability to manage relationships is your medium for transforming your team and taking the organization to new heights. Empathy, the ability to recognize, understand, and appreciate the way others feel, is a crucial component in building these strong interpersonal relationships. Philip, your result indicates that you tend to lead with empathy, grasping what another is feeling, even if it is much different from what you feel. Your empathic nature makes you an approachable leader and your team feels safe sharing thoughts and ideas. With a result such as yours, you may find:

- You are “tuned in” to how others are feeling.
- You care about the thoughts and feelings of your team as much as you do your own.
- Under times of stress or moments of defensiveness, you are likely to adopt a less empathic approach, possibly making decisions without considering the needs of your team.

You fall within the leadership bar on Empathy.

## ■ Leadership Impact



Coaching

**Leadership Implications.** For you, empathy is a daily active process when resolving conflict, managing change, or making tough decisions. Your ability to show empathy usually allows you to come across as an authentic leader who can gain the trust and respect of your team. In order to be even more effective in inspiring and coaching your team, watch for instances where your empathic demeanor may crack (e.g., when you are feeling stress, or anger) and cause an emotional disconnect between you and your employees.

**Organizational Implications.** Although you have a reasonable level of empathy, working to increase it will benefit both you and your organization. The need to feel heard and understood is in the core nature of all human beings. Further increasing your level of empathy to provide this validation will help dampen defenses in conflict management and gain the commitment you need to achieve common goals.

## ■ Strategies for Action

**Kick it up a Notch.** Successful leaders have the ability to adopt others' perspectives and can understand how different people experience emotions. Take the time to understand each member of your team. Prior to your next meeting, prepare by:

- Listing all attendees and what needs and expectations each bring to the meeting.
- Predicting how they will act during the meeting. What issues do you need to be sensitive towards?
- Generating a number of questions that you can use during the meeting to further understand your team's needs.
- Keeping a journal that records your correct predictions (hits) and incorrect predictions (misses) of the issues and actions that would be brought forth. Reduce the number of misses by understanding individual team members on a deeper level.

**Watching a Pro.** Find someone who is an empathic and yet efficient communicator.

- Observe their communication style in practice, taking note of how they balance their ability to remain empathic and respectful with meeting organizational demands.
- Examine your scores on Independence, Interpersonal Relationships, and Assertiveness to see how you can leverage other skills to develop Empathy.

## ■ Balancing Your EI

This section compares Empathy with Emotional Self-Awareness, Reality Testing, and Emotional Expression. The subscale that differs the most from Empathy is Emotional Expression. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

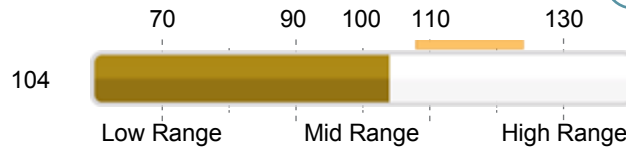
Empathy(105) < Emotional Expression(118)

Your Empathy is lower than your Emotional Expression. Before expressing emotions, be sure to consider the impact that your emotions can have on others. By displaying a greater balance of empathic behaviors, you will appear more supportive and less directive in your interactions with others.



## Social Responsibility

Social consciousness; Helpful



### What Your Score Means

Social responsibility calls for leaders to act in a moral and responsible manner, promote the greater good, and be a strong voice in their teams, organizations, and communities. Philip, your result suggests that you may be seen as a socially responsible leader who finds ways to coach and inspire your team. Although you usually promote cooperation and the achievement of mutually satisfying goals, you could benefit from demonstrating this even more often. Based on your result, you:

- Are socially conscious and are concerned with others' well-being.
- Identify with and see yourself as the champion for your team, taking responsibility and winning resources.
- Feel a sense of fulfillment from supporting your team and organization.

While you scored slightly above average on Social Responsibility, you could benefit from strengthening these skills and reaching the leadership bar.

### Leadership Impact



Authenticity



Insight

**Leadership Implications.** Your result suggests that you balance your focus between yourself and those in your organization/community. You are likely seen as an ethical leader, who regularly places your team's goals ahead of your own personal agenda. That being said, under times of stress or competing pressures, you may not draw on social responsibility as much as you could, putting less effort into achieving goals for the greater good.

**Organizational Implications.** You tend to be regarded as a key contributor in achieving organizational and community goals, working with and not against others to get the job done. At the same time, you lead everyone to achieve common goals and make a difference in society (e.g., recycle, volunteer). You likely promote employee engagement, morale, mentoring, and other development practices that help build talent in the organization, but it would benefit you to make these practices even more of a priority.

### Strategies for Action

**Start Coaching.** Being a successful leader means consistently helping your team members improve. This increases overall team potential allowing you to guide your team to new heights and innovative outcomes.

- List your team members and the support that you currently provide for each of them.
- Then list how you can further help your team (e.g., increase your budget for further training, provide opportunity to incorporate a new method).
- What are some ways you could guide the team as a whole (e.g., team building activities)? Even if such activities take time and resources away from immediate activities, the net result will be improved collaboration and increased overall efficiency.

