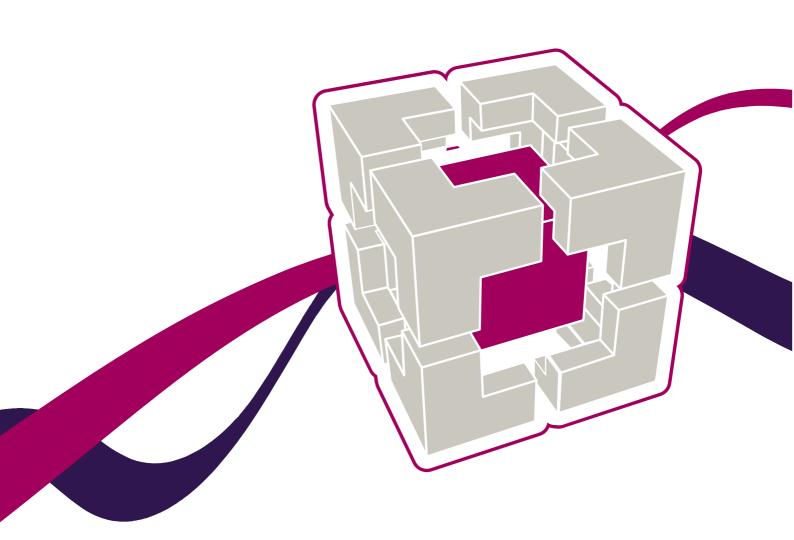


# Your Healthcare Leadership Model Self Assessment report

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# Your Healthcare Leadership Model Self Assessment report

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# The Healthcare Leadership Model



The Healthcare Leadership Model is to help those who work in health and care to become better leaders. It is useful for everyone – whether you have formal leadership responsibility or not, if you work in a clinical or other service setting, and if you work with a team of five people or 5,000. It describes the things you can see leaders doing at work and is organised in a way that helps everyone to see how they can develop as a leader. It applies equally to the whole variety of roles and care settings that exist within health and care.

We want to help you understand how your leadership behaviours affect the culture and climate you, your colleagues, and teams work in. Whether you work directly with patients and service users or not, you will realise what you do and how you behave will affect the experiences of patients and service users of your organisation, the quality of care provided, and the reputation of the organisation itself. The nature and effect of a positive leadership style can be summed up as:

Leadership that emphasises care for staff and high-quality support services



Figure 1: The nature and effect of a positive leadership style

#### The importance of personal qualities

The way that we manage ourselves is a central part of being an effective leader. It is vital to recognise that personal qualities like self-awareness, self-confidence, self-control, self-knowledge, personal reflection, resilience and determination are the foundation of how we behave. Being aware of your strengths and limitations in these areas will have a direct effect on how you behave and interact with others, and they with you.

Without this awareness, it will be much more difficult (if not impossible) to behave in the way research has shown that good leaders do. This, in turn, will have a direct impact on your colleagues, any team you work in, and the overall culture and climate within the team as well as within the organisation. Whether you work directly with patients and service users or not, this can affect the care experience they have. Working positively on these personal qualities will lead to a focus on care and high-quality services for patients and service users, their carers and their families.

While personal qualities have not been separately highlighted in the Healthcare Leadership Model, you will find them throughout the various dimensions. It is important to realise that areas identified for development within the model may be as much about how you manage yourself as about how you manage your behaviour and relate to other people.

# About this report

Your **Healthcare Leadership Model Self Assessment report** evaluates your self-perception of your leadership behaviour in the workplace. The results give an indication of current performance and provide a platform from which an accurate picture of your strengths and development areas can be built.

The information within this report is treated as confidential to you. You may wish to share the report with others, for example your team, but that is completely your own choice.

### How to use this report

This report is based on the **Healthcare Leadership Model** which is made up of nine leadership dimensions.\* Each dimension is presented against five levels of **Performance**. Your Performance level for each dimension is shown on **page 5**.

#### Insufficient

The individual underperforms in this dimension – their leadership here is unsatisfactory.

