



TTI
SUCCESS
INSIGHTS®

TriMetrix® HD

Management-Staff Coaching

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Director
Your Organization
6-30-2017

SAMPLE





Introduction Where Opportunity Meets Talent

The TriMetrix® HD Coaching Report was designed to increase the understanding of an individual's talents. The report provides insight to four distinct areas: behaviors, driving forces, acumen and competencies. Understanding strengths and weaknesses in each of the four areas will lead to personal and professional development and a higher level of satisfaction.

The following is an in-depth look at your personal talents in the four main sections:

Behaviors

This section of the report is designed to help you attain a greater knowledge of yourself as well as others. The ability to interact effectively with people may be the difference between success and failure in your work and personal life. Effective interaction starts with an accurate perception of oneself.

Driving Forces

This section of the report provides information on the why of your actions, which with application and coaching, can tremendously impact your valuing of life. Once you know the motivations that drive your actions, you will immediately be able to understand the causes of conflict.

Integrating Behaviors And Driving Forces

This section of the report will help you blend the how and the why of your actions. Once you can understand how your behaviors and driving forces blend together, your performance will be enhanced and you will experience an increase in satisfaction.

Acumen Indicators

This section of the report will help you truly understand how you analyze and interpret your experiences. Your acumen, keenness and depth of perception or discernment, is directly related to your level of performance.

Competencies

This section presents 25 key competencies and ranks them from top to bottom, defining your major strengths. The skills at the top highlight well-developed capabilities and reveal where you are naturally most effective in focusing your time.



Introduction Behaviors Section

Behavioral research suggests that the most effective people are those who understand themselves, both their strengths and weaknesses, so they can develop strategies to meet the demands of their environment.

A person's behavior is a necessary and integral part of who they are. In other words, much of our behavior comes from "nature" (inherent), and much comes from "nurture" (our upbringing). It is the universal language of "how we act," or our observable human behavior.

In this report we are measuring four dimensions of normal behavior. They are:

- How you respond to problems and challenges.
- How you influence others to your point of view.
- How you respond to the pace of the environment.
- How you respond to rules and procedures set by others.

This report analyzes behavioral style; that is, a person's manner of doing things. Is the report 100% true? Yes, no and maybe. We are only measuring behavior. We only report statements from areas of behavior in which tendencies are shown. To improve accuracy, feel free to make notes or edit the report regarding any statement from the report that may or may not apply, but only after checking with friends or colleagues to see if they agree.

"All people exhibit all four behavioral factors in varying degrees of intensity."

—W.M. Marston



Communication Tips

This section provides suggestions on methods which will improve Jon's communications with others. The tips include a brief description of typical people with whom he may interact. By adapting to the communication style desired by other people, Jon will become more effective in his communications with them. He may have to practice some flexibility in varying his communication style with others who may be different from himself. This flexibility and the ability to interpret the needs of others is the mark of a superior communicator.

When communicating with a person who is dependent, neat, conservative, perfectionist, careful and compliant:

- Prepare your "case" in advance.
- Stick to business.
- Be accurate and realistic.

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Being giddy, casual, informal, loud.
- Pushing too hard or being unrealistic with deadlines.
- Being disorganized or messy.

When communicating with a person who is ambitious, forceful, decisive, strong-willed, independent and goal-oriented:

- Be clear, specific, brief and to the point.
- Stick to business.
- Be prepared with support material in a well-organized "package."

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Talking about things that are not relevant to the issue.
- Leaving loopholes or cloudy issues.
- Appearing disorganized.

When communicating with a person who is patient, predictable, reliable, steady, relaxed and modest:

- Begin with a personal comment--break the ice.
- Present your case softly, nonthreateningly.
- Ask "how?" questions to draw their opinions.

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Rushing headlong into business.
- Being domineering or demanding.
- Forcing them to respond quickly to your objectives.

When communicating with a person who is magnetic, enthusiastic, friendly, demonstrative and political:

- Provide a warm and friendly environment.
- Don't deal with a lot of details (put them in writing).
- Ask "feeling" questions to draw their opinions or comments.

Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:

- Being curt, cold or tight-lipped.
- Controlling the conversation.
- Driving on facts and figures, alternatives, abstractions.



Perceptions

See Yourself as Others See You

A person's behavior and feelings may be quickly telegraphed to others. This section provides additional information on Jon's self-perception and how, under certain conditions, others may perceive his behavior. Understanding this section will empower Jon to project the image that will allow him to control the situation.

Self-Perception

Jon usually sees himself as being:

- Pioneering
- Competitive
- Positive
- Assertive
- Confident
- Winner

Others' Perception - Moderate

Under moderate pressure, tension, stress or fatigue, others may see him as being:

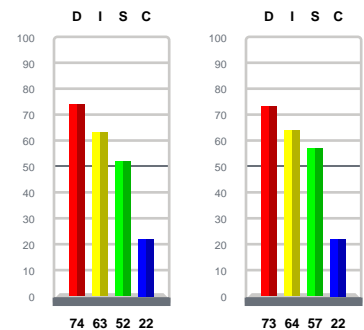
- Demanding
- Egotistical
- Nervy
- Aggressive

Others' Perception - Extreme

Under extreme pressure, stress or fatigue, others may see him as being:

- Abrasive
- Arbitrary
- Controlling
- Opinionated

Adapted Style Natural Style





The Absence of a Behavioral Factor

The absence of a behavioral factor may provide insight into situations or environments that may cause tension or stress. Based on research, we are able to identify situations that should be avoided or minimized in a person's day-to-day environment. By understanding the contribution of a low behavioral style, we are able to better articulate a person's talents and create environments where people can be more effective.

Situations and circumstances to avoid or aspects needed within the environment in order to minimize behavioral stress.

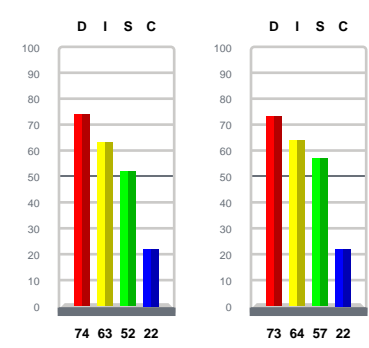
- Avoid situations that require strict adherence to standards without any flexibility.
- Avoid work environments requiring constant diplomacy, as they may cause stress.
- Avoid situations where the lack of fear is the driving force versus the return for the organization.

Understanding that the need to adapt is unavoidable at times, below are tips for adapting to those with C above the energy line and/or tips for seeking environments that will be conducive to the low C.

- The lack of caution exhibited may lead to unnecessary high-risk decisions being made.
- The desire to be seen as a unique person may detract from the ideal outcome.
- Stress is demonstrated through body language; be sure to send the same message verbally and physically.



Adapted Style Natural Style





Descriptors

Based on Jon's responses, the report has marked those words that describe his personal behavior. They describe how he solves problems and meets challenges, influences people, responds to the pace of the environment and how he responds to rules and procedures set by others.

Driving	Inspiring	Relaxed	Cautious
Ambitious	Magnetic	Passive	Careful
Pioneering	Enthusiastic	Patient	Exacting
Strong-Willed	Persuasive	Possessive	Systematic
Determined	Convincing	Predictable	Accurate
Competitive	Poised	Consistent	Open-Minded
Decisive	Optimistic	Steady	Balanced Judgment
Venturesome	Trusting	Stable	Diplomatic
Dominance	Influencing	Steadiness	Compliance
Calculating	Reflective	Mobile	Firm
Cooperative	Factual	Active	Independent
Hesitant	Calculating	Restless	Self-Willed
Cautious	Skeptical	Impatient	Obstinate
Agreeable	Logical	Pressure-Oriented	Unsystematic
Modest	Suspicious	Eager	Uninhibited
Peaceful	Matter-of-Fact	Flexible	Arbitrary
Unobtrusive	Incisive	Impulsive	Unbending



Natural and Adapted Style

Jon's natural style of dealing with problems, people, pace of events and procedures may not always fit what the environment needs. This section will provide valuable information related to stress and the pressure to adapt to the environment.

Problems - Challenges

Natural

Jon is ambitious in his approach to problem solving, displaying a strong will and a need to win against all obstacles. Jon has a tendency to make decisions with little or no hesitation.

Adapted

Jon sees no need to change his approach to solving problems or dealing with challenges in his present environment.

People - Contacts

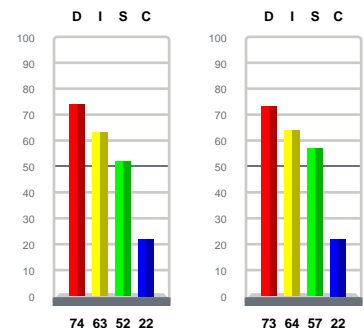
Natural

Jon is sociable and optimistic. He is able to use an emotional appeal to convince others of a certain direction. He likes to be on a team and may be the spokesman for the team. He will trust others and likes a positive environment in which to relate.

Adapted

Jon sees no need to change his approach to influencing others to his way of thinking. He sees his natural style to be what the environment is calling for.

Adapted Style Natural Style





Natural and Adapted Style Continued

Pace - Consistency

Natural

Jon is deliberate and steady. He is willing to change, if the new direction is meaningful and consistent with the past. He will resist change for change's sake.

Adapted

Jon sees his natural activity style to be just what the environment needs. What you see is what you get for activity level and consistency. Sometimes he would like the world to slow down.

Procedures - Constraints

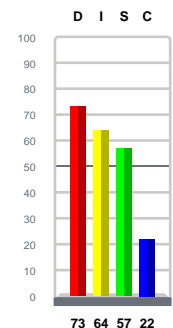
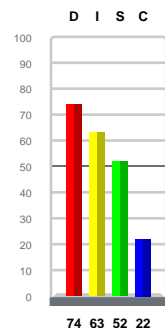
Natural

Jon is independent by nature and feels comfortable in situations where the constraints are few and far between. He will follow rules as long as he feels that the rules are his. He has a tendency to rebel from rules set by others and wants input into any constraints.

Adapted

Jon shows little discomfort when comparing his basic (natural) style to his response to the environment (adapted) style. The difference is not significant and Jon sees little or no need to change his response to the environment.

Adapted Style Natural Style





Adapted Style

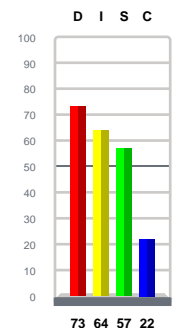
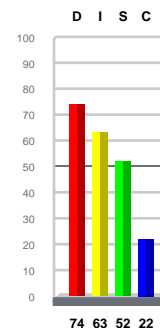
Jon sees his present work environment requiring him to exhibit the behavior listed on this page. If the following statements DO NOT sound job related, explore the reasons why he is adapting this behavior.

- A competitive environment, combined with a high degree of people skills.
- Responding well to challenges: "You say I can't do it? Just watch me!"
- Using a direct, forthright and honest approach in his communications.
- Dedicated to "going it alone" when necessary.
- Skillful use of vocabulary for persuasive situations.
- A good support team to handle paperwork.
- Persistence in job completion.
- Flaunting independence.
- Firm commitment to accomplishments.
- Being independent and innovative.
- Being creative and unconventional in making a point.
- Anticipating and solving problems.
- Willing to take risks when others may be hesitant.

SAMPLE

Adapted Style

Natural Style





Time Wasters

This section of your report is designed to identify time wasters that may impact your overall time use effectiveness. Possible causes and solutions will serve as a basis for creating an effective plan for maximizing your use of TIME and increasing your PERFORMANCE.

Firefighting

Firefighting is often defined as being pulled away from priority tasks to answer questions, offer solutions, delegate or solve problem-related minor issues. These issues usually "flare up" quickly and are "put out" quickly.

Possible Causes:

- Desire to solve problems quickly and sometimes without adequate information
- Lack of delegation
- Lack of standard operating procedures
- Poor/wrong priorities
- Failure to fit intensity to the situation

Possible Solutions:

- Establish a plan
- Create operational procedures for tasks and known problems
- Establish a "management by objectives" approach

Poor Delegation

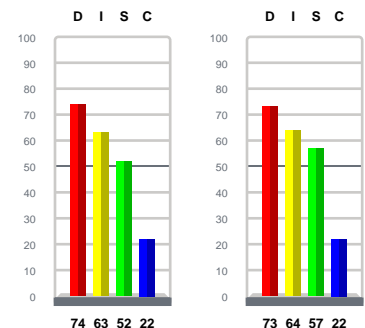
Poor delegation usually means the inability to discriminate between tasks needing your time and attention, and those others are capable of accomplishing.

