Emotionally Intelligent Leadership...

Begins with Self Awareness

2019 LitTAP Convening



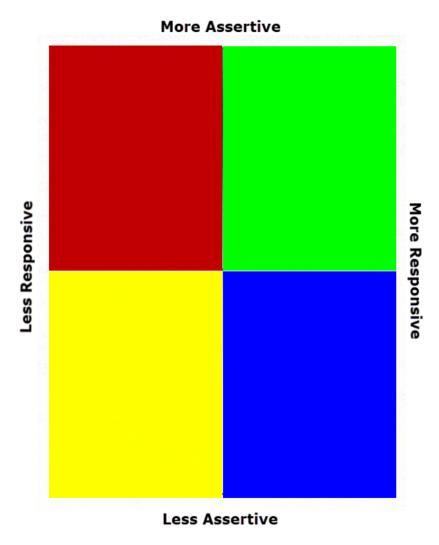
In Birkman, there is: >Productive Behavior

>Underlying Needs &

Stress (Reactive Behavior)

EQ affects our Behavior, Performance & Decision Making



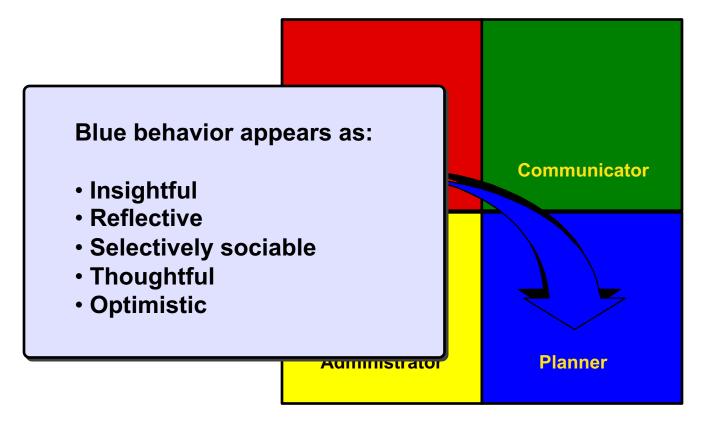




BLUE behavior

Direct Communication





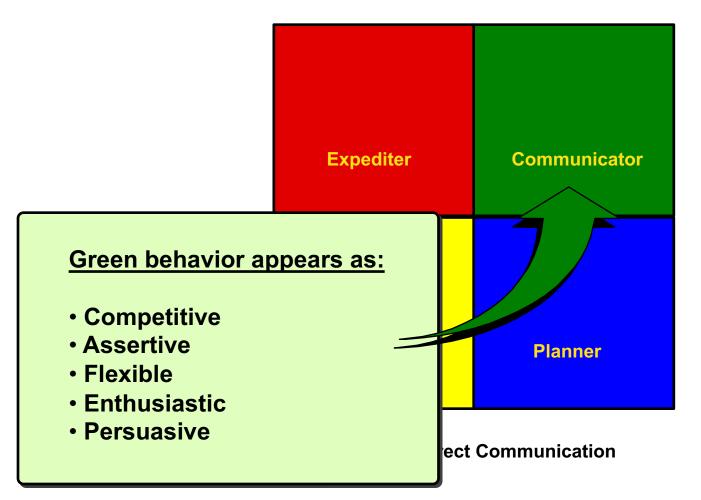
People Oriented



Green behavior®

Usual

Direct Communication



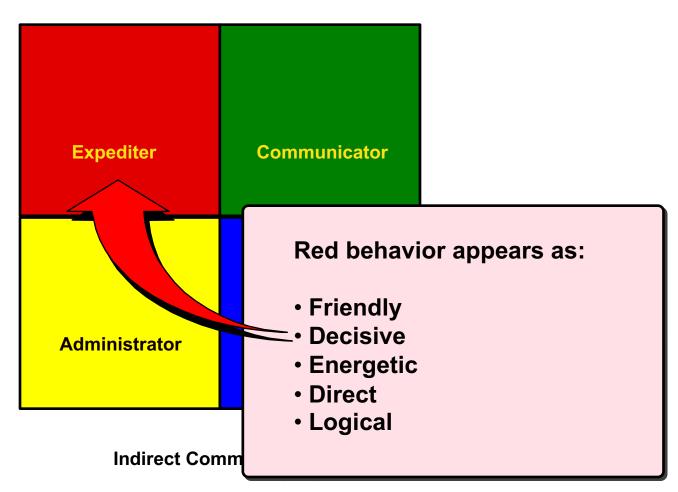
People Oriented



RED behavior



Direct Communication



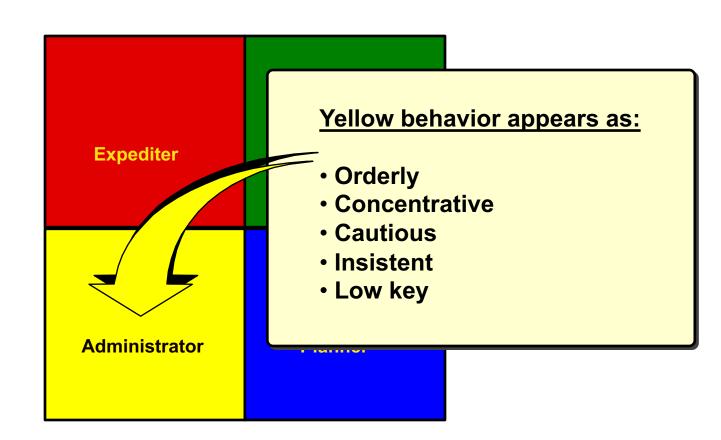
Task Oriented



YELLOW behavior



Direct Communication



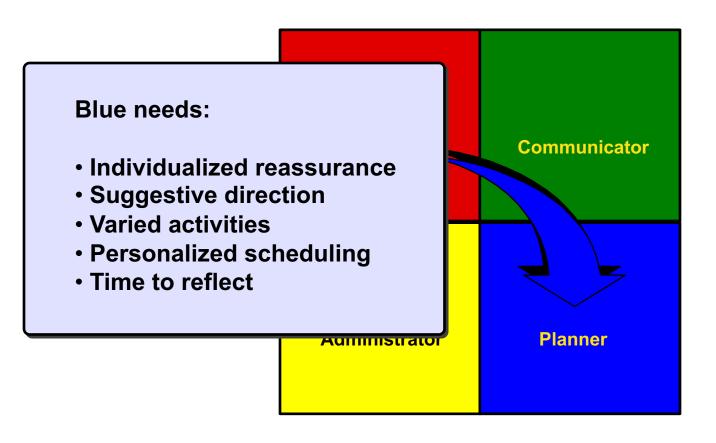
Task Oriented



BLUE needs®



Direct Communication