#### **Essential**

The individual performs the essential behaviours of leadership in this dimension – their leadership here is satisfactory.

#### **Proficient**

The individual performs proficiently as a leader in this dimension – their leadership here is capable.

#### Strong

The individual performs strongly as a leader in this dimension – their leadership here is superior.

#### Exemplary

The individual performs as an exemplar of leadership in this dimension – their leadership here is excellent.

Your Performance level for each dimension may be compared against the four **Importance** ratings (*Fairly Important, Important, Very Important, Vitally Important*) on each dimension to your job role. The Importance rating for your job role for each dimension is shown on page 6.

If you have Direct Reports then there is an additional section to this document. This shows your perception of your teams level of engagement in relation to the Healthcare Leadership Model.

As their Line Manager your leadership style will impact on your Direct Reports' level of satisfaction, loyalty, productivity and engagement as described on page 2 (see Figure 1: The nature and effect of a positive leadership style).

<sup>\*</sup>A full description of the nine leadership dimensions is given in Appendix 2.

# Next step

Your Self Assessment report is a useful starting point for reviewing your leadership behaviours. However, it is also very valuable to supplement this with feedback from others, such as your Line Manager, Peers and Direct Reports. This is known as 360 degree feedback enabling you to compare your own ratings against the ratings given to you by others. If you would like to include 360 ratings, return to the online account where you generated this report and select the '360' option.

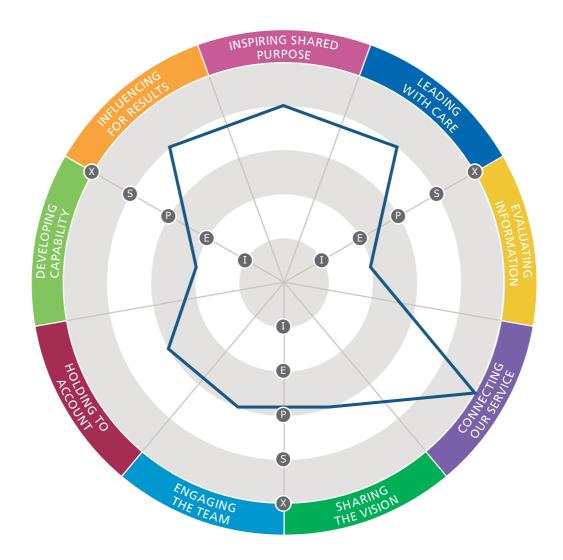
## Your Self Assessment overview

The diagram below displays your average Self rating on the nine leadership dimensions of the Healthcare Leadership Model (shown by the blue line —).

The nine dimensions are rated against the five levels:

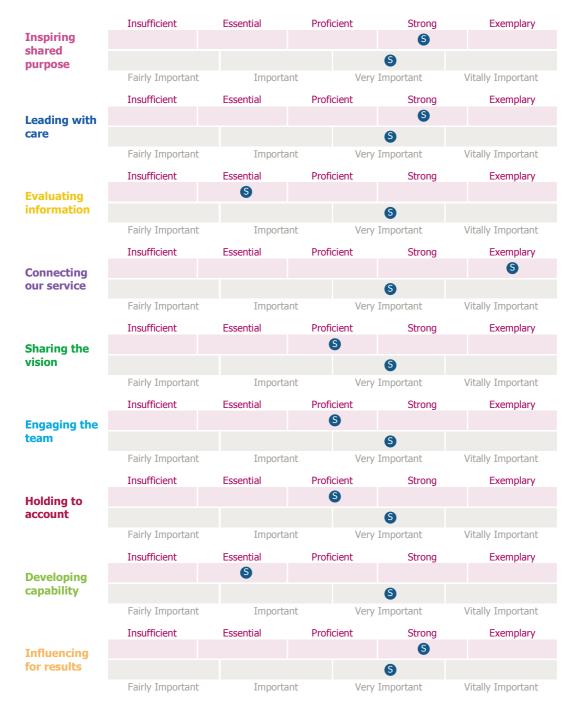
I – Insufficient E – Essential P – Proficient

