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Experiences that develop leadership capabilities

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Experiences that develop leadership capabilities

Tables

| Experience | Raw average | Adjusted average |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Tackling a significant challenge or challenges | 4.48 | 4.51 |
| Taking, or contributing to, major decisions | 4.29 | 4.36 |
| Taking on new responsibilities as part of my job | 4.03 | 4.24 |
| Taking on a new job (or jobs) | 3.45 | 4.24 |
| Representing my team/department/organisation | 4 | 4.16 |
| Learning from other people I met through work, such as clients, competitors, people from other organisations | 4.11 | 4.13 |
| Acting as a mentor/coach to someone else | 3.87 | 4.04 |
| Training other people in part of my/their job | 3.76 | 3.93 |
| Taking on temporary new responsibilities (eg as part of a project team) | 3.55 | 3.86 |
| Working with colleagues in my organisation and learning from them | 3.8 | 3.84 |
| Getting informal feedback | 3.73 | 3.77 |
| Supervising staff | 3.57 | 3.71 |
| Seeing role model(s) | 3.54 | 3.68 |
| Getting formal feedback (eg at appraisals) | 3.03 | 3.39 |
| Having a mentor/coach | 2.58 | 3.33 |
| Working in the same job over a period of time | 2.8 | 2.95 |

Table 1: Experiences that have helped to develop leadership capabilities

| Hardships | Average |
|--|----------------|
| Experiencing failures and mistakes | 2.23 |
| Handling staff performance problems | 2.01 |
| Having difficult relationships with colleagues, boss and others | 1.94 |
| Being turned down for contracts, promotions or other opportunities | 1.45 |
| Losing out in tough negotiations with colleagues, boss or others | 1.44 |

Table 2: Hardships that helped to develop leadership capabilities

| Helped with learning | Average |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Time for personal reflection | 4.69 |
| Support from family/friends | 3.99 |
| Advice/feedback from work colleagues | 3.95 |
| Support from work colleagues | 3.88 |
| Advice from family/friends | 3.58 |
| Support/advice from a mentor or coach | 3.46 |
| Support from line manager | 3.35 |
| Advice/feedback from line manager | 3.33 |

Table 3: Factors that helped with the learning

Experiences that develop leadership capabilities

Abstract

Purpose

The research question answered by this paper is: What recent experiences – other than undertaking training and development programmes - do mature managers and professionals regard as important for their development as leaders?

Design/methodology/approach

A survey was issued to mature managers and professionals, asking them to rate the contribution of certain experiences to their recent development of leadership capabilities, and to provide qualitative data on the most important experiences.

Findings

The experience that was rated most highly in developing leadership capabilities was 'Tackling a significant challenge or challenges', followed by 'Taking, or contributing to, major decisions', and then by 'Taking on new responsibilities'. Controlled interventions such as coaching/mentoring, appraisal feedback and temporary new responsibilities were awarded relatively low ratings.

Research limitations

The sample was drawn from graduates of an executive master's degree, who are likely to have positive attitudes to self-development and to learning from experience.

Practical implications

The findings can be used to help mature leaders, and those who facilitate leadership development, to identify and use experiences that may develop leadership capabilities.

Originality/value

There are few recent studies on the kinds of experiences that are perceived to develop leadership capabilities of mature managers and professionals.

Keywords: Leadership capabilities, Leadership development, Experiential learning, Mature managers.

Experiences that develop leadership capabilities

Introduction

The development of leadership capabilities in managers and professionals is a key area of interest and concern for organisations. Practices to facilitate leadership development in organisations include formal training and development programmes, coaching and mentoring, and supported job rotations and secondments. However, as Gold *et al.* (2010, p. 142) point out 'Managers often talk about informal and unplanned experiences as "explicit, powerful, relevant and realistic," and as the main source of their development.' Reviewing the nature of leadership development, Day and Thornton (2018, p. 368) note: 'Although leader/ship development programs are popular with organizations, when you ask successful senior executives about how they developed as leaders, they tend to researchers found that they claim it was through on-the-job experience.' Morgan McCall, long associated with leadership development through experiential learning, argues: 'The role played by training and other formal programs is relatively modest in comparison to other kinds of experiences.' (McCall, 2004, p. 127).

In a review of 25 years of research into leadership development, Day *et al.* (2014, p. 80) observe the importance of workplace experiences for individual development, but note:

...we lack a clear idea of the ongoing ways in which people practice to become more expert leaders. Such practice may not be intentional or mindful, which may make it more difficult to study. But this notion of ongoing practice through day-to-day leadership activities is where the crux of development really resides.

