The Full-Range Leadership Model Summary

Leadership Behaviors	Laissez-Faire	Transa	actional	Transformational				
Explanation	Leadership is absent. • A leader who is out playing golf instead of	 Based on task-orienta A supervisor explain performers make me A coach tells the tea and they are reward 	s that higher ore pay. m which play to run	 Based on emotional, charismatic, inspirational, or visionary leadership. A leader inspiring followers to exceed expectations to achieve higher-purpose goals. A leader who through word or deed appeals to selfless qualities and values in followers to motivate them to success. 				
and	 working with his staffer. A supervisor focused only on career goals, not the mission or people. 	• When the CEO expla						
Examples	Charles I	Napoleon	Bonaparte	Henry V				
Leadership Traits	Hands-Off Leadership	Management by Exception	Contingent Reward	Individual Consideration <i>Caring</i>	Intellectual Simulation Thinking	Inspirational Motivation Charming	Idealized Influence Influencing	
Explanation	Leadership is absent.	Leaders set and monitor deviations from set standards.	Leaders provide rewards in return for performance.	Leaders value and provide for subordinates' needs.	Leaders challenge the norm and encourage creativity.	Leaders inspire through words and symbols.	Leaders inspire through actions.	
and								
Example	Saddam Hussein	Lt John Chard	Shaka Zulu	Attila the Hun	George Kenney	Henry V	Marshal Michel Ney	

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Leadership	Hands-Off Leadership	Management by Exception	Contingent Reward	Individual Consideration	Intellectual Simulation	Inspirational Motivation	Idealized Influence
Traits Leaders' Descriptive Behaviors	 Leaders: Avoid taking stands on issues. Do not emphasize results. Refrain from intervening when issues arise. Are unaware of followers' performance. 	 Exception Leaders: Monitor performance and take corrective action as necessary. Focus attention on irregularities, mistakes, exceptions and deviations from standards. Direct attention toward failures to meet standards. Don't interfere until problems become serious. Embody an "If-it-ain't- broke- don't-fix-it" philosophy. 	 Leaders: Focus on exchange of resources. Provide tangible/ intangible support and resource to followers in exchange for efforts and performance. Example: Leaders explaining a sales force how much more money they could make by having more sales. 	Caring Leaders: • Recognize the unique growth and development needs of followers. • Coach followers. • Consult with followers.	 Thinking "Leadership is getting people to follow you because they are curious" Colin Powell Leaders: Challenge organizational norms. Encourage divergent thinking. Push followers to develop innovative strategies. 	 Charming Leaders: Build confidence and inspire using symbolic elements and persuasive language. Have a strong vision for the future based on values and ideals. 	Influencing Leaders: • Have high standards of moral and ethical conduct. • Are held in high personal regard. • Engender loyalty from followers.
Ways to Improve	Avoid this style of leadership!	 Philosophy. Warn teams as they approach specific performance limits. Do not hesitate to bring mistakes to the attention of your followers. 	 Set criteria level. Make sure followers know who is in charge of each action. Discuss in specific terms who is responsible for achieving performance targets. Express satisfaction when others meet expectations. 	 Recognize individual accomplishments. Provide individual support. Spend time teaching and coaching. Consider an individual as having different needs, abilities, and aspiration from others. Practice "management by walking around" to get to know people and their needs. Get to know people as "whole people," not just subordinates or employees. 	 Question assumptions, reframe problems, and approach old problems in new ways. Get others to look at problems from many different angles. Suggest new ways of looking at how to complete assignments. Ask for suggestions. Ask teammates to look for new ways of doing their job. Update strategies as necessary. Do not criticize approaches that are new and/or different. 	 Articulate a compelling vision of the future. Have a powerful, confident, and dynamic interaction style by: Shaking hands Alternating between sitting and walking between participants Making eye contact Using hand gestures for emphasis while speaking Displaying animated facial expressions Express confidence that goals will be achieved. 	 Do the right thing. Emphasize shared values and collective mission. Display in actions and words a strong sense of purpose and integrity. Consider the moral and ethical consequences of decisions.
Additional Notes	Leaders avoid getting involved when important issues arise.	 May be active or passive. Active: Leaders direct attention toward failures to meet standards. Passive: Leaders take no action until complaints/failures are detected. May be less effective than contingent reward approach. 	 Reasonably effective. Leaders assign or obtain follower agreement on what needs to be done, exchanging rewards when goals are achieved. Leaders must make clear what subordinates will receive. Style is transactional when reward is material, but 	 Leaders attend to others' needs for achievement and growth and coach- mentor others to help them achieve their goals. Leadership response is tailored to individual needs. 	 New ideas and creative problem solutions are solicited from followers who are included in the problem-solving process. Leaders support suggestions and those who make them. 	 Leaders provide meaning and challenge to their follower's work. Leaders encourage followers' involvement in their vision for the future, communicating expectations and demonstrating personal commitment to goals. 	 Role models for followers, demonstrating impeccable standards of ethical and moral conduct. Leaders willing to take risks, but are consistent in their behaviors. Leaders can be relied upon to "do the right thing."

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	transformational if		
	reward is psychological.		