**S** – Strong **X** – Exemplary



# Your Performance and Importance ratings

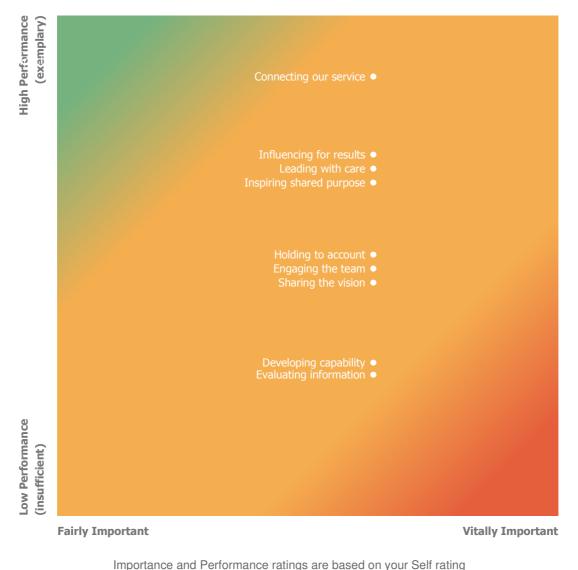
The table below shows your Self rating (shown by a blue dot §) for Performance (shown in the pink bar) and Importance (shown in the grey bar) for each of the dimensions. The ideal is to have a high Performance rating on dimensions that are of high Importance to your job role.



# Your Performance versus Importance summary

The table below shows a summary of your Performance versus Importance ratings for each of the nine dimensions.

If you rated yourself low in Performance on dimensions that are of high Importance this is an area of risk (marked in <a href="red">red</a>) and you should prioritise your development actions here. If you rated yourself the same in Performance as on Importance this shows appropriate balance (marked in <a href="amber">amber</a>). If you rated yourself high in Performance on dimensions that are of low Importance this is an area of talent or strength (marked in <a href="green">green</a>) and may be an opportunity worth discussing with your Line Manager or other colleagues who will help support your development.



importance and renormance ratings are based on your sentrating

■ Opportunity zone ■ Balanced zone ■ Risk zone

Impostono

# Your Performance and Importance analysis

The table below displays the ratings you gave yourself on each of the nine leadership dimensions.

Darfarmanaa

	Performance	Importance
Inspiring shared purpose	Strong	Very Important
Leading with care	Strong	Very Important
Evaluating information	Essential	Very Important
Connecting our service	Exemplary	Very Important
Sharing the vision	Proficient	Very Important
Engaging the team	Proficient	Very Important
Holding to account	Proficient	Very Important
Developing capability	Essential	Very Important
Influencing for results	Strong	Very Important

#### **Key: Performance ratings**

#### Insufficient

The individual **underperforms** in this dimension – their leadership here is unsatisfactory.

#### Fesential

The individual performs the **essential** behaviours of leadership in this dimension – their leadership here is satisfactory.

#### **Proficient**

The individual performs **proficiently** as a leader in this dimension – their leadership here is capable.

#### Strong

The individual performs **strongly** as a leader in this dimension – their leadership here is superior.

#### **Exemplary**

The individual performs as an **exemplar** of leadership in this dimension – their leadership here is excellent.

Please refer to **Appendix 2** for a list of the behaviours that represents each of these levels on the nine leadership dimensions.

#### **Importance ratings**

Fairly Important Very Important Important Vitally Important

# Your Impact ratings

This section of the report examines the level of engagement you perceive in your team in relation to the nine Healthcare Leadership Model dimensions.

As their Line Manager your leadership style will impact on your Direct Reports level of satisfaction, loyalty, productivity and engagement as described on page 2 (see Figure 1: the nature and effect of a positive leadership style).

The table on the following page displays the spread of scores (from 1-6) given by yourself on each of the nine leadership dimensions plus seven additional items.

