

# INTERPRETATION GUIDE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL REPORT

## ASSESSMENT REPORT IN THE CONTEXT OF RECRUITMENT

This guide was designed to enhance the interpretation of the report and to put into perspective the scores obtained by an individual against the possible scores for each element being evaluated.

### IT CONTAINS:

1. A review of the key competencies for a professional position.
2. Concrete examples illustrating the behaviours associated with each competency.
3. The interpretation of the overall fit score.

### REVIEW OF GENERAL INFORMATION:

- It is **impossible** to have a perfect profile. We all have some areas that can be developed further.
- The strengths (indicated in green) help to identify certain characteristics of the person under evaluation that can be used to their advantage in their current and future role.
- The areas requiring development (indicated in red) will help the person under evaluation identify what needs to be worked on.
- The person's performance will be enhanced if they learn to build on their strengths and work on areas that need to be developed.

### WITH WHOM ARE YOUR CANDIDATES BEING COMPARED?

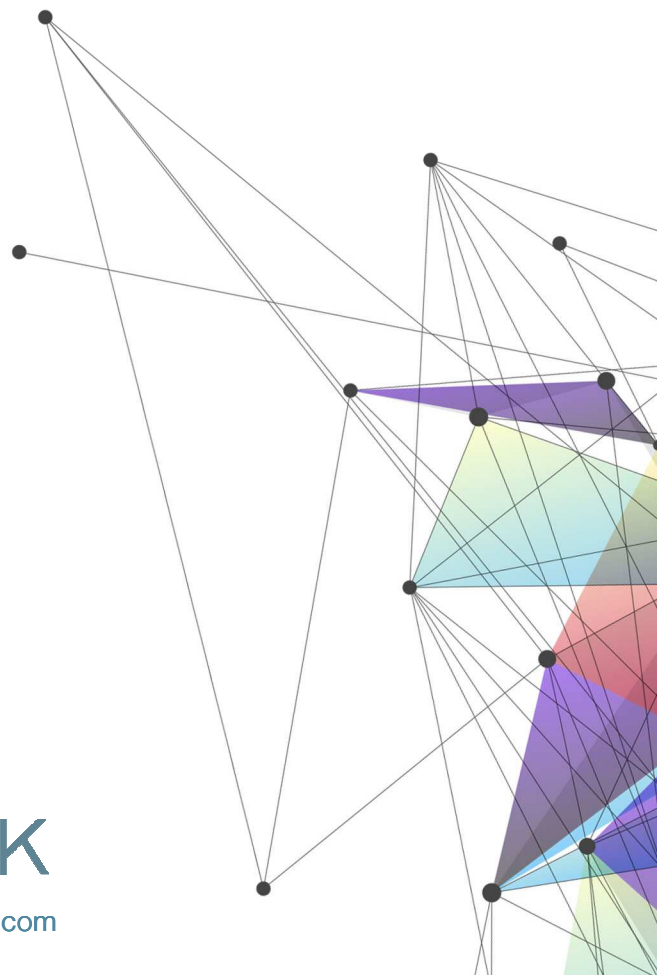
They are being compared with workers who have been identified as high-potential employees by firms in various sectors and industries. Specifically, the averages used for this report are based on a sample of high-potential candidates who have participated in an assessment process with experts at SPB, a firm specializing in organizational psychology.

### THE CONTENT OF THIS REPORT IS BASED ON:

- Three personality inventories
- A cognitive abilities test

D - T E C K

[www.d-teck.com](http://www.d-teck.com) • [info@d-teck.com](mailto:info@d-teck.com)



# COMPETENCIES

This section of the guide reviews the behaviours associated with each of the competencies measured in your assessment report for the position of professional. For each competency, we provide examples of behaviours that would lead to a low or high score, and we illustrate with examples how this could be manifested on a daily basis. In order to support the progress of the person being evaluated, we remind you that the assessment report contains onboarding advice on each of the indicated areas of development.

## AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

### ABSTRACT REASONING SKILLS

- Assimilates new and abstract information quite slowly
- Likes concrete examples and learning on the job

For example: Robert is a lawyer working in corporate law. When he meets new clients, he likes to go to their workplace in order to get a real sense of their working methods. He also appreciates having documentation to which he can refer for matters that he knows less well in connection with his clients' issues.

### COLLABORATION

- Tends to maintain individuality in a group
- Prefers to work alone

For example: In her work, Rebecca tends to stand by her opinion and rarely reaches a consensus with the team, although she doesn't try to undermine the common objectives. She enjoys tasks that require her to focus on her work without having to interact with too many others.

### STRESS MANAGEMENT

- Takes situations to heart
- Is a worrier

For example: Michelle, an engineer, is very concerned about her performance at work. During times when there are lots of contracts, she finds it hard to stay focused, having so many plans to review. She loses sight of her objectives and has difficulty detaching herself from the situation. She really feels the pressure.

## STRENGTHS

- Can handle abstract concepts and is very logical
- Learns easily

For example: Laura is a lawyer and quickly learns to use new knowledge in areas with which she is unfamiliar in order to defend her clients' cases. She also handles new information in a flexible manner, establishes links and finds solutions to better support her clients.

- Tends to go along with the group's opinions
- Likes working as part of a team

For example: At work, when Peter is given a task to do by himself, he still seeks the opinions of other team members to improve the quality of the work. He likes to discuss ideas with others. He easily reaches a consensus with the team.

- Puts situations into perspective
- Rarely worries

For example: Marvin is an engineer known for his ability to stay focused. Even during really busy periods, he manages to be efficient in carrying out his inspections and in writing his numerous reports. He seems to be little affected by the pressure applied by his supervisor.