The research question for this project was:

What recent experiences – other than undertaking training and development programmes - do mature managers and professionals regard as important for their development as leaders?

Some research indicates that early life experiences may have an impact on the motivation and ability of individuals to undertake leadership responsibilities (Amit *et al.*, 2009; Day *et al.*, 2014) and successful managers often attribute importance to insights gained from events early in their managerial or professional career, but this research explores recent experiences that leaders and managers perceive have helped them to develop as leaders. A practical reason for this is to inform training and development work with mature managers and professionals. And as Bennis (2003, p. 72) says about early life experiences: 'There is nothing you can do about your early life now, except to understand it. You can, however, do everything about the rest of your life.'

Theoretical background

There is a recognition that experience plays a greater role than formal training programmes in helping individuals to developing leadership skills (Yukl, 2013). The developmental value of experience is recognised across a range of empirical studies

1
2
3 and different theoretical perspectives on learning and development (DeRue and
4 Wellman, 2009; Waller *et al.*, 2017).

5
6 In their review of research into leadership development, Day *et al.* (2014, p. 80) note:

7
8 *'...it is highly unlikely that anyone would be able to develop fully as a leader*
9 *merely through participation in a series of programs, workshops, or seminars.*
10 *The actual development takes place in the so-called white space between*
11 *such leader development events.'*

12
13 Informal learning activities, in contrast to the formal learning activities of training
14 programmes, include networking, mentoring, action learning (Vito, 2018) talking and
15 sharing resources with others, unstructured on-the-job training, collaborations, job
16 rotation and observing others (Park and Jacobs, 2011) feedback-seeking and
17 reflection (Sparr *et al.*, 2017).

18
19 Research by Lombardo and Eichinger (1989) and McCall *et al.* (1988) has focused
20 on the value of challenging experiences for leader development. This focus is
21 justified by DeRue and Wellman (2009, p. 860): '...challenging experiences provide
22 a platform for individuals to try new behaviors or reframe old ways of thinking and
23 acting'. Mumford *et al.* (2000, p. 90) argue that '...assignments that present novel
24 challenging problems and require working with others who have different
25 perspectives may be valuable.' Bennis and Thomas (2002) indicate that the process
26 of facing up to adversity can develop strength and commitment in leaders, while Yukl
27 (2013) argues that some experience of failure may be necessary in order to enhance
28 development.

29
30 Lombardo and Eichinger (1989) and McCauley *et al.* (1994) identify a range of
31 'developmental challenges' for executives, which include: taking on new
32 responsibilities, managing projects that entail the possibility of success or failure,
33 developing new directions, leading on projects with characteristics including
34 significant outcomes, high visibility, job overload, intellectual challenges, the lack of
35 key resources (such as direct authority, or top management support), and the need
36 to work with new, diverse or difficult relationships.

37
38
39 Drawing on this, DeRue and Wellman (2009) identify five task-related characteristics
40 that make work experiences developmentally challenging: unfamiliar responsibilities,
41 high levels of responsibility, responsibility for creating change, a role that involves
42 working across boundaries, and the need to manage diversity.

43
44 However, there is a recognition that more challenging experiences do not
45 necessarily equate with more development. Just as stress may improve a person's
46 performance up to a certain point, beyond which performance deteriorates, so a
47 certain level of challenge may be of optimum developmental value (DeRue and
48 Wellman, 2009), and greater levels may be destructive. Individuals are also more
49 likely to benefit from challenging experiences if they have a positive attitude to
50 learning (Heslin and Keating, 2017; McCall *et al.*, 1988) and have some support
51 (Yukl, 2013).

52
53
54 Experiential learning opportunities may be part of a formally-planned programme;
55 Gold *et al.* (2010) list a range of activities, including enrolling the manager on special
56 projects, committees or task groups, and providing coaching and mentoring. Much of

the literature on experiential learning and management is concerned with the design of development programmes (e.g. Bevan and Kipka, 2012; Gitsham, 2012). A strong literature on coaching and mentoring indicates that these activities may be particularly valuable supports for leaders and managers to learn from the challenges of their jobs (Clutterbuck, 2014; Garvey *et al.*, 2014). Feedback from others is also a process likely to be supportive of learning (Vito, 2018; Day *et al.*, 2014) and reflection on experience by the learner is evidently valuable (Bennis, 2003; Byrne *et al.*, 2018; Hezlett, 2010; Lundgren *et al.*, 2017; McCall, 2010). Indeed, Ligon and Hunter (2010) argue that the important factor for development is the meaning that individuals garner from events, rather than the events themselves.