Negative impact	1 - Strongly disagree
	2 - Disagree
	3 - Somewhat disagree
	4 – Somewhat agree
	5 – Agree
Positive impact	6 - Strongly agree

#### Considerations

Can you see a relationship between your leadership performance (as measured by your Performance ratings) and your impact on your team (as measured by your Impact rating)?

How do you think your team would answer these impact questions? If you want to find out you can invite respondents to rate you on the 360 degree version of this questionnaire.

# Your Impact ratings

Insp	iring shared purpose	Self rating
1	The team feel they are working towards a common purpose	6
2	The team can clearly see how their work impacts on patient care and other service users	5
3	The team feel supported to challenge existing practice to improve provision for patient care	5
Lead	ling with care	
4	Team members feel cared for in their job	5
5	This team gives mutual care and support to each other	4
6	Team members feel supported when dealing with unsettling feelings	5
Eval	uating information	
7	Decisions within the team are based on sound research and evidence	6
8	The team creatively apply fresh approaches to improve current ways of working	5
9	The team regularly collect and act on feedback from users of our service	6
Coni	necting our service	
10	Team members feel encouraged to think about the effect of their work beyond the team	5
11	The team connects effectively with other elements of the service	4
12	The team understand where their work fits into the wider health and care system	4
Shar	ing the vision	
13	The team feel engaged in working towards a clearly defined vision for the future	5
14	Team members are optimistic about how the team will work to achieve the vision for the future	5
15	At times of controversial and complex change, the team feel reassured and inspired by good leadership	6
	-, 9	
Enga	aging the team	
16	Team members feel valued for their contributions to the work of the team	5
17	The team feel fully engaged in their work	5
18	Team members feel encouraged to deliver equally on the team's shared purpose, and their individual targets	5

Hold	ing to account	Self rating
19	Team members know what is expected of them at work	5
20	Team members receive constructive feedback to help improve their performance	5
21	This team has high expectations: mediocrity is noticed and challenged	5
Deve	eloping capability	
22	Team members are given opportunities to learn and develop in their job	6
23	The team understand what our strengths and weaknesses are	5
24	Team members frequently receive long-term mentoring or coaching	6
	encing for results	4
25	Team members feel encouraged to build relationships, both within and outside of the team, to achieve organisational goals	4
26	The team use different styles of communication, stories and symbols to discuss their work	5
27	Two-way communication channels, both informal and formal, are the norm in this team	4
Addi	tional items	
28	Team members are proud of this teams' performance	5
29	Team members would recommend this team to a friend as a great place to work	6
30	Team members feel a strong sense of loyalty to the team	5
31	Team members are committed to their role and the team – it would be hard to tempt them to leave	4
32	The team regularly and freely put in extra effort to achieve quality work	6
33	Team members willingly strive to achieve high levels of success for the team	6
34	Team members are fully satisfied with their job roles	4

# Appendix 1

# Your personal development

Answer the questions below to begin mapping out a personal development plan.

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<ul> <li>What have you learnt or become aware of from reading your Healthcare Assessment report?</li> </ul>	Leadership Model Self
our highest scoring dimensions	
How are your strengths working for you?	
How can you make more use of your strengths to your own and your org	ganisation's advantage?
our lowest scoring dimensions	
How are areas in which you are less strong limiting or hindering your pe	rformance?
What actions can you take to address your development areas?	