Possible Causes:

- Do not want to give up control
- Do not trust the abilities of others
- Do not understand the abilities of others
- Fear the talents of others
- Do not want to overload others

Adapted Style

Natural Style

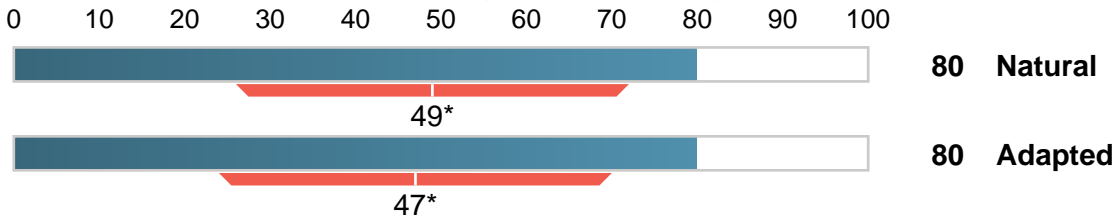




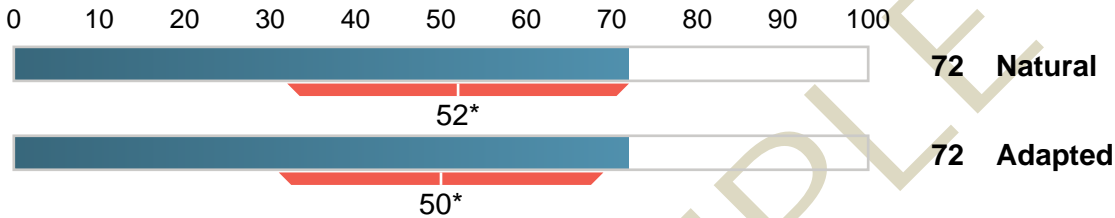
Behavioral Hierarchy

Your observable behavior and related emotions contribute to your success on the job. When matched to the job, they play a large role in enhancing your performance. The list below ranks your behavioral traits from the strongest to the weakest.

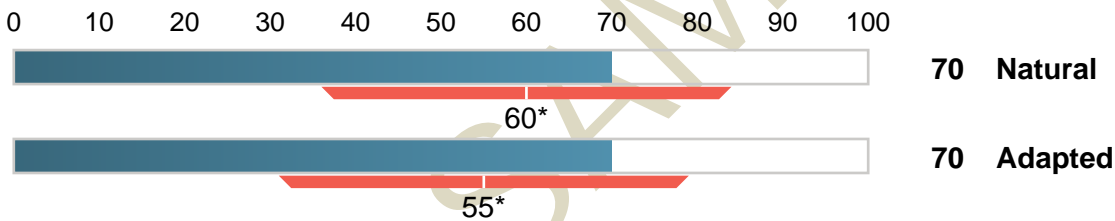
1. Competitive - Want to win or gain an advantage.



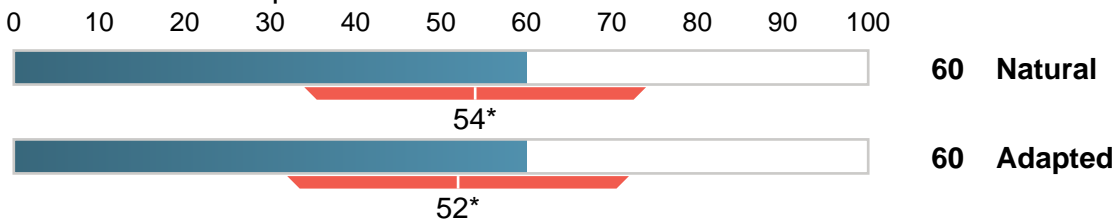
2. Frequent Change - Rapidly shift between tasks.



3. Interaction - Frequently engage and communicate with others.



4. Versatile - Adapt to various situations with ease.

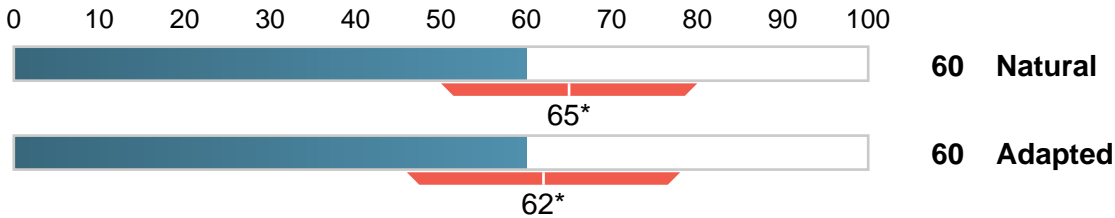


* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.

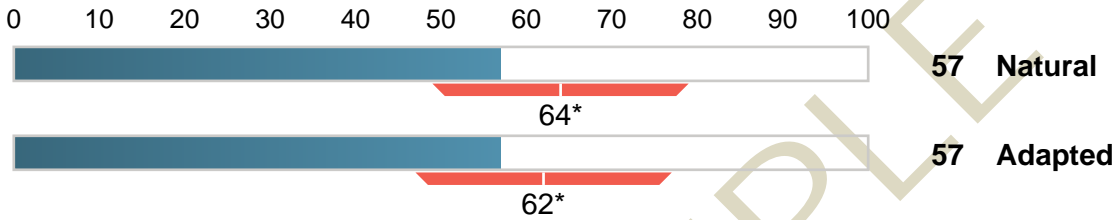


Behavioral Hierarchy Continued

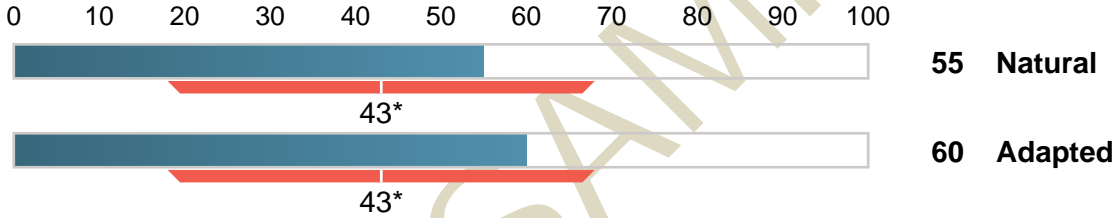
5. People-Oriented - Build rapport with a wide range of individuals.



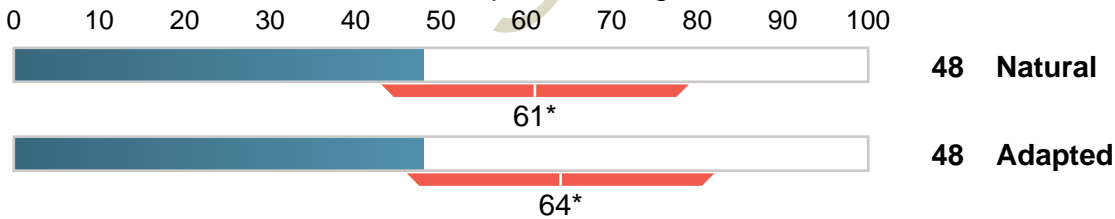
6. Customer-Oriented - Identify and fulfill customer expectations.



7. Urgency - Take immediate action.



8. Persistence - Finish tasks despite challenges or resistance.

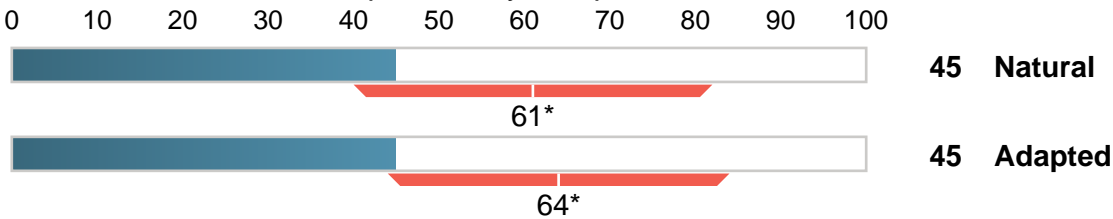


* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.

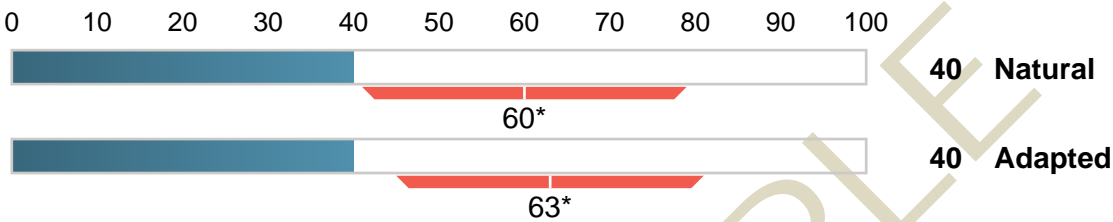


Behavioral Hierarchy Continued

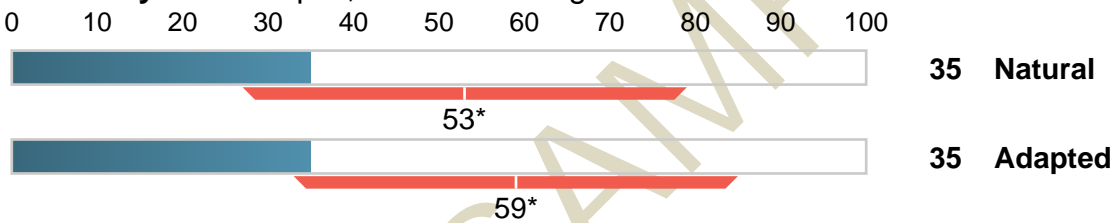
9. Consistent - Perform predictably in repetitive situations.



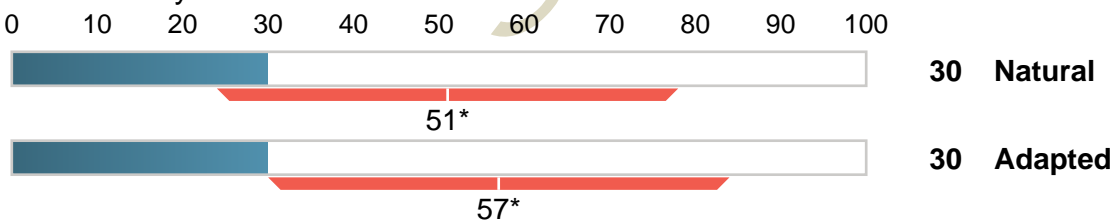
10. Following Policy - Adhere to rules, regulations, or existing methods.



11. Analysis - Compile, confirm and organize information.



12. Organized Workplace - Establish and maintain specific order in daily activities.



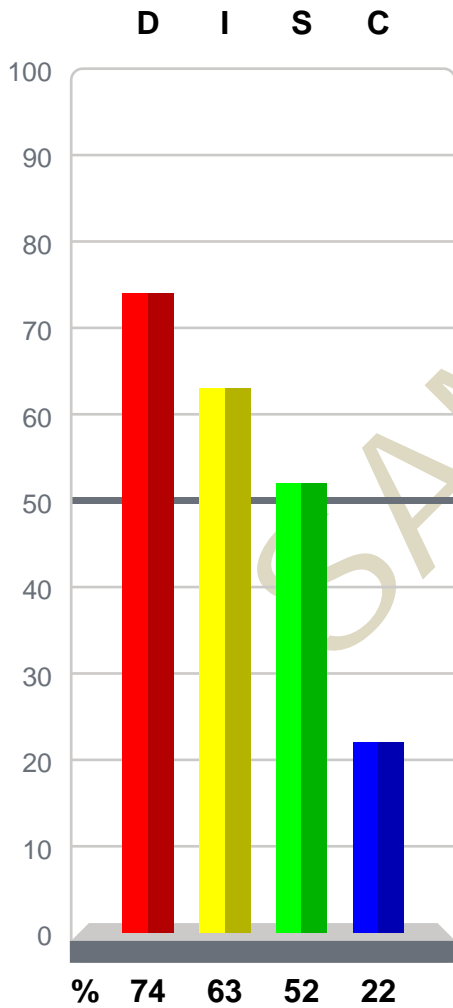


Style Insights® Graphs

6-30-2017

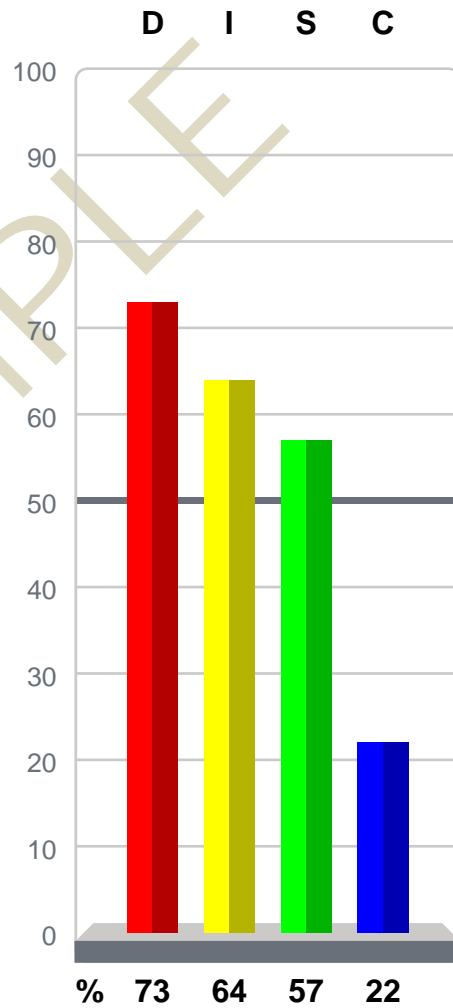
Adapted Style

Graph I



Natural Style

Graph II



Norm 2017 R4



The Success Insights® Wheel

The Success Insights® Wheel is a powerful tool popularized in Europe. In addition to the text you have received about your behavioral style, the Wheel adds a visual representation that allows you to:

- View your natural behavioral style (circle).
- View your adapted behavioral style (star).
- Note the degree you are adapting your behavior.
- If you filled out the Work Environment Analysis, view the relationship of your behavior to your job.

