



TTI
SUCCESS
INSIGHTS®

TriMetrix® HD
Executive Coaching

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company



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, motivators, 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.

Motivators

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 Motivators

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 motivators 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 Jenny's communications with others. The tips include a brief description of typical people in which she may interact. By adapting to the communication style desired by other people, Jenny will become more effective in her communications with them. She may have to practice some flexibility in varying her communication style with others who may be different from herself. 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.



Descriptors

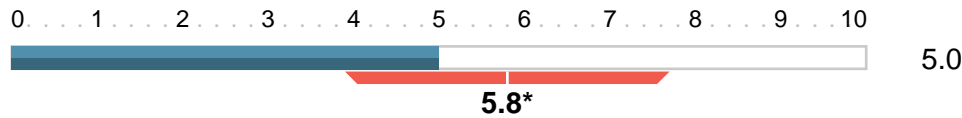
Based on Jenny's responses, the report has marked those words that describe her personal behavior. They describe how she solves problems and meets challenges, influences people, responds to the pace of the environment and how she responds to rules and procedures set by others.

Demanding Egocentric Driving Ambitious Pioneering Strong-Willed Forceful Determined Aggressive Competitive Decisive Venturesome Inquisitive Responsible	Effusive Inspiring Magnetic Political Enthusiastic Demonstrative Persuasive Warm Convincing Polished Poised Optimistic Trusting Sociable	Phlegmatic Relaxed Resistant to Change Nondemonstrative Passive Patient Possessive Predictable Consistent Deliberate Steady Stable	Evasive Worrisome Careful Dependent Cautious Conventional Exacting Neat Systematic Diplomatic Accurate Tactful Open-Minded Balanced Judgment
Dominance	Influencing	Steadiness	Compliance
Conservative Calculating Cooperative Hesitant Low-Keyed Unsure Undemanding Cautious Mild Agreeable Modest Peaceful Unobtrusive	Reflective Factual Calculating Skeptical Logical Undemonstrative Suspicious Matter-of-Fact Incisive Pessimistic Moody Critical	Mobile Active Restless Alert Variety-Oriented Demonstrative Impatient Pressure-Oriented Eager Flexible Impulsive Impetuous Hypertense	Firm Independent Self-Willed Stubborn Obstinate Opinionated Unsystematic Self-Righteous Uninhibited Arbitrary Unbending Careless with Details

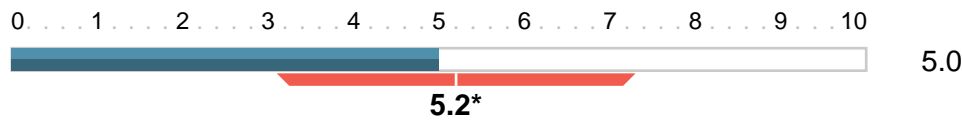


Behavioral Hierarchy

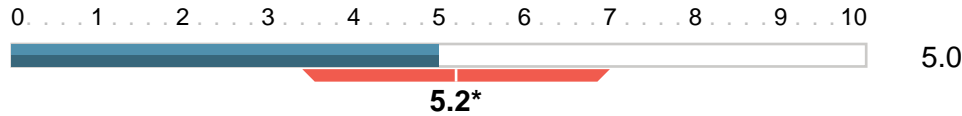
8. Frequent Interaction with Others - Dealing with multiple interruptions on a continual basis, always maintaining a friendly interface with others.



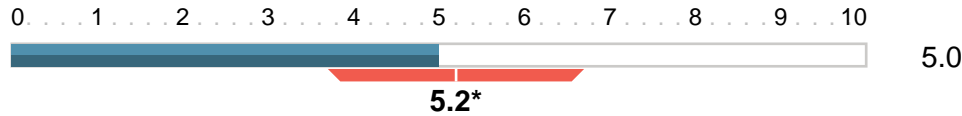
9. Organized Workplace - Systems and procedures followed for success.



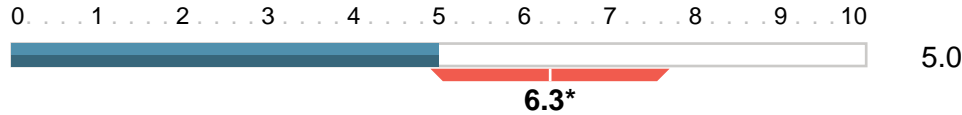
10. Analysis of Data - Information is maintained accurately for repeated examination as required.