**A Culture of Cooperation.** A team that works in collaboration works like a well-oiled machine. What have you done recently to promote cooperation within your team?

- Conducting meetings to update the team will help them understand each others' needs and promote an environment of information sharing.
- Ask your team what other teams in your organization may need from your team (e.g., warehouse team might need product information).
- Look for ways to incorporate community support activities into your team/organization (e.g., working with a charitable organization for your next team-building event).

### Balancing Your EI

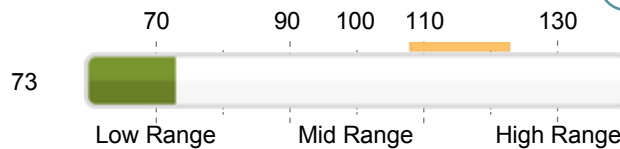
This section compares Social Responsibility with Self-Actualization, Interpersonal Relationships, and Empathy. Achieving balance between these subscales can enhance emotional functioning.

#### Social Responsibility(104)

Your Social Responsibility is well balanced with these three related subscales. To maintain this balance with these subscales, watch for significant growth in one subscale over others and consider ways that you can develop the subscales in tandem. Discuss with your coach whether comparing Social Responsibility with other subscales may lead to further EI development and enhanced emotional and social functioning.

## ■ Problem Solving

Find solutions when emotions are involved



## ■ What Your Score Means

Solving problems is an everyday reality for leaders. However, leaders need more than just problem-solving skills, they need to work with problems where emotions are involved and recognize how these emotions impact their decisiveness. Philip, this is an area of emotional intelligence that you currently underuse, sometimes falling victim to your emotions during times when decisions need to be made. Leaders who score in this range may not actively tackle problems and may evoke a sense of doubt and uncertainty in their fellow workers. Your result indicates:

- You may feel overwhelmed with the responsibility of making a decision, preferring others to make decisions for you.
- You may struggle to keep a clear focus on the problem at hand.
- Your team may see you worrying about a problem rather than implementing a solution.

You scored below the leadership bar on Problem Solving and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

## ■ Leadership Impact



Innovation

**Leadership Implications.** Your result on this scale suggests that you are hampered in your ability to efficiently solve people and process oriented problems. Rather than leveraging emotions (e.g., happiness to spur creativity), you tend to fall victim to your own emotions, such as worry, anxiety, and fear. This tendency can result in feelings of paralysis and spending time worrying about a problem rather than solving it.

**Organizational Implications.** You may appear indecisive, incapable, or unsure of yourself when faced with a problem to solve. Although you may eventually reach sound solutions, it is difficult for people to see you in a leadership capacity where decisiveness and execution are paramount. Organizational responsiveness and innovation may be dampened if you don't quickly move into problem-solving mode.

## ■ Strategies for Action

**Fresh Perspective.** Leaders need to examine problems from multiple angles in order to arrive at the best possible solution. How many different ways do you look at a problem when you are faced with one?

- Involve your team (if appropriate) in brainstorming different perspectives of problems. How would other teams view the same problem? Your customers? Your competition?
- Challenge yourself to come up with at least 5 fresh perspectives for a problem you are facing. Doing so will help move you into problem-solving mode as opposed to worrying about the problem.

**Watch Your Limit.** While a comprehensive amount of information and considering many possibilities can be beneficial when solving a problem, too much information can leave you overwhelmed and paralyzed.

- The next time you are stuck while solving a problem, break down the task into smaller chunks to simplify the problem and make it easier to move forward.
- Categorize the information and the possibilities you are considering in order to limit the options. Remember to find a balance: too much information paralyzes you, while too little leaves you uninformed.
- If the nature of your decision is stressful, your mental and emotional resources will be strained, so you may want to limit yourself to three options.

## ■ Balancing Your EI

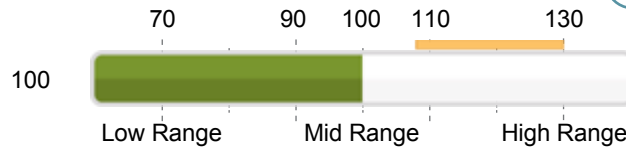
This section compares Problem Solving with Flexibility, Reality Testing, and Emotional Self-Awareness. The subscale that differs the most from Problem Solving is Emotional Self-Awareness. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Problem Solving(73) ↔ Emotional Self-Awareness(105)

Your Problem Solving is lower than your Emotional Self-Awareness. To balance these aspects of EI, emotions should be considered in the decision making process, but not over-analyzed. Emotional information should be integrated into the decision making process but should not block action. Working through emotions verbally with others as you are arriving at a decision can be helpful.

