



Thomas Sample

High Potential Trait Indicator: Leadership Potential

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Private & Confidential

Norms : HPTI 2016 norms

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About this report

The High Potential Trait Indicator (HPTI) measures six key traits which affect work performance. Most importantly for you, it also indicates the sorts of approach someone may use if they achieve a senior leadership position, and suggests where that style might be most effective.

What is potential?

There are as many different definitions of potential as there are types of success. Broadly speaking, 'high potential' means a high probability of success. In this case, it is the probability of succeeding in a senior leadership position.

What is personality?

Personality is a stable psychological concept that influences our thoughts, emotions and behaviour. Personality is unlikely to change significantly throughout adulthood.

Each trait measured in the HPTI is stable and consistent across career spans, although particular traits are less variable over time and more important to particular careers or situations than other traits.

Understanding your report

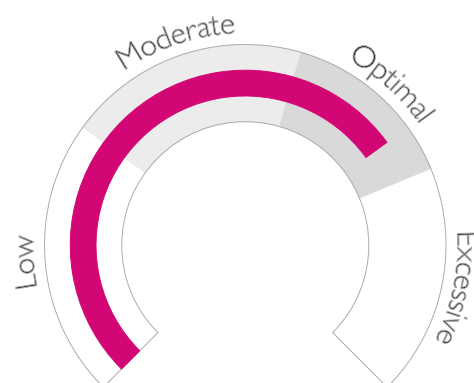
The HPTI traits are important, but are not the only ingredients of senior leadership potential and effectiveness. The following factors will also play a part:



The more you understand your strengths and development needs in all these areas, the more likely you will match your actual performance to your potential. Effective leaders continually work on self-development.

Each section in this report discusses how personality traits are related to senior leadership capacity.

Interpreting your scores



We tend to interpret high scores on tests as 'good' and low scores as 'bad'. This is often not the case, and is definitely not true for the HPTI.

As you will see from your results, scores on each trait are described as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'Optimal' or 'Excessive'.

Optimal scores fit very well with most senior leadership roles.

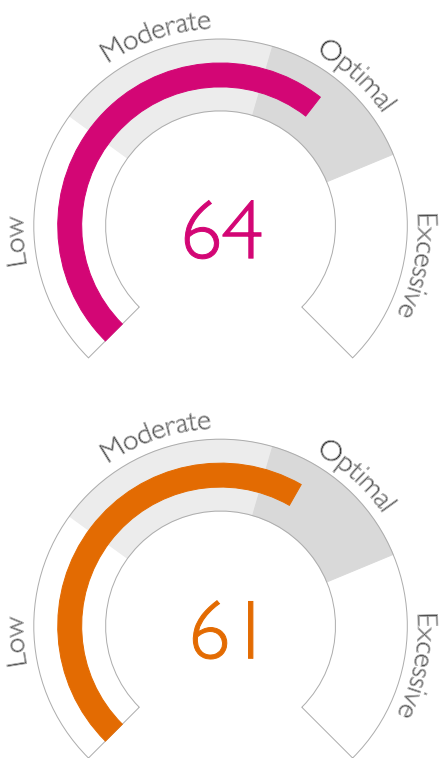
You may be able to adapt your moderate traits to senior leadership roles, particularly if it is quite close to the Optimal zone.

A 'Low' or 'Excessive' personality trait may reduce your senior leadership effectiveness in certain contexts, but may suit other specific roles.

The key point is that every set of scores indicates a preferred leadership style and the report offers some ideas which could help develop leadership behaviours: just because you scored outside the optimum band does not mean you cannot lead.