Notice on the next page that your Natural style (circle) and your Adapted style (star) are plotted on the Wheel. If they are plotted in different boxes, then you are adapting your behavior. The further the two plotting points are from each other, the more you are adapting your behavior.

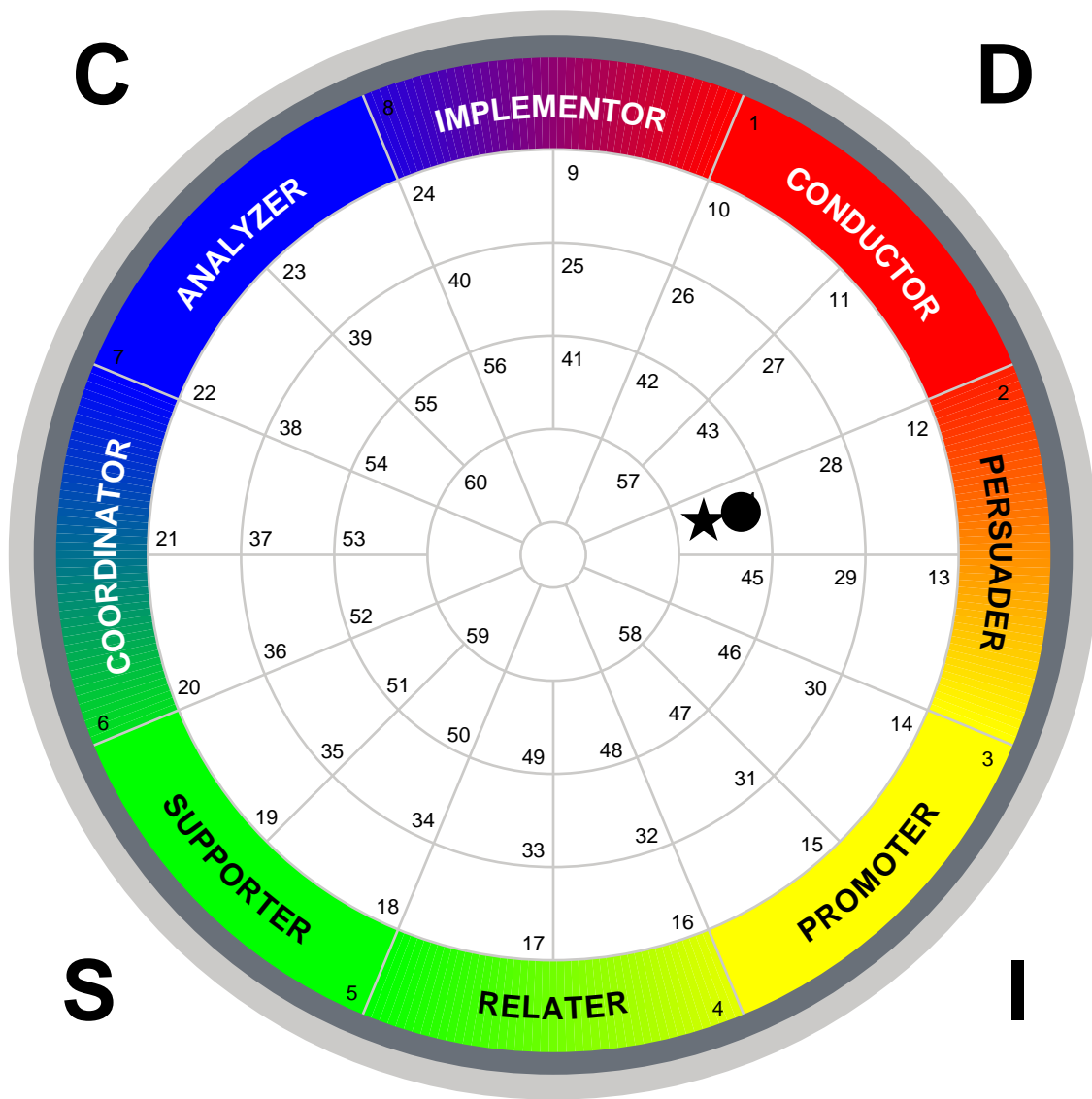
If you are part of a group or team who also took the behavioral assessment, it would be advantageous to get together, using each person's Wheel, and make a master Wheel that contains each person's Natural and Adapted style. This allows you to quickly see where conflict can occur. You will also be able to identify where communication, understanding and appreciation can be increased.

SAMPLE



The Success Insights® Wheel

6-30-2017



Adapted: ★ (44) CONDUCTING PERSUADER (ACROSS)

Natural: ● (44) CONDUCTING PERSUADER (ACROSS)

Norm 2017 R4



Understanding Your Driving Forces

Eduard Spranger first defined six primary types or categories to define human motivation and drive. These six types are Theoretical, Utilitarian, Aesthetic, Social, Individualistic and Traditional.

With TTISI's additional insights into Spranger's original work, the 12 Driving Forces® came to life. The 12 Driving Forces® are established by looking at each motivator on a continuum and describing both ends. All of the twelve descriptors are based on six keywords, one for each continuum. The six keywords are Knowledge, Utility, Surroundings, Others, Power and Methodologies.

You will learn how to explain, clarify and amplify some of the driving forces in your life. This report will empower you to build on your unique strengths, which you bring to work and life. You will learn how your passions from 12 Driving Forces® frame your perspectives and provide the most accurate understanding of you as a unique person.

Please pay careful attention to your top four driving forces, as they highlight what most powerfully moves you to action. As you examine the next tier of four driving forces, you'll recognize they may have strong pull for you, but only in certain situations. Finally, when reviewing the bottom four driving forces, you will identify your varying levels of indifference or total avoidance.

Once you have reviewed this report you will have a better grasp of one of the key areas in the Science of Self™ and will:

- Identify and understand your unique Driving Forces
- Understand and appreciate the Driving Forces of others
- Establish methods to recognize and understand how your Driving Forces interact with others to improve communication



General Characteristics

Based on your responses, the report has generated statements to provide a broad understanding of WHY YOU DO WHAT YOU DO. These statements identify the motivation that you bring to the job. However, you could have a potential Me-Me conflict when two driving forces seem to conflict with each other. Use the general characteristics to gain a better understanding of your driving forces.

Jon wants to control his own destiny and impact the destiny of others. He is driven by public recognition. He strives to achieve leadership roles. He is driven by a long list of wants and will work hard to achieve them. Jon is driven to maximize opportunities in order to create financial flexibility. Based on his enterprising nature, Jon is sensitive to wasting time, resources and/or opportunities. He will thrive in an environment filled with chaos. He can focus on the task at hand regardless of his surroundings. In many cases, Jon would prefer to set his own plan of action. He tends to interpret and dissect other systems and/or traditions and is creative when applying them. He can be patient and sensitive to others if they have a common cause. He may believe that discussing a problem can lead to a solution.

Jon is driven to acquire the very best that life has to offer. He has the desire to create a winning strategy. He has a strong desire to build resources for the future. He will focus on creating processes to ensure efficiency going forward. Jon will focus on the functionality over the appearance. He tends to see things in pieces. He tends to be an out-of-the-box thinker. He seeks new ways to accomplish routine tasks. Jon may attempt to assist an individual or group overcome adversity. Jon's intention to help others is determined on an individual basis. When Jon has a special interest he will be good at integrating past experience with new knowledge. He will seek knowledge based on his situational needs.



General Characteristics

Jon will incorporate experiences as well as knowledge when making decisions. He is willing to help others if they are willing to work to achieve their goals. He will not be afraid to explore new and different ways of interpreting his own belief system. He won't get distracted by the form and beauty in his environment. Jon is driven to be very diligent and resourceful. He is energized by building a framework that maximizes his time and talent invested in a project. He can go to extremes to win or control the situation. He looks for opportunities to take control of situations.

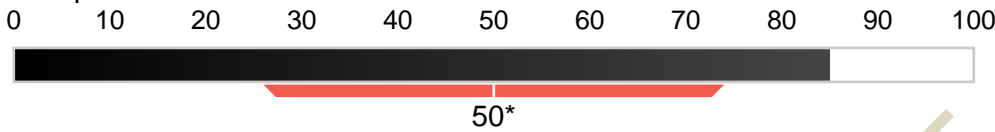
SAMPLE



Primary Driving Forces Cluster

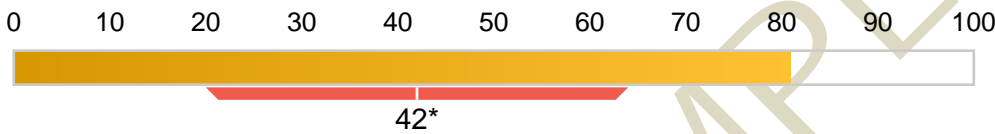
Your top driving forces create a cluster of drivers that move you to action. If you focus on the cluster rather than a single driver you can create combinations of factors that are very specific to you. The closer the scores are to each other the more you can pull from each driver. Think about the driver that you can relate to most and then see how your other primary drivers can support or complement to create your unique driving force.

1. Commanding - People who are driven by status, recognition and control over personal freedom.



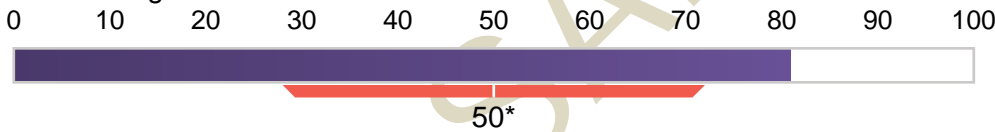
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2. Resourceful - People who are driven by practical results, maximizing both efficiency and returns for their investments of time, talent, energy and resources.



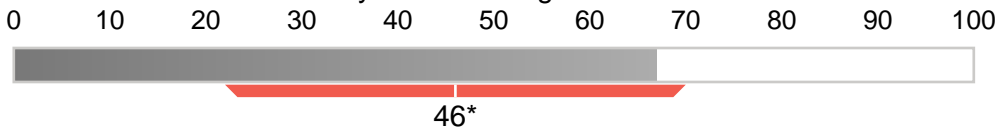
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3. Objective - People who are driven by the functionality and objectivity of their surroundings.



81

4. Receptive - People who are driven by new ideas, methods and opportunities that fall outside a defined system for living.



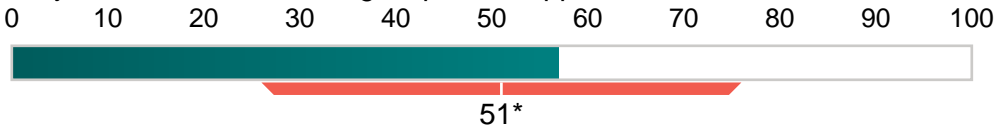
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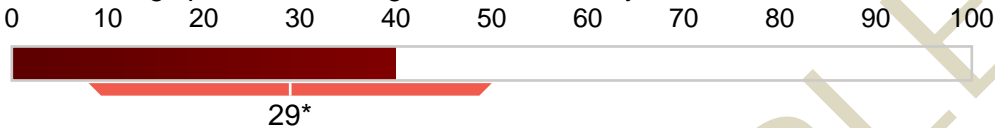
Situational Driving Forces Cluster

Your middle driving forces create a cluster of drivers that come in to play on a situational basis. While not as significant as your primary drivers, they can influence your actions in certain scenarios.

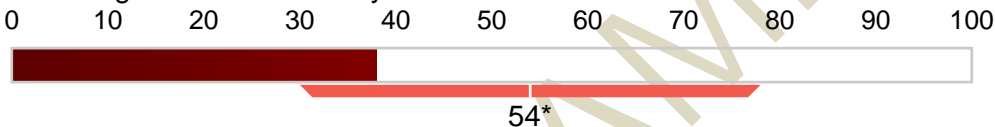
5. Intentional - People who are driven to assist others for a specific purpose, not just for the sake of being helpful or supportive.



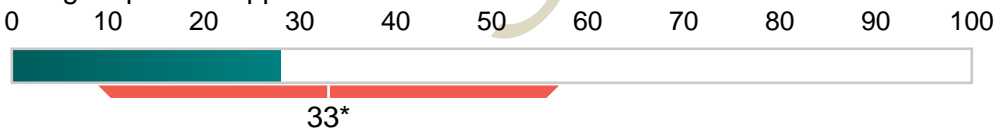
6. Instinctive - People who are driven by utilizing past experiences, intuition and seeking specific knowledge when necessary.