## Reality Testing

Objective; See things as they really are



## What Your Score Means

Reality Testing is a key contributor to how you make decisions as a leader, whether your approach is seen as grounded, objective and in touch with the work environment, or disconnected and biased. Philip, your result on this subscale suggests that you are fairly adept at validating your feelings with external reality and realistically tuning in to the immediate situation. Leaders who score in this range can still develop; however, for the most part you convey that you are in tune with others' perspectives, and with the immediate organizational landscape. Your result suggests:

- You are unlikely to misinterpret critical information or allow emotions to color reality.
- Your coaching and performance management discussions are likely unbiased and grounded in evidence.
- Your assessment of a situation is likely accurate and respected by those you lead.
- Some instances of overly positive (extreme happiness) or negative emotions (extreme anxiety) may cause less objectivity.

You scored below the leadership bar on Reality Testing and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

## Leadership Impact



Authenticity



Coaching

**Leadership Implications.** You are likely conveying an appropriate level of objectivity which helps your direct reports see you as a fair, accurate and in-touch leader. Your leadership is likely even-keeled, particularly if you are high on impulse control as well. However, there may be times, particularly when under stress, when you allow your emotions and personal biases to cloud your objectivity.

**Organizational Implications.** Your midrange result suggests that you understand that giant possibilities are inspiring, but matching possibilities with capabilities will create the buy-in you need. Your goals are usually seen as realistic although more effort here could ensure that others, particularly those in other teams, can trust that your decisions are rooted in evidence. Leaders who can accurately size up external events and solve problems based on this assessment tend to be capable of greater achievements.

## Strategies for Action

**Fearing the Worst, or Sugarcoating Reality?** Under times of stress, you may rely less on your reality testing skills and fall victim to fearing the worst-case scenario or sugarcoating reality. Which of these two extremes best describes you when you are not seeing things realistically?

- If you worry about catastrophes, remember that sometimes the best actions involve risks. Don't be stymied by worst-case scenarios that may never occur. Is there evidence that there is real danger? Try running your catastrophe hypothesis by a third party to see if it has any truth.
- If you tend to sugarcoat reality, try playing the role of "devil's advocate", and find data to more accurately describe the current situation. Also, watch others' reactions to your positivity; if there is hesitation in their voice or body language, they likely see your positive outlook as unrealistic.

**Opening the Books.** Keeping up-to-date data at your fingertips will ensure you have objective information ready to fuel strong decisions and goal-setting processes.

- Provide yourself and your team with critical business unit or departmental data (e.g., profit and loss, sales, product development costs) to make intelligent decisions with your team.
- Information is a form of power and can combat the tendency to color reality with our own personal biases. Instill this power in your team. Validate theories, and assumptions and avoid targets that have no basis in hard data.

## Balancing Your EI

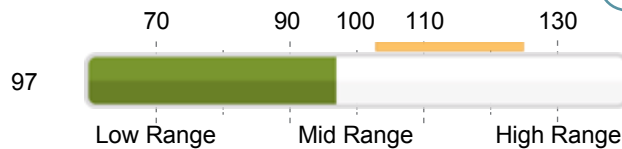
This section compares Reality Testing with Emotional Self-Awareness, Self-Regard, and Problem Solving. The subscale that differs the most from Reality Testing is Problem Solving. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Reality Testing(100) ➔ Problem Solving(73)

Your Reality Testing is higher than your Problem Solving. Balancing these components requires attention to emotional information that can lead to timely decisions. Reality Testing is about being grounded and practical, however the best solutions involve integrating objective information with people factors, negotiating and managing emotional responses, and taking swift action when needed.

## ■ Impulse Control

Resist or delay impulse to act



## ■ What Your Score Means

Impulse control is the ability to think before acting and to show restraint in the face of impulses and temptations to act. Philip, your result is indicative of a leader who may be slightly more impulsive than restrained, showing a slight tendency to jump to hasty conclusions and appear impatient in decision making. At times, you may respond in unpredictable ways to your emotions, rendering those you lead to distance themselves from you, particularly under times of stress. Your result may indicate:

- That you have a moderate amount of control over your behavior; however, this could be an area worth improving.
- That you need to be vigilant about appearing spontaneous or rash in your leadership approach.
- An “act now, think later” approach to solving some problems and decisions.

You scored below the leadership bar on Impulse Control and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

## ■ Leadership Impact

**Leadership Implications.** Leadership requires flexibility, but it is an astute focus and deliberate planning that result in corporate buy-in. You are likely respected for your ability to stay the course and think before you act. There is still room to improve your impulsivity, particularly in times of stress or extreme temptation. In which situations is it hard for you to resist your impulses to act?

**Organizational Implications.** Your capacity to think first rather than respond reflexively likely contributes to a visible planning process across the organization. You prefer to weigh different options and proceed only after the pros and cons of each option have been evaluated. This approach allows employees to see how their efforts contribute to broader company strategies, and have faith that due diligence has been undertaken when strategies must change. Although you have good impulse control the majority of the time, there is room to improve by being consistently vigilant of when you are more impulsive than you wish to be.