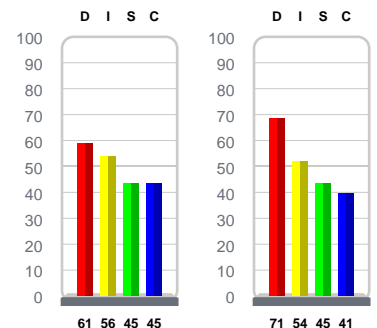
11. Versatility - Bringing together a multitude of talents and a willingness to adapt the talents to changing assignments as required.



12. Consistency - The ability to do the job the same way.



Adapted Style Natural Style



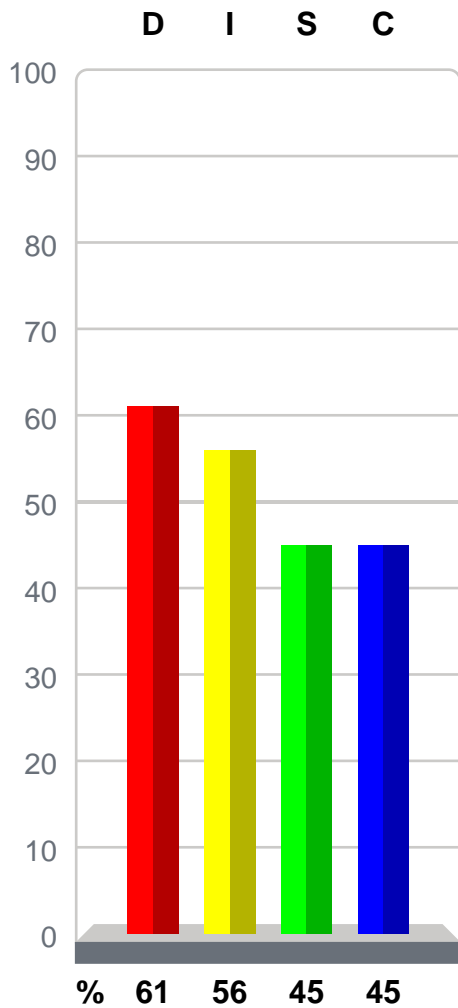
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* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



Style Insights® Graphs

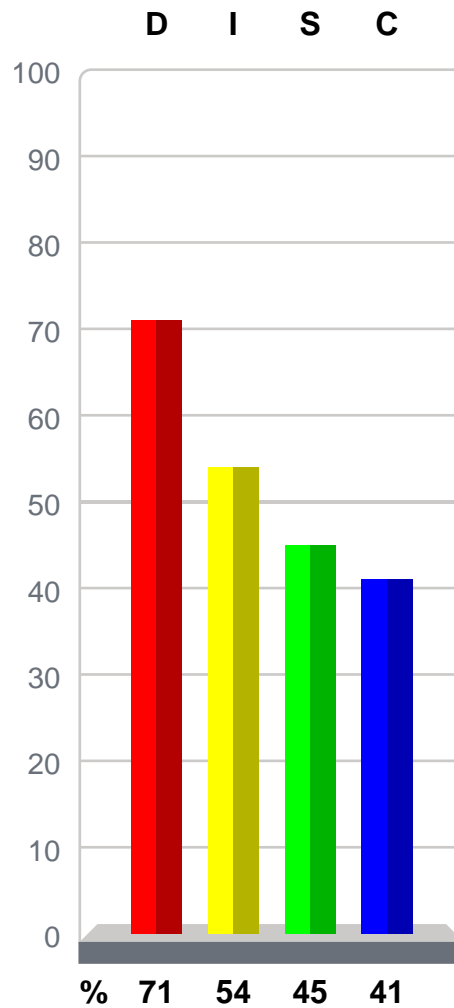
Adapted Style

Graph I



Natural Style

Graph II



Norm 2011 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:

