

## » Talassure 360



Sarah Sample

### CONFIDENTIAL

Report Printed: 02/20/2017  
Survey Completed: 02/20/2017

This report includes responses from:  
Self, Boss, 6 Direct Reports, and 4 Peers

Self - Sarah Sample  
Boss - Anna Doe

## The Talassure 360 Leadership Development System

The purpose of the Talassure 360 Leadership Development System is to identify performance perceptions as viewed by certain groups of individuals who know and have had the opportunity to observe Sarah Sample in the work setting. This is accomplished by rating the performance of 62 Leadership Behaviors presented as survey items. The responses are compiled from different observers such as: Sarah Sample (Self), Boss, Direct Reports, and Peers.

By participating in this process the manager has conveyed to their team members that they are willing to consider their input, and apply that information to become a more effective leader. Listening and acting upon the input of their coworkers is a vital characteristic of the best managers. In this report, Sarah Sample will find invaluable information that can be used to improve performance.

This system is meant to encourage forward-thinking leadership while providing information for a clear, actionable plan for improvement. By surveying coworkers in a non-threatening manner and comparing that information to the survey responses submitted by Sarah, we can help provide a platform on which valuable feedback is given openly and honestly. Remember, perception is reality, and these perceptions of Sarah are important. Although hearing what they have to say might seem intimidating, remember that every ounce of information contained within this document is intended to assist Sarah Sample in achieving career goals.

Managers should evaluate the information contained within this document themselves, then review it with their boss. Explore each competency thoroughly, and evaluate the best course of action to mitigate future concerns. Managers, with their superior, should create a plan of improvement that takes the insights provided into consideration. The goal is for management to be excited at this point, as the opportunity for growth is enormous. The insights gained here will help Sarah Sample become more effective, more efficient, and more valuable to the organization.



## This Report

The Leadership Behaviors are used to measure 17 Skills that yield success in most supervisory positions. These Skill Sets are grouped into 7 Leadership Competencies for an overall measurement of performance. Managers that generally score higher on these competencies are typically identified as more effective and successful leaders.

### The Management Competencies

<b>Communications</b>	Listens carefully, summarizes and verifies. Expresses themselves clearly and considers pros and cons in reaching decisions.
<b>Teamwork</b>	Works to build rapport and consensus while collaborating with a team. Promotes team synergy while facilitating team success.
<b>Engagement</b>	Works to engage employees through recognition and addressing the needs of the workforce.
<b>Resourcefulness</b>	Displays confidence and effectiveness when taking initiative and works independently.
<b>Decisiveness</b>	Exercises sound judgement and seeks input for alternatives. Demonstrates effective decision-making ability.
<b>Leadership</b>	Builds a solid foundation for trust in leading by example. Clearly defines expectations in charting a course for success. Delegates and empowers appropriately.
<b>Achievement</b>	Pursues work focusing on results, setting realistic goals. Establishes clear expectations.

As you review this material, keep in mind that no one does everything equally well. Most people exhibit a range of abilities. Approached as a learning tool, this feedback can be a valuable first step toward increasing leadership effectiveness on the job.

This report is organized in such a fashion as to start with a very high overview, and then slowly work down to a detailed look at the responses about Sarah Sample . Each section is important and provides a unique view of the results. The sections are shown here in the order they are presented in this report to offer a quick view of the flow of information.

### » Competency Overview

Results are graphically shown for all Leadership Competencies. This information is used to visually identify the alignment of scores between Sarah Sample and all of the other observers.

### » Competency Summary

Displays the detailed results of the 7 Leadership Competencies. This allows you to see the results for the 7 Competencies, comparing the average scores of all respondent groups.

### » Skills Alignment

Self and Boss agreement on the Skills identified as critical are shown and any skills with disparity in ratings are identified.

### » Skill Set Analysis

A breakdown of the Skill Sets that create each competency. Skills are the level at which real improvements can be made. The results for the 17 Skills, comparing the average scores of all respondent groups, is displayed.

### » Leadership Behavioral Analysis

This section lists the actual behaviors that were presented to the raters. Results for all 62 survey items consisting of the scores for all respondent groups are displayed. This can provide insight into the specific behaviors that may need to be addressed.

### » Skill and Development Overview

All of the Skills are listed in rank order from highest to lowest. The lower scores should be the initial focus for development and could have the largest impact on performance improvement.

### » Development Plan

This is the most critical component. Creating a plan for development is required to maximize the benefit of the 360 process. If there is no plan for improvement, then all of the effort up to this point could be wasted.