### Your actions

Action	Support I will need	How I will measure success	By when

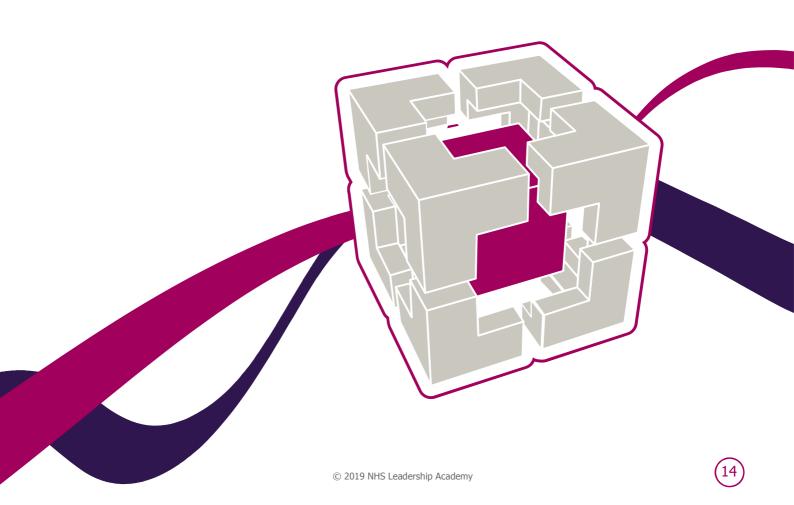
Your Self Assessment report provides you with valuable reflections. You may want to consider sharing this with your Line Manager or other colleagues who help support your development, as it may provide them with helpful information to assist your development planning.

Following any relevant dicussions with colleagues, you may want to update your personal development plan.

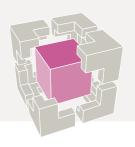


# Appendix 2

# The nine dimensions of leadership behaviour



# Inspiring shared purpose



#### What is it?

- Valuing a service ethos
- Curious about how to improve services and patient care
- Behaving in a way that reflects the principles and values of the NHS

#### Why is it important?

Leaders create a shared purpose for diverse individuals doing different work, inspiring them to believe in shared values so that they deliver benefits for patients, their families and the community

#### What is it not?

- Turning a blind eye
- Using values to push a personal or 'tribal' agenda
- Hiding behind values to avoid doing your best
- Self-righteousness
- Misplaced tenacity
- Shying away from doing what you know is right

#### Essential Proficient

#### Staying true to NHS principles and values

Do I act as a role model for belief in and commitment to the service?

Do I focus on how what I do contributes to and affects patient care or other service users?

Do I enable colleagues to see the wider meaning in what they do?

# Holding to principles and values under pressure

Do I behave consistently and make sure that others do so even when we are under pressure?

Do I inspire others in tough times by helping them to focus on the value of their contribution?

Do I actively promote values of service in line with NHS principles?

#### Strong

# Taking personal risks to stand up for the shared purpose

Do I have the self-confidence to question the way things are done in my area of work?

Do I have the resilience to keep challenging others in the face of opposition, or when I have suffered a setback?

Do I support my team or colleagues when they challenge the way things are done?

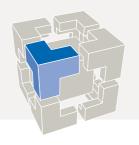
#### Exemplary

# Making courageous challenges for the benefit of the service

Do I have the courage to challenge beyond my remit even when it may involve considerable personal risk?

Do I take the initiative and responsibility to put things right outside my remit if I see others fearing to act?

# Leading with care



#### What is it?

- Having the essential personal qualities for leaders in health and social care
- Understanding the unique qualities and needs of a team
- Providing a caring, safe environment to enable everyone to do their jobs effectively

#### Why is it important?

Leaders understand the underlying emotions that affect their team, and care for team members as individuals, helping them to manage unsettling feelings so they can focus their energy on delivering a great service that results in care for patients and other service users

#### What is it not?

- Making excuses for poor performance
- Avoiding responsibility for the wellbeing of colleagues in your team
- Failing to understand the impact of your own emotions or behaviour on colleagues
- Taking responsibility away from others

#### Essential

#### Caring for the team

Do I notice negative or unsettling emotions in the team and act to put the situation right?

Do my actions demonstrate that the health and wellbeing of my team are important to me?

Do I carry out genuine acts of kindness for my team?

#### **Proficient**

## Recognising underlying reasons for behaviour

Do I understand the underlying reasons for my behaviour and recognise how it affects my team?

Can I 'read' others, and act with appropriate empathy, especially when they are different from me?

Do I help my colleagues to make the connection between the way they feel and the quality of the service they provide?

#### Strong

# Providing opportunities for mutual support

Do I care for my own physical and mental wellbeing so that I create a positive atmosphere for the team and service users?

Do I help create the conditions that help my team provide mutual care and support?