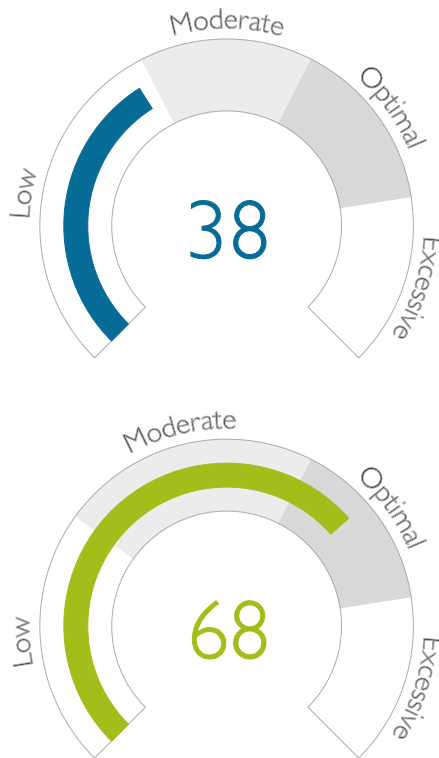
Conscientiousness

Those who rate themselves as being highly conscientious tend to be focused on goals and how to reach them. They will usually be self-motivated. Those who score lower on this trait tend to be more easy-going, spontaneous and open to new insights.



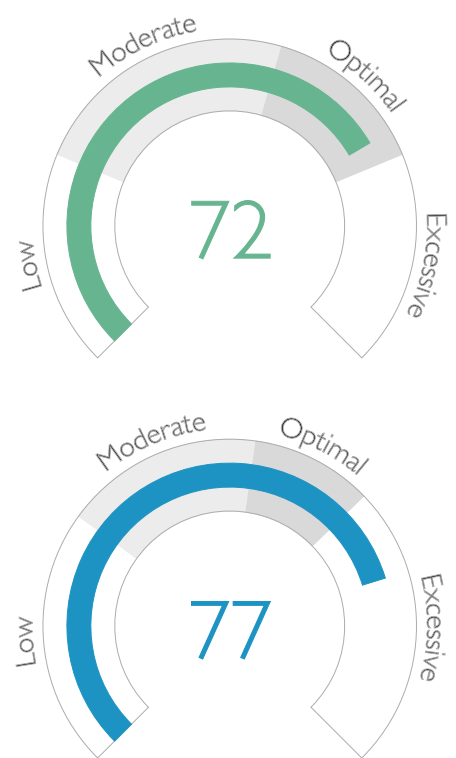
Adjustment

High adjustment scores suggest calmness under pressure and fewer feelings of stress. Those who report lower adjustment tend to experience more stress and worry.



Curiosity

Those with high curiosity scores often like novelty, learning and variety. By contrast, lower curiosity suggests a liking for tried and tested methods and consistency.



Risk Approach

Those who score high on risk approach tend to bring a reasoned and rational approach to difficult situations and conversations. A lower risk approach characteristically indicates more instinctive or emotional decisions.

Ambiguity Acceptance

Those with high ambiguity acceptance usually thrive on uncertainty and complexity. Those who find it more difficult to cope with ambiguity may like situations where there are clear-cut answers and solutions.

Competitiveness

High competitiveness scores are typical of people who enjoy positions of power, influence and recognition. Less competitive people prefer cooperation and collaboration; they may dislike the spotlight.

Acting on your report

HPTI does not claim to predict your future career and whether you will become a senior leader. Many factors contribute to achieving our goals: some are outside our control; we can work on others such as our skills and knowledge. While the traits that HPTI measures are relatively stable, you can develop and change the behaviours that they drive, and find types of work and environment that suit your style best.

As you read:

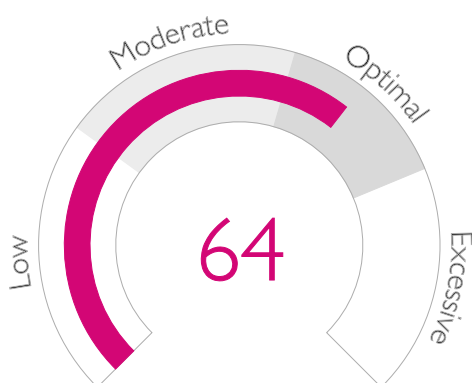
- Try to think of specific relevant examples from your own work that illuminate the points made.
- Tick statements you particularly agree with and put a cross beside those you disagree with. No assessment can sum up a human being with absolute accuracy.
- This report reflects your responses. Think about why you might have described yourself in that way.
- Try to think about which trait or traits, will help you to achieve your own goals in your present role.
- This report might prompt you to articulate your longer-term goals more fully and clearly. A lot of us never do this explicitly. You might begin to see the career developments that are realistic.
- Think about your colleagues. How are they similar or different from you? Are there any of your own traits that you see in others? Do you find others, with very different personality traits, challenging to work with? It may be useful to ask them to take HPTI and then compare results.