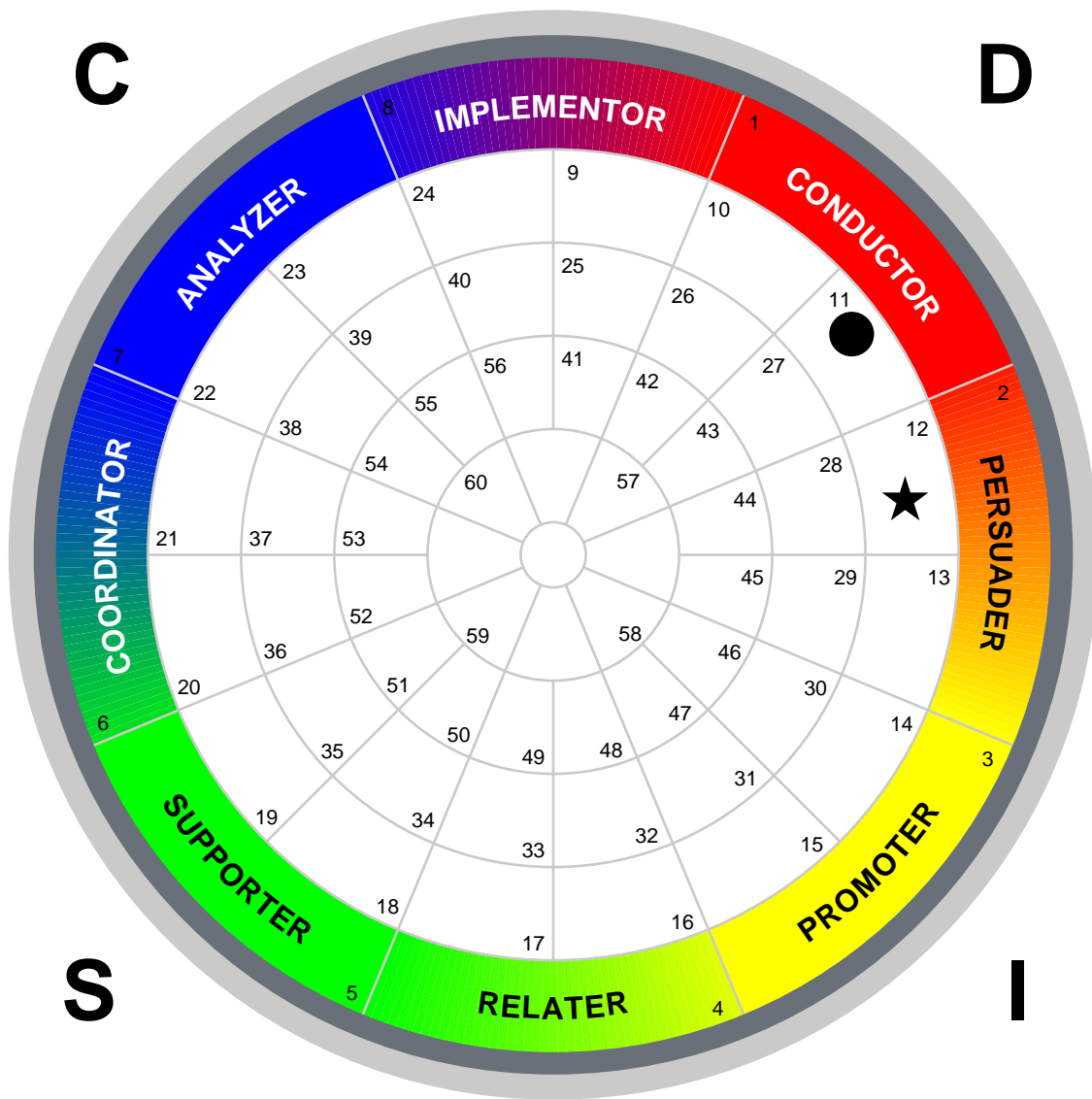
- View your natural behavioral style (circle).
- View your adapted behavioral style (star).
- Note the degree you are adapting your behavior.
- If you filled out the Work Environment Analysis, view the relationship of your behavior to your job.

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.



The Success Insights® Wheel



Adapted: ★ (12) CONDUCTING PERSUADER
Natural: ● (11) PERSUADING CONDUCTOR

Norm 2011 R4



Introduction Motivators Section

Knowledge of an individual's motivators help to tell us WHY they do things. A review of an individual's experiences, references, education and training help to tell us WHAT they can do. Behavioral assessments help to tell us HOW a person behaves and performs in the work environment. The Personal Motivators & Engagement report measures the relative prominence of six basic interests or motivators (a way of valuing life): Theoretical, Utilitarian, Aesthetic, Social, Individualistic and Traditional.

Motivators help to initiate one's behavior and are sometimes called the hidden motivators because they are not always readily observed. It is the purpose of this report to help illuminate and amplify some of those motivating factors and to build on the strengths that each person brings to the work environment.

Based on your choices, this report ranks your relative passion for each of the six motivators. Your top two and sometimes three motivators cause you to move into action. You will feel positive when talking, listening or doing activities that satisfy your top motivators.

The feedback you will receive in this section will reflect one of three intensity levels for each of the six motivators.

- **Strong** - positive feelings that you need to satisfy either on or off the job.
- **Situational** - where your feelings will range from positive to indifferent based on other priorities in your life at the time. These motivators tend to become more important as your top motivators are satisfied.
- **Indifferent** - your feelings will be indifferent when related to your 5th or 6th motivator.

Your Personal Motivators Ranking		
1st	Utilitarian	Strong
2nd	Aesthetic	Strong
3rd	Theoretical	Situational
4th	Social	Situational
5th	Traditional	Indifferent
6th	Individualistic	Indifferent



