



## LEARNING AGILITY: A New Construct Whose Time Has Come

**Kenneth P. De Meuse**

Lominger International: A Korn/Ferry Company



## Situational Leadership

### Historically

- Fiedler (1967)
- Vroom & Yetton (1973)
- Graen et al. (1982)

### Recently

- McCall, Lombardo & Morrison (1988)
- Brousseau et al. (2006)
- Goldsmith & Reiter (2007)



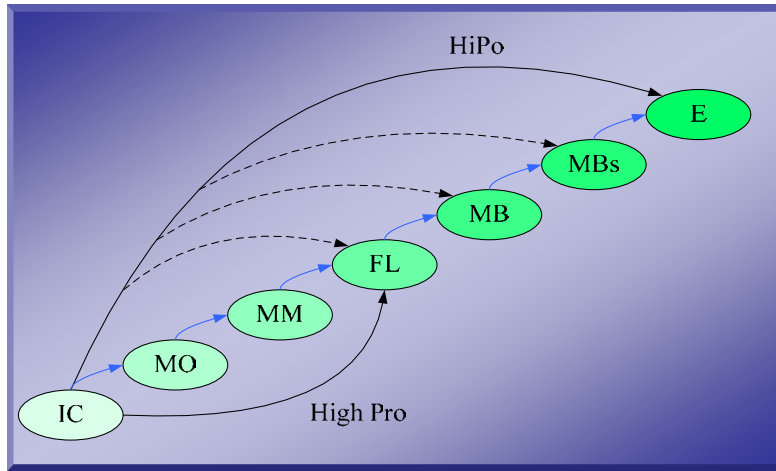
## Learning Agility

- **Definition**  
*Ability to learn something in situation A and apply it in situation B.*
- **Focus – Vertical Leadership**
- **Identification and development of Hi-Po's**

## Session Objectives

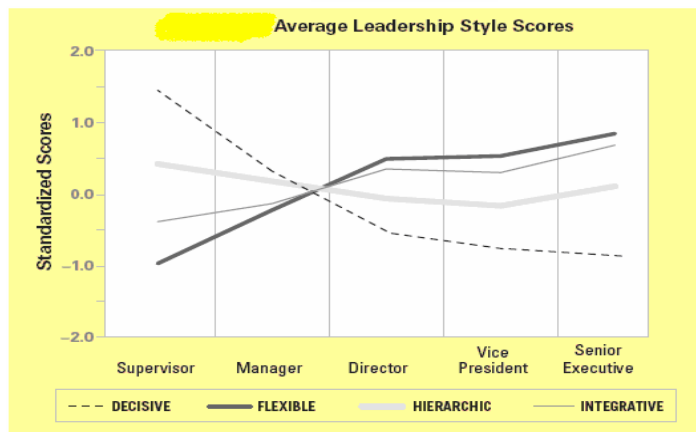
- **Examine why learning agility is important to upward mobility**
- **Introduce measure – CHOICES®**
- **Examine relationship between CHOICES® and managerial success**

## The Leadership Pipeline



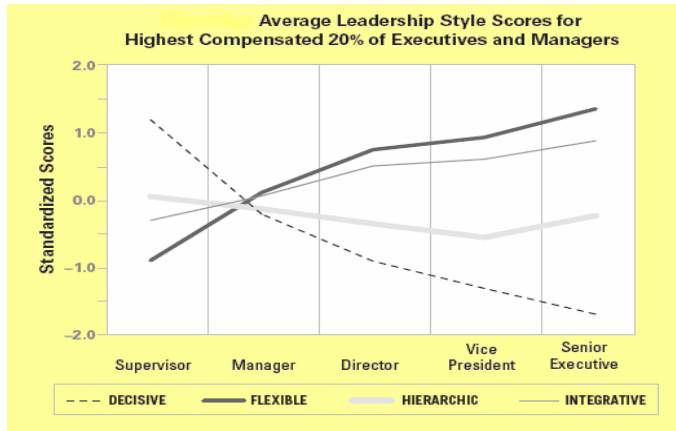
Adapted from *The Leadership Pipeline*  
Charan, Drotter, & Noel (2001)