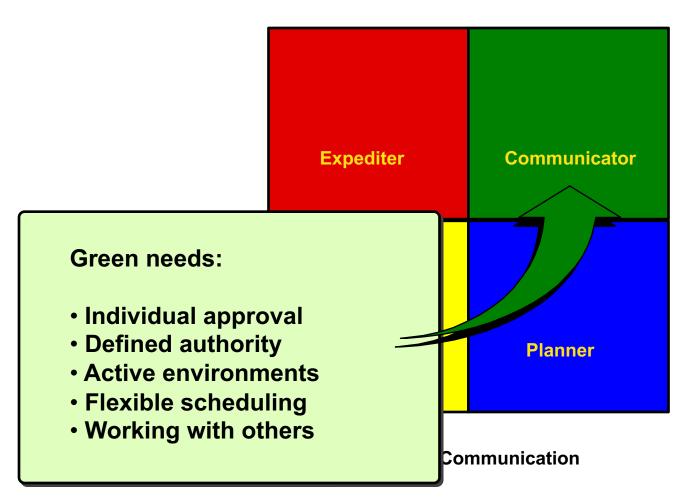
People Oriented



GREEN needs



Direct Communication



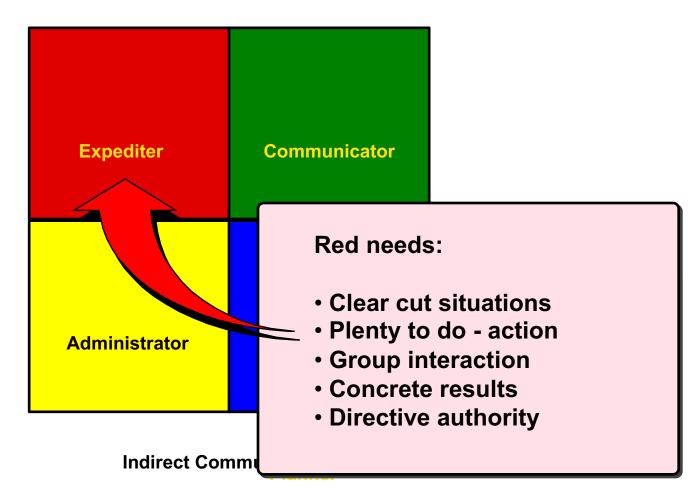
People Oriented



RED needs



Direct Communication



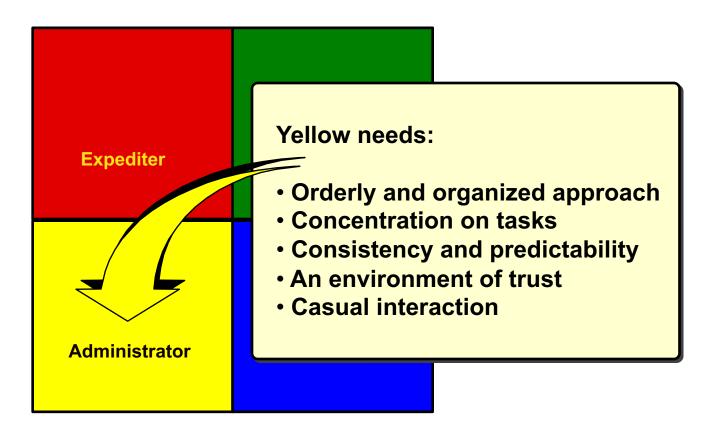
Task Oriented



YELLOW needs



Direct Communication



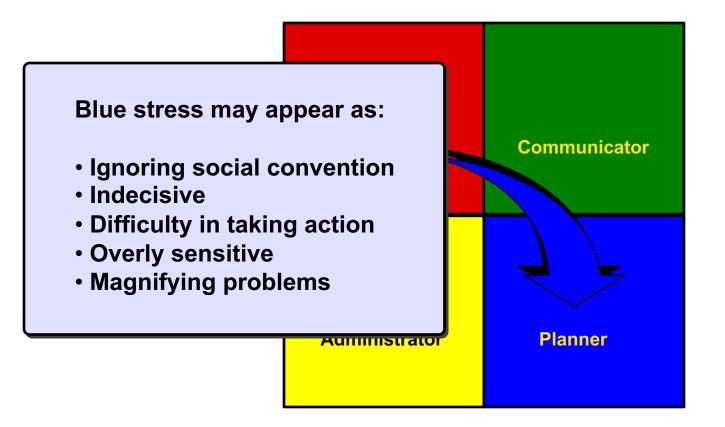
Task Oriented



BLUE stress

Stress

Direct Communication



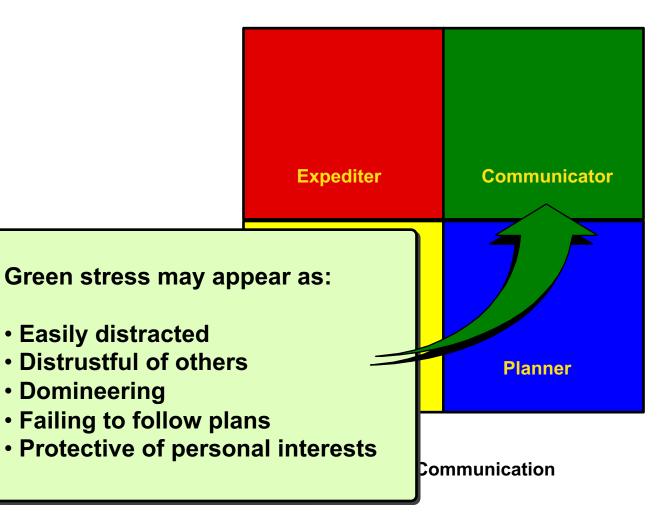
People Oriented



GREEN stress

Direct Communication





People Oriented

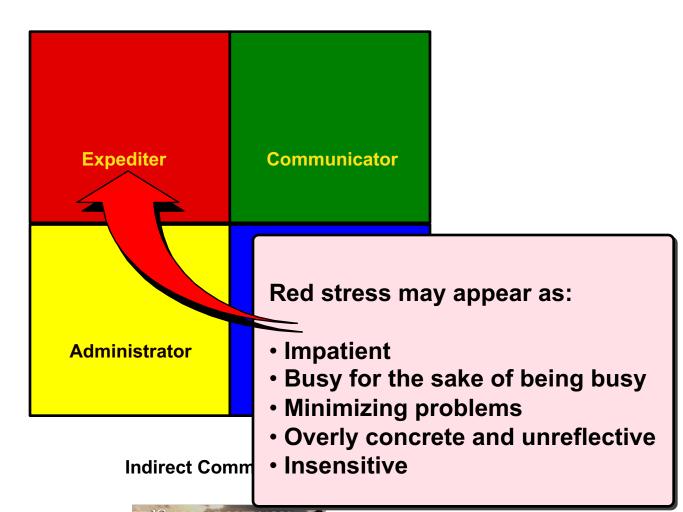


RED stress



Direct Communication

Stress



Task Oriented

YELLOW stress



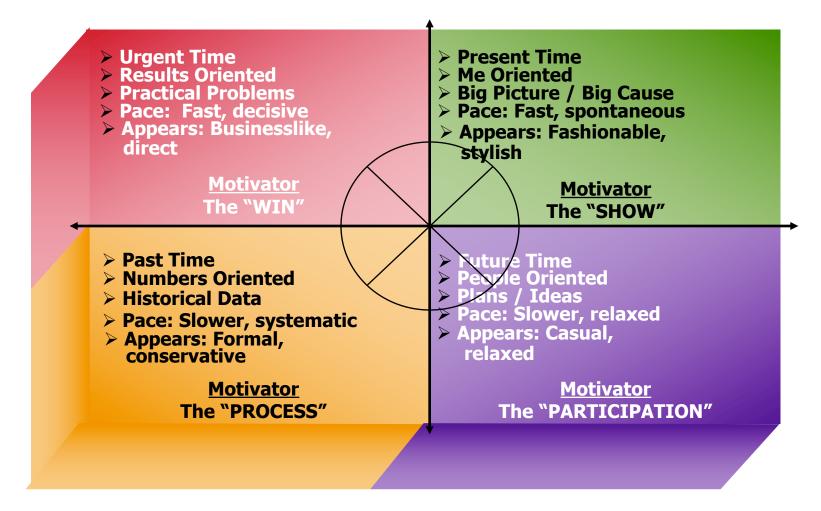
Direct Communication