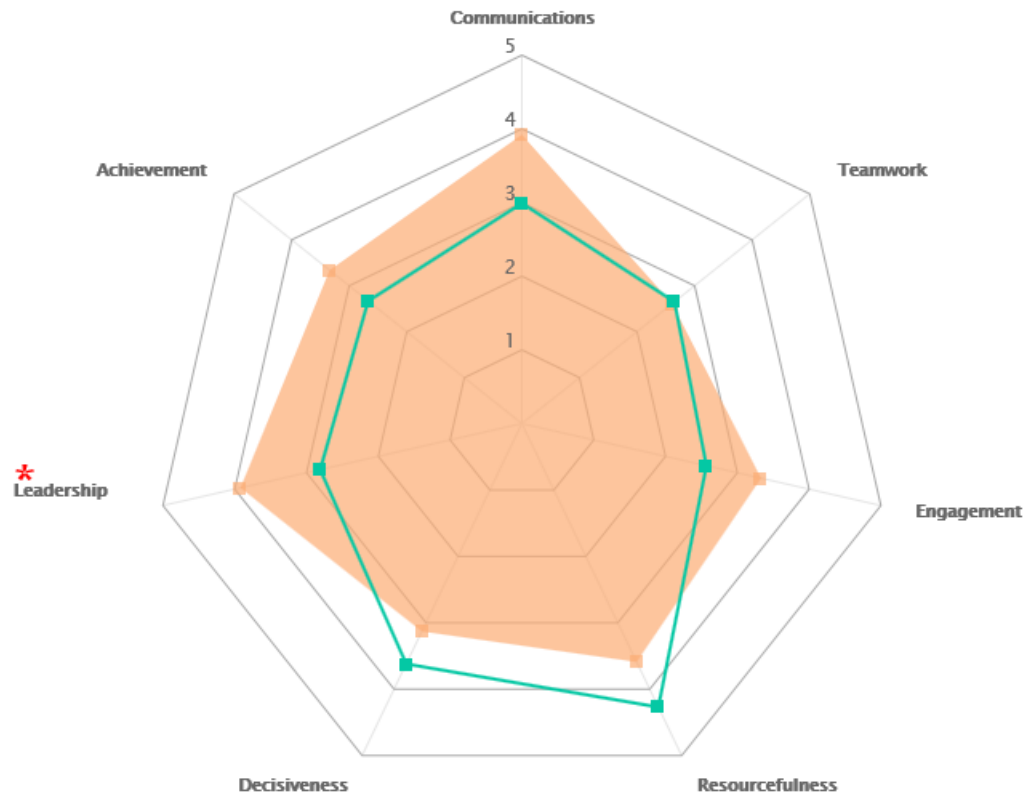
## The Perception Rating Process

For each of the leadership behaviors, each rater reported their experience of observing Sarah Sample . Based on their observations they indicated the percentage of time they felt each behavior was displayed. There were six (6) possible choices. The range of rating was 1 to 5. The sixth choice was "N" (No Opportunity) which was selected when the rater was unable to observe the behavior and thus could not provide a meaningful response. The six ratings are described below:

Rating	N	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency	No Opportunity to Observe	Almost Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Usually	Almost Always
Percentage of the Time		< 10%	10 - 40%	41 - 60%	61 - 90%	> 90%

## Competency Overview

This is a graphical representation of the ratings for Sarah Sample (Self) compared to the ratings of all the other observers for the 7 Competencies. Higher scores are further away from the center. Ideally you are looking for the scores of Sarah to be in alignment with the scores of all other observers. Higher scores on all competencies are preferred. Pay particular attention to any score differentials. A score disparity of 1 point or greater suggests a significant difference in perception between all of the other observers and Sarah Sample.



Self

All Observers

\* Disparity  
(1.0 point or more)

### Talassure 360 Total Scores

Total Scores represent the average score for all of the 17 Skills within the 7 Competencies for both Self and all other observers. The differential is an important data point and should be as low as possible. If the differential is 1 point or greater, the perception of Sarah Sample varies a great deal from the other raters and suggests a need for a greater self-awareness.

Self **3.42**

All Observers **3.04**

Differential **-0.38**

## Competency Summary

The perceptions of each respondent group are presented here with the average ratings for each group. Note the differences between group ratings, especially if there is a difference of 1 point or more between groups. This suggests a significant difference in perception between the groups, which could indicate that Sarah performs differently when interacting with the individual respondent groups.





# Skills Alignment

Sarah and Boss selected 5 skills that were thought to be the most critical for success in the position and are identified below. If the same 5 Skills were selected, there will be 100% alignment. When there was no agreement on the Skills identified as critical, there is 0% alignment.

Unless the same behaviors have been identified as critical, there will be a real potential for disagreement on what is important and where efforts should be focused. As the alignment percentage decreases, it becomes a more important point to discuss and clarify the most critical aspects of the position. Also, noted below are any skills where the difference in the rating between Self and Boss are 1.5 or greater.

