

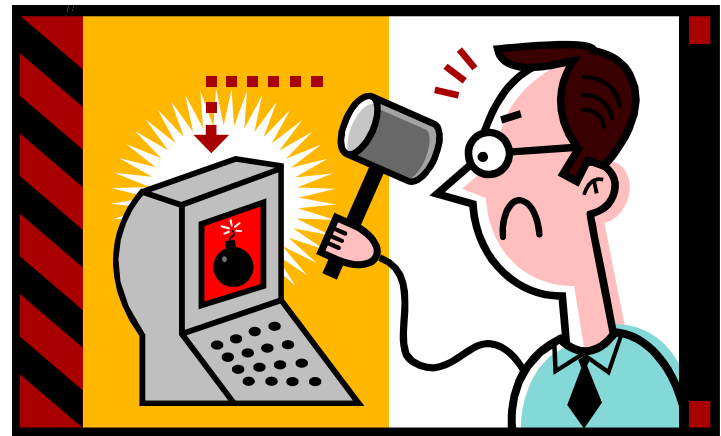
# ***Learning Portfolios as a Catalyst for Self-Development***

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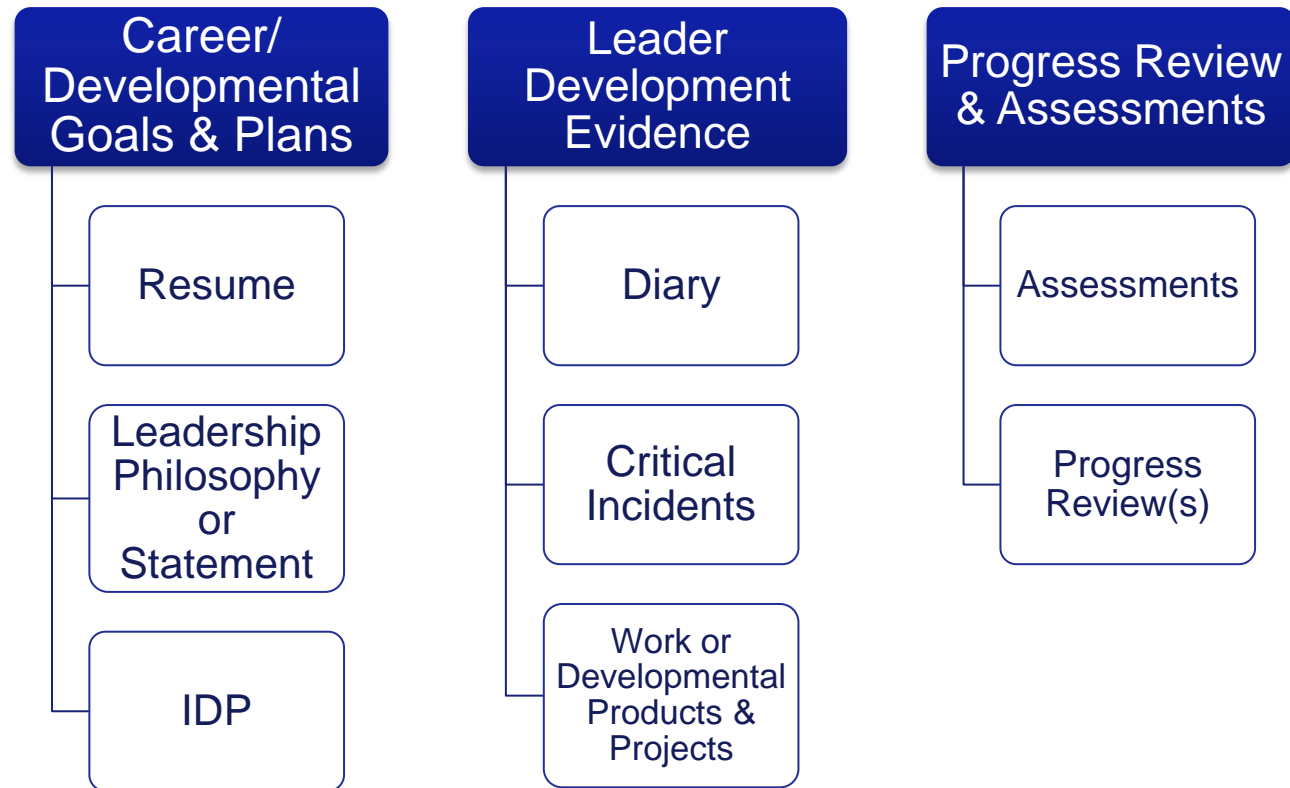
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# *Learning Portfolios:* A Crash Course



# What is a Leader Learning Portfolio?

- Portal consisting of information or materials collected for or on a leader, typically administered and managed on-line.