Do I pay close attention to what motivates individuals in my team so that I can channel their energy so they deliver for service users?

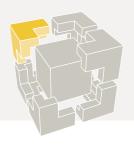
#### Exemplary

# Spreading a caring environment beyond my own area

Do I take positive action to make sure other leaders are taking responsibility for the emotional wellbeing of their teams?

Do I share responsibility for colleagues' emotional wellbeing even when I may be junior to them?

# **Evaluating information**



#### What is it?

- Seeking out varied information
- Using information to generate new ideas and make effective plans for improvement or change
- Making evidence-based decisions that respect different perspectives and meet the needs of all service users

#### Why is it important?

Leaders are open and alert to information, investigating what is happening now so that they can think in an informed way about how to develop proposals for improvement

#### What is it not?

- Failing to look beyond the obvious
- Collecting data without using it
- Thinking only about your own measures or experience
- Reluctance to look for better ways of doing things
- Ignoring problems by ignoring data
- Using research as a weapon

#### **Fssential**

#### Gathering data

Do I collect feedback from service users?

Do I collect and record the essential data for my area of work accurately and on time?

Am I regularly thinking about ways to do my job more effectively?

Can I see patterns that help me to do things better, more efficiently or with less waste?

#### Proficient

#### Scanning widely

Do I look outside my area of work for information and ideas that could bring about continuous improvement?

Do I establish ongoing methods for measuring performance to gain a detailed understanding of what is happening?

Do I spot future opportunities and risks, and test resulting plans with external stakeholders to improve them?

#### Strong

#### Thinking creatively

Do I conduct thorough analyses of data over time and compare outcomes and trends to relevant benchmarks?

Do I see the relevance of seemingly unrelated ideas which could be made useful in my area of work?

Do I creatively apply fresh approaches to improve current ways of working?

#### Exemplary

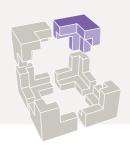
#### Developing new concepts

Do I develop strategies based on new concepts, insights, or perceptive analysis?

Do I create improved pathways, systems or processes through insights that are not obvious to others?

Do I carry out, or encourage, research to understand the root causes of issues?

# Connecting our service



#### What is it?

Understanding how health and social care services fit together and how different people, teams or organisations interconnect and interact

#### Why is it important?

Leaders understand how things are done in different teams and organisations; they recognise the implications of different structures, goals, values and cultures so that they can make links, share risks and collaborate effectively

#### What is it not?

- Being rigid in your approach
- Thinking about only your part of the organisation
- Believing only your view is the right one
- Thinking politics is a dirty word
- Failing to engage with other parts of the system
- Focusing solely on the depth of your area at the expense of the broader service

Essential	Proficient
Recognising how my area of work relates to other parts of the system	Understanding the culture and politics across my organisation
Do I understand the formal structure of my area of work and how it fits with other teams?	Do I understand the informal 'chain of command' and unwritten rules of how things get
Do I keep up to date with changes in the system to maintain efficiency?	done?  Do I know what I need to do and who to go to
Do I hand over effectively to others and take responsibility for continuity of service provision?	so that well-judged decisions are made in my organisation?
	Do I understand how financial and other

organisation?

#### Strong Exemplary

# Adapting to different standards and approaches outside my organisation

Am I connected to stakeholders in a way that helps me to understand their unspoken needs and agendas?

Am I flexible in my approach so I can work effectively with people in organisations that have different standards and approaches from mine?

Do I act flexibly to overcome obstacles?

Working strategically across the system

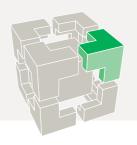
pressures influence the way people react in my

Do I build strategic relationships to make links across the broader system?

Do I understand how complex connections across the health economy affect the efficiency of the system?

Do I understand which issues affect decisions across the system so that I can anticipate how other stakeholders will react?