## 40% Alignment Between Self and Boss

	(B)		<b>Listens To Others</b>
			<b>Processes Information</b>
	(B)	(S)	<b>Communicates Effectively</b>
	(B)		<b>Manages The Team</b>
			<b>Promotes Team Synergy</b>
	(B)	(S)	<b>Facilitates Team Success</b>
			<b>Recognizes Employees</b>
			<b>Addresses Employee Needs</b>
			<b>Takes Initiative</b>
		(S)	<b>Works Independently</b>
			<b>Decision Making Ability</b>
			<b>Exercises Judgement</b>
		(S)	<b>Establishes Trust</b>
			<b>Provides Direction</b>
		(S)	<b>Delegates Responsibility</b>
			<b>Pursues Objectives</b>
	(B)		<b>Establishes Clear Expectations</b>

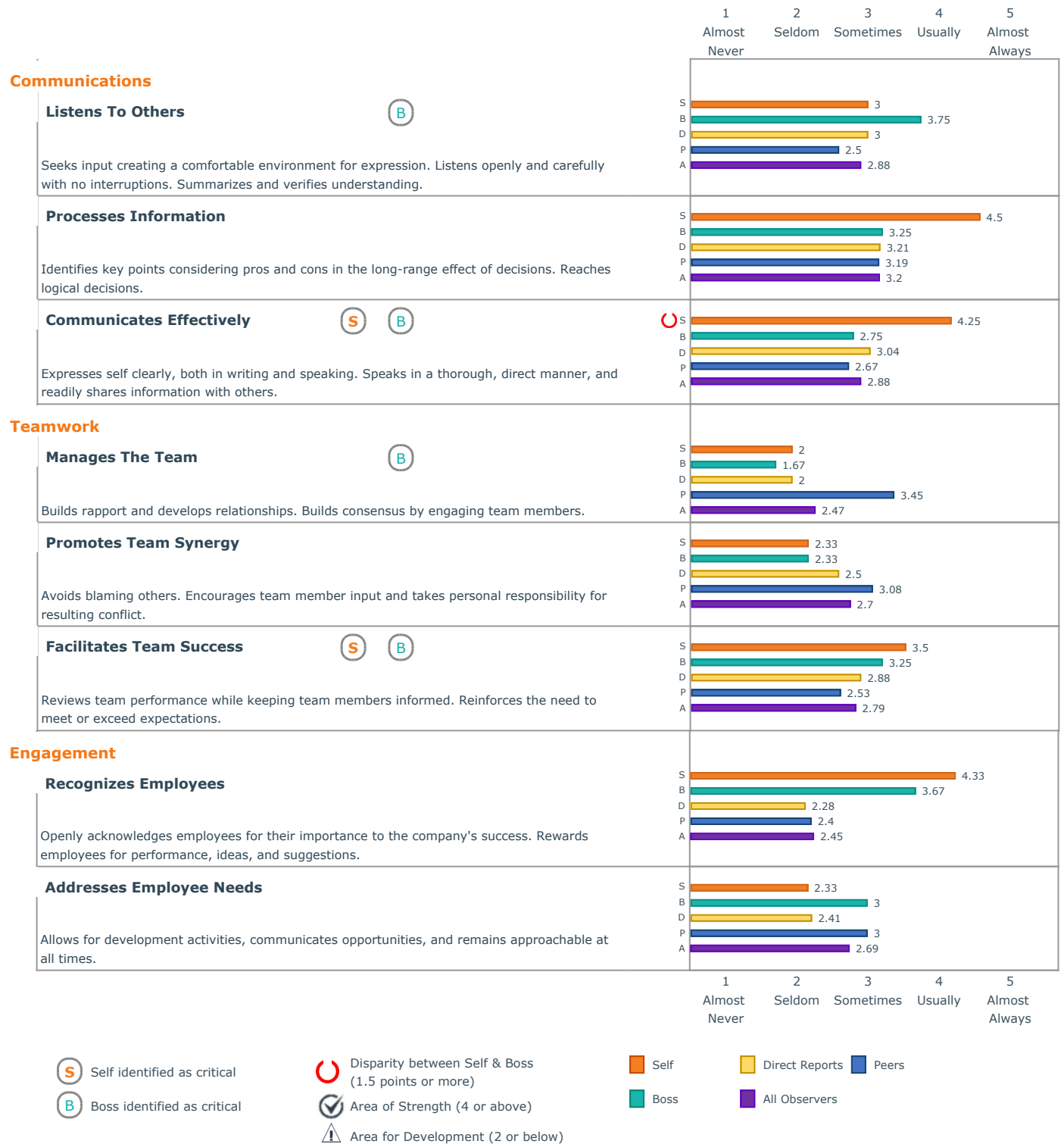
 Disparity  
(1.5 point or more)