Set SMART goals to develop skills, experience and knowledge. SMART goals are:

- **Specific:** identifies a very particular behaviour that can be developed. It's not a matter of opinion whether the goal has been reached or not.
- **Measurable:** has a particular number or quantity which can be measured.
- **Actionable:** involves doing very specific things.
- **Realistic:** is possible and achievable not just a piece of wishful thinking.
- **Timely:** within an appropriate and clearly defined time frame.



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Definition

Conscientiousness combines self-discipline, an organised approach to work and the ability to control impulses which others might give in to. Highly conscientious people tend to make concrete plans. They motivate themselves to work. They seem driven to achieve goals.

Individuals with lower conscientiousness are more casual about deadlines and quality control but may be open to new ideas. They seem to 'go with the flow'.

Implications for senior leadership

Those who are highly conscientious are attentive to detail and ensure tasks are completed to higher standards, but there is a danger that over-conscientious leaders may undervalue more spontaneous insights and hunches, thus missing opportunities.

Leaders with low conscientiousness can miss details, may have trouble setting individual and team goals, but are very adaptable, open to new insights and tend not to get stressed or overworked.

Conscientiousness

Your Score

You seem to be very conscientious in your work and have great leadership potential, though bear in mind the other ingredients for senior leadership success outlined at the beginning of this report. This means you invest a lot of time in your work even though you are probably better organised than most of your colleagues. Strong motivation to get on and finish tasks is part of your make-up: you tend not to put off tasks and decisions.

You possibly rate your own achievements, and may value success at work more than many other people. Missed deadlines, lateness to appointments and lack of motivation can frustrate you.

There is a danger you may become a perfectionist which might hold up work and frustrate others. People with your level of conscientiousness are more likely to display workaholic behaviours which may have a negative impact.

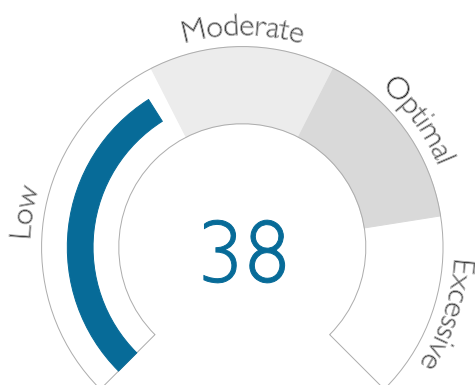
Although your level of conscientiousness is optimal for senior leadership, you may have to motivate and direct others who are less conscientious. Remember they can still be effective. Find outlets for their skills and abilities, but don't take others' lower drive as a personal challenge or insult.

Whatever their score on the traits HPTI measures, everyone should continue to work on them and develop their skills to be prepared for new challenges and more responsibility. Below are some ideas for development activities. Choose the ones which seem most relevant to your present situation and for your future career.

Developing your senior leadership style

If you want to build on your existing characteristic behaviours to get a more rounded leadership style, these ideas may help:

- Work on your frustration with those less conscientious than you. Create teams with different types of people, make a point of noting their different contributions.
- Develop a rating scale for work quality from 1 = 'unacceptable' to 10 = 'perfect'. Somewhere around 6 or 7 will be 'fit for purpose' and most work needs to meet that quality standard. Only very critical jobs need to score 8-10.
- Experiment with different types of leadership role on smaller projects and team exercises. Given your profile here and other strengths, which areas do you feel most effective in: creative or process-driven roles; those relating to people or to things?



Definition

Adjustment scores indicate how individuals react emotionally to stress, external events, pressures.