## The Seasoned Executive's Decision-Making Style

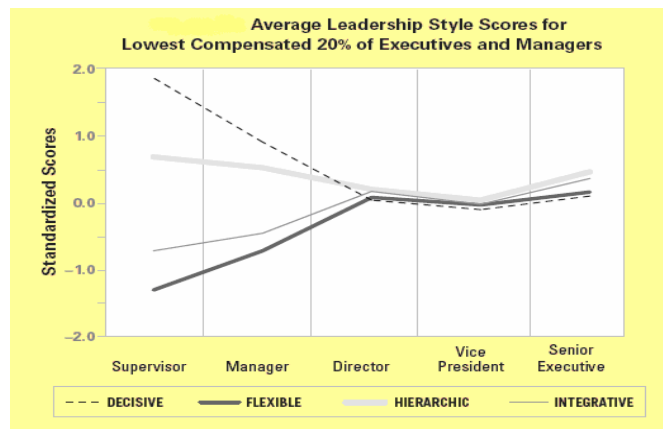


Adapted from *The Seasoned Executive's Decision-Making Style*  
Brousseau, Driver, Hourihan, & Larson (2006)

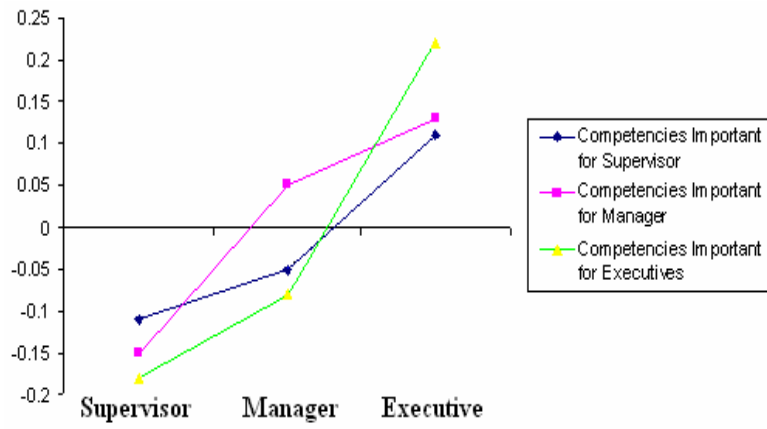
## Profile of Top 20%




## Profile of Bottom 20%




## Competencies for Different Management Positions





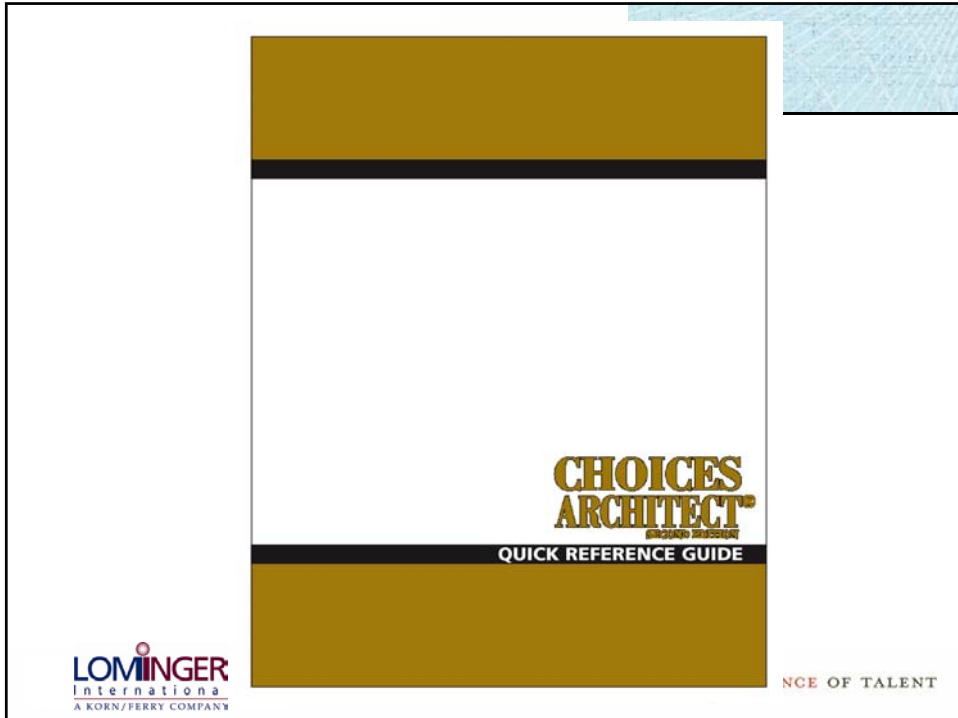
***Glaring difference between successful people and those whose careers falter... is their ability to wrest meaning from experience, i.e., learning agility.***