# Sharing the vision



#### What is it?

Communicating a compelling and credible vision of the future in a way that makes it feel achievable and exciting

#### Why is it important?

Leaders convey a vivid and attractive picture of what everyone is working towards in a clear, consistent and honest way, so that they inspire hope and help others to see how their work fits in

#### What is it not?

- Saying one thing and doing another
- Talking about the vision but not working to achieve it
- Being inconsistent in what you say
- Avoiding the difficult messages

#### Essential Proficient

## Communicating to create credibility and trust

Am I visible and available to my team?

Do I communicate honestly, appropriately and at the right time with people at all levels?

Am I helping other people appreciate how their work contributes to the aims of the team and the organisation?

Do I break things down and explain clearly?

#### Creating clear direction

Do I help people to see the vision as achievable by describing the 'journey' we need to take?

Do I use stories and examples to bring the vision to life?

Do I clearly describe the purpose of the job, the team and the organisation and how they will be different in the future?

#### Strong

#### Making long-term goals desirable

Do I encourage others to become 'ambassadors' for the vision and generate excitement about long-term aims?

Do I find ways to make a vivid picture of future success emotionally compelling?

Do I establish ongoing communication strategies to deal with the more complex and difficult issues?

#### Exemplary

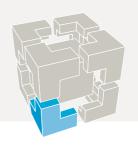
#### Inspiring confidence for the future

Do I display confidence and integrity under robust and public criticism?

Do I describe future changes in a way that inspires hope, and reassures staff, patients and the public?

Do I explain controversial and complex plans in a way that different groups can hear, understand and accept?

# Engaging the team



#### What is it?

Involving individuals and demonstrating that their contributions and ideas are valued and important for delivering outcomes and continuous improvements to the service

#### Why is it important?

Leaders promote teamwork and a feeling of pride by valuing individuals' contributions and ideas; this creates an atmosphere of staff engagement where desirable behaviour, such as mutual respect, compassionate care and attention to detail, are reinforced by all team members

#### What is it not?

- Building plans without consultation
- Autocratic leadership
- Failing to value diversity
- Springing ideas on others without discussion

Essential	Proficient
Involving the team	Fostering creative participation
Do I recognise and actively appreciate each person's unique perspectives and experience?	Do I ask for feedback from my team on things that are working well and things we could
Do I listen attentively to my team and value their suggestions?	improve?  Do I shape future plans together with my team?
Do I ask for contributions from my team to raise their engagement?	Do I encourage my team to identify problems and solve them?

#### Strong

#### Co-operating to raise the game

Do I enable my team to feed off each other's ideas, even if there is a risk the ideas might not work?

Do I encourage team members to get to know each other's pressures and priorities so that they can co-operate to provide a seamless service when resources are stretched?

Do I offer support and resources to other teams in my organisation?

#### Exemplary

# Stretching the team for excellence and innovation

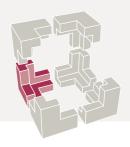
Do I stretch my team so that they deliver a fully 'joined-up' service, and so give the best value they can?

Do I support other leaders to build success within and beyond my organisation?

Do I create a common purpose to unite my team and enable them to work seamlessly together to deliver?

Do I encourage my team to deliver on the shared purpose, as much as on their individual targets?

# Holding to account



#### What is it?

- Agreeing clear performance goals and quality indicators
- Supporting individuals and teams to take responsibility for results
- Providing balanced feedback

#### Why is it important?

Leaders create clarity about their expectations and what success looks like in order to focus people's energy, give them the freedom to self-manage within the demands of their job, and deliver improving standards of care and service delivery

#### What is it not?

- Setting unclear targets
- Tolerating mediocrity
- Making erratic and changeable demands
- Giving unbalanced feedback (too much praise or too little)
- Making excuses for poor or variable performance
- Reluctance to change

#### Essential

#### Setting clear expectations

Do I take personal responsibility for my own performance?

Do I specify and prioritise what is expected of individuals and the team?

Do I make tasks meaningful and link them to organisational goals?

Do I make sure individual and team goals are SMART<sup>1</sup>?

#### Proficient

#### Managing and supporting performance

Do I challenge ways of thinking and encourage people to use data to support their business planning and decision making?

Do I set clear standards for behaviour as well as for achieving tasks?