To summarise, there is substantial agreement that leadership development can be facilitated by the experience of activities in the workplace. Although there is no clear agreement on exactly what activities will be of value, there is some agreement that activities involving a degree of challenge are likely to be important, together with some factors providing a degree of support to enable the individual to beneficially learn from the more difficult experiences. However, there appears to have been little in the way of primary research in recent years into practices and experiences that may give rise to the development of leadership capabilities.

Methodology

Based on a review of literature, a survey was constructed listing a number of experiences that might be important for developing individuals as leaders, including activities such as taking on a new job, handling significant challenges, having a coach or mentor, seeing role models, and supervising staff. ~~Sixteen items were included in the final survey.~~ Respondents were also able to answer 'Other' and provide information on an experience that was not listed. Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they thought that each of these had impacted on their development as a leader in the previous five years, on a scale of 1-5, where 5 indicated 'A great deal' and 1 indicated 'Not at all'; they could alternatively indicate that factors did not apply to them (e.g. that they had not experienced taking on a new job, or had not been coached or mentored). As well as rating each type of experience, respondents were also asked to indicate which item was the most important in developing their leadership capabilities, and to explain why.

In keeping with the idea from literature that hardships can provide valuable development experiences, a separate question listed five types of challenging experiences, and asked respondents to rate the impact of these. ~~on a scale of 0-3, where 0 indicated 'Not at all' and 3 indicated 'A great deal':~~

- ~~• Experiencing failures and mistakes~~
- ~~• Being turned down for contracts, promotions or other opportunities~~
- ~~• Handling staff performance problems~~
- ~~• Having difficult relationships with colleagues, boss or others~~
- ~~• Losing out in tough negotiations with colleagues, boss or others~~

In addition, participants were asked about factors that facilitated learning from experience, including time for personal reflection, and support from a variety of other people (line manager, colleagues, friends and family). An open question asked respondents what capabilities they believed they had developed, and a final question

asked if respondents would be willing to provide more information, through interview or an exchange of emails.

The survey was piloted with a group of mature managers and professionals attending a management development programme, and adjustments were subsequently made to some of the items. Graduates of an international executive Master's programme were invited to undertake the survey; 190 replies were received, and further information was gathered by an exchange of emails with 25 respondents.

The project received research ethics approval from the university to which the authors are attached.

Findings

The majority of respondents (78%) were 45 years of age or older; 67% were employed in the private sector; 69% were male and 31% female. Asked about their position in their organisation, 25% described themselves as an owner/principal; 11% described themselves as a chief executive; 37% said they were a senior manager other than a chief executive, and 17% said they were a middle manager.

The majority of respondents (71%) said they thought they had developed their leadership capabilities 'a great deal' in the previous five years, with a further 25% saying they thought they had developed these capabilities 'moderately', and 4% saying they thought they had developed only 'a little'.

This section of the paper summarises the quantitative and qualitative responses to the survey on the respondents' perceptions of experiences that aided the development of leadership capabilities, the types of hardship that had an impact on development, and the factors that provided support for learning.

Experiences aiding development

The experience that was scored most highly in developing leadership capabilities was 'Tackling a significant challenge or challenges', followed by 'Taking, or contributing to, major decisions'. Scores for all the listed activities are set out in Table 1. The raw average scores indicate the average across all respondents, where 5 means 'a great deal', 1 equals 'not at all' and 0 equals 'I did not experience this'; the adjusted average scores are calculated after those respondents who did not experience the activity have been omitted.

The raw averages indicate how important each activity was across all respondents, whilst the adjusted average indicates how important the activity was to those people who experienced it: for example, over 15% of respondents said they had not taken on a new job in the previous five years; over 22% of respondents said they had not experienced having a mentor/coach in that time; almost 11% of respondents said they had not been given formal feedback, so there is quite a large difference between the raw and adjusted average in these cases.

There were no significant differences between the responses of males and females. With regard to age, while younger respondents (44 years or less) scored many of the

1
2
3 experiences slightly higher than older respondents (55 years or more), the
4 differences were not statistically significant.