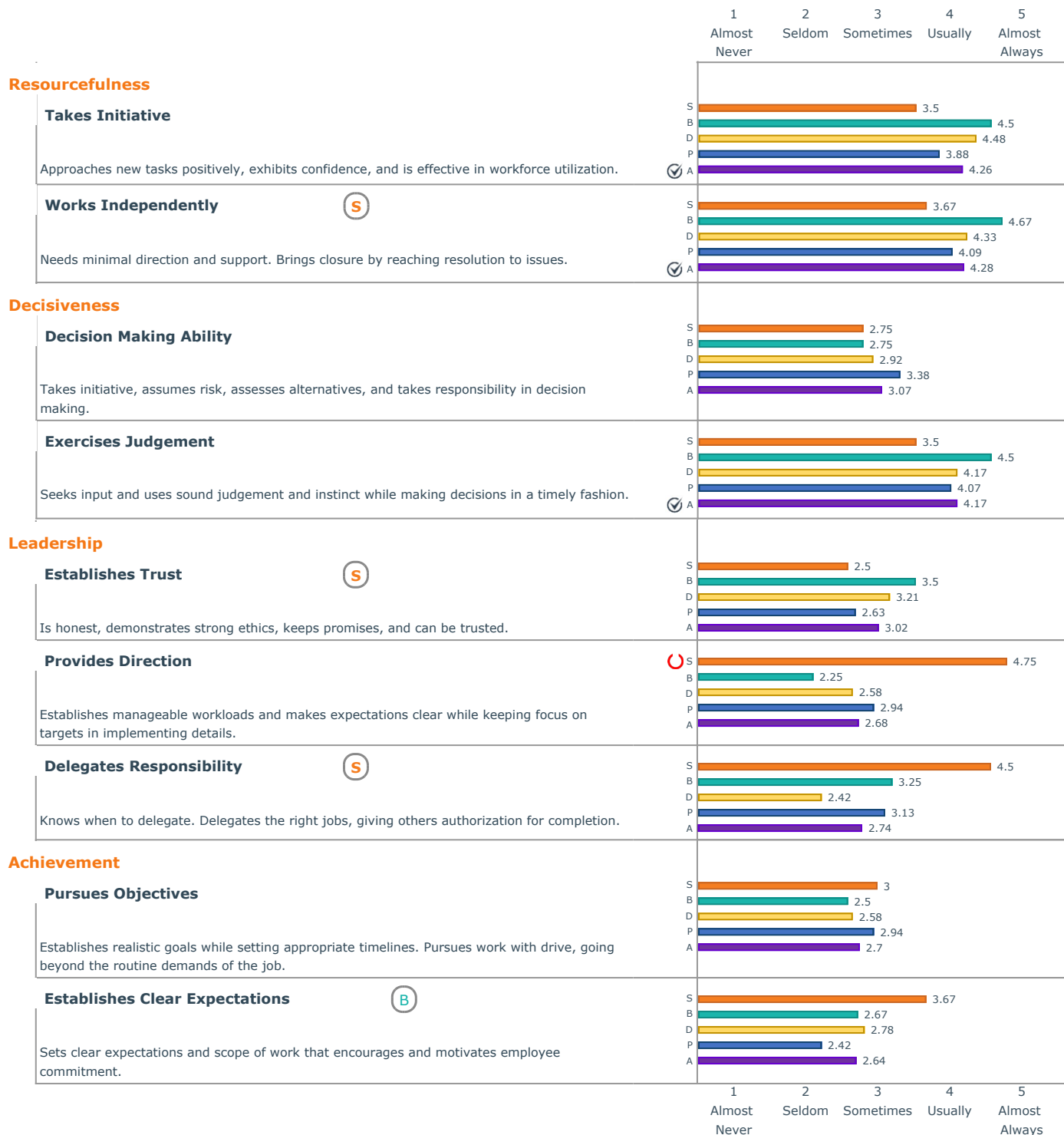
(S) Self identified as critical

(B) Boss identified as critical

# Skill Set Analysis

These Skills are the level at which real improvements can be made. The results for the 17 Skills and their definitions are displayed along with the average score for each group of raters. The scores for each group when compared to the other groups should be considered carefully. Scores with a difference of 1.5 points or more could indicate a misunderstanding of the job function between respondent groups. Any skill that has an All Observer score of 2.0 or lower is identified as a possible Area for Development and a score of 4.0 or higher is marked as an Area of Strength. For convenience, the skills that were selected as critical are also indicated.