# Why are Portfolios Used?

- To facilitate leader development, as part of a formal development program or as part of self-development.



- To collect assessment information or data for:
  - Determining potential or readiness for development to entry-level or more senior leadership positions;
  - Determining promotion to more senior leadership positions;
  - Providing feedback on performance or proficiency as part of a formal development program (or initiative) or a self-development process;
  - Determining completion of a formal development program (or initiative) or its constituent components; or
  - Evaluating the effectiveness of a formal development program (or initiative) or its constituent components.



- In sum, multi-purposed and, serving potentially conflicting purposes (not unlike 360 or multisource assessments).

# Why Have a Portfolio?

## Fundamental (Unstated) Assumptions About Leader Development

- Leader development in today's organizations is self-directed, to some degree.
- Leader development does not follow a perfectly sequential, "one size fits all" process.
- Perceived relevance (organizational or individual) of leader developmental experiences is vital.
- Much leader development takes place on-the-job or preferably on an "as needed" basis.
- Leader development is enhanced when its is shared or collaborative.
- Leader "development" is more than competency or skill development (e.g., giving up strengths, adding new strengths, correcting flaws).
- Leader assessments are most informative when captured *in situ*.

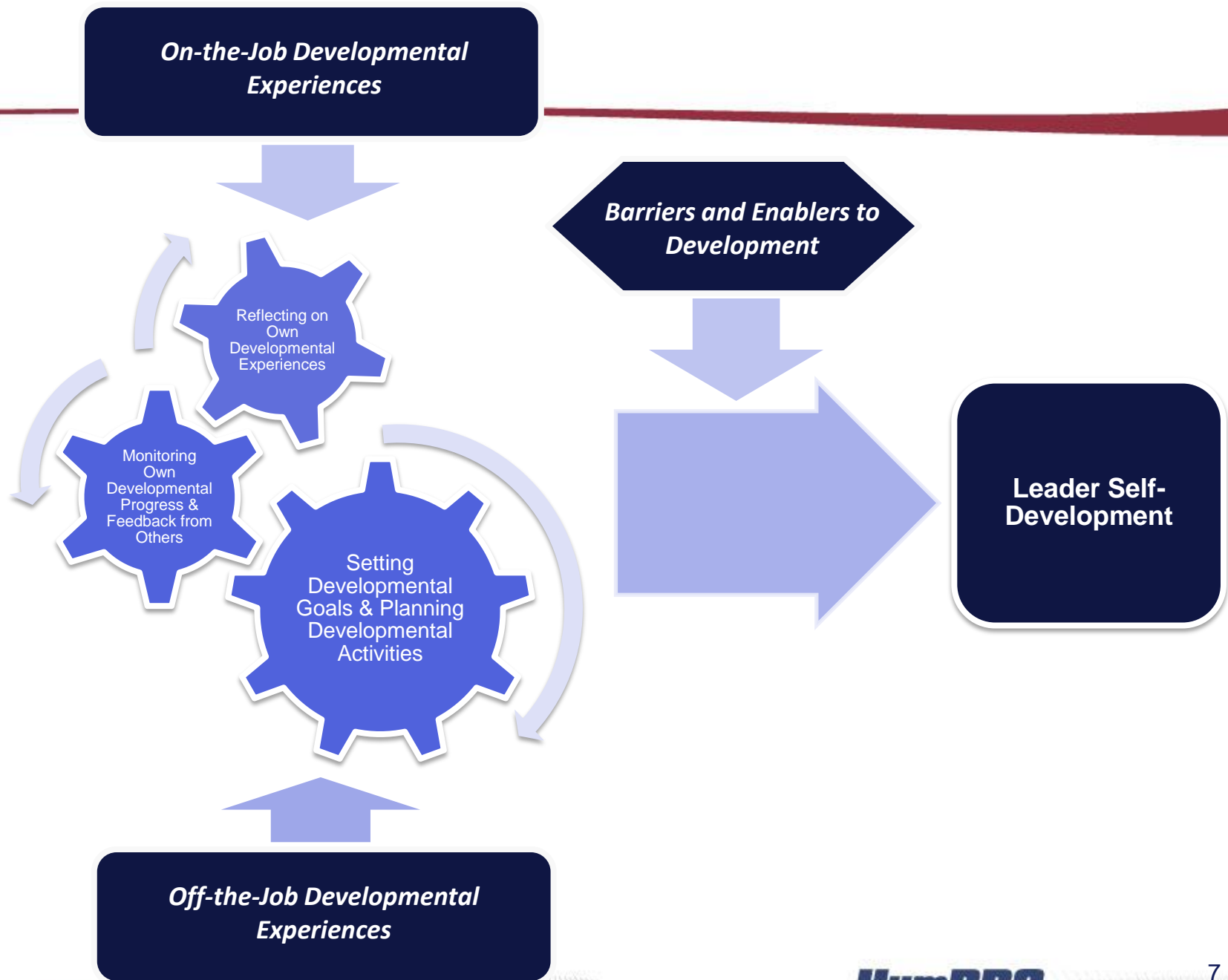
## What Portfolios Do

- Provide structure to self-directed learning.
- Enable customization to meet individual needs.
- Afford opportunities to reflect on or reinforce the relevance of developmental experiences.
- Help support on-the-job learning and on an "as needed" basis.
- Promote or afford opportunities for shared or collaborative learning.
- Help promote a more expansive view of leader development (e.g., leader role identity).
- Provide a platform for capturing assessment information or data *in situ*.

# ***Learning Portfolios as Catalysts for Self-Development:***

Key Drivers and Commonly Overlooked  
(or Ignored) Design Considerations Based  
on “Best Practices”