6 **TABLE 1 HERE**

7
8 Apart from two items, there were no significant differences between the responses
9 from individuals in different roles in their organisations. One exception was the item
10 'Learning from other people I met through work, such as clients, competitors, people
11 from other organisations'. Almost 40% of all respondents said that this had impacted
12 'a great deal' on their development, but chief executives and owners/principals were
13 more likely to credit it with having a major effect on their learning than those
14 respondents in other roles ($p < 0.02$). The other exception was 'Getting informal
15 feedback', where chief executives rated this more highly than those in other roles (p
16 < 0.02).
17
18

19 Qualitative data from open questions and follow-up email exchanges provided more
20 information on the categories in the survey. The most popular category - Tackling a
21 significant challenge or challenges – was broader than the more specific
22 developmental activities described by Lombardo and Eichinger (1989) and McCauley
23 *et al.* (1994), and information was sought about the nature of the challenges
24 experienced by respondents, and what this meant for them in terms of their
25 development. The significant challenges nearly always appeared to entail tackling
26 something new – a larger task, a more strategic role, a position with new
27 responsibilities, or a task requiring the individual to work with different stakeholders.
28 Some respondents talked of this stretching their capabilities, others of this bringing
29 about changes in perspective. For example:
30
31

32 *I have developed professionally through repeated exposure to complex*
33 *operational and technical leadership challenges. The most significant of these*
34 *have involved 'crisis management', in contexts where others have failed - or*
35 *are failing - and I had volunteered to go in and come up with (and implement)*
36 *the fix.*
37

38
39 *... what had the most impact on my professional development in the last five*
40 *years was: 'Taking on new jobs with increasing levels of responsibility'. The*
41 *new jobs represented (1) new challenges – facing them and successfully*
42 *finding my way through the thin and the thick contributed to my professional*
43 *development, (2) increased management responsibilities in terms of the size*
44 *and complexity of interventions, as well as of the teams. I was (still am) faced*
45 *with 'having to become more strategic and effective as a survival strategy' and*
46 *searching for ways to be effective in supervising a larger number and broader*
47 *diversity of persons, which requires to adapt my leadership style, and (3)*
48 *having more influence on the organisational culture,.*
49

50
51 *Moving into a role with broader responsibilities and "stepping up" to the*
52 *demands of that role based on the basic capabilities I already had. Once you*
53 *do that - it becomes real, you have to adjust your perspective - become*
54 *broader, less emotional, think through 360 degree of perspectives.*
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3 *The new jobs [meant] I was (still am) faced with having to become more*
4 *strategic and effective as a survival strategy and searching for ways to be*
5 *effective in supervising a larger number and broader diversity of persons,*
6 *which requires [me] to adapt my leadership style*
7

8 *Tackling a significant challenge or challenges... developed my capacity for*
9 *leadership because it challenged my limits, self-confidence and the need to*
10 *create consensus with those that I led.*
11

12 *Taking on new responsibilities has contributed to my development in...*
13 *[helping me learn how to] not be afraid of things I don't know, and willing to*
14 *take on challenges that might not necessarily work out, enforced my*
15 *leadership position as a positive, optimistic leader...*
16
17

18 Taking on new responsibilities, including taking on a new job, was rated highly
19 developmental for many of the respondents who had experienced this. Respondents
20 talked of learning new skills and knowledge, coping with additional responsibility, and
21 interacting with new and different people:
22

23 *Taking on new jobs or new tasks as part of existing roles. Requires self-*
24 *analysis in the process of getting a new role, plus the opportunity to view an*
25 *organisation with fresh eyes, effectively stepping out of existing alliances and*
26 *concepts.*
27

28
29 *...taking on a new job [...] entailed managing the office of a very senior*
30 *member of staff and that set me up to 1) gain confidence that I could do the*
31 *job; 2) added responsibility meant increased accountability; 3) my leadership*
32 *skills in the area of communication improved amazingly; 4) were I to consider*
33 *team dysfunctions, I have grown in the area of trust-building as a leader,*
34 *based on my position and expectations of the job; 5) managing resources,*
35 *especially time, is another area I have improved on; 6) cultural adaptability*
36 *and sensitivity is another area that has been vastly improved by exposure in*
37 *this new position.*
38

39 *Taking a new job. Looking at things differently and behaving like a beginner*
40 *and willing to learn and make a valuable impact though action rather than*
41 *words or title*
42
43

44 Many of the respondents acted internationally, and several responses concerned
45 learning how to work within a different culture. For example:
46