People with low adjustment scores tend to think more negative thoughts and become preoccupied with negative emotions. They are more likely to be self-conscious about their work and how they behave around others. They can become preoccupied with the opinions of others and may worry about what others would see as trivial issues.

High adjustment is often related to feeling positive about one's own work and relationships. Those with higher adjustment can shrug off stresses and strains.

Implications for senior leadership

Adjustment is important at higher levels of leadership. Senior leadership positions involve greater pressure and stress, and typically involve more varied and sometimes emotionally charged interactions with others. So being able to shrug off pressure ensures that a leader's performance is unaffected by external conditions. However, too much adjustment can also be a problem. It can make leaders seem cold and make them underestimate the real difficulties individuals and organisations face.

Adjustment

Your Score

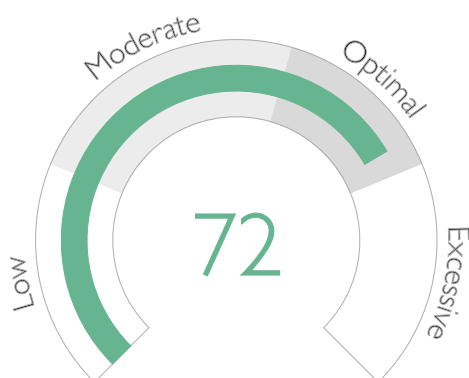
You seem to be more preoccupied than most people with potential work challenges, and therefore may think a lot about what could go wrong in different situations. Because of this, you seem to feel and react to stress more than many of your colleagues: you may worry quite a lot, get frustrated with how work is going and judge yourself too harshly. If this is true, really high pressure jobs may challenge you.

Your level of adjustment could become a challenge in leadership roles for certain types of organisations. However, it can also lead to genuine self-development, if someone is unhappy with their work they may put a lot of effort into improving it. If you manage or lead in low pressure sectors and organisations where the culture is very supportive, your experience may help you to understand and support others. You are likely to appear personally engaged in work, rather than cool or distant.

Developing your senior leadership style

If you want to build on your existing characteristic behaviours to get a more rounded leadership style, these ideas may help:

- Learn healthy stress management techniques, coping strategies and different ways of reacting to stress. There are good books and courses on techniques like mindfulness and meditation.
- If you feel particularly stressed, slow down the pace. Take time out before reacting to or answering others. That way you will reduce your tendency to pass your stress on to others.
- Combat stress at the source instead of worrying about its effects. For example, if you're nervous about a presentation, practice until you feel prepared.
- Be aware of external stressors. How you work, the physical environment and other people can cause unnecessary pressure. If you identify these causes, concentrate on changing them managing yourself.
- Learn what level of stress you find manageable and what is unmanageable. You can test your limits when you feel prepared, and you have support. Be cautious about taking on too much work.
- Adjustment to pressure is particularly critical in very high level jobs so, as your responsibility grows, seek help from a coach, training and other sources to develop adjustment strategies.
- You will probably suit coaching leadership styles rather than more autocratic ones. Learning coaching skills may help you in the future.



Definition

This describes how people approach innovation, change, new information, methods and approaches.

High scorers tend to search for new information and alternative methods of getting work done but may undervalue existing work methods.

Lower curiosity values tried and tested approaches, can be suspicious of new information and may dislike experimenting with new techniques.

Implications for senior leadership

It is often said that to stay the same is to lose ground, so good leaders must constantly evaluate information and look for ways to change and improve performance. Leaders who are not open to new information can stick to old ways of working long after they've become a problem. On the other hand, leaders who implement change for change's sake can demotivate staff and can drop perfectly good, established ways of doing things. Different attitudes to new ideas will be valuable at different stages in the business cycle.

Curiosity

Your Score

You will tend to be interested in new ideas and methods at work and enjoy learning them. You may take the time to consider the advantages and disadvantages of different ideas and methods. However, you are unlikely to be so focused on novelty that you innovate for its own sake. You will not throw out tried and trusted methods just to prove you can.

You are happy to share new information with others and to discuss different alternatives and viewpoints. On occasion, you may become frustrated with people who block justified innovation and novelty.