7. Intellectual - People who are driven by opportunities to learn, acquire knowledge and the discovery of truth.



8. Altruistic - People who are driven to assist others for the satisfaction of being helpful or supportive.

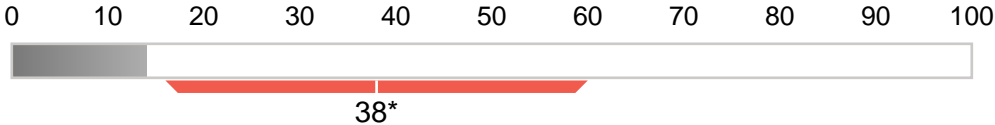




Indifferent Driving Forces Cluster

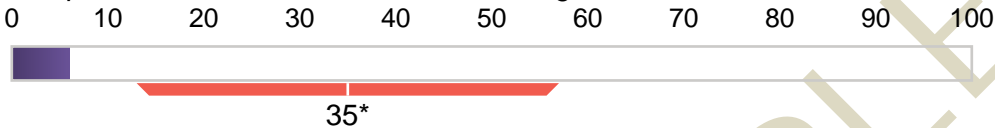
You may feel indifferent toward some or all of the drivers in this cluster. However, the remaining factors may cause an adverse reaction when interacting with people who have one or more of these as a primary driving force.

9. Structured - People who are driven by traditional approaches, proven methods and a defined system for living.



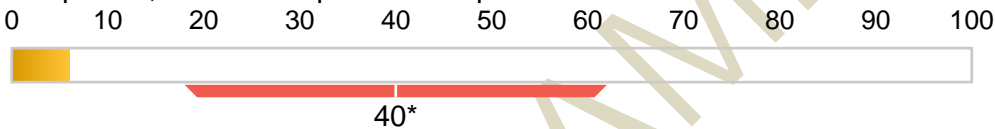
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10. Harmonious - People who are driven by the experience, subjective viewpoints and balance in their surroundings.



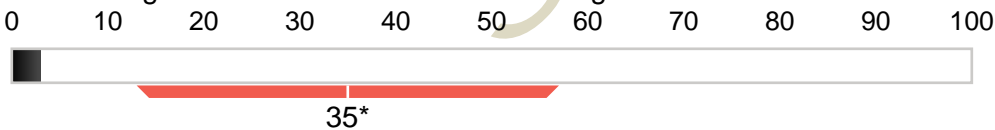
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11. Selfless - People who are driven by completing tasks for the sake of completion, with little expectation of personal return.



6

12. Collaborative - People who are driven by being in a supporting role and contributing with little need for individual recognition.



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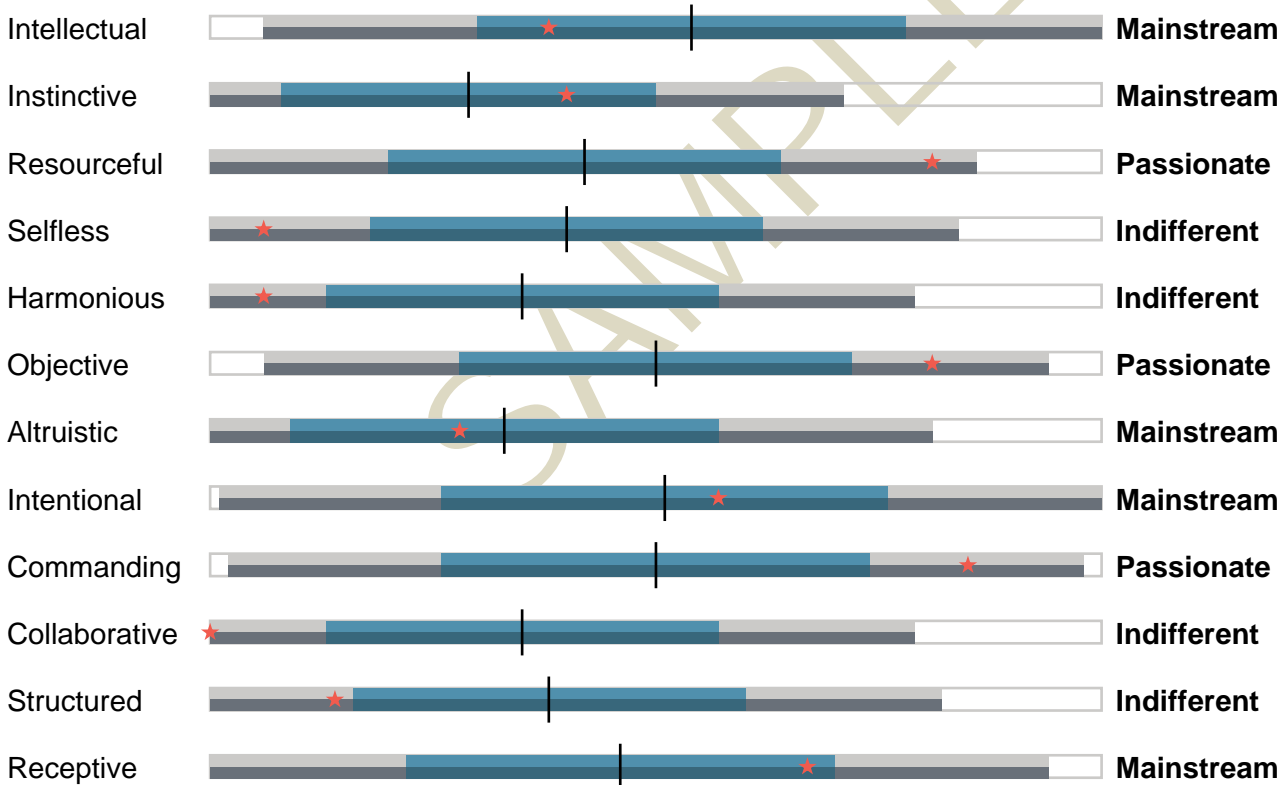


Areas for Awareness

For years you have heard statements like, "Different strokes for different folks," "to each his own," and "people do things for their own reasons, not yours." When you are surrounded by people who share similar driving forces, you will fit in with the group and be energized. However, when surrounded by people whose driving forces are significantly different from yours, you may be perceived as out of the mainstream. These differences can induce stress or conflict.

This section reveals areas where your driving forces may be outside the mainstream and could lead to conflict. The further above the mean and outside the mainstream you are, the more people will notice your passion about that driving force. The further below the mean and outside the mainstream you are, the more people will notice your avoidance or indifference regarding that driving force. The shaded area for each driving force represents 68 percent of the population or scores that fall within one standard deviation above or below the national mean.

Norms & Comparisons Table - Norm 2017

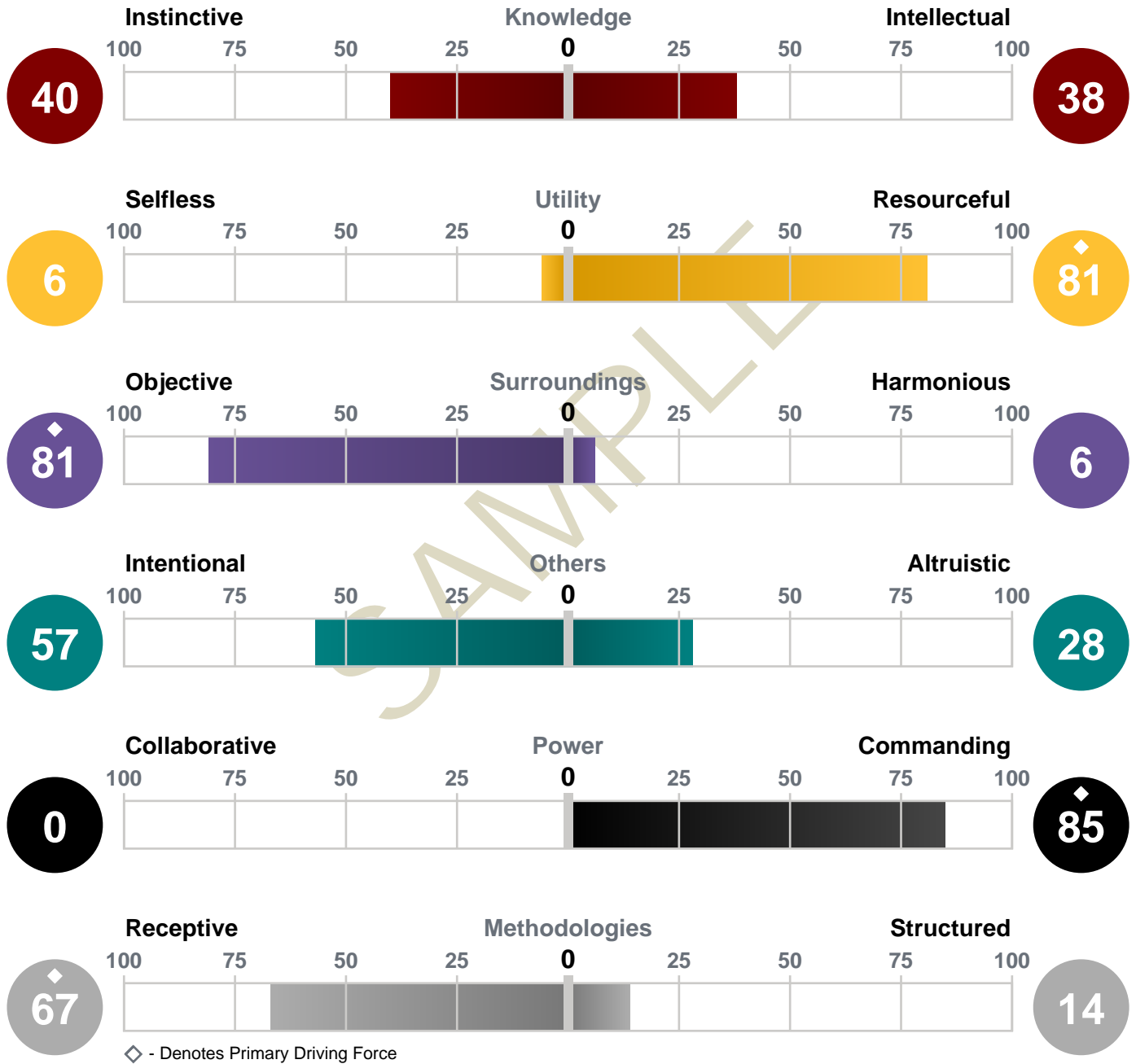


- 1st Standard Deviation - * 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.
 - 2nd Standard Deviation
 - 3rd Standard Deviation
 - national mean
 ★ - your score

Mainstream - one standard deviation of the national mean
Passionate - two standard deviations above the national mean
Indifferent - two standard deviations below the national mean
Extreme - three standard deviations from the national mean