47 *Taking on a new job in a different culture made me realise that I had to*
48 *examine and adjust my leadership style in order to achieve the desired results*
49 *within the new culture.*
50

51 *Taking a new job in a different country. There was sharp contrasting*
52 *differences in culture and work ethics between my country and the country I*
53 *went to and had to adjust/change approach of working with colleagues and*
54 *supervising staff.*
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3 Taking on temporary new responsibilities (such as by being part of a project team)
4 was rated less highly on the whole than taking on taking on a new job, or new
5 responsibilities as part of one's existing job, but 29% of respondents said that this
6 had impacted 'a great deal' on their development. However, by its aggregate score it
7 was ranked only 9th out of the 16 types of developmental activities included in the
8 survey.
9

10 Formal feedback, such as through an appraisal system was rated relatively low
11 impact, with only 21% of respondents believing that it had affected their development
12 a great deal. Informal feedback was rated more highly. One respondent said:
13

14 *Getting informal feedback [has helped me] because during the exchange that*
15 *takes place in the team informal feedback is the most brutally honest*
16 *reflection of the impact one has on others [working] towards a common goal.*
17 *This has assisted me to make necessary adjustments and grow my influence.*
18

19
20 Being mentored/coached was also scored relatively low by respondents: 20% said
21 that it had helped their development a great deal, but 11% of those who had
22 experienced it said that it had not helped their development at all. Acting as a
23 mentor/coach for others was rated more highly, with 40% of respondents who had
24 experienced this saying it had helped their development a great deal, and only 3%
25 saying it had not aided their development at all. One said:
26

27 *Acting as mentor/coach to someone else [was the most important thing for*
28 *me]. Being responsible and accountable for a very immature (newly*
29 *promoted) junior leadership team that has needed significant guidance on*
30 *many aspects of leadership, particularly in the area of people skills.*
31
32

33 The relatively low scores for these experiences most likely to be shaped by human
34 resources departments – feedback from appraisals, being mentored/coached,
35 temporary assignments – contrasts with the perceptions of greater development
36 potential inherent in tackling new challenges, contributing to major decisions, and
37 taking on new and weighty responsibilities.
38

39 **Hardships**

40
41 Respondents were asked about five specific types of hardships, and invited to rate
42 the impact each hardship had on their development, from 3 – 'a great deal' - to 0 –
43 'not at all'. Responses are as shown in Table 2.
44

45
46 In this section of the survey, 44% of respondents said that experiencing failures and
47 mistakes had impacted 'a great deal' on their development, while only 3.5% said it
48 had affected them 'not at all'. A number of respondents added that an unstable
49 environment had created challenges. For example:
50

51 *Political instability in the last five years in particular - both in the country, and*
52 *also within the institution, (with multiple complete changes of senior*
53 *administrators in the last three years) has set some challenges in continuing*
54 *to be a leader and manager - learning to manage my own feelings and help*
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3 *others with theirs, especially in times of terrorist acts here and the reaction [of]*
4 *those who create and enforce the law.*

6 **TABLE 2 HERE**

7
8 Difficult relationships with others was scored highly by 35% of respondents. One
9 talked of working for 'an intractable boss', another of opposition when she took
10 charge of an organisational change initiative:

11
12 *During the change initiative some of my colleagues experienced a dismantling*
13 *of their power base which resulted in a lot of their angst and aggression being*
14 *directed towards me. I had to learn quickly not to take it personally and to*
15 *keep the program on course, dodging the many bullets that came my way [...]*
16 *Support from the Head of the Organization helped a great deal.*

17
18
19 There were no significant differences between the scores awarded by different
20 groups of respondents.

21 ***What helped with the learning process***

22
23
24 Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a number of factors were
25 important in helping with the learning process, on a scale of 1-5, where 5 was 'Very
26 important' and 1 was 'Not important at all'.
27

28 **TABLE 3 HERE**

29
30
31 As shown in Table 3, time for personal reflection was scored highest, with 75% of
32 respondents judging it to be 'Very important'. Support from family/friends was the
33 next most highly scored item, with 38% of respondents judging it to be 'Very
34 important'. The actions of line managers in providing support or advice/feedback
35 were the lowest rated items. There were no significant differences between the
36 scores awarded by different groups of respondents.
37

38
39 *Two activities that had helped leaders learn from their experiences were identified in*
40 *qualitative responses as listening to, and understanding, others with different*
41 *viewpoints, and taking a more strategic perspective on issues: achieving a better*
42 *understanding of the 'bigger picture' or the 'longer game'. One respondent referred*
43 *to both these activities, when they said they had learned to 'be strategic and address*
44 *multiple perspectives'.*

