## Leadership Assessment Inventory

|                           | Managing   | Yo      | our | As | ses | sment | Leading   |
|---------------------------|--|---------|-----|----|-----|-------|---|
| Seeks situations of       | Stability<br>Prosperity  | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Change<br>Uncertainty   |
| Focuses of goals of       | Continuity<br>Optimism<br>of resources                                     | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Improvement<br>Innovation   |
| Bases power on            | Position of power  | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Personal Influence  |
| Demonstrates skills<br>in | Technical<br>competence<br>Supervision<br>Administration<br>Communicatio   | L       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Diagnosis<br>Conceptualization<br>Persuasion<br>Dealing with<br>ambiguity |
| Works toward outcome of   | Employee compliance  | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Employee<br>commitment  |
| Planning Strengths        | Tactics<br>Logistics<br>Focus  | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Strategy<br>Policy formation<br>Seeing the big picture                    |
| Staffing approach         | Selection<br>on qualification  | 1<br>ns | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Training for positions<br>Networks<br>Shared values                       |
| Directing methods         | Clarifying<br>objectives<br>Coordinating<br>Establishing<br>reward systems |         | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Coaching<br>Role modeling<br>Inspiring                                    |
| Controlling methods       | Shared<br>operating<br>procedures<br>Monitoring                            | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Motivation<br>Self-management<br>Policy formation                         |
| Performance               | Rewards<br>Discipline  | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Support<br>Development  |
| Decision-making           | Analytical   | 1       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5     | Intuitive   |

| qualities                            | Risk-averse<br>Rational  | Risk-taking<br>Ambiguous   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Communication                        | Transactional 1 2 3 4 5<br>Exchange<br>Reciprocal                                  | Transformational<br>Committing people<br>to action<br>Persuasive   |
| Oriented toward                      | Programs 1 2 3 4 5<br>and procedures   | People and concepts  |
| Resources valued                     | Physical 1 2 3 4 5<br>Fiscal<br>Technological                                      | People<br>Informational  |
| Information<br>base of               | Data, facts 1 2 3 4 5  | Feelings, emotions<br>and ideas<br>Things to learn   |
| Human Resources<br>as                | Assets to 1 2 3 4 5<br>meet current<br>organizational<br>needs                     | Corporate resources<br>for today and future<br>development   |
| Change attitude                      | Implements 1 2 3 4 5<br>change by<br>translating vision                            | Sees change as a raison d'etre   |
| Defines success<br>as                | Maintenance 1 2 3 4 5<br>of quality<br>Stability and<br>consistency<br>Efficiency  | Employee<br>commitment<br>Mutuality/trust<br>Effectiveness   |
| Does not want to experience          | Anarchy 1 2 3 4 5<br>Employee<br>disorientation<br>Surprise                        | Inertia<br>Lack of motivation<br>Boredom   |
| Is unsuccessful<br>when experiencing | Deviation 1 2 3 4 5<br>from authority<br>Employee<br>resistance<br>Low performance | Consequences of<br>selecting wrong<br>direction/vision<br>Failure to<br>communicate vision<br>Lack of buy-in |

Taken from: Learning to Lead by Warren Bennis and Joan Goldsmith (pg. 15).