(S) Self identified as critical  
(B) Boss identified as critical

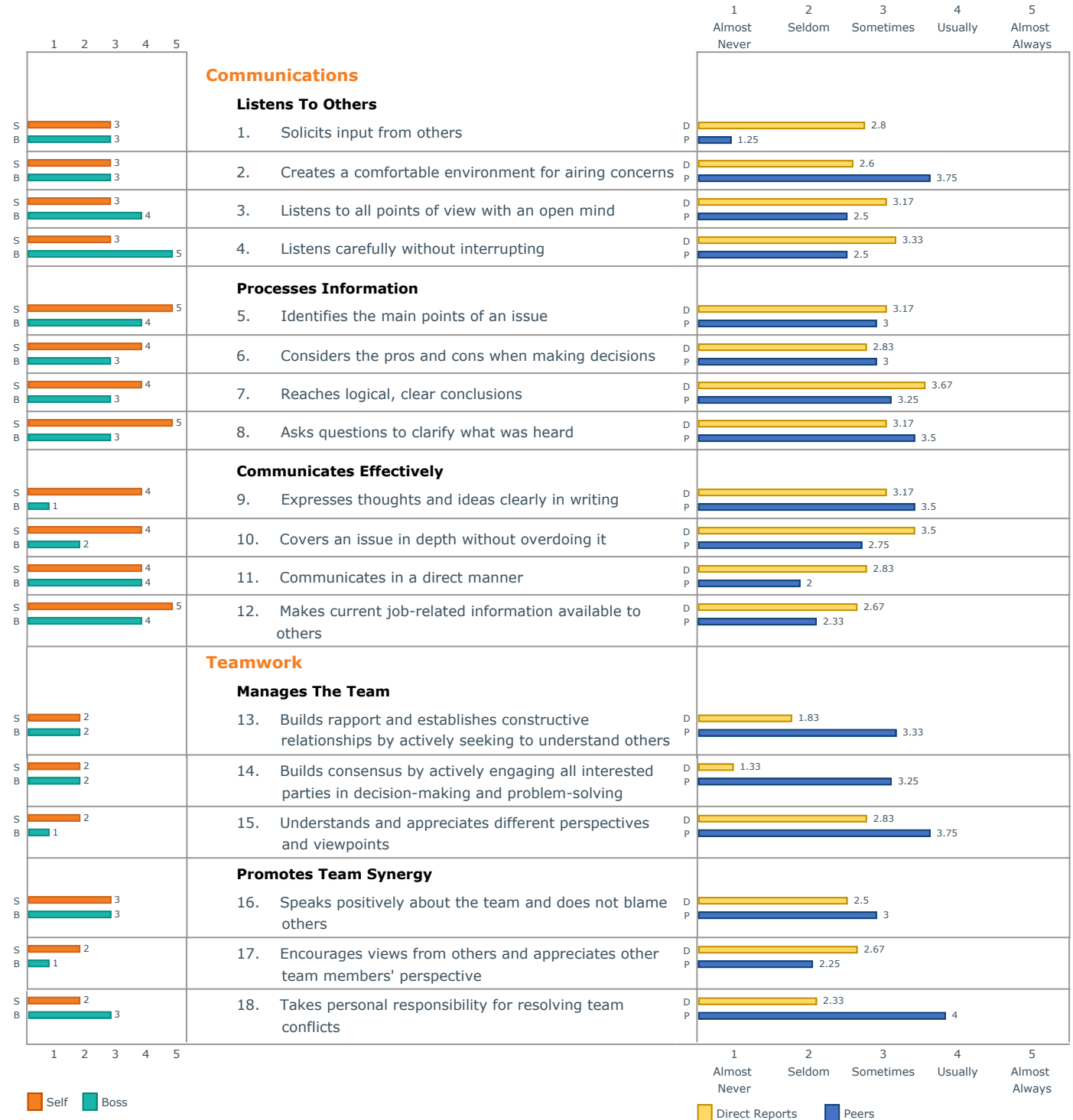
(U) Disparity between Self & Boss (1.5 points or more)  
(✓) Area of Strength (4 or above)  
(⚠) Area for Development (2 or below)