Yellow stress may appear as: **Expediter** Overly insistent on the rules Resistant to change Reluctant to confront others Uncomfortable when bargaining Inflexible in thinking / attitude **Administrator**

Task Oriented



Direct Communication







Extroverted

- > Build
- > Organize activities
- > Solve practical problems

Sells the

Results

- Measure results
- Schedule activities
- Create systems

Sells the Systems

- > Promote
- > Persuade
- > Motivate

Sells the

Relationships

- > Plan (strategic)
- > Deal with abstract thought
- > Innovate

Sells the Ideas

Introverted





Subjective/People

How to Approach.....

Sell Practicality

- > Get to the point
- > Respect time
- Avoid ingratiating small talk
- Be logical and practical

Sell the Facts

- > Avoid small talk
- Be direct and focused
- Bring data to support plan of action
- Leave material to study
- > Do not pressure for closure

Sell the Vision

- > Initiate small talk
- Be respectful & defer to their priorities
- Allow to express their HVN & goals
- Avoid details & concentrate on big picture

Sell the Innovation

- > Be sincere and low key
- Take time to establish genuine rapport
- Emphasize teamwork and win/win
- Promote ideas, vision and innovation





Reactive Behavior

- > Avoids people
- > Unsympathetic
- > Bossy
- > Dogmatic
- > Impulsive
- > Overly controlling
- > Resist change
- Belligerent/stubborn
- Overly factual

- > Seeks people
- > Defensive
- > Restless
- > Distractible
- > Argue & make excuses
- > Withdraws
- > Procrastinates
- > Overly sensitive
- > Idealistic





Styles Summary...



	RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
Wants	• Control	• Facts	• Acknowledgement	• Creativity
	• Results	• Details	• Recognition	• Harmony
Fears	• Loss of Control	• Being Wrong	• Being Exposed	• Not Part of
			• Embarrassed	a Group
Frustrates		• Lack of Systems	• Routine	• Lack of Long Term Plan
	• Lack of Immediate	• Lack of	• Details	• Lack of
	Results	Procedures	• Paperwork	Mission/Vision
Approach	• Practical /	• Non-pressure	• Big vision	 Innovation
	Straight forward	• Data to process	• WIIFM	• Future Success



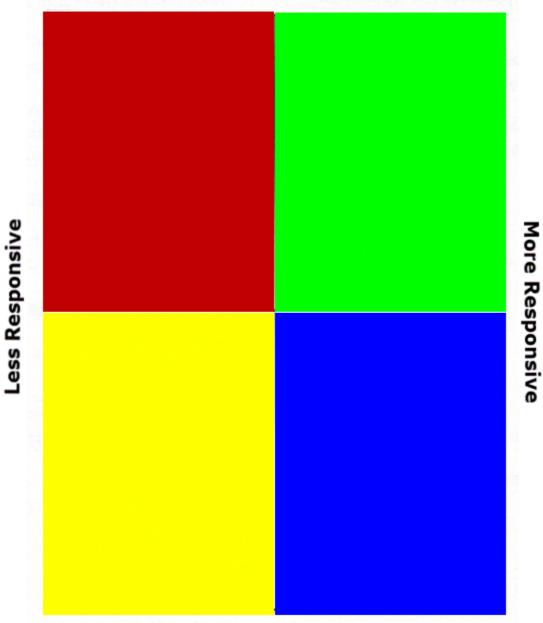


With EMOTIONS causing BEHAVIOR, does it make sense that LEADERS need to understand, identify and manage not only emotions of their staff but THEIR OWN?





More Assertive



Less Assertive



Less Assertiveness

More Assertiveness

Persons "below the line" tend to:

- Move more slowly and deliberately.
- Speak more slowly and more softly.
- Lean backward, even when making a request or stating an opinion.
- Be more tentative and less forceful in expressing opinions, making requests, and giving directions.
- Be less confrontive.
- Let others take the interpersonal initiative.
- Be "ask oriented."
- Decide less quickly.
- Be less risk oriented.
- Exert less pressure for decisions.
- Have less intense and less consistent eye contact.

Persons "above the line" tend to:

- Move more rapidly.
- Speak more quickly, more intensely, and often more loudly.
- Sit upright or lean forward, especially to make a request or state an opinion.
- Be more emphatic when expressing opinions, making requests, and giving directions.
- Be more confrontive
- Take the interpersonal initiative.
- Be "tell oriented."
- · Decide more quickly.
- Be more risk oriented.
- Exert more pressure for decisions.
- Have more intense and more consistent eye contact.



Less Responsiveness

Persons "the left of the line"

- Limit their use of gestures.
- Move more rigidly.
- Have less facial expressiveness.
- · Seem more serious.
- Appear more reserved.
- Dress more formally.
- Be more controlled in their expression of feelings.
- Focus more on facts.
- Appear more task oriented than people oriented.
- Be less interested in small talk, anecdotes, and jokes.
- Make decisions based more on facts than on emotions.
- Demonstrate more discipline in their use of time.
- · Supervise in a more disciplined manner.

More Responsiveness

Persons "the right of the line" tend to:

- · Gesture more frequently.
- · Move more freely.
- · Have more facial expressiveness.
- Seem more playful.
- Appear more outgoing.
- Dress less formally.
- Be freer and less guarded in their expression of feelings.
- Focus more on feelings.
- Appear more people oriented than task oriented.
- Be more interested in small talk, anecdotes, and jokes.
- Allow feelings to have a greater influence on decision making.
- Demonstrate less structure in their use of time.
- Supervise in a more personal manner.

Emotional Intelligence Inventory - Short

Amost Amers Sometimes Below are a series of 14 statements. Please circle the number corresponding to the statement that is most indicative of the way you typically think, feel and act at work. If you make a mistake simply cross it out and fill un the correct response. I appropriately communicate decisions to stakeholders. I fail to recognize how my feelings drive my behavior at work. When upset at work, I still think clearly. I fail to handle stressful situations at work effectively. I understand the things that make people feel optimistic at work. I fail to keep calm in difficult situations at work. I am effective in helping others feel positive at work. I find it difficult to identify the things that motivate people at work. I consider the way others may react to decisions when communicating them. I have trouble finding the right words to express how I feel at work. When I get frustrated with something at work I discuss my frustration appropriately. I don't know what to do or say when colleagues get upset at work. I am aware of my mood state at work. I effectively deal with things that annoy me at work.