# Key Drivers and Commonly Overlooked (or Ignored) Design Considerations

## Facilitating Developmental Goal Setting and Planning

- ***What kinds of goals or whose goals should participants set (e.g., cascading goals, SMART goals)?***
  - Place equal or greater emphasis on *within*-person linkages among goals and broaden goal-setting beyond exclusive competency-focus (e.g., linking participants' developmental goals to his/her career goals, linking goals to experiences, key relationships, etc.).



# Leader Development: An Expanded View

Challenges	Experiences	Competencies	Key Relationships	Derailers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set vision and build toward the future</li><li>• Balance trade-offs between the short and long-term</li><li>• Align organization for strategy implementation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Start-up business</li><li>• Sustaining business</li><li>• Corporate staff role</li><li>• Sales/marketing role</li><li>• Global experience</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strategic thinking</li><li>• Building organizations</li><li>• Technical expertise</li><li>• Business acumen</li><li>• Drive for results</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Senior executives</li><li>• Key customers</li><li>• Key suppliers</li><li>• Board of directors</li><li>• Government relations</li><li>• Union relations</li><li>• Community relations</li><li>• Mentor/champion</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cautious</li><li>• Bold</li><li>• Mischievous</li></ul>

Adapted from Yost & Plunkett (2010)

# Key Drivers and Design Considerations (cont'd)

## Facilitating Developmental Goal Setting and Planning

- ***How best to match participants to developmental experiences (or opportunities)?***
  - “Good” developmental goal-setting and planning starts with knowing oneself. Administer assessment tools to assist participants in identifying which developmental experiences best match their needs and so on.
- ***How best to structure a participant’s IDP? This is seldom the most critical question...***
  - Expand developmental planning to include realistic previews of requirements and efforts to identify potential distractions and derailers up front (accompanied by suggestions on how best to handle them).