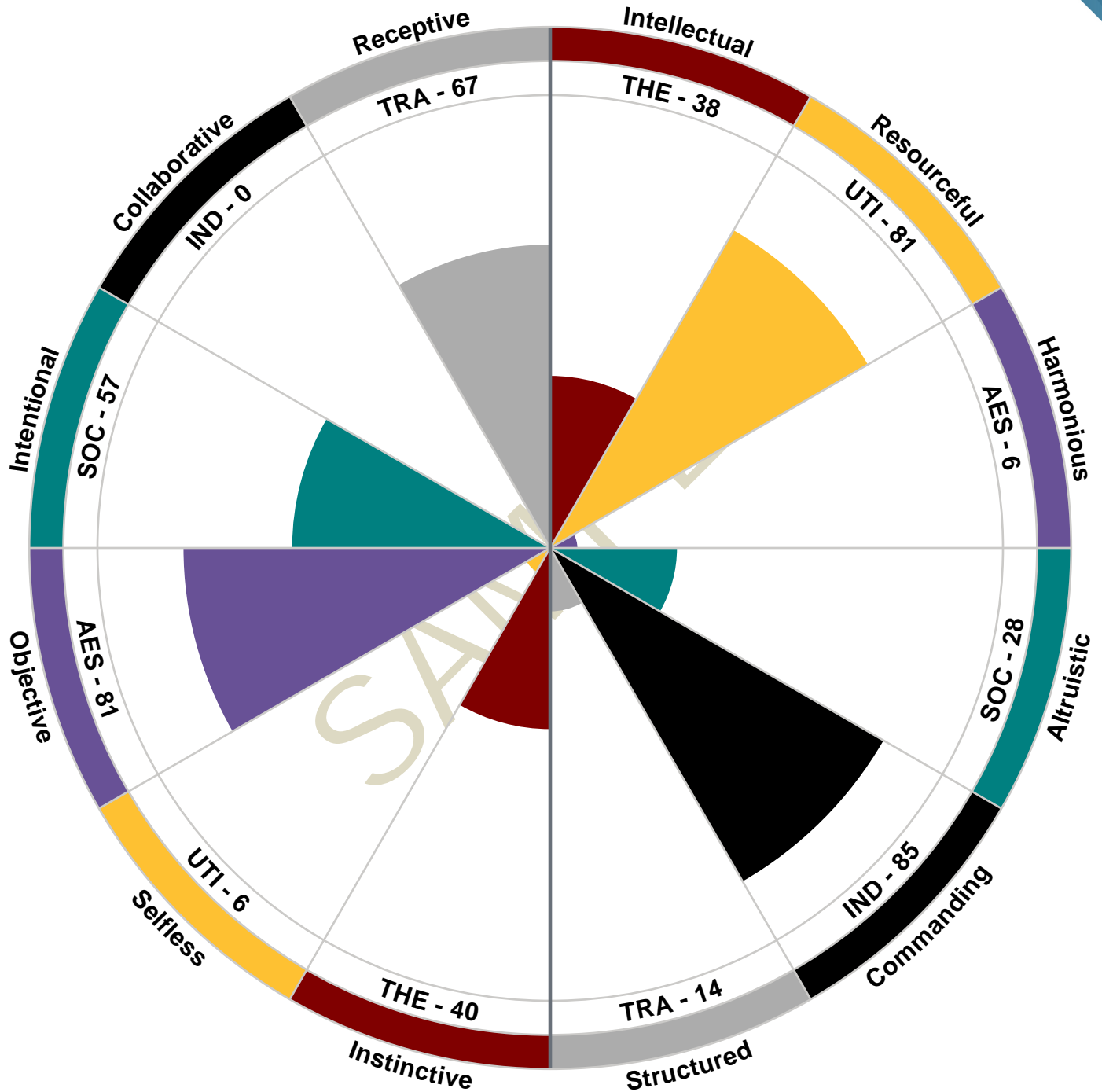


Driving Forces Graph



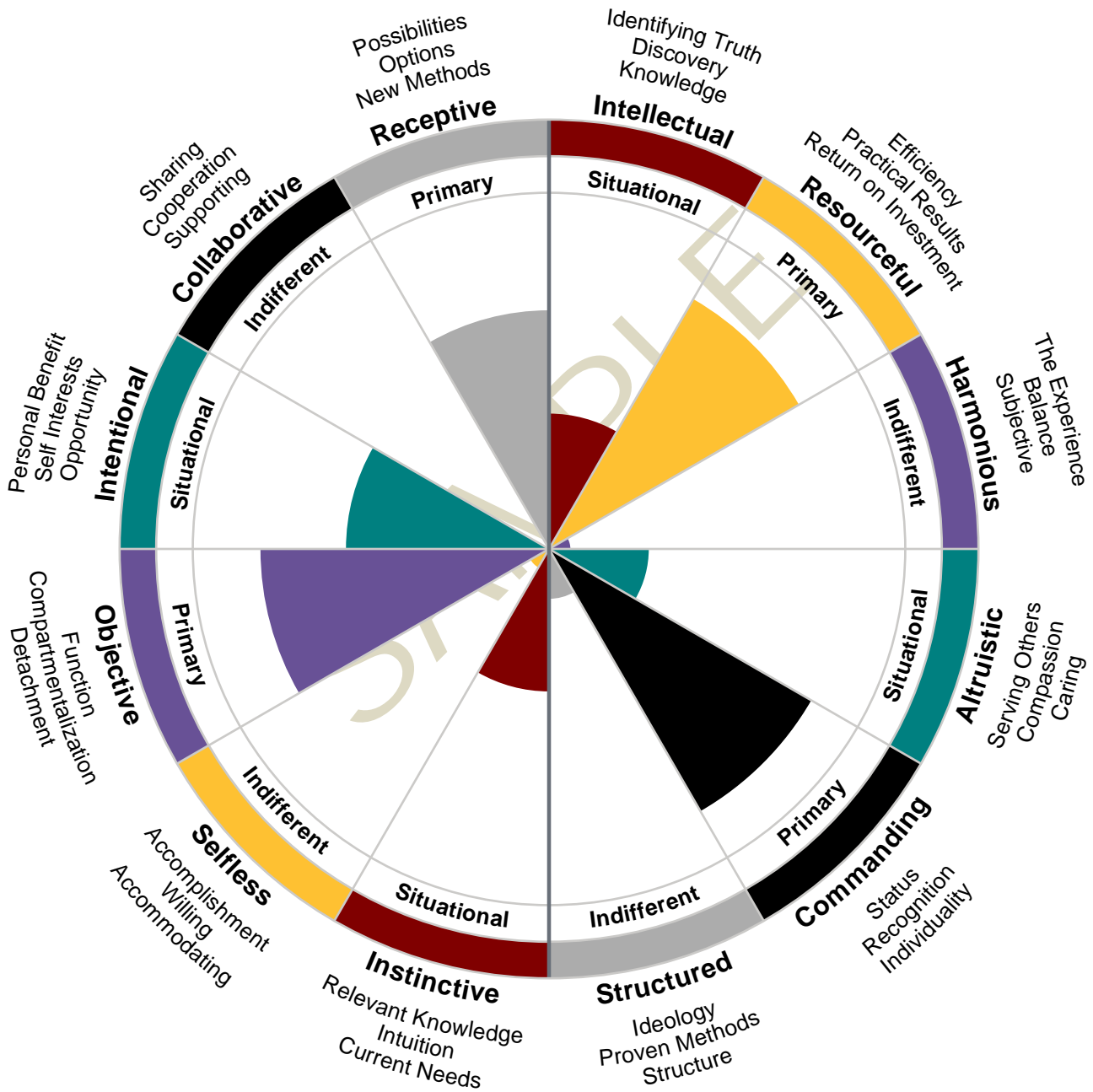


Driving Forces Wheel





Descriptors Wheel





Introduction Integrating Behaviors and Driving Forces Section

The ultimate power behind increasing job satisfaction and performance comes from the blending of your behaviors and driving forces. Each individually is powerful in order to modify your actions, but the synergy of blending the two moves you to a whole new level.

In this section you will find:

- Potential Behavioral and Motivational Strengths
- Potential Behavioral and Motivational Conflict
- Ideal Environment
- Keys to Motivating
- Keys to Managing

SAMPLE



Potential Behavioral and Motivational Strengths

This section describes the potential areas of strengths between Jon's behavioral style and top four driving forces. Identify two to three potential strengths that need to be maximized and rewarded in order to enhance on-the-job satisfaction.

- A strong influencer.
- Willing to make high-risk decisions.
- Innovative with strategies for success.
- Has an entrepreneurial mindset.
- Wants to maximize time and resources now, as opposed to later.
- Makes decisions based on saving time, resources and improving efficiency.
- May take a leadership position to focus on specific aspects of the organization.
- Will initiate action even during chaos.
- Initiates action to stir up activity.
- Will champion change and focus on out of the box results
- Assertively champions causes he is interested in.
- Puts everything he has into looking for new opportunities.

SAMPLE



Potential Behavioral and Motivational Conflict

This section describes the potential areas of conflict between Jon's behavioral style and top four driving forces. Identify two to three potential conflicts that need to be minimized in order to enhance on-the-job performance.

- Takes on too much, too soon, too fast to maintain control.
- May not realize the negative consequences of his quick decisions.
- Has to be big player if not the leader and may miss out on beneficial role-playing opportunities.
- May make a quick decision that results in a bad investment and/or wasted time.
- May take high risk for high reward too often.
- Can be a workaholic.
- Enjoyment of working through chaos does not always translate to winning.
- May over focus on productivity over appearance.
- Will only see his objectives in the here and now.
- A desire for better results may be prohibited by his need for something new.
- Quick decisions may conflict with new opportunities.
- May break others' rules to keep the momentum moving.



Ideal Environment

People are more engaged and productive when their work environment matches the statements described in this section. This section identifies the ideal work environment based on Jon's behavioral style and top four driving forces. Use this section to identify specific duties and responsibilities that Jon enjoys.

- Management that appreciates and rewards powerful risk-taking.
- Opportunity to assertively express his desire to control his own destiny and potentially that of others.
- Continual opportunity to challenge and win.
- Having economic, competitive and challenging incentives.
- Key performance measured on results and efficiency rather than people and process.
- Rewards based-on challenging the status quo resulting in a return to the organization including personal gain.
- Objective, results-driven environment.
- Fast-paced chaotic activity based situations.
- The ability to compartmentalize when facing challenges and in achieving results.
- Opportunity to alter existing systems to make them bigger, better and faster.
- Forum to champion new ways in which to improve existing methods.
- Ability to achieve results by challenging the status quo.



Keys to Motivating

All people are different and motivated in various ways. This section of the report was produced by analyzing Jon's driving forces. Review each statement produced in this section with Jon and highlight those that are present "wants."

Jon wants:

- Power and control over outcomes and goals.
- Space and latitude to do what it takes to get the job done.
- To lead a team that understands the value of short-term and fast-moving ideas and results.
- Opportunities for achieving things faster and of more value.
- Focus on results and rewards, not the process or journey.
- Freedom to get desired results and improve efficiency.
- To focus on the functionality more than physical attributes as an indicator of success.
- The understanding from management that working and focusing on tangible results is the desired outcome.
- To be seen as someone who is passionate about results even within a chaotic environment.
- All systems and structures to be current and moving toward the desired result.
- Goals and results that stem from a creative and open approach.
- The ability to solve problems by examining many new approaches.



Introduction Acumen Indicators Section

Research has shown that the most effective people are those who understand themselves, both their strengths and weaknesses, so they can develop strategies to meet the demands of their environment.

The Acumen Indicators Section is designed to help an individual truly understand themselves, how they analyze and interpret their experiences. A person's acumen, keenness and depth of perception or discernment, is directly related to their level of performance. The stronger a person's acumen, the more aware they are of their reality in both their external and internal world.

This section explores both how a person interacts with the external world and from a personal perspective. There are seven primary areas that this section will explore:

- Summary of Acumen Capacity
- World View General Characteristics
- Self View General Characteristics
- Clarity of Performance and Situational Awareness
- Capacity for Problem Solving
- Reaction Index
- Business Performance Summary

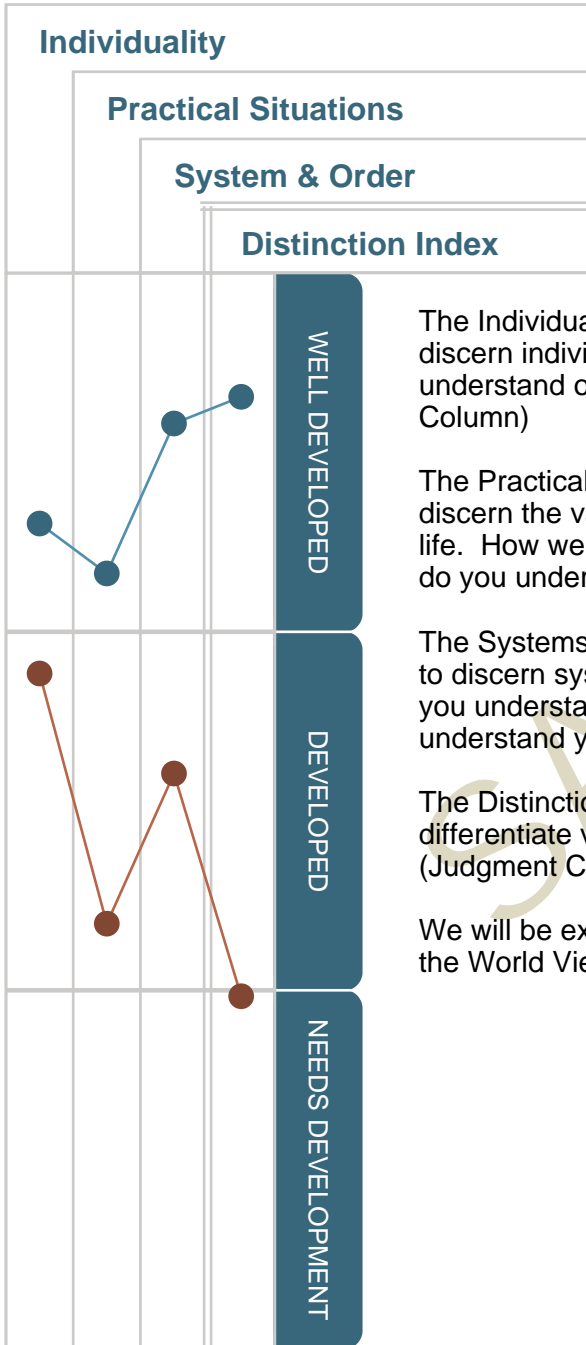
Be sure to read the entire section with an open mind. Everyone has areas where they can improve. Use the content of this section while working with your mentor, professional coach or manager in order to make improvements, both personally and professionally.

SAMPLE



Summary of Acumen Capacity

The Dimensions section measures Jon's capacity to understand each of the dimensions individually as well as the capacity to differentiate the value elements in situations.