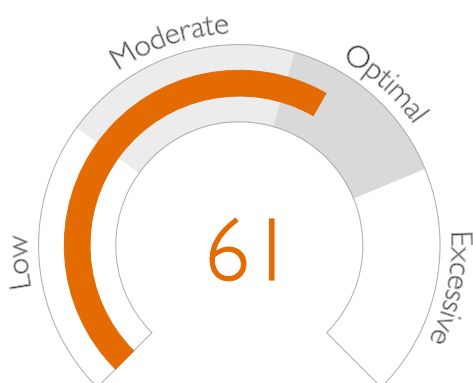
Leadership often involves carrying people through change. However, some functions require the consistent application of quality-assured techniques and some teams and organisations have to be relatively stable. You have an appropriate attitude to curiosity and novelty. This suggests you have real potential as a senior leader in this respect (remembering the other skills and characteristics that contribute to great leadership, which are mentioned earlier in this report.) An optimum amount of curiosity will allow leaders to steer organisations through all stages of the business cycle.

Whatever their score on the traits HPTI measures, everyone should continue to work on them and develop their skills to be prepared for new challenges, changing times and more responsibility. Below are some ideas for development activities in adjustment. Choose the ones which seem most relevant to your present situation and for your future career.

Developing your senior leadership style

If you want to build on your existing characteristic behaviours to get a more rounded leadership style, these ideas may help:

- Develop your knowledge and skills in a number of different areas. Good leaders know enough about an area to be credible without necessarily being a leading expert in any one. Wider knowledge is important for senior leadership as opposed to specialist knowledge for focused management.
- Use different areas of your life; sports, work and family to get used to different kinds of people and different approaches to problems.
- Learn more about change management and creativity in business. These are likely to be areas where you will find yourself working.
- Increase your professional network and learn from others who have experience of change. A coach or confidant will help you try out ideas and examine their possible effects.



Definition

Risk approach indicates how someone deals with challenging, difficult or threatening situations.

People who score high consider a broad range of options, choose whichever they believe to be the best one and then act quickly. They are willing to confront challenges directly and immediately.

Individuals with lower risk approach scores tend to avoid challenges or conflict until they have no other choice.

Implications for senior leadership

Leaders should be able to confront problems, take calculated risks, have difficult conversations and consider a range of options. They often need to react as quickly as possible rather than putting off difficult tasks. In essence, courage is an important part of a leader's armoury. However, if leaders react in an emotional way, without thinking, they may find they are making problems worse. This might cause stress and a feeling of being out of control.

So, different leadership roles will require different attitudes to risk: for some leaders, risk must be addressed quickly, in other cases a more considered attitude is essential.

Risk Approach

Your Score

It is likely you handle risk and conflict well. You are not likely to put off holding difficult conversations, addressing underperformance, providing feedback or disagreeing profoundly with someone else. Getting these issues sorted out quickly is second nature to you. You are willing to take on risky and challenging projects: underlying this is your feeling that risks are opportunities. You may find careers or situations where you have to take risks or make difficult decisions exciting or rewarding, and may feel unsatisfied in positions where there is no risk.

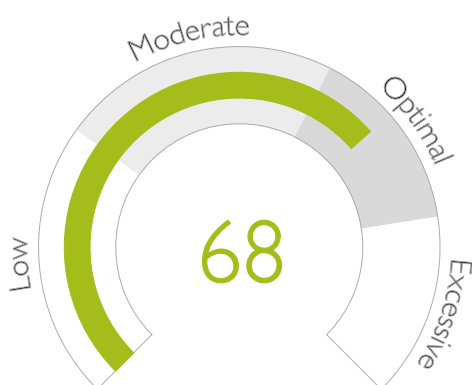
Senior leaders deal with risk everyday: some say it's the defining element in the leadership role. Calculated risk-taking is a key part of certain leadership jobs. Sometimes, as in the need to make redundancies, leaders find themselves disliked and blamed, while still needing to take unpopular decisions. Your responses in this area suggest you have great potential for effective leadership (though other qualities are also required as stated at the beginning of this report).