# Learning Diagnostic Questionnaire (LDQ): An Example

**Select the statement that best describes you or your organization.**

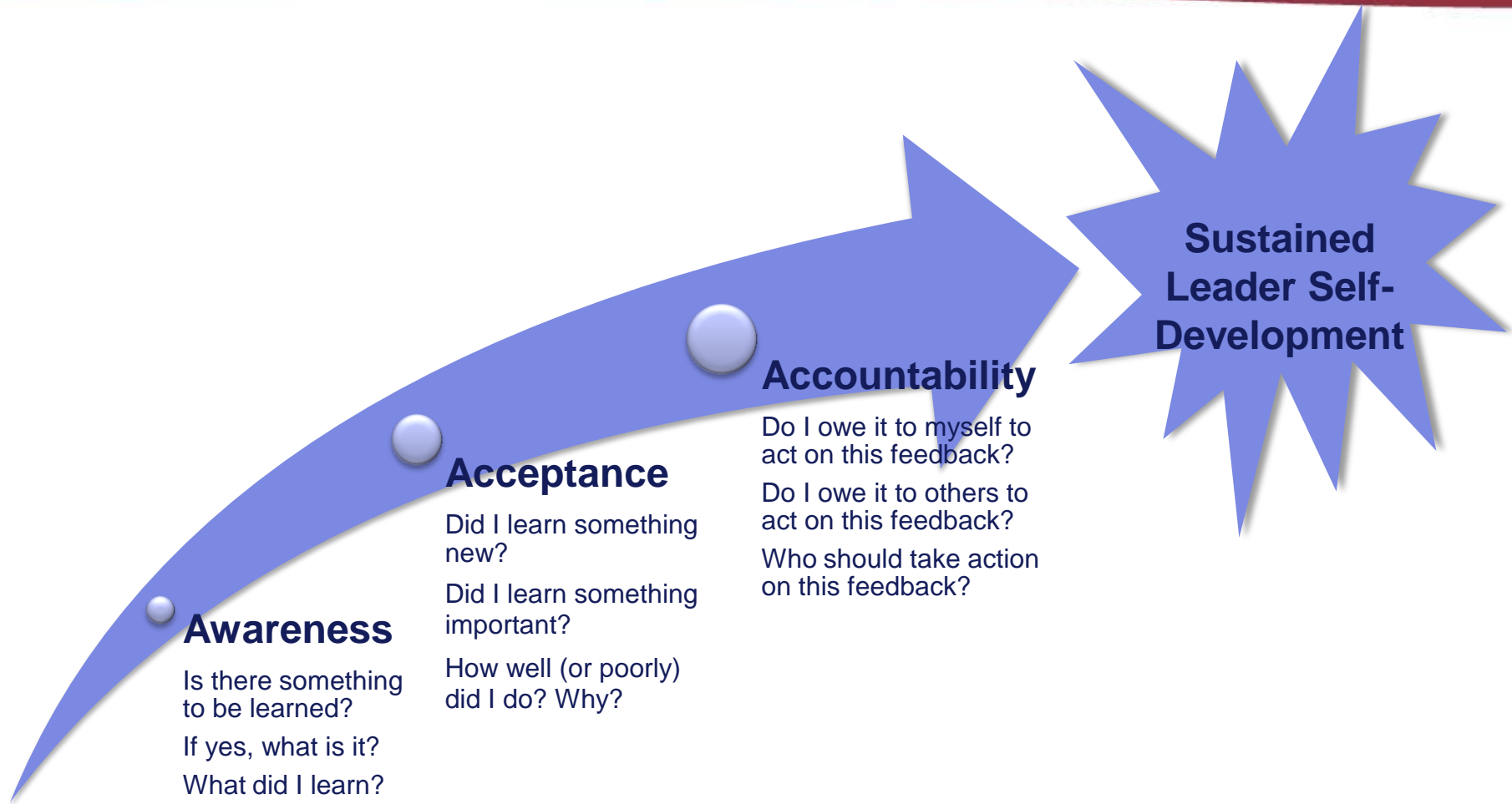
1	I often take time to review my experiences.	I rarely find time to review my experiences.
2	In my organization there is a systematic process for identifying development needs.	In my organization the identification of development needs is rather haphazard.
3	I believe that my boss is mainly responsible for my development.	I believe that I am mainly responsible for my own development.
4	I can describe the steps I need to go through in order to maximize my learning from experience.	I undoubtedly learn from experience but cannot describe the process I need to go through to improve the way I do it.
5	My current job is relatively static, i.e., the responsibilities stay about the same.	My current job has expanded to include additional responsibilities.

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# Key Drivers and Design Considerations (cont'd)

## Facilitating Monitoring Own Developmental Progress and Obtaining Feedback from Others

- ***What should one measure when monitoring or evaluating participants' developmental progress?***
  - What's beyond competencies? Plenty... Expand measures to encompass other elements of leader development beyond competencies or skills (e.g., career motivation).
- ***How to best measure participants' developmental progress?***
  - Psychometrics are but one of many factors to consider. All other factors being equal, the most critical factors are: (a) awareness; (b) acceptance; and (c) accountability.