## ■ Strategies for Action

**Impulse Inventory.** As a leader, your impulse control is always on stage for others to see; if there are moments when you appear frustrated or impatient, this will impact how your team views your composure.

- Conduct an inventory of what makes you impatient or impulsive. Think of the last couple of weeks of work—what reactions or conversations did you have that you wish you could take back?
- Write a list of what triggered these more regrettable moments (e.g., stress, caught off guard, difficult personalities). Knowing specific triggers will help you plan to avoid them or practice your emotional response before they happen.

**Admit Mistakes.** Even with our best intentions, frustration or impatience can sometimes get the best of us. Leaders who show integrity by owning their behavior and admitting to their mistakes recover from workplace slip-ups with less wear and tear than leaders who pretend the event never happened.

- Particularly with your direct reports, openly admit to a moment of frustration and offer an apology. Don't blame your behavior on anyone else or anything outside of your control.
- Maintain a positive impression by talking about what you will do differently next time and ask for others' feedback on your plan.

## ■ Balancing Your EI

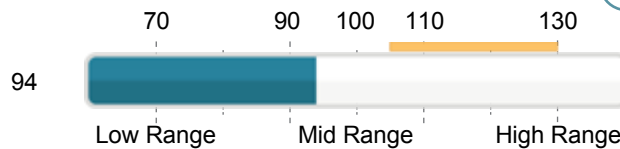
This section compares Impulse Control with Flexibility, Stress Tolerance, and Assertiveness. The subscale that differs the most from Impulse Control is Assertiveness. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Impulse Control(97) < Assertiveness(108)

Your Impulse Control is lower than your Assertiveness. Assertiveness works effectively with impulse control when your actions are made with confidence after due consideration to those around you and to the circumstances. This relationship can be balanced by taking time to consider the appropriateness of what you want given the circumstances, then leveraging your assertiveness to act in the most effective manner.

## Flexibility

Adapting emotions, thoughts and behaviors



### What Your Score Means

Flexibility requires that you be able to modify your thoughts, emotions, and behaviors in response to change. Philip, you are slightly less likely than most to embrace change and view it as a springboard for progress in the organization. You welcome new ideas and incorporate them into the way you manage others. Nevertheless, sometimes change makes you uneasy, and you may be hesitant to respond to unanticipated developments. Some indicators of your result are:

- You usually accept new methods and procedures for getting the job done.
- You are able to adjust your leadership style according to the situation; however, there are times where you could show more adaptability.
- You may approach unexpected changes with some trepidation and reluctance.

You scored below the leadership bar on Flexibility and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

## Leadership Impact



Innovation

**Leadership Implications.** While you are responsive to new developments and methods of conducting business, at times you may be hesitant regarding progress and innovation. This hesitation may lead you to be distrustful of the need for key changes and decisions, even when the workload is shared. Nevertheless, for the most part, your emotional reaction to change promotes risk-taking and independent thought.

**Organizational Implications.** Your vision for the organization adjusts according to external demands and, for the most part, your leadership style adapts to the needs of the situation. This approach encourages employees to propose new methods of conducting business, to help streamline processes and to funnel energy towards innovation and independent thought. Nevertheless, due to your occasional reticence to incorporate change, it may take a while for new processes and procedures to firmly embed themselves within the organization.

## Strategies for Action

**Learn From Failure.** Comfort with failure will help you find ease with change. Some of the world's most successful leaders have repeatedly failed.

- The next time you encounter failure, gain some insight from the situation. Learning from mistakes promotes self-discovery and the opportunity to capitalize upon a seemingly negative event.
- Your reaction to failure is a great opportunity to demonstrate your flexibility. Work with others to ensure everyone learns from the negative event and try brainstorming different solutions to show your adaptability.

**Cross-Functional Coverage.** Spend time working in different departments in the organization.

- Leaders who are exposed to various departments in the organization get a sense of challenges and unexpected events. This exposure helps combat a narrow perspective and can help you understand how employees cope with change in the organization. This exposure can also help you incorporate an adaptable approach into your management style.

## Balancing Your EI

This section compares Flexibility with Problem Solving, Independence, and Impulse Control. The subscale that differs the most from Flexibility is Problem Solving. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

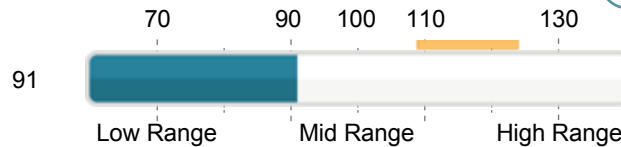
Flexibility(94) ➔ Problem Solving(73)

Your Flexibility is higher than your Problem Solving. It is good to be open to change and to consider options, as long as you don't get stuck making a decision or postponing action. The best decisions usually involve proper consideration of alternatives, and the ability to act when needed.