The Individuality column relates to the development of your capacity to discern individuality in others and individuality in oneself. How well do you understand others? How well developed is your sense of self? (Feeling Column)

The Practical Situations column relates to the development of your capacity to discern the value in situations in the outside world and in one's own roles in life. How well do you understand all aspects of practical situations? How well do you understand your roles in life? (Doing Column)

The Systems and Order column relates to the development of your capacity to discern systems and order in the world and within oneself. How well do you understand structure and organization in the world? How well do you understand your self-organization and future direction? (Thinking Column)

The Distinction Index Column relates to your development of the capacity to differentiate values in general in the world as well as within oneself. (Judgment Column)

We will be exploring this information in more detail over the next two pages in the World View and Self View sections.

World View Self-View



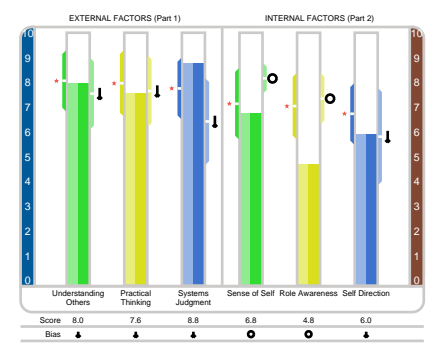


Self View

This is how Jon sees himself. This view measures his clarity and understanding of himself, his roles in life and his direction for the future. The internal dimensions are a reflection of him from both personal and professional viewpoints. The statements below are based primarily on the 3 dimensions on the right side of the dimensional balance page and are in a random order.

- Jon should be positive and realistic about current expectations.
- Jon has little understanding about what he can achieve.
- Jon would benefit from listing his roles and asking himself if any of these roles are currently in transition?
- Jon tends to appreciate himself for who he is.
- Jon focuses on who he is as an individual.
- Jon tends to rely on himself in the face of adversity.
- Jon may focus on gaining information to clearly envision himself in the future.
- Jon has a grasp of his potential accomplishments.
- Jon tends to have a strong personal drive and devotion to living up to who and what he thinks he ought to be.

SAMPLE

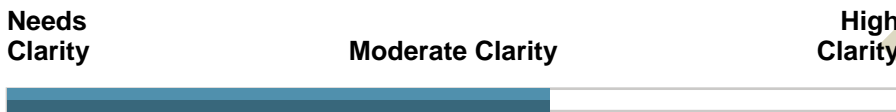




Clarity of Performance and Situational Awareness

Clarity of Performance and Situational Awareness score both internally and externally. The Clarity of Performance measures a person's ability to see the relevant in situations, their capacity for focusing on, understanding and valuing the dimensions evenly in the outside world and within oneself. The Situational Awareness score is the measurement of Jon's awareness of the reality of the outside world and within his own world.

External Clarity of Performance: Development of a *sense of proportion* in evaluating personal, practical and theoretical situations in the outside world.



- In terms of people, tasks and systems, Jon has the least clarity when it comes to tasks.
- When confronted with a situation, Jon may overlook the tasks and details involved focusing more on the people or processes and policies.
- Jon should do his best to remain objective in dealing with situations and issues of all kinds.

External Situational Awareness: Development of the awareness of the reality of the world.



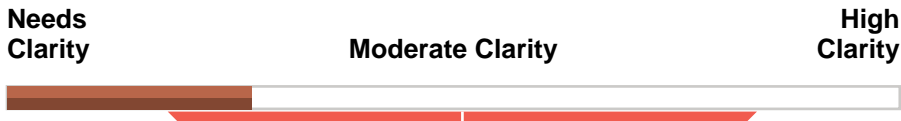
- Jon demonstrates moderate objectivity in his approach to situations.
- Jon at times may have an unrealistic view of the situation.
- Jon could strive to be more rational in his approach to issues in his work environment.

* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Clarity of Performance and Situational Awareness *Continued*

Internal Clarity of Performance: Development of a *sense of proportion* in evaluating personal, practical and theoretical situations in oneself.



- He lacks objectivity on some personal issues.
- He lacks a balanced view when looking at his internal world, and could benefit from a clearer understanding of both his personal and professional roles.
- For Jon, understanding his life's roles is secondary to who he is as a person and his envisioned future, which contributes to his unbalanced view of personal issues.

Internal Situational Awareness: Development of the awareness of the reality of one's own self.



- Jon has moderate awareness in terms of himself, his role and his future.
- Jon has moderate understanding of his reality as it pertains to himself.
- Jon is generally rational about his strengths and weaknesses.

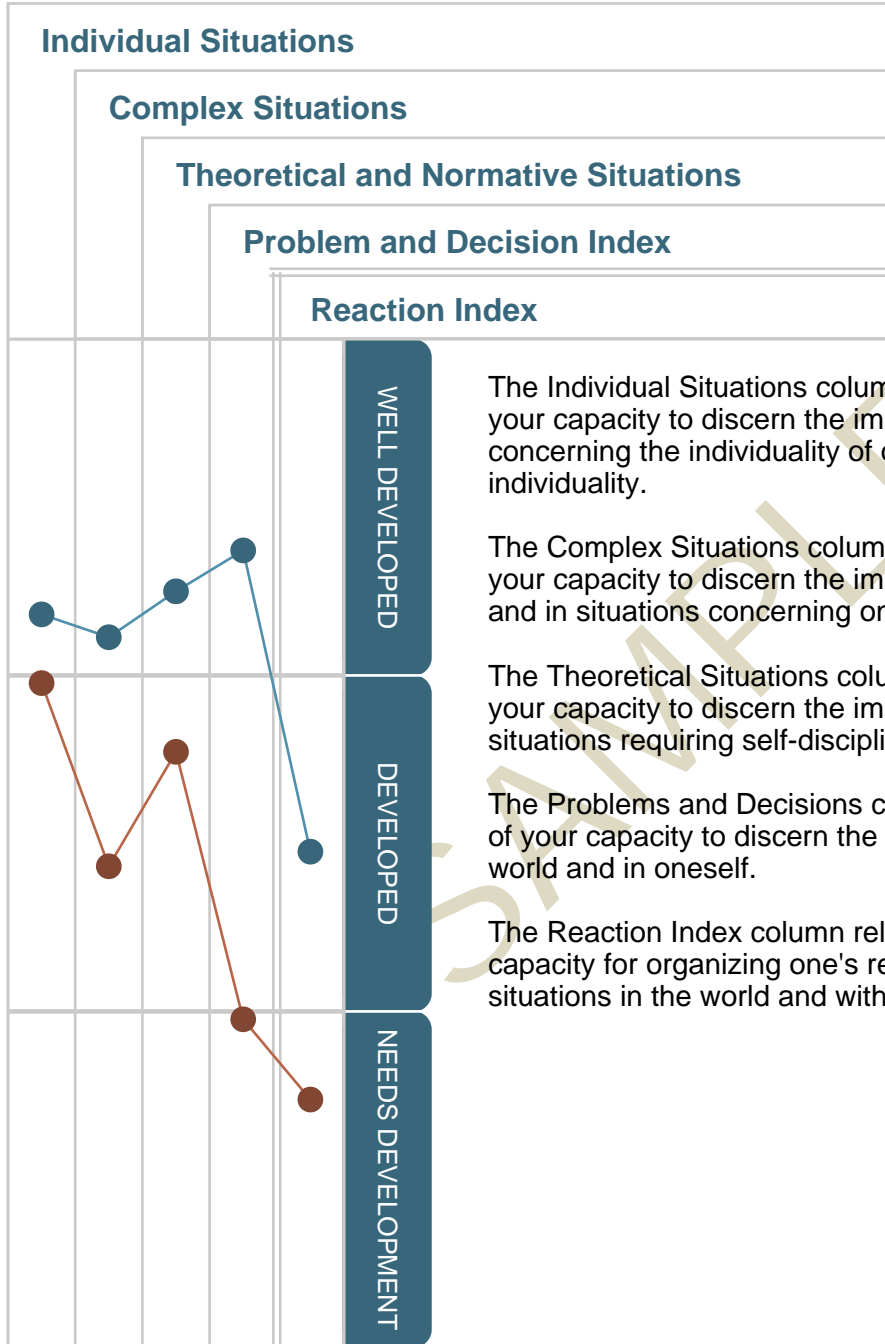
How would making improvements in these areas benefit your personal and professional life?

In what areas do you feel you would have the most benefit from further developing?

* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Summary of Capacity for Problem Solving



The Individual Situations column relates to the development of your capacity to discern the importance within situations concerning the individuality of others and concerning one's own individuality.

The Complex Situations column relates to the development of your capacity to discern the importance within practical situations and in situations concerning one's own roles in life.

The Theoretical Situations column relates to the development of your capacity to discern the importance within systems and in situations requiring self-discipline.

The Problems and Decisions column relates to the development of your capacity to discern the importance within situations in the world and in oneself.

The Reaction Index column relates to the development of your capacity for organizing one's reactions when confronted with situations in the world and within oneself.

World View Self-View





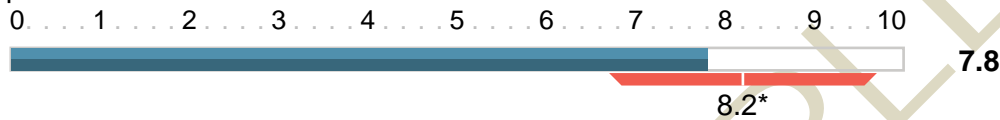
Capacity for Problem Solving

The Problem Solving Summary will identify Jon's capacity to solve problems and concentrate during challenging times and ability to make balanced decisions. Levels of development will be indicated by Well Developed, Developed or Needs Development as well as through a numerical score.

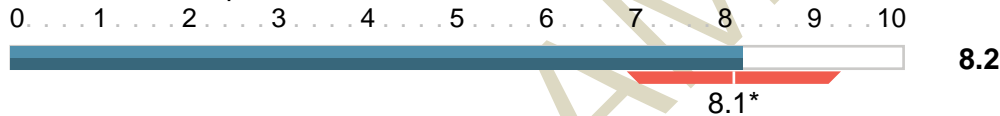
Capacity for Solving Problems Involving People - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in outside situations concerning the individuality of others and the ability to solve personal problems of others.



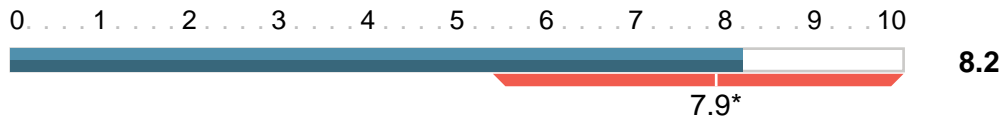
Capacity for Solving Practical Problems - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in outside situations in order to solve practical problems in the outside world.



Capacity for Solving Theoretical Problems - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in outside situations or systems in order to solve theoretical problems in the outside world.



Capacity for Problem Solving and Decision Making in the Outside World - The ability to perceive all relevant information needed within complex situations for the task at hand in order to make important decisions.

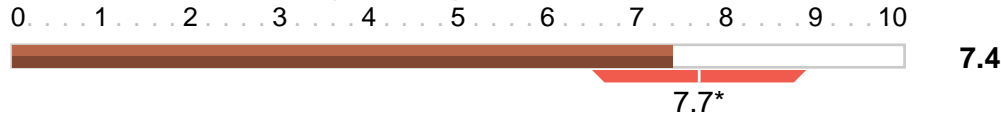


* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.

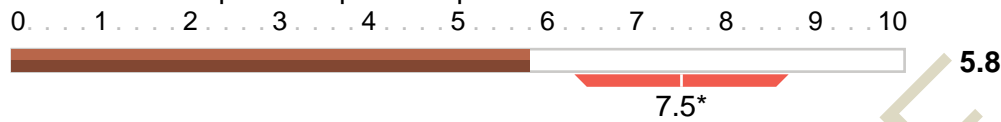


Capacity for Problem Solving Continued

Internal Problem Solving Ability - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in situations that concern one's own individuality in order to solve one's own personal problems.



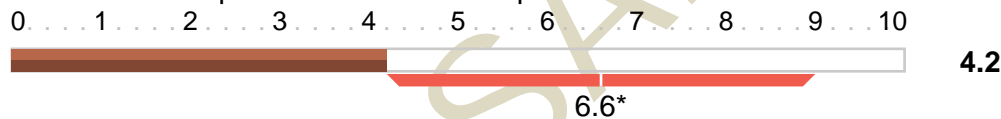
Problem Solving Ability Within One's Roles - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in situations which concern one's roles in order to resolve personal practical problems.



Problem Solving Ability Regarding One's Future - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in problems which require self-discipline and the ability to resolve theoretical personal problems.



Capacity for Problem Solving and Decision Making Within One's Self - The ability to perceive the important within the complex within one's self in order to resolve problems and to make personal decisions.



* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Reaction Index

The Reaction Index is determined by looking at Jon's External Control and Internal Control. The combination of this information will identify one's capacity for appropriate response in difficult situations. Levels of development will be indicated by Well Developed, Developed or Needs Development.

External Control: The ability to appear to be rational and in control when facing problems or crises.

Needs Development **Developed** **Well Developed**



- He shows some discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving practical situations.
- His capacity to organize and discipline his reactions when confronted with outside problems is developed.
- He shows some discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving systems and theories.
- He shows some discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving other people.

Internal Control: The ability to remain in conscious command of one's internal self when confronted with difficult circumstances and to respond rationally.

Needs Development **Developed** **Well Developed**



- He shows lack of discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving his roles in life.
- His capacity to organize and discipline his reactions when confronted with problems within himself needs development.
- He shows lack of discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving self-discipline.
- He shows lack of discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving his own individuality.

* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



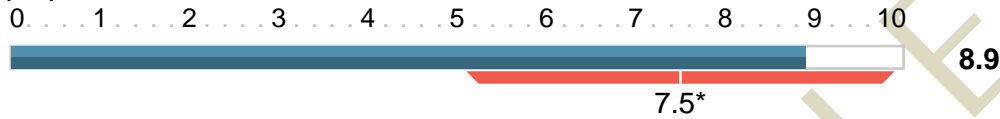
Business Performance Summary

The business performance summary will identify Jon's capacity to solve problems and concentrate during challenging times and ability to make balanced decisions. Levels of development will be indicated through a numerical score for Balanced Decision Making and External and Internal Control as well as by Well Developed, Developed and Needs Development for the Attitude Index.

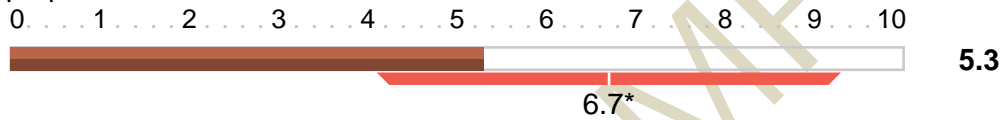
Balanced Decision Making - The ability to make consistently sound and timely decisions in one's personal and professional life.



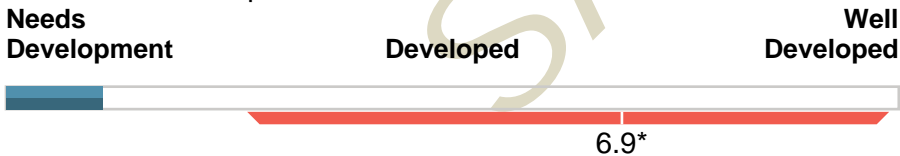
External Concentration Index - The ability to concentrate with a sense of proportion in external situations.



Internal Concentration Index - The ability to concentrate with a sense of proportion in internal situations.



Attitude Index: Attitude Index shows the positive or negative attitude of the person toward the world and is a result of over or under-valuing the statements in the questionnaire.



■ - External ■ - Internal ■ - Combined External and Internal

Attitude Index General Descriptors

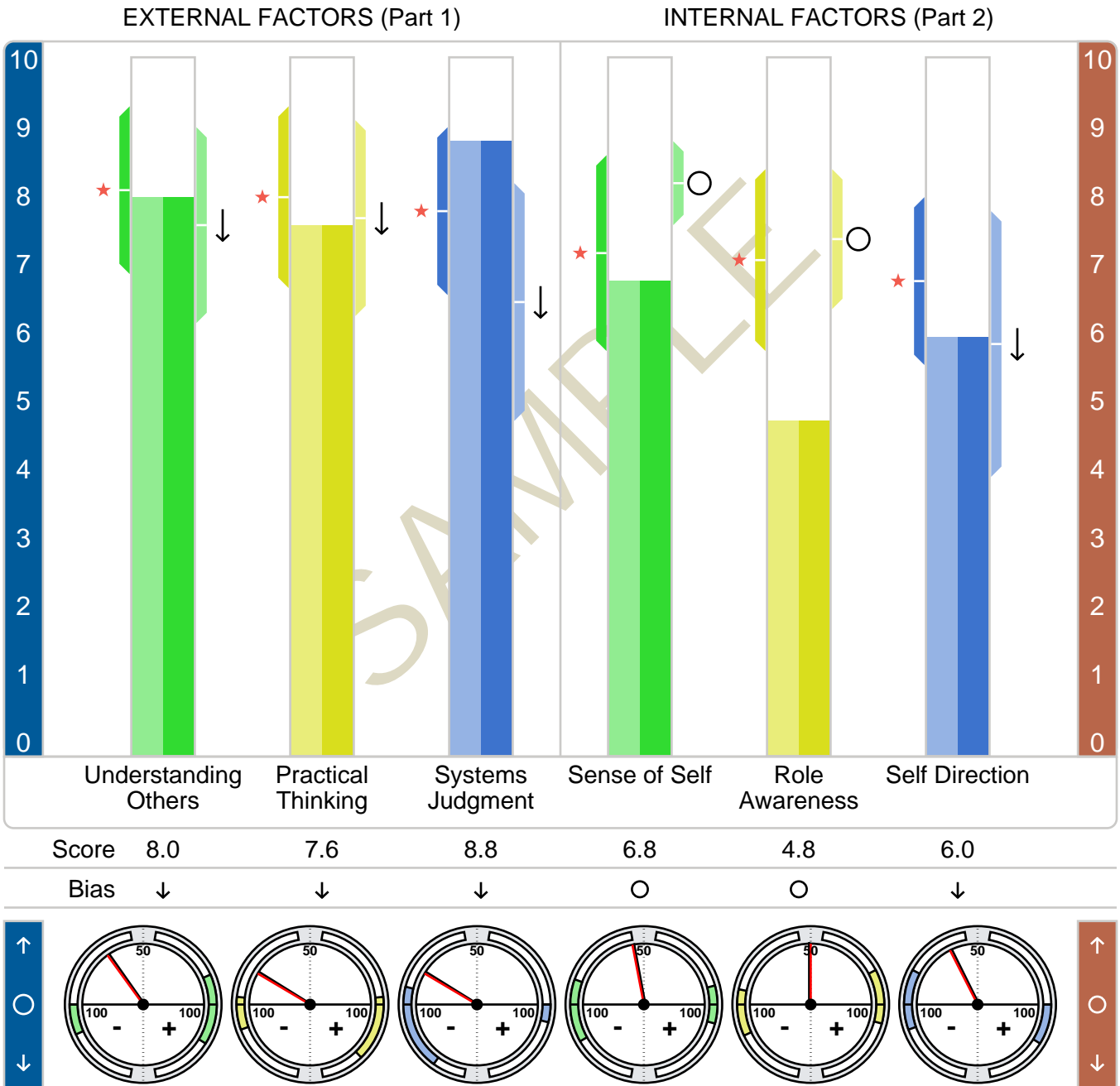
- Fear - concern
- Apprehensive - worried
- Uneasy
- Suspicious - disbelieving
- Resistant - defiant, challenging, opposing
- Angry - annoyed, irritated

* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Dimensional Balance

- ★ Population mean
- ↑ Overvaluation
- Neutral valuation
- ↓ Undervaluation



Rev: 0.92-0.75



Introduction Competencies Section

Your success in any job depends on the value of your contribution to the organization. Managers, mentors and professional coaches can encourage, advise and guide you as you grow professionally. However, the ultimate responsibility for your career development is yours and yours alone.

This report is designed to assist you in managing and developing your career. For many jobs, personal skills are as important as technical skills in producing superior performance. Personal skills are often transferable to different jobs, whereas technical skills are usually more specific.

While personal skills are certainly important for career development, it is not necessary to fully develop every one. In fact, development of a personal skill may not benefit your career if it isn't required in your current job. In order to optimize your career potential, it is best to focus your development efforts on the personal skills that are required in your current job, or the job you want.

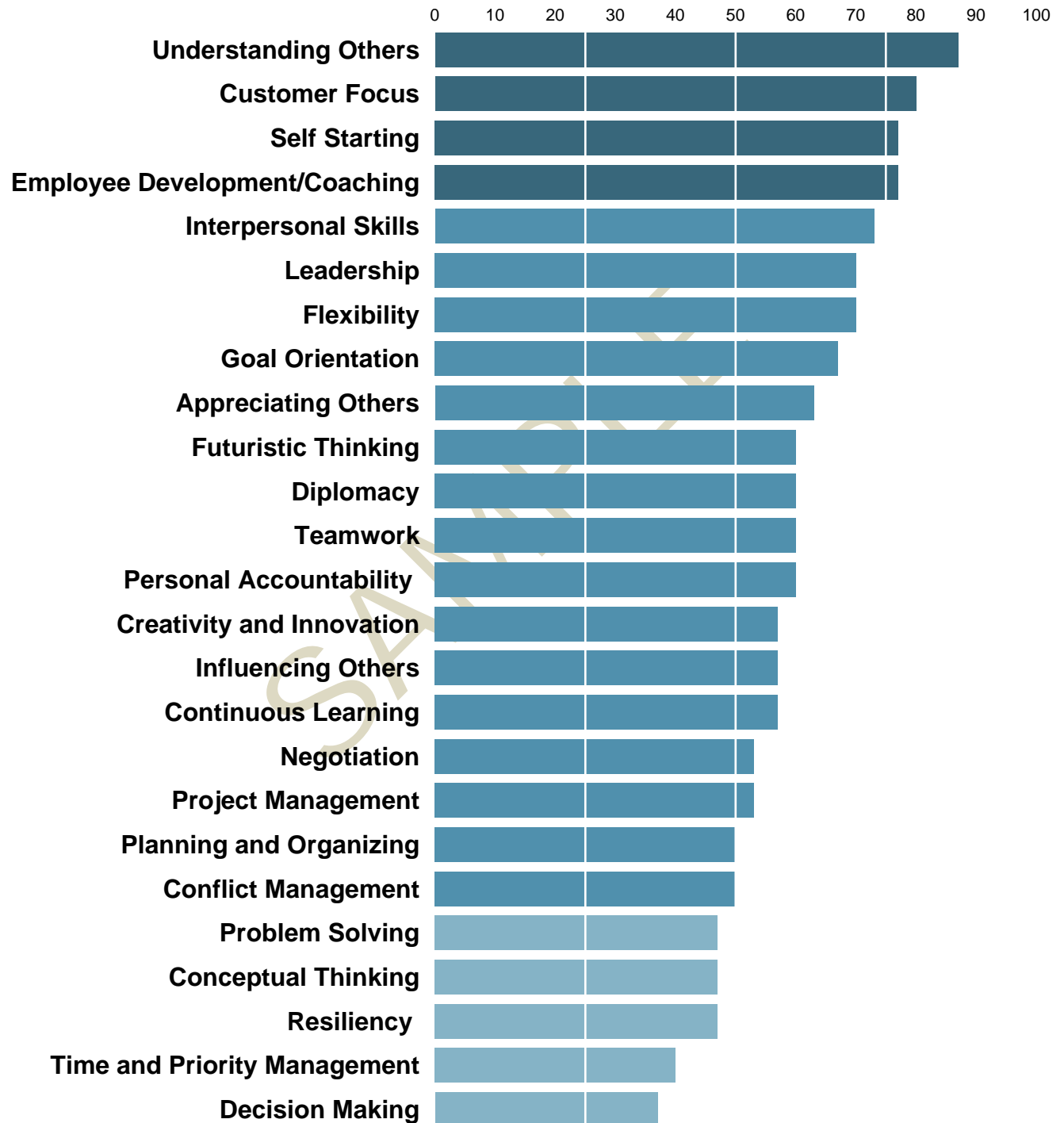
Be sure to read the entire report with an open mind. Everyone has areas where they can improve. Before deciding to work on developing personal skills you have not yet fully developed, you may want to discuss the report with a trusted peer, mentor or professional coach. You may even wish to share the report with your manager. In most cases, management takes a very positive view of individuals who wish to develop their skills.

SAMPLE



Development Indicator

This section of your report shows your development level of 25 personal skills based on your responses to the questionnaire.

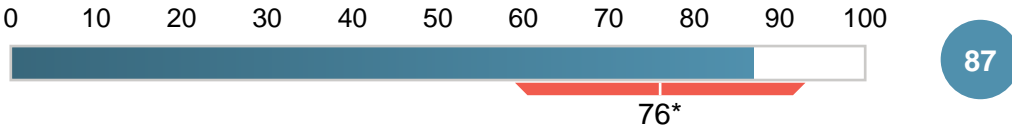




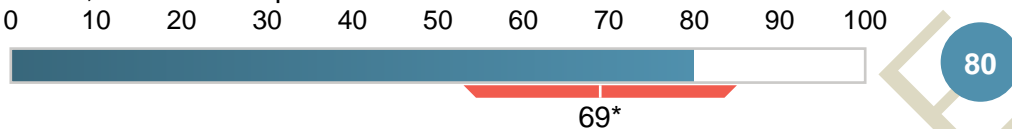
Competencies Hierarchy

Your unique hierarchy of competencies is key to your success. Knowing what they are is essential to reaching your goals. The graphs below rank your competencies from top to bottom.