# COMPETENCIES (cont.)

## AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

### AGILITY

- Likes clear procedures
- Prefers stability and routine activities

For example: Adam has just joined a new organization that he finds very chaotic. He decided to implement the work system he was using at his old job, even if it is ill suited to his new position. He knows he has a very good command of that system and is confident that it will eventually work.

### RIGOUR

- Prefers to have minimal procedures to follow
- Is flexible with respect to methods

For example: When Martin's supervisor asks him to create a new type of report for the firm, he likes to have a lot of flexibility in structuring it and can adapt its content based on the elements that inspire him at the time of writing it.

### CONSIDERATION FOR CLIENTS

- Not very concerned about the workplace climate
- Stays focused on the task

For example: Laura works in a marketing firm and likes to quickly dive into new projects that are put forward by her clients. However, she sometimes has to revise certain marketing strategies that she has put in place for her clients since they do not adequately reflect their expressed needs.

### INFLUENCE

- Does not seek to be the centre of attention
- Prefers to follow guidelines

For example: Larry likes to lay down guidelines that he has received from his supervisor in order to get the projects for which he is responsible completed. He rarely speaks up during discussions with other members of his department that are aimed at improving procedures.

### CONCEPTUAL THINKING

- Likes resolving simple and known problems
- Prefers to use established problem solving methods

For example: When Nathalie is informed of a drop in revenues within the company, she uses various tried and tested strategies (e.g., boosting advertising, participating in corporate events, etc.) to address well-defined problems without doing any in-depth analysis of the underlying causes.

## STRENGTHS

- Adapts quickly
- Likes a changing environment and deals well with uncertainty

For example: Luke is comfortable working in his new environment, which he finds rather unpredictable, even chaotic. He is very flexible with the various project management methods and tools he uses and can easily adjust them to respond to his employer's requests, which are often unclear.

- Likes to have a structure in place
- Is methodical

For example: When Martha has to draw up a document for her work, she makes a list of the main items she wishes to address, looks at the structure of similar documents created in the past, and determines the steps and time required to complete this project.

- Is very interested in people
- Seeks to promote the well-being of people

For example: Melina likes to use various strategies so that the products she offers clients are personalized to their needs. She doesn't hesitate to set up a number of meetings with her clients to ensure they are on the same wavelength. She therefore has no difficulty in maintaining cordial relations with them.

- Likes to lead discussions
- Tries to rally support for their own ideas

For example: When Myriam makes suggestions to review processes in place for managing a large project, she presents her ideas with ease at meetings and knows how to rally support from her team for her new proposals.

- Likes solving complex problems
- Enjoys complex environments

For example: Nancy enjoys participating in discussions with her team members to develop hypotheses that would explain the company's decreasing revenues. She then considers the long-term consequences of the strategies they plan to put in place in order to deal with this more trying time for the company.

# D - T E C K

[www.d-teck.com](http://www.d-teck.com) • [info@d-teck.com](mailto:info@d-teck.com)

# INTERPRETING THE OVERALL FIT SCORE

This section of the guide is intended to help you interpret the overall fit score provided in the Professional report, by answering three frequently asked questions.

## 1. WHAT IS THE OVERALL FIT SCORE?

The goal of the overall fit score is to support your decision making by providing an indication of the fit between a candidate's score and the desired skills profile for the position being assessed. This fit can be poor, somewhat below average, somewhat above average or good.

## 2. HOW WAS THE OVERALL FIT SCORE DESIGNED?

By combining information from a review of the scientific literature, client surveys and the analysis of data from some 100 assessments conducted by SPB Organizational Psychology senior assessment experts, the key competencies for a **professional** position were identified.

Then each key competency assessed was weighted based on its relative importance to the profile, as identified by many organizations for this type of position. This weighting was determined by a committee of assessment experts using the *Delphi method*. This method was designed to increase the rigour of the scientific approach by allowing experts to take positions and independently answer a questionnaire that evaluates the relative importance of each of the competencies assessed. Then a directed discussion provides a forum for sharing different viewpoints and achieving consensus about the relative weight of each of the competencies.

## 3. WHAT IS THE RELATIVE WEIGHT OF EACH OF THE COMPETENCIES ASSESSED?

Our assessment experts used the legend below to determine the relative weight of each of the competencies assessed for a typical professional position. Unlike our other assessment reports, our experts suggest that to meet the requirements for this type of position, all skills assessed are of equal importance. As a result, all skills received the same score, i.e. 1 "Important for this position".

2 = Critical for the position    1.5 = Very important for the position  
1 = Important for the position    0.5 = An asset for the position

Competencies assessed	Weight	Competencies assessed	Weight
Collaboration	1	Consideration for Clients	1
Stress Management	1	Influence	1
Agility	1	Conceptual Thinking	1
Rigour	1		

**Additional rule:** For the competency "**Abstract reasoning skills**", we used a minimum score rather than relative weight. The score is 10 (as a percentile), i.e., 90% of the population scores higher than the candidate according to the test designer's validity studies. Scientific studies suggest that the likelihood that candidates perform well in the position being assessed is considerably lower if they score below the minimum threshold. Given that a score below this minimum threshold is a predictor of poor on-the-job performance, for the overall fit score, candidates who score below this threshold for the "Abstract reasoning skills" competency are automatically a poor fit for the position being assessed.

There may be situations in which candidates being assessed have most of the skills for a professional position, but they are still a poor fit because they score below the minimum threshold for "Abstract reasoning skills". As such, when you use this general indication of fit, it is important to take into account the context, culture and requirements of your organization and the position being assessed, because the relative importance of each of the competencies assessed may depend on your situation.

# D - T E C K

[www.d-teck.com](http://www.d-teck.com) • [info@d-teck.com](mailto:info@d-teck.com)