Whatever their score on the traits HPTI measures, everyone should continue to work on them and develop their skills to be prepared for new challenges, changing times and more responsibility. Below are some ideas for development activities in adjustment. Choose the ones which seem most relevant to your present situation and for your future career.

Developing your senior leadership style

If you want to build on your existing characteristic behaviours to get a more rounded leadership style, these ideas may help:

- Learn more about your colleagues' levels of risk approach and understand when you need to be a bit more cautious or diplomatic with certain people.
- Be aware that others with a more cautious approach may find you challenging or confrontational.
- Add to your arsenal of techniques for addressing difficult issues: assertiveness training and coaching skills as they will help you deal with different types of people.
- Risk can be stressful. Make sure you look after your physical health and develop mental techniques for relaxing.
- Risk can be addictive. Make sure you put in place systems to evaluate the riskiness of new ideas such as having designated people to question new ideas.
- Beware of taking on too much. Make sure you have good support to help you organise your work



Definition

Ambiguity acceptance describes peoples' reaction to complexity and contradictory information: situations where outcomes, decisions and evidence are not immediately obvious or clear.

Individuals with high ambiguity acceptance enjoy such situations.

Individuals with low ambiguity acceptance prefer straightforward problems, situations and solutions.

Implications for senior leadership

Ambiguity acceptance becomes more important at higher levels of leadership. Leaders are constantly presented with mixed information, conflicting opinions and different options. They must be able to cope and thrive when faced with them, deciding on important issues without being overwhelmed.

High scorers will often like and thrive in this sort of situation. Ambiguity acceptance can be a characteristic of businesses and organisations which have flexible policies.

On the other hand, people with lower scores may be fitted to lead organisations where clearly documented business processes and guidelines are essential to meet contract requirements, ensure quality, or meet technical necessities. In such cultures, high scorers might get bored or over-complicate simple issues.

Ambiguity Acceptance

Your Score

You seem to have a very good attitude to the ambiguity and complexity of the information you receive and the decisions you make at work. You see complexity and uncertainty as interesting, challenging and exciting. You are more interested in solving abstract or strategic problems and may get bored by routine tasks or fixed, repetitive schedules. You are likely to have a high potential for leadership in this respect, though consider carefully the other requirements for leadership outlined at the beginning of this report.

Senior leadership often involves dealing with a lot of ambiguity. Leaders face problems where there are many solutions, basing decisions on uncertain and incomplete information given by people with mixed motives. Leaders should insure that instructions, goals and plans are communicated clearly for different audiences. So, although you prefer complexity and ambiguity, you are not so committed to it that you ignore the need to communicate your message clearly.

You will thrive in a sector or organisation facing complexity, novelty and/or uncertainty. You would typically find organisations or business that you see as overly rigid very difficult to work with.

Whatever their score on the traits HPTI measures, everyone should continue to work on them and develop their skills to be prepared for new challenges, changing times and more responsibility. Below are some ideas for development activities in adjustment. Choose the ones which seem most relevant to your present situation and for your future career.

Developing your senior leadership style

If you want to build on your existing characteristic behaviours to get a more rounded leadership style, these ideas may help:

- Remember that some people prefer simpler, direct answers and may need clearly defined, structured tasks to be successful. Try not to get so carried away with the complexity of your strategic thinking that you cannot communicate its outcomes.
- Work with teams that have diverse levels of ambiguity acceptance and make sure people's ambiguity acceptance matches the clarity of their job description.
- Try not to get frustrated with people who are detail-oriented and may seem pedantic to you. Consider the value of having specialists and operational leaders who can take care of the details you may not be interested in.
- You should seek development opportunities in: communication; thinking and analytical skills; strategy formulation.



Definition

Competitiveness describes peoples' relative desire to win, need for power and reaction to winning and losing.

Individuals with higher competitiveness need to feel that their achievements are recognised and appreciated. Higher competitiveness can drive performance and a desire to self-improve.

Individuals with lower competitiveness feel less need for control and are less focused on rewards or recognition.