Do I give balanced feedback and support to improve performance?

Do I act quickly to manage poor performance?

#### Strong

#### Challenging for continuous improvement

Do I constantly look out for opportunities to celebrate and reward high standards?

Do I actively link feedback to the overall vision for success?

Do I notice and challenge mediocrity, encouraging people to stop drifting and stretch themselves for the best results they can attain?

#### Exemplary

#### Creating a mindset for innovative change

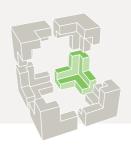
Do I encourage a climate of high expectations in which everyone looks for ways for service delivery to be even better?

Do I share stories and symbols of success that create pride in achievement?

Do I champion a mindset of high ambition for individuals, the team and the organisation?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> SMART stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed

# Developing capability



#### What is it?

- Building capability to enable people to meet future challenges
- Using a range of experiences as a vehicle for individual and organisational learning
- Acting as a role model for personal development

#### Why is it important?

Leaders champion learning and capability development so that they and others gain the skills, knowledge and experience they need to meet the future needs of the service, develop their own potential, and learn from both success and failure

#### What is it not?

- Focusing on development for short-term task accomplishment
- Supporting only technical learning at the expense of other forms of growth and development
- Developing yourself mainly for your own benefit
- Developing only the 'best' people

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# Providing opportunities for people development

Do I often look for opportunities to develop myself and learn things outside my comfort zone?

Do I understand the importance and impact of people development?

Do I build people development into my planning for my team?

#### **Proficient**

## Taking multiple steps to develop team members

Do I explore and understand the strengths and development needs of individuals in my team?

Do I provide development opportunities for other people through experience and formal training?

Do I look for and provide regular positive and developmental feedback for my team to help them focus on the right areas to develop professionally?

#### Strong

#### Building longer-term capability

Do I explore the career aspirations of colleagues in my team and shape development activities to support them?

Do I provide long-term mentoring or coaching?

Do I spot high-potential colleagues or capability gaps in my team and focus development efforts to build on or deal with the situation?

#### Exemplary

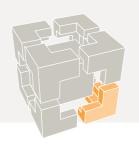
# Creating systems for succession to all key roles

Do I create the conditions in which others take responsibility for their development and learn from each other?

Do I take a strategic approach to people development based on the future needs of the NHS?

Do I share in broad organisational development and succession planning beyond my area of work?

# Influencing for results



#### What is it?

- Deciding how to have a positive impact on other people
- Building relationships to recognise other people's passions and concerns
- Using interpersonal and organisational understanding to persuade and build collaboration

#### Why is it important?

Leaders are sensitive to the concerns and needs of different individuals, groups and organisations, and use this to build networks of influence and plan how to reach agreement about priorities, allocation of resources or approaches to service delivery

#### What is it not?

- Being insular
- Pushing your agenda without regard to other views
- Only using one influencing style
- Being discourteous or dismissive

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# Engaging with others to convince or persuade

Am I respectful in all circumstances?

Do I listen to different views?

Do I share issues and information to help other people understand my thinking?

Do I develop and present well-reasoned arguments?

Do I avoid jargon and express myself clearly?

#### **Proficient**

# Adapting my approach to connect with diverse groups

Do I adapt my communication to the needs and concerns of different groups?

Do I use stories, symbols and other memorable approaches to increase my impact?

Do I check that others have understood me?

Do I create formal and informal two-way communication channels so I can be more persuasive?

#### Strona

### Developing collaborative agendas and

Do I use 'networks of influence' to develop consensus and buy-in?

Do I create shared agendas with key stakeholders?

Do I use indirect influence and partnerships across organisations to build wide support for my ideas?

Do I give and take?

#### Exemplary

#### Building sustainable commitments

Do I contribute calmly and productively to debates arising from strongly-held beliefs, even when my own emotions have been excited?

Do I build enough support for the idea or initiative to take on a life of its own?

Do I act as an ambassador for my organisation to gain reputational influence by sharing experiences and best practice nationally and internationally?