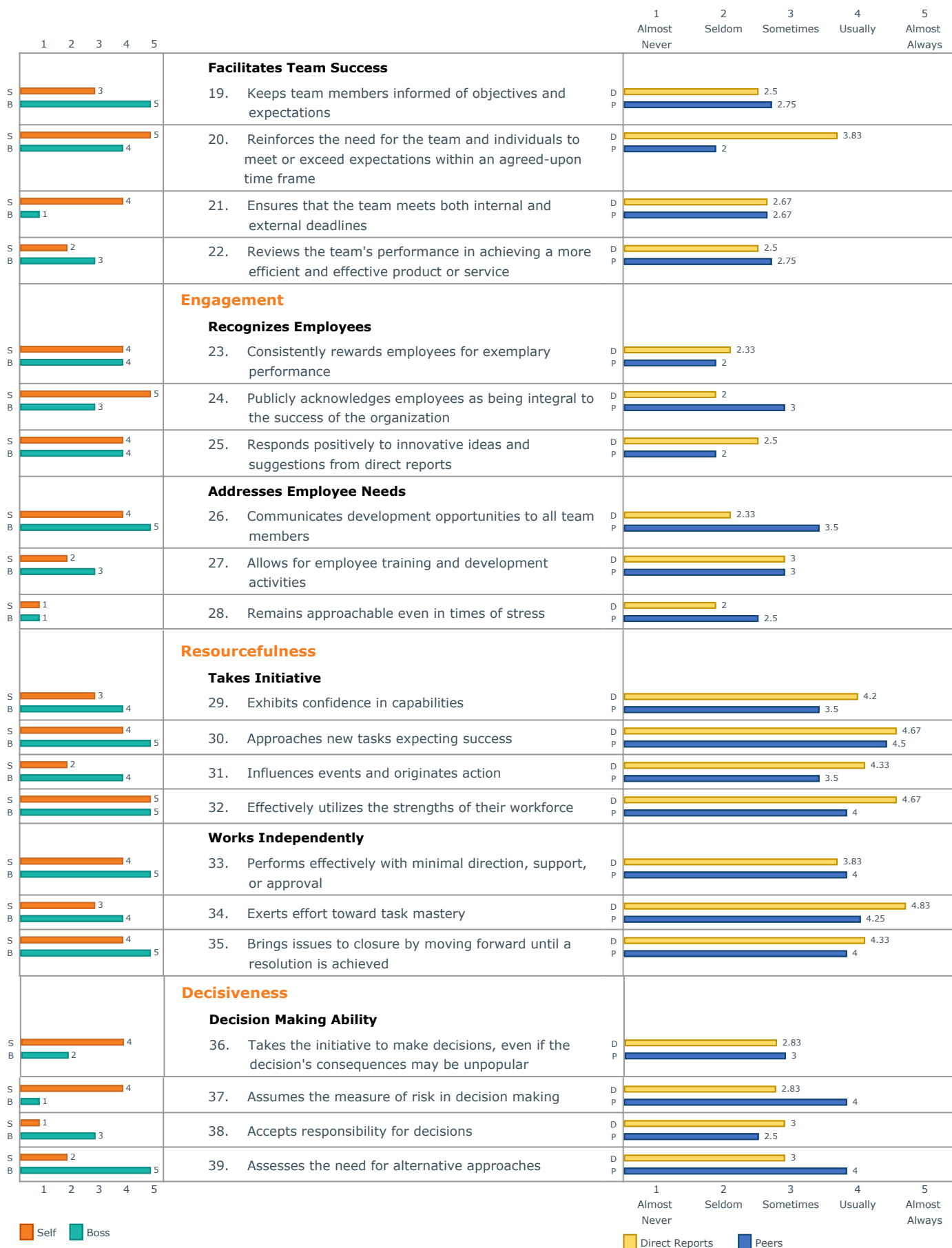
Self Direct Reports Peers  
Boss All Observers