Implications for senior leadership

Many leaders are very competitive and competition can be used to improve team performance. Competitive people often rise to positions that give them more power or influence. Competitiveness is positive when it is used to encourage group performance improvements, but not when leaders compete simply to bolster their egos. Where group efforts are key, a leader with low competitiveness is essential to draw in varying talents.

Competitiveness

Your Score

You thrive in competitive environments and are motivated, perhaps too much, by competition. You will probably turn most activities into competitions, want to be the winner and to be acknowledged and rewarded as such. You prefer to be in a position of power, authority or influence, and may find it frustrating to take instructions from others, especially those you feel are less qualified in an area than you. Individual achievement and its recognition is more important to you than team achievement and recognition. Competition is likely to drive you to higher levels of performance, and can make even ordinary tasks more enjoyable or engaging.

Competition is an essential element of many organisations: they compete externally with other companies and also encourage employees to compete internally. Competition taken too far can destroy organisations. It can divert people from organisational goals, customer needs and leadership of others while they engage in internal battles.

You are likely to enjoy a very competitive environment. There is a danger that, as a leader, your high competitiveness might reduce your effectiveness in some areas: it might mean you continually seek to 'win battles' while 'losing sight of the war' relating to the overall mission of the company and the needs of its stakeholders.

Developing your senior leadership style

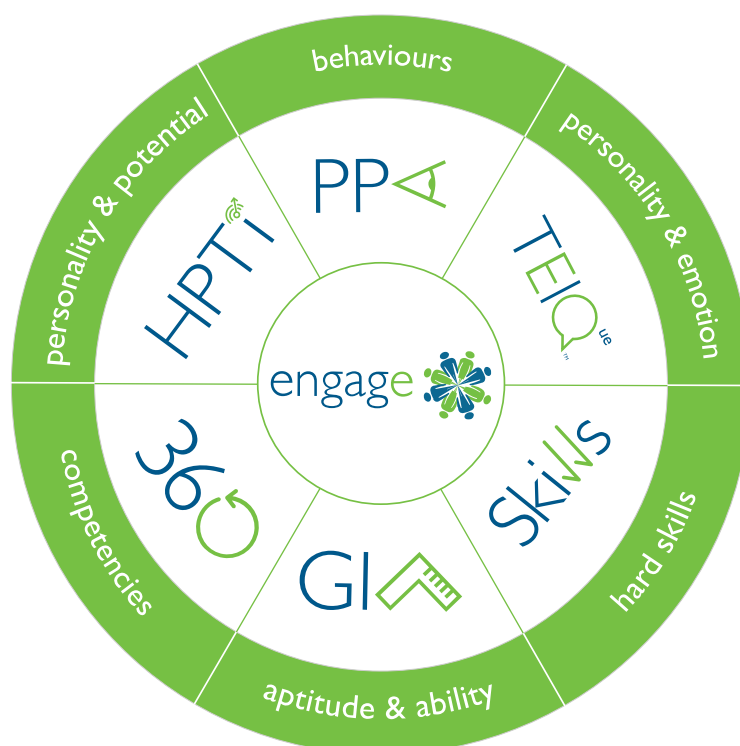
If you want to build on your existing characteristic behaviours to get a more rounded leadership style, these ideas may help:

- Learn about the competitiveness of your colleagues and understand who needs public recognition, and those who prefer to be thanked one a one-to-one basis.
- You might be seen as aggressive by some. Learn about assertion and how it is expressed.
- Learn more about how teams work. This is a growing area of organisational focus. This will balance your more individual focus.
- Use your leisure time to take part in more collaborative ventures. This will add to your arsenal of techniques and your knowledge of other people.
- Some people don't react well to competition or, indeed, to public recognition. Identify these people and don't force them to take part in competitions.
- Avoid power struggles engaged in for their own sake.



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HPTI is part of a range of assessments that empower businesses to transform the performance of their teams and individuals – and deliver an immediate impact on their organisation.



Our assessments work together to give you a full insight into what makes people successful – their behaviours, personality, aptitude and ability, competency and hard skills.

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