45 **Discussion**

46
47
48 Literature on the development of leadership capabilities has noted the importance of
49 workplace experience in provoking and supporting individuals to develop their skills
50 (Day *et al.*, 2014; Gold *et al.*, 2010; McCall, 2004). DeRue and Wellman (2009) have
51 argued that challenging experiences require managers to try new behaviours, and to
52 reframe old ways of thinking and acting. This research confirms and extends this
53 understanding of the role of experience in leadership development.
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3 Respondents to the survey perceived challenging experiences as the phenomena
4 that were of most importance in developing their leadership capabilities, closely
5 followed by taking or contributing to major decisions, and taking on new
6 responsibilities. Characteristics of these types of experiences were that they
7 presented individuals with new and difficult situations. Many respondents noted the
8 need to develop new skills, and also a growth in self-confidence. DeRue and
9 Wellman (2009) write of leaders learning through 'reframing' old ways of thinking: the
10 respondents in this research talked of learning to understand new situations and new
11 stakeholders, developing different perspectives, 'looking at things differently' and
12 viewing the organisation 'with fresh eyes'. Mumford *et al.* (2000) have noted the
13 value of working with others who have different perspectives: a number of
14 respondents talked of the need to achieve consensus with different groups, and to
15 engage in collaborative working.
16

17
18 There is a tendency for writers and researchers in this area (e.g. Gold *et al.*, 2010;
19 Lombardo and Eichinger, 1989; McCall, 2010; McCauley *et al.*, 1994) to consider
20 certain workplace experiences as events that may be designed (by organisations
21 and/or their HR functions) in order to enable individuals to develop leadership
22 capabilities. An alternative view is that individuals will develop their capabilities
23 through these experiences, whether they are designed for developmental purposes
24 or whether they arise for other reasons. The relatively low scores awarded in the
25 survey to controlled interventions such as coaching/mentoring, appraisal feedback
26 and temporary new responsibilities indicate a perception that these are of relatively
27 limited impact in developing leadership capabilities. The relatively low scores given
28 to the support, advice and feedback provided by line managers also indicate a
29 perception that this source is of limited value in supporting learning and
30 development. Advice and feedback from colleagues was rated more highly, but not
31 as highly as time for reflection, or support from family/friends.
32

33
34 Some of the experiences identified by the respondents in this research are
35 disruptive, difficult to manage, and no doubt stressful. A practical question for those
36 who are involved in developing managers and leaders is how best to prepare people
37 for these experiences, and how best to support them through the times of challenge,
38 **and enable them to learn and develop their leadership capabilities.**
39

40
41 Other experiences judged to be valuable in developing leadership capabilities are
42 less disruptive – such as learning from other people outside the organisation,
43 coaching/mentoring others, and training others: in these cases individuals are likely
44 to realise most value from the opportunity if they are made aware of the potential of
45 these experiences for developing their capabilities. The importance of making time
46 for reflection in order to learn from experience was rated very highly by respondents
47 in this research. **Learning activities respondents said had helped them to reframe
48 their understanding included active listening to understand different viewpoints, and
49 more strategic thinking to see situations in new perspectives.**
50

51 **Conclusion**

52
53 This research identifies a number of experiences – other than undertaking training
54 and development programmes – that mature managers and professionals regard as
55 important for their development as leaders. These are recent events, experienced
56 within the last five years. Mature respondents to the survey said that they believed
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3 they had developed their capabilities as leaders in the previous five years, and
4 indicated the kinds of experiences that had helped them to do so. The experiences
5 that were most highly rated involved facing challenges, contributing to major
6 decisions, and taking on new responsibilities. However, other experiences that were
7 judged to have a positive impact on development included learning from others –
8 such as clients, competitors and people from other organisations – and acting as a
9 coach/mentor to others.
10

11 The research was carried out with mature graduates of an executive master's degree
12 programme, and these individuals may be more attuned to learning and
13 development than others in similar positions of management and leadership.
14 However, if these findings do apply more widely, those who are involved in
15 leadership development should consider how best to raise awareness of managers
16 and professionals of the opportunities posed by these workplace experiences, **and**
17 **what learning strategies and supports may be of most benefit.** ~~and how best to~~
18 ~~provide helpful and timely support where appropriate.~~
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