Adapted from Bracken & Rose (2011)



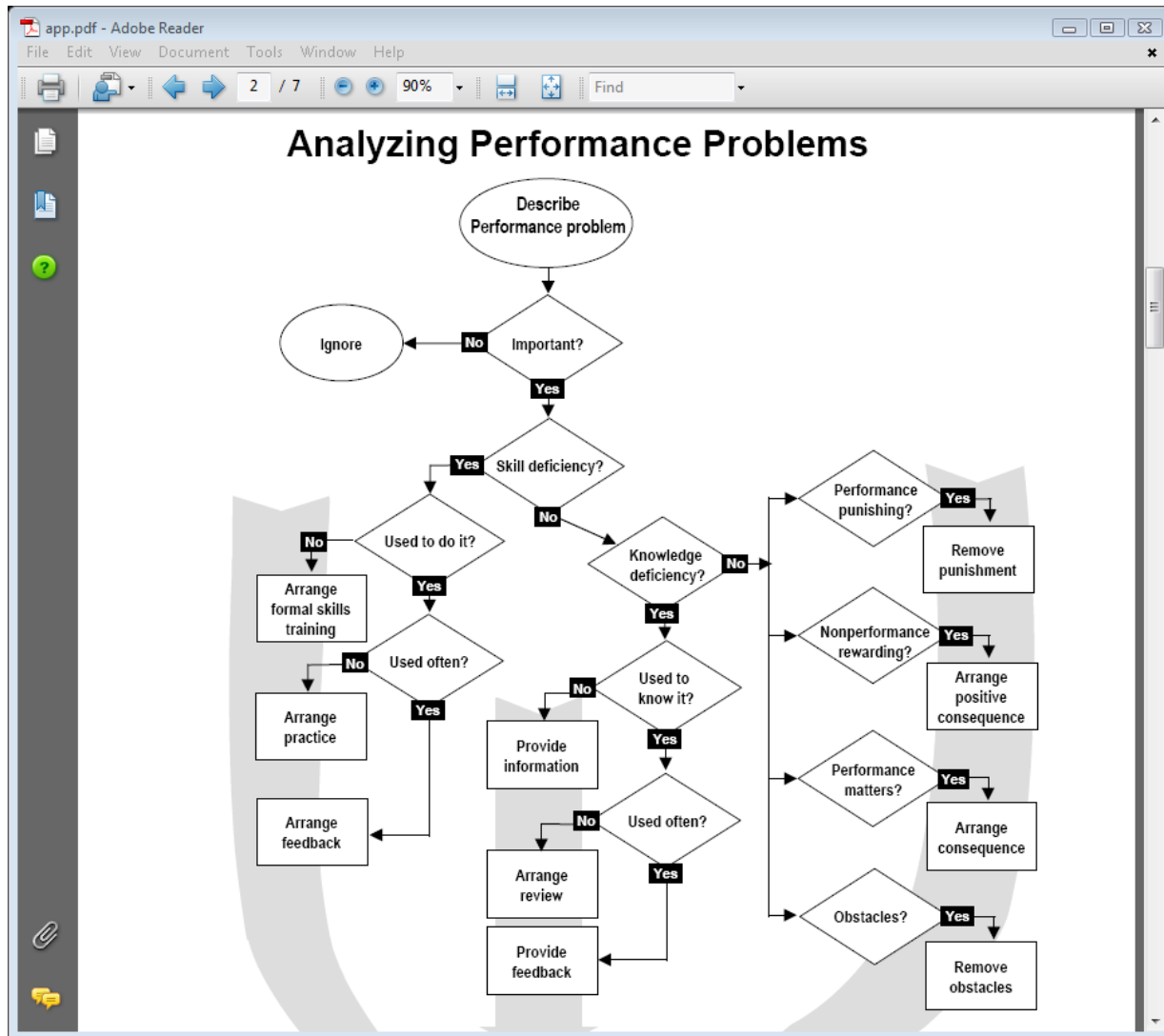
# Key Drivers and Design Considerations (cont'd)