## Stress Tolerance

Coping with stressful situations



### What Your Score Means

Stress Tolerance is the ability to effectively cope with and respond to stress and mounting pressure. Philip, your result indicates that you are slightly less comfortable than most when dealing with challenging situations. Some difficulties may arise when deadlines are imminent. Nevertheless, you generally inspire confidence in your team concerning your capability to manage change and complex issues. Some characteristics of your result are:

- You are able to achieve results when under pressure.
- You are generally viewed as a resource who is equipped with effective coping strategies, although you could always add more to your repertoire.
- You may, at times, feel uneasy managing multiple competing priorities and goals.

You scored below the leadership bar on Stress Tolerance and could benefit from strengthening skills in this area.

### Leadership Impact

**Leadership Implications.** Your even-keel demeanor is a tool that allows you to effectively weather most challenges encountered at work. To your direct reports, you are normally seen to calmly appraise a situation at hand, and show confidence in your ability to resolve issues. Regardless, there remain some times and trigger points when you may feel overwhelmed and unable to lead others through pressure and deadlines.

**Organizational Implications.** While you are able to cope with the challenges that you encounter at work, at times you may not be able to make tough decisions under pressure. By developing your stress tolerance, your skill at handling conflict and at managing your emotions under situations of duress leads to problems being effectively solved. Be sure to balance your focus between the long-term growth of the organization and the use of short-term “band-aid” solutions. If you further strengthen your tolerance to stress, others may see you as a resource when stressful events occur and may seek your counsel when they are unsure of the best course of action. Try to appear composed even when your emotions may cloud your judgment.

### Strategies for Action

**Exercise.** If you experience tension from a stressful circumstance, exercise will help ease the strain.

- Exercise relaxes muscles and eases pent up energy, allowing you to redirect your focus.
- Stress related illnesses are avoided and endorphins are released that help fuel concentration.
- By maintaining a regular fitness routine, your reaction to stress will be mitigated with time.

**Implement a Wellness Program.** Organizations that invest in stress management initiatives help fuel a productive workforce. Major overhauls are not necessary, as small initiatives can have a major impact.

- Diet can have a substantial effect on one's ability to cope with stress. For instance, if the organization has an on-site cafeteria, a good recommendation is to replace unhealthy food with fresh fruit and vegetables, host a cooking class, or have a team potluck encouraging healthy eating and socializing.
- Employees can be encouraged to take a yoga or tai-chi class during their lunch hour at a subsidized rate.

### Balancing Your EI

This section compares Stress Tolerance with Problem Solving, Flexibility, and Interpersonal Relationships. The subscale that differs the most from Stress Tolerance is Problem Solving. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

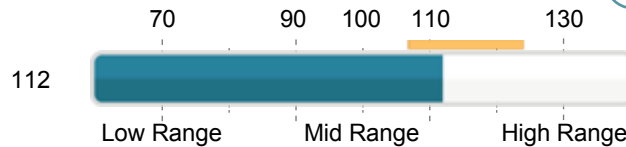
Stress Tolerance(91) ➔ Problem Solving(73)

Your Stress Tolerance is higher than your Problem Solving. Balancing these areas often means taking action to solve problems even in situations where you feel you are able to cope adequately. Although the ability to manage stress is a key asset, the best outcome is to eliminate the underlying cause of the stress, and reduce sources of unnecessary anxiety and pressure.



## Optimism

Positive attitude and outlook in life



### What Your Score Means

Optimism, the ability to remain positive despite setbacks, is a crucial differentiator between successful leaders and others in the workplace. It permeates almost every application of EI, from helping you persevere, to motivating and inspiring colleagues. Philip, your result is indicative of a leader who is extensively optimistic and views work and life in a positive light. Some characteristics of your result are:

- You expect success from the people you lead and from relationships in your personal life.
- You are perceived as very enthusiastic and inspire colleagues to accomplish their objectives, helping them reach for even greater heights.
- You consider challenging situations as temporary and easily overcome.

You scored well above average on Optimism and fall within the leadership bar.

### Leadership Impact



Insight



Innovation

**Leadership Implications.** Your positive outlook on work and life helps you thrive as a leader and galvanizes employees into action. You view challenges as naturally occurring events, and you embrace both success and failure. As you adjust well to new experiences and are comfortable with change in the organization, you likely encourage the same positivity in those you lead. Your positive energy, enthusiasm, and resilience are contagious and help foster creativity, innovation, and new ideas.

**Organizational Implications.** Your positive demeanor has far-reaching consequences, and helps employees thrive under challenging situations. You are able to persuade colleagues to achieve greater levels of performance. You may find it easier than other leaders to transform conventional and outdated methods of conducting business into improved and revolutionary methods. You galvanize commitment and energy from colleagues that lead to swift action, and you encourage others to see possibilities and take risks.

### Strategies for Action

**Temper Expectations.** Your highly optimistic perspective may generate unrealistic expectations of yourself and colleagues. Be careful to ground your expectations in reality.

- Generate a candid appraisal of the elements at your disposal (e.g., time, cost) and weigh their supply against the goals that you have set for the team/organization.
- Ask yourself if you have enough of these finite resources to achieve all the objectives you have established.
- This process will help ensure that you ground your idealism in reality, and ensure that you have all the required resources at your disposal to help drive the organization forward.