The Lessons of Experience  
McCall, Lombardo, & Morrison (1988)



***... one of the most reliable indicators and predictors of true leadership is an individual's ability to find meaning in negative events and to learn from even the most trying circumstances.***

Geeks and Geezers  
Bennis & Thomas (2002)



## Lominger Assessment of Learning Agility – CHOICES®

Learning Agility Factors	
<b>Mental Agility</b>	Describes people who <i>think through problems</i> from a fresh point of view and are comfortable with complexity, ambiguity and explaining their thinking to others
<b>People Agility</b>	Describes people who <i>know themselves</i> well, learn from experience, treat others constructively, and are cool and resilient under the pressures of change
<b>Change Agility</b>	Describes people who are curious, have a passion for ideas, <i>like to experiment</i> with test cases, and engage in skill building activities
<b>Results Agility</b>	Describes people who <i>get results</i> under tough conditions, inspires others to perform beyond normal, and exhibit the sort of presence that builds confidence in others

## Mental Agility

- Curious
- Get to root causes
- Comfortable with complexity/ ambiguity
- Find parallels
- Look for rules of thumb and repeatables
- Broad perspective

## People Agility

- Self-aware
- Open minded
- Committed to personal improvement
- Can play many roles
- Likes to help others succeed
- Deal with conflict constructively
- Agile communicator



## Change Agility

- Tinkerer
- Can take the heat
- Introduces new slants

## Results Agility

- Very flexible
- Good in first time, new situations
- Resourceful
- Drive and presence
- Build high performing teams

## Psychometrics of CHOICES®

- Internal consistency is above .80 for the four factors and overall scale
- Test-retest (30 days apart) reliability was also high, ranging from .81 to .90 for the four factors and overall scale
- Women score slightly higher than men on “people agility”
- People are generally scored higher on “results agility” than on “people agility”
- Learning agility as assessed by CHOICES is not related to IQ and personality

## Relationship to Leadership Effectiveness

CHOICES®	Correlation with VOICES®
Overall Scale	.42**
Mental Agility	.28*
People Agility	.44**
Change Agility	.34*
Result Agility	.37**

N = 50. \*p < .05. \*\*p < .01.

## Relationship to Being Classified as a Hi-Po

- One Fortune 500 special material company identified over 100 “high potentials” through series of “Talking Talent” sessions
- About *70% of these candidates* were classified as “High Potentials” according to Lominger CHOICES® norms
- The rest of the candidates all were above the population mean

## Relationship to Promotability

- Learning Agility was found correlated significantly with long-term potential for promotion and staying out of trouble (R-Square = 0.30 for both criteria) (Lombardo & Eichinger, 2000)
- Learning Agility was found providing incremental validity over cognitive ability and the Big Five factors of personality in predicting job promotability (Connolly, 2001)

## Relationship to Job Performance

- A study on 107 law enforcement officers found that Learning Agility was significantly correlated with supervisory ratings of overall job performance
- Furthermore, learning agility provided incremental validity over cognitive ability and the Big Five factors of personality in predicting job performance (Connolly, 2001)

- Talent management is now a top priority for business leaders (SHRM, 2008).
- Top organizations in leadership development have standardized high-potential assessment (Hewitt, 2004).
- The absolute of talent management – Assessing talent accurately.

## Learning Agility: Implications for Practice

- Assessing and selecting talent
- Differentiating talent pool in succession plan
- 360-degree assessment, coaching, and feedback
- Expatriate assignment
- Identifying who can take more on challenging assignment
- To build up a start-up team
- To assess organization's capacity for change

## LEARNING AGILITY: A New Construct Whose Time Has Come

**Kenneth P. De Meuse**

Lominger International: A Korn/Ferry Company

THE ART  SCIENCE OF TALENT

**LOMINGER**  
International  
A KORN/FERRY COMPANY