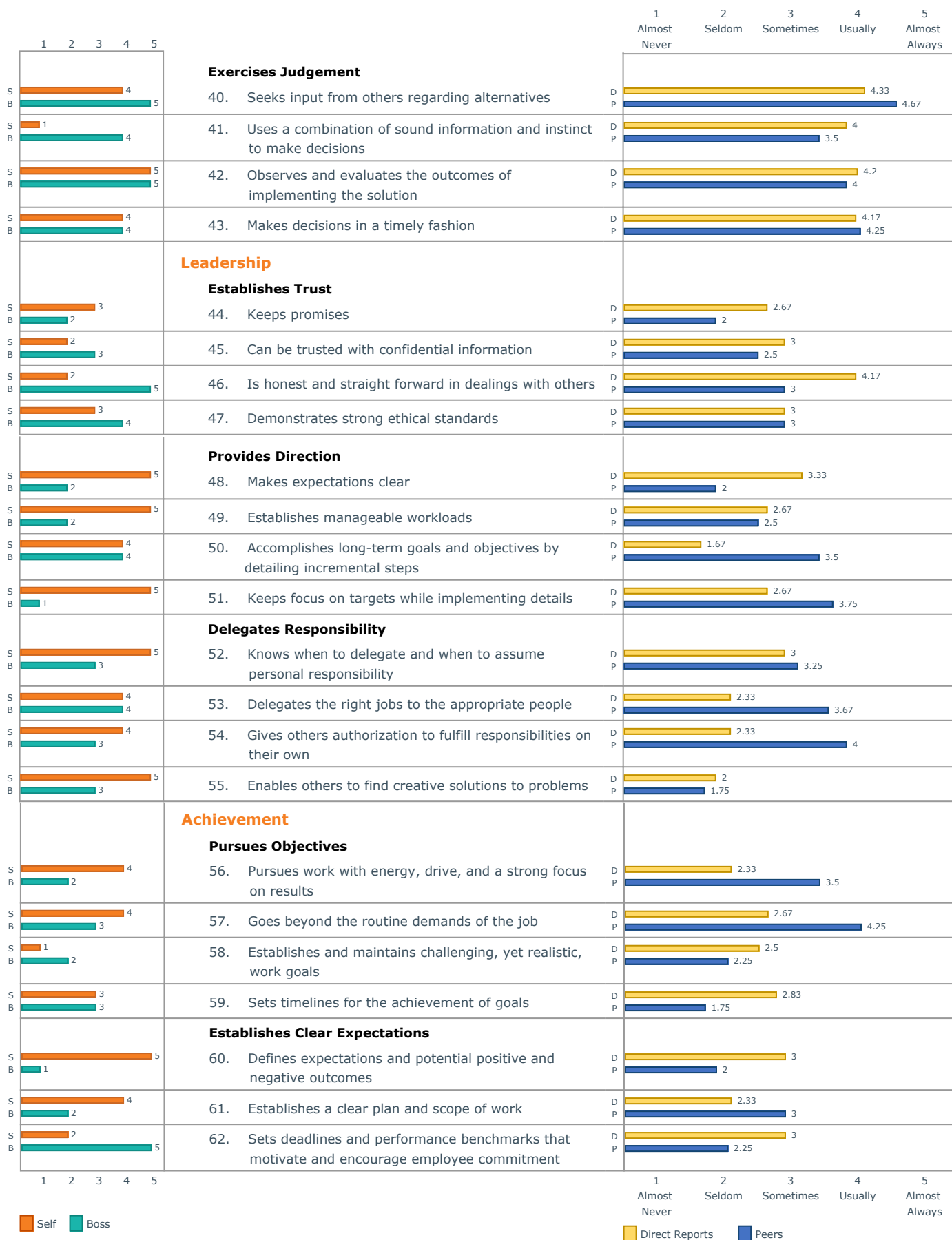


# Leadership Behavioral Analysis

The ratings for each individual behavioral item are shown for each respondent group. These behaviors are the foundation for overall performance. This can provide insight into the specific behaviors that may need to be addressed. Pay close attention to those behaviors with a wide variance, since they may have had an impact on the average All Observers score for the Skill Set and Competency. The ratings for Self and Boss are their actual ratings, while the scores for the other groups are an average of that groups ratings.