**Manage Difficult Discussions.** You can leverage your optimism by directly confronting challenging conversations.

- As a leader, you may encounter situations in which you have to speak with your team about stressful issues (e.g., downsizing, merger or takeover). In such instances, you can leverage your strong optimism by conveying a hopeful outlook to help your team persevere through adversity.
- You will inspire your team to change perspective (optimism is contagious) and develop effective coping techniques to mitigate any anxiety/concern that surfaces as a result of actions beyond the realm of control.

### Balancing Your EI

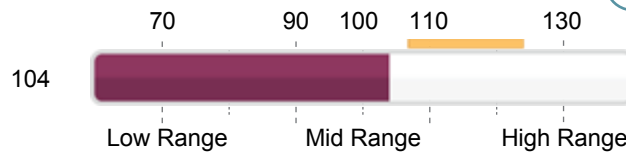
This section compares Optimism with Self-Regard, Interpersonal Relationships, and Reality Testing. The subscale that differs the most from Optimism is Reality Testing. Improving the interplay between these subscales is likely to significantly impact your overall emotional intelligence.

Optimism(112) ➔ Reality Testing(100)

Your Optimism is higher than your Reality Testing. To achieve balance in these components, look to ground your goals and expectations by seeking concrete evidence to support your plans, and by seeking confirmation from others when needed. The idea is to find an optimal balance between being optimistic and being realistic.

## Well-Being Indicator

Satisfied with life; content



## How to Use this Page

Happiness includes feelings of satisfaction, contentment and the ability to enjoy the many aspects of one's life. It is different than the other EI abilities in that Happiness both contributes to, and is a product of, emotional intelligence. As such, your result in Happiness is like an indicator of your emotional health and well-being.

Your Happiness result is shown on this page, linked to your results on the four subscales most often associated with Happiness.

Because Happiness is so interconnected with all EI abilities, you may find further development opportunities if you explore how the remaining subscales contribute to your level of Happiness, and vice versa.

### Happiness

Philip, your result in Happiness suggests that more often than not you feel satisfied with your life, and generally enjoy the company of others and the work you do. You may:

- Have fun at both work and play while participating in activities you enjoy.
- Be seen by your team as likeable and pleasant to be around.
- Have to occasionally manage your discontentment with certain aspects of your life.

Although you have no low scores in the four subscales typically tied to Happiness, you should examine other lower scoring subscales (Problem Solving) which may be holding you back from experiencing greater happiness. What goals can you set as a leader to help improve these lower scoring subscales?

### Self-Regard (112)

Happiness is a by-product of believing in oneself and living according to your own values and standards. Your high level of Self-Regard helps to promote positive feelings about oneself, confidence, and enhanced life satisfaction and happiness.

- How do you envision success in your leadership position? Are you reaching the pinnacle of success?
- What are some strategies you have used in the past (e.g., positive self-talk) to be confident and self-assured?

### Optimism (112)

In the face of setback and disappointment, the ability to recover and claim a happy state is contingent on one's level of optimism. Your results indicate that you have a high level of optimism, adopting a positive framework during adverse conditions. This approach to life enhances and sustains pervasive feelings of happiness.

- How does your optimism increase employee motivation and productivity?
- What can you do to impart this optimistic outlook in a transparent manner so that colleagues can benefit?

### Interpersonal Relationships (103)

Well-developed relationships serve as a buffer from the negative effects of life's daily demands. Your result suggests that your relationships are fulfilling for the most part, but there may be times when you need more encouragement and support from those around you.

- Are there particular relationships at work that could be improved to increase harmony?
- Do you feel as connected as you need to be with your team? If not, what steps can you use to improve the relationship?

### Self-Actualization (99)

Happiness comes from a willingness to learn and grow on a journey aligned with your values. Your result suggests a good level of self-actualization, but further development in this area will help to promote feelings of achievement and overall happiness.

- What responsibilities in your current leadership role allow you to feel self-actualized?
- Can you identify ways to spend more time on those specific activities (e.g., by delegating other tasks to colleagues)?

# Action Plan

The steps you take towards achieving your EI goals will determine whether or not success is realized. Use this step-by-step activity plan to help guide you closer to your goals. Remember to use the **SMART** goal setting criteria for each goal.

**S**PECIFIC  
**M**EASURABLE  
**A**CTION-ORIENTED  
**R**EALISTIC  
**T**IMELY

Write down up to three EI skills or behaviors that you would like to further develop (e.g., “reflective listening” to build empathy, or “recognizing how my body reacts to stress” to raise emotional self-awareness). The **SMART** goals that you outline in the template should help to strengthen these EI skills and behaviors.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Write down up to three overall qualities that you would like to have (e.g., integrity, providing clear leadership, team player, clear communicator). In some way the goals you outline in this action plan should help you achieve the overall qualities you identified.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Transfer your **SMART** goals into the action plan template below.