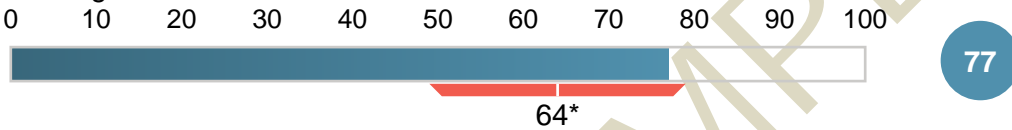
1. Understanding Others - Understanding the uniqueness and contributions of others.



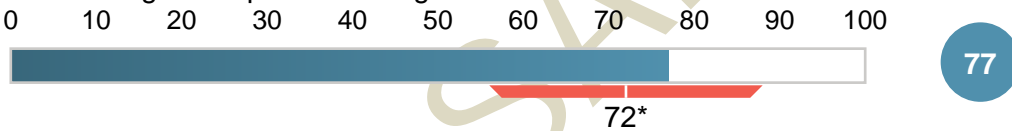
2. Customer Focus - Anticipating, meeting and/or exceeding customer needs, wants and expectations.



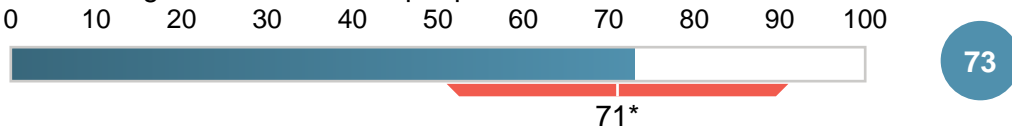
3. Self Starting - Demonstrating initiative and willingness to begin working.



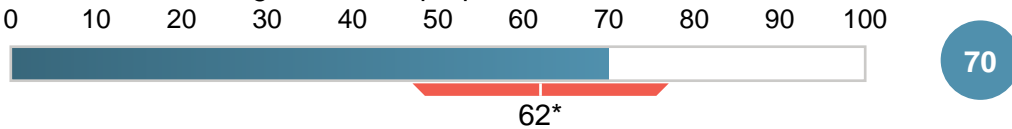
4. Employee Development/Coaching - Facilitating, supporting and contributing to the professional growth of others.



5. Interpersonal Skills - Effectively communicating, building rapport and relating well to all kinds of people.



6. Leadership - Organizing and influencing people to believe in a vision while creating a sense of purpose and direction.

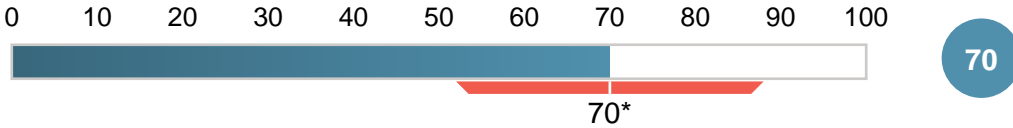


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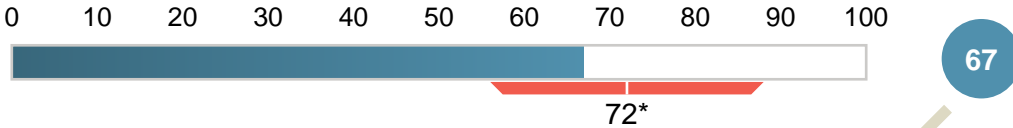


Competencies Hierarchy

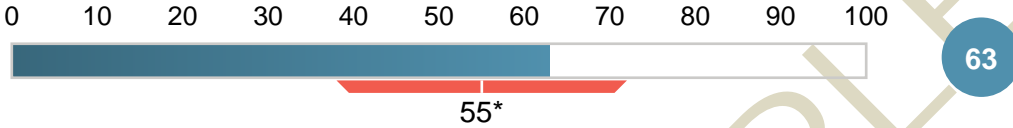
7. Flexibility - Readily modifying, responding and adapting to change with minimal resistance.



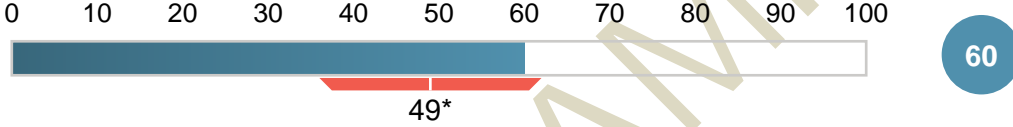
8. Goal Orientation - Setting, pursuing and attaining goals, regardless of obstacles or circumstances.



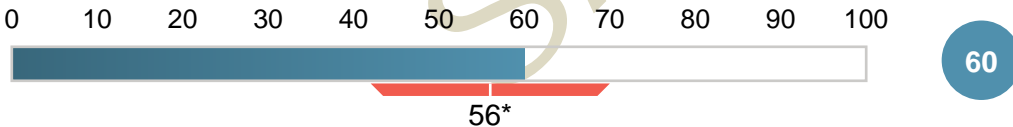
9. Appreciating Others - Identifying with and caring about others.



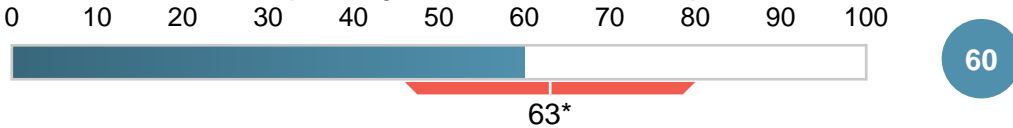
10. Futuristic Thinking - Imagining, envisioning, projecting and/or creating what has not yet been actualized.



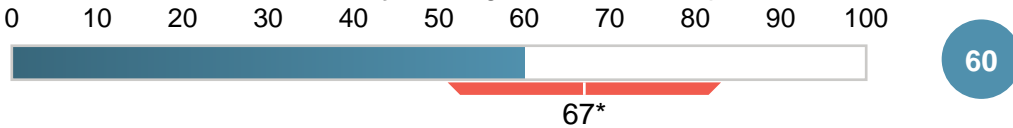
11. Diplomacy - Effectively and tactfully handling difficult or sensitive issues.



12. Teamwork - Cooperating with others to meet objectives.



13. Personal Accountability - Being answerable for personal actions.

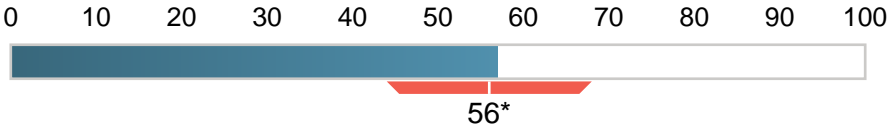


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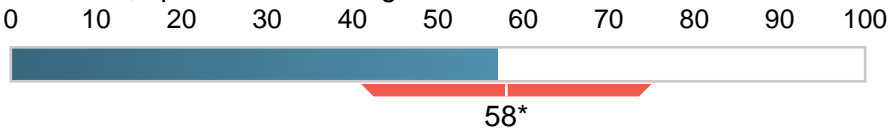
Competencies Hierarchy

14. Creativity and Innovation - Creating new approaches, designs, processes, technologies and/or systems to achieve the desired result.



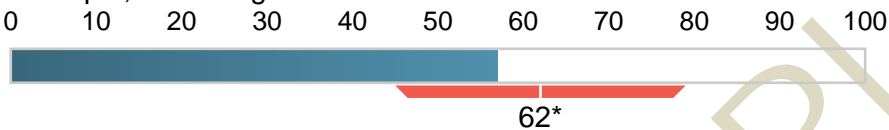
57

15. Influencing Others - Personally affecting others actions, decisions, opinions or thinking.



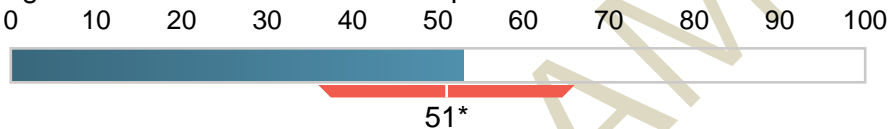
57

16. Continuous Learning - Taking initiative to regularly learn new concepts, technologies and/or methods.



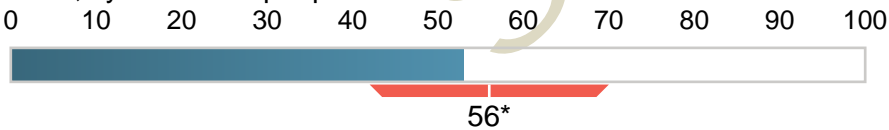
57

17. Negotiation - Listening to many points of view and facilitating agreements between two or more parties.



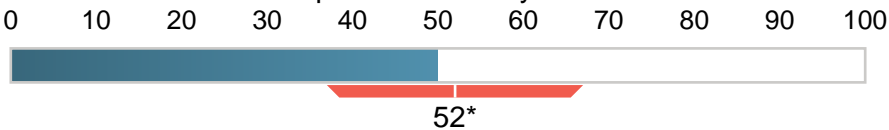
53

18. Project Management - Identifying and overseeing all resources, tasks, systems and people to obtain results.



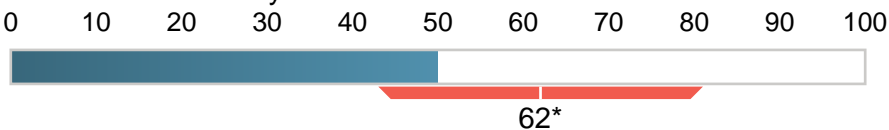
53

19. Planning and Organizing - Establishing courses of action to ensure that work is completed effectively.



50

20. Conflict Management - Understanding, addressing and resolving conflict constructively.



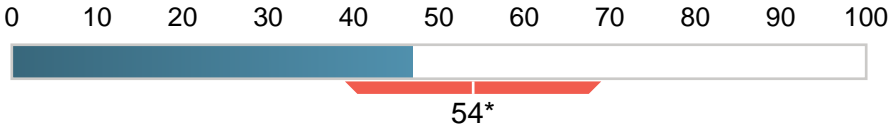
50

* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



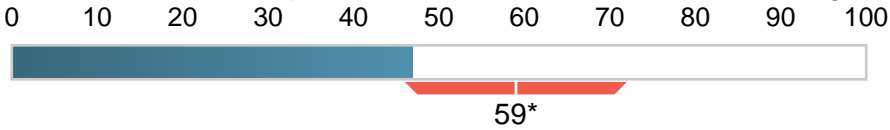
Competencies Hierarchy

21. Problem Solving - Defining, analyzing and diagnosing key components of a problem to formulate a solution.



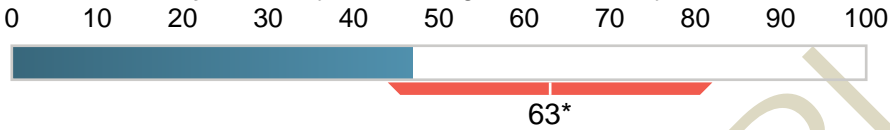
47

22. Conceptual Thinking - Analyzing hypothetical situations, patterns and/or abstract concepts to formulate connections and new insights.



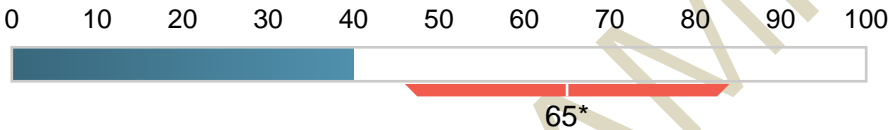
47

23. Resiliency - Quickly recovering from adversity.



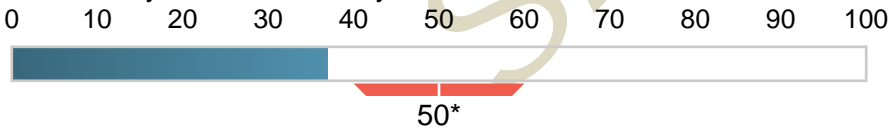
47

24. Time and Priority Management - Prioritizing and completing tasks in order to deliver desired outcomes within allotted time frames.



40

25. Decision Making - Analyzing all aspects of a situation to make consistently sound and timely decisions.



37



* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Getting the Most From Your Report

Questions about the personal skills you are well developed in:

- Are you using the personal skills you are well developed in more in your personal or professional life?
- How is your development of these personal skills contributing to your success?
- How can you use these personal skills to advance your career, get a promotion or secure a better job?
- Do other people know that you are well developed in these personal skills?
- If not, what would be the benefit of sharing this information with them?

Questions about the personal skills in which you are developed and moderately developed:

- How has not fully developing these personal skills hindered your ability to succeed personally or professionally?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most personally, if you developed them more thoroughly?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most professionally, if you developed them more thoroughly?

Questions about the personal skills you have not yet developed:

- Which of these personal skills might help you the most personally, if you developed them?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most professionally, if you developed them?