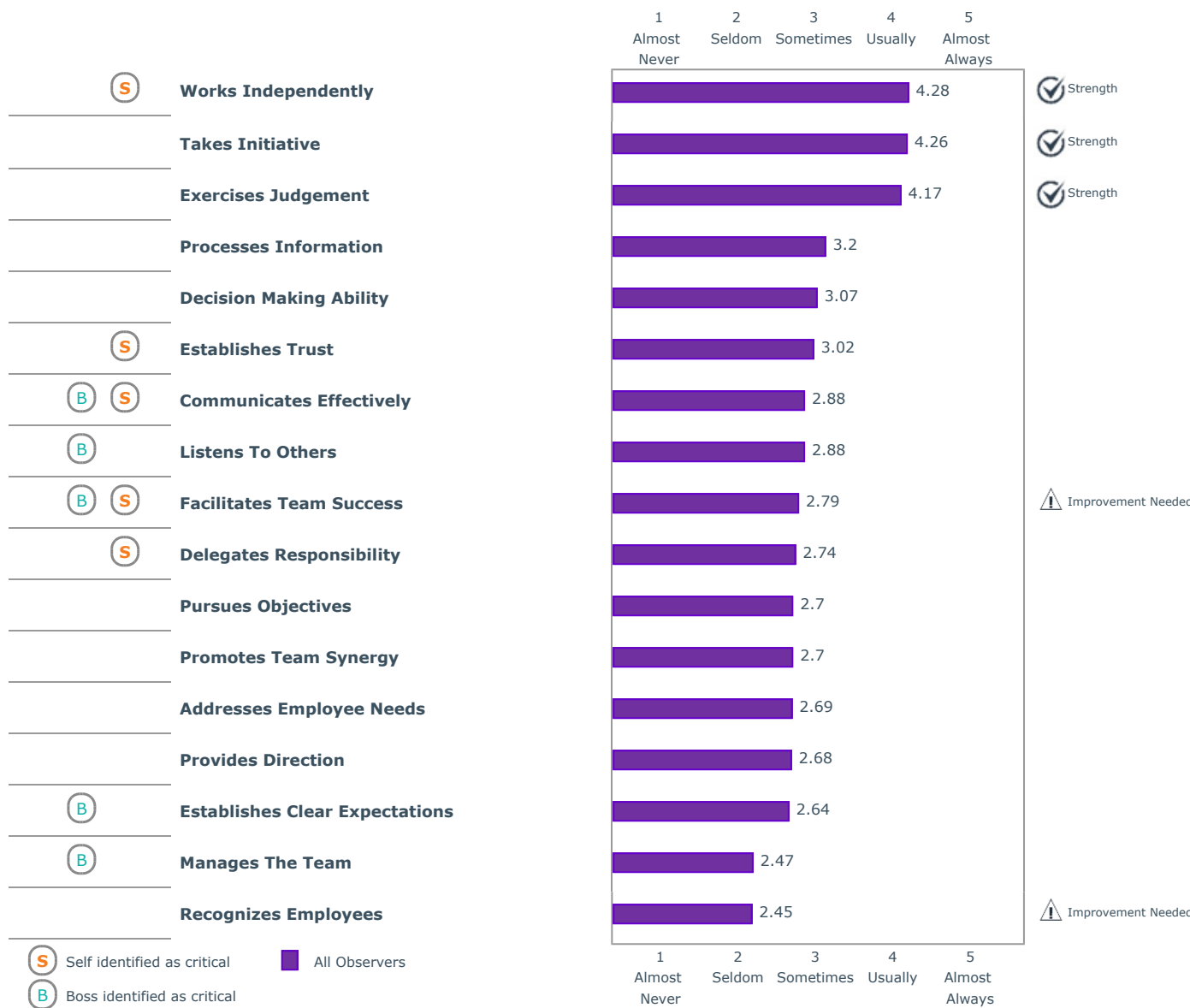






# Skill and Development Overview

This page displays all 17 Skills listed in rank order from highest to lowest. The scores displayed are the average of the ratings from All Observers (except Self). Those that were rated with the highest average scores may be potential strengths. Often, honing your strengths is an excellent way to begin improving your skills. Skills with a rating of 4.0 or higher will be identified as a Strength. Lower scores should be a focus for development. Also, note the Skills identified as critical to success. Skills with low scores, combined with those selected as critical, may be identified as skills needing improvement and could have the largest impact on performance development.



## Development Plan

Planning is the most integral element of personal development. You cannot leave personal development to chance! When creating a Personal Development Plan, make sure to spend time connecting each identified area for improvement to the overall function of the business. Include actions that can be performed on the job daily. In this way, leaders will be more likely to see the value in each proposed change, and will find it easier to follow through with planned methods for improvement.

It's just human nature that people play to their strengths. We recognize and value certain skills and traits within ourselves. Leaders are no different. In their experience, they've gained valuable knowledge and skills that they can apply to a variety of situations - that's why they're the leaders. But there are times when a leader's strengths don't encompass the full scope of the requirements of the job. When you're confronted with a difficult task, or a skill in which you are not proficient is required of you, you must regard it as an opportunity for development. Using the information in this report you should determine what is necessary to improve a skill or behavior, and then get it done.

Next, there must be a Personal Development Plan. This plan shouldn't be overcomplicated. More often than not, the best course of action for both personal and professional development is clear and easily executable. The most significant growth opportunities take place on the job, and are under the leader's total control. To begin this process, use the M-L-B Method.



### **MORE - Do MORE of these**

Think about the behaviors that have been identified as strengths throughout the course of the survey. These are things that you should ensure happen more often in your daily routine. This is the easiest of the steps because you're already good at these things, so no adjustments will have to be made.



### **LESS - Do LESS of these**

Analyzing this report, you should have recognized behaviors that don't bring about the desired outcomes. In order to improve your performance in those areas, make an effort to minimize these behaviors. This will require you to do less of the things that support each behavior.



### **BEGIN - BEGIN doing these**

This survey has revealed things you could be doing to enhance your effectiveness. It is pivotal that you begin doing these things to develop new behaviors in addition to modifying your current behaviors. As you gain knowledge and acquire ideas for better leadership performance, ensure that these behaviors become habits.



# Creating a Personal Development Plan

The following process is an outline to take the information presented in this report and create your own Personal Development Plan to achieve better performance.

## Step 1 - Goals

Using the SMART approach, set goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and timely. The key is figuring out how to leverage the information provided to make the quickest impact on job performance.



## Step 3 - Milestones

Identify milestones in the developmental process. This creates ongoing motivation, as well as providing a means to track results. This is imperative to achieving success. Remember, an elephant must be eaten a bite at a time.



## Step 2 - Action Items

Take the time to determine exactly what must be done to achieve set goals. Action items could include:

- Identify a coach to assist throughout the process
- Read subject material that will assist in achieving your goals
- Leverage online training resources
- Select an individual you trust to hold you accountable
- Set aside weekly time for self-evaluation



## Step 4 - The Plan

Formulate a realistic schedule for your milestones and action items. Behavior takes time to modify, and skills take time to master. Consider strengths and areas for improvement that have been identified, and prioritize action items according to the MLB system.



## Step 5 - Execution

Make it happen! Planning without execution is a waste of time. This process requires momentum, and momentum requires movement. Goals have been set, milestones and action items have been identified, and a plan has been put in place. Now is the time to put that plan into action.



## Step 6 - Schedule Next 360

After all of the above is in place, schedule the next 360. Without a comparison to the initial results, there will be no way to identify changes in perception. Remember that the ultimate goal of the process is improving managerial effectiveness, and there is no better measure than the perceptions of coworkers.