SMART Goal	Time Frame	Benefits	Measure of Success	Support and Resources Needed	Potential Barriers
Practice active listening	Today, especially in one on one meetings with my direct reports	Improved interpersonal relationships, empathy with my team. Increased employee engagement.	- Feedback - 360 results increase	Direct feedback from my team	Obtaining honest feedback can be difficult. Time – don’t cancel one on one meetings – demonstrate the importance of regular touch points

I commit to this action plan \_\_\_\_\_  
 (signature)

## ■ EI Development Commitment

A Development Commitment is a tool to help hold you accountable for accomplishing the goals outlined in your action plan. As we all too often know, our plans for personal growth and development often fall by the wayside when we get engrossed in work and our

organization's demands win the competition for our time and attention. By outlining your objectives here and leaving a copy with your coach you are increasingly more accountable to reach your personal goals.

### ■ My Personal Development Goals

My action plan includes the following goals:

Due Date

1.

2.

3.

4.

Your Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Your Coach's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# Leadership, Conflict Management, and Emotional Intelligence

Managing conflict of any kind can be a frustrating task for most of us. For leaders, resolving some sort of conflict is usually the norm rather than the exception. From competing resources and deadlines, to new project teams, mergers, and managing through organizational change, leaders are continually required to flex their interpersonal conflict management skills.

In addition, more and more of the work we do today involves multiple teams to reach organizational goals. The increased need for clear communication and role clarity between teams will help to ease potential conflict, and if navigated well, can provide team members with the opportunity to be innovative, take risks, and increase productivity.

As a leader, you may find the tips below can help you to leverage your emotional intelligence skills in times of conflict.

## Manage yourself first...

### 1. Listen to yourself with purpose.

Leverage **Emotional Self-Awareness** skills to recognize your reactions, thoughts, and feelings regarding the conflict at hand. What are your thoughts about the conflict; the way it has been handled thus far and what can be done to get through it? What frustrates you about it? What is good about it? Remember, even though it may feel personal at times, the conflict is often not about you. Pay attention to how you feel and bring the focus back to the issue.

### 2. Timely expressions of yourself.

As a leader, your emotional expressions are always in the limelight, and while some situations call for instantly expressing yourself, most require a more deliberate and controlled expression. Your genuine expression and authenticity will be appreciated by others—especially when it is timely and constructive. Along with the awareness from Tip #1, utilize your **Emotional Expression** and **Impulse Control** skills to make the conscious decision to express yourself in a constructive manner, thinking through the outcome you expect from your expression before you express it.

## ...manage others second.

### 3. Empathy in conflict management?

Yes! So much so that without empathy, conflict would bring nothing but harm to your team and your effectiveness. Use your **Empathy** skills as a tool to bring down the temperature of the situation. Listen to the other side attentively

and genuinely—make it “their” time. Even if you disagree completely with the other side, find ways to express your genuine understanding (e.g., how frustrating the situation must be for them; the amount of effort being dedicated; how much is at stake for them). Validation in this way can be the single most powerful tool to get others to pull back their defenses. If the conflict is within your team, take the time to truly listen to each individual. The time spent will be a rewarding investment.

### 4. Conflict ~~resolution~~ management.

Note that the title of this article is conflict management—not conflict resolution. Yes, there will be situations that call for immediate action, and you will need to make use of the authority behind the position you hold at your organization. For others, try simply managing the conflict as opposed to resolving it. Leaders usually have the tendency to jump right into problem solving mode, especially when problem solving skills are second-nature, or it seems easier to solve it yourself than allow others to do so. Make the conscious decision to use **Impulse Control** skills and apply your **Problem Solving** skills at a different level—manage the conflict as a leader and use it as an opportunity to develop your team. Use your **Interpersonal**, **Stress Tolerance**, and **Optimism** skills to guide and develop your teams to find innovative solutions to the conflict they experience. Provide them with the latitude to generate solutions and then review the best course of action with them. Remember, conflict can be a good thing! Learn to manage its destructive potential and harness its constructive energy.

# ■ A Leadership Guide to Striking the Optimal Balance

Meet Harriet, Senior Vice-President of Communications at a multi-national Fortune 500 corporation. As she interacts with stakeholders in different time zones, her day begins at the crack of dawn when she checks her work email. After eating a hurried breakfast and dropping her children off at school, the rest of her workday consists of a slew of meetings, intermingled with bursts of brainstorming and team debriefs. In the rare occasion that a spare moment presents itself, editing and sign-offs are slotted in throughout the day. Her biggest problem is time pressure, as she finds it difficult to complete an ever-growing list of competing priorities. Her harried, multi-tasking lifestyle prevents her from being fully present and engaged in her work and personal life. Recently, Harriet has encountered health problems, such as rapid, irregular heartbeat, headaches, and aches and pains throughout her body. Because of these issues, her children are often let down when she can't attend their after-school sporting events.