## Facilitating Monitoring Own Developmental Progress and Obtaining Feedback from Others

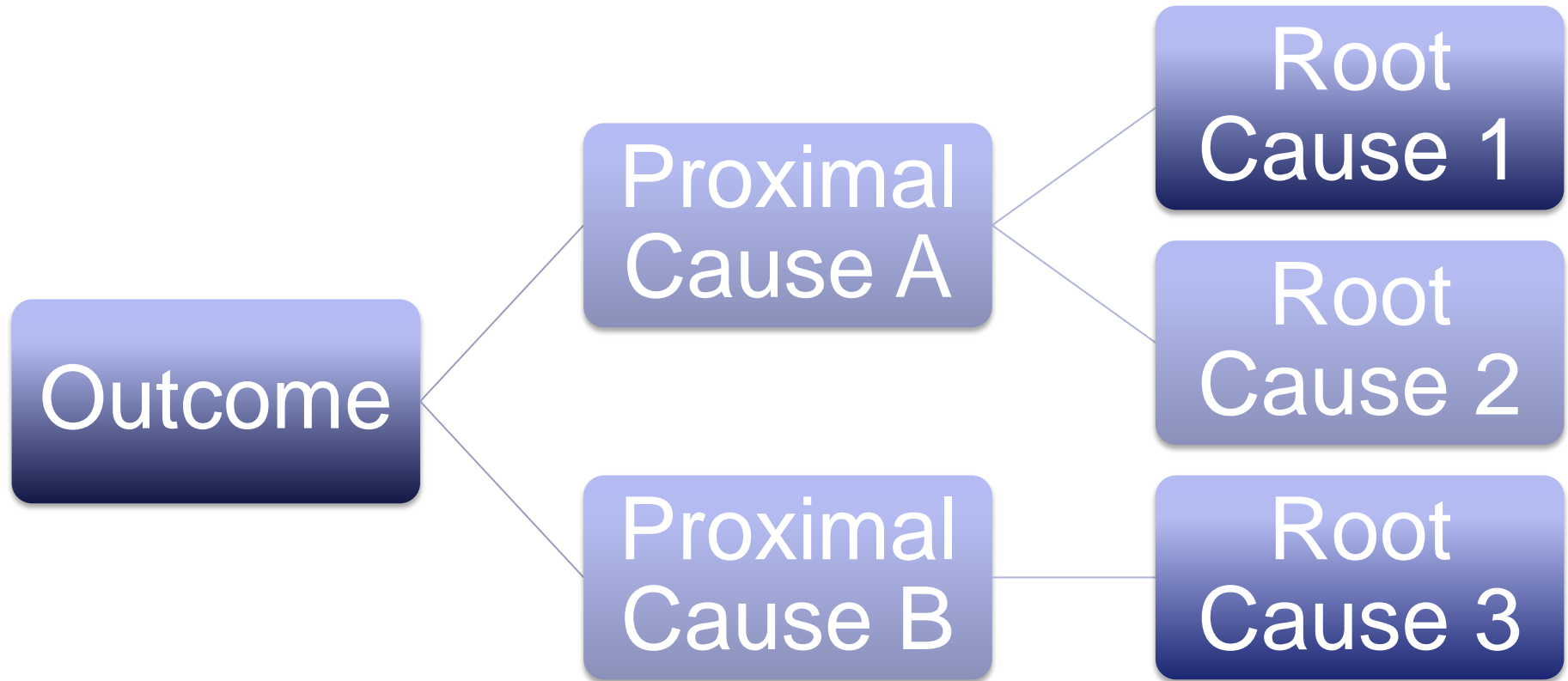
- ***What kinds of feedback should participants receive? For what purpose?***
- Soliciting and obtaining feedback is more than an assessment opportunity for gauging participant growth. It also represents a developmental opportunity in its own right (e.g., for diagnosing what the participant is doing right AND doing wrong and *why*).



# Diagnostic Checklist: An Example



# Causal Chain Analysis: An Example



# Key Drivers and Design Principles (cont'd)

## Facilitating Reflection on Developmental Experiences

- ***How best to encourage participant self-reflection?***
  - Much of development is a matter of attention and the way developmental experiences are framed. Ask simple questions *frequently* (e.g., every two weeks) and hold participants *accountable* for reflecting on their learning and integrating lessons learned into their leadership repertoire.

# *Thank You*