Harriet's situation is endemic throughout organizations, and costs companies billions annually in lost productivity. In our globalized economy, pressures to accomplish more with fewer resources, and our hurried, frantic lifestyles are causing leaders to sacrifice their health to complete a long list of seemingly endless responsibilities. Aside from the personal toll, families may feel disappointed and neglected as interpersonal contact steadily decreases.

For today's time-pressured leader, the following is a guide to harness EI skills to strike the elusive work-life balance:

## ✍ Keep work in perspective

Work is an essential component for leaders in organizations. Nevertheless, it should not consistently overtake other responsibilities. Use **Reality Testing** skills to maintain an objective view of your schedule and your various obligations (professional and personal).

## ✍ Temper unrealistic expectations

Leaders are only capable of taking on so much before physical and emotional resources deplete. Use **Emotional Self-Awareness** to gauge emotional reactions to unfeasible demands, which can serve as a trigger to adopt a more efficient/streamlined schedule.

## ✍ Set boundaries and leave work at the office

When work continually encroaches on a leader's personal life, quality of life suffers to the detriment of **Happiness**. Use **Assertiveness** to ensure that discontent with work volume is vocalized as much as appropriate, and implement **Flexibility** to secure breaks at lunch and in the evenings/weekends.

## ✍ Change your mindset

Leaders frequently feel compelled to shoulder a great deal of responsibility to achieve the strategic vision of the organization. Use **Problem Solving** to alleviate strain, and leverage **Optimism** to alter perspective (adopt the mindset "this too shall pass").

## ✍ Meditate and exercise

When pressure mounts, leaders often focus their priority on achievement and neglect their well-being. Meditation and exercise boost **Stress Tolerance** and **Optimism**, both of which help you to refocus attention and manage competing priorities.

## ✍ Delegate

Harness the power of delegation; assign tasks to your team to alleviate the burden of competing deadlines. Leverage **Interpersonal Relationships** to identify those who can shoulder some obligations, or those who need exposure or development in a particular task, and use **Flexibility** to ensure fair distribution of work.

## ✍ Prioritize responsibilities

Leaders must ensure that duties are prioritized according to importance, and tackle obligations in order of impact on organizational goals. Use **Reality Testing** to address the most significant issues, and implement **Problem Solving** to create a plan to address tasks.

## ✍ Ensure proper rest and community engagement

Use **Flexibility** to ensure you receive proper sleep to help reframe challenging situations, and leverage **Interpersonal Relationships** and **Social Responsibility** to participate in community engagements that buffer the effects of competing priorities.

## ✍ Indulge in your passions

Leaders devoid of hobbies or extra-curricular activities are not well-rounded, which can prevent a holistic or alternative view of the organization. Use **Independence** and **Self-Actualization** to identify interests and ensure that you engage in these pursuits.



# Leading a Multigenerational Workforce

Take a quick survey of all the people you work with on a daily basis. Chances are you interact with people representing every generation: Baby Boomers, Generation Xers, and the latest addition to the workforce, Millennials. Although generation gaps have always been present in the workplace, never have we encountered such differences in values, communication styles, and expectations of leadership mixing together on the company stage. By leveraging your EI skills, you can capitalize on the dynamic work environment created from this mix of generations, while minimizing the tension that can arise when different expectations are present.

Leverage **Empathy** and **Flexibility** in order to manage the generation gap. Here are some suggestions:

## Empathy

- View your leadership style from the perspective of each generation, then from the perspective of each individual.
- Ask questions to uncover what your team members value and what motivates them.
- Value each person as unique and having individual needs, regardless of the generation they belong to.

## Flexibility

- Be tolerant of different tactics/approaches for communication. Show that you are open to using different methods for communication.
- Accommodate different learning styles amongst your team, and offer them alternatives (i.e., mentoring, e-learning, hands on training).
- Keep an open mind to alternative or innovative approaches to work. Your way may not be the only way.

The table below outlines some common trends for each generation. These characteristics may help you uncover the root of different expectations and preferences amongst your team. However, use your **Interpersonal Relationships** skills to form solid bonds with those you lead and get to know them personally; generational stereotypes should never replace healthy conversations between a leader and his or her team.

This generation...	prefers communication that is....	values things like...	approaches work by...
<b>Baby Boomers</b> • born between 1946-1964	- structured and systematic, like performance reviews - face to face	- expertise and experience - institutional and political knowledge - social contributions and loyalty	- separating professional and personal life - building strong relationships and networks
<b>Generation X</b> • born between 1965-1981	- face to face, or email - clear, direct, and transparent as they tend to be slightly skeptical	- efficiency - work/life balance - security	- working independently - learning on the fly - multitasking
<b>Millennials/Gen Y</b> • born after 1981	- instantaneous - transparent - about strategy and vision for the company - technology based, like instant messaging	- fast-paced work environment - empowerment - creativity, innovation - hyper-connectivity	- working with others, team work, socializing - doing what's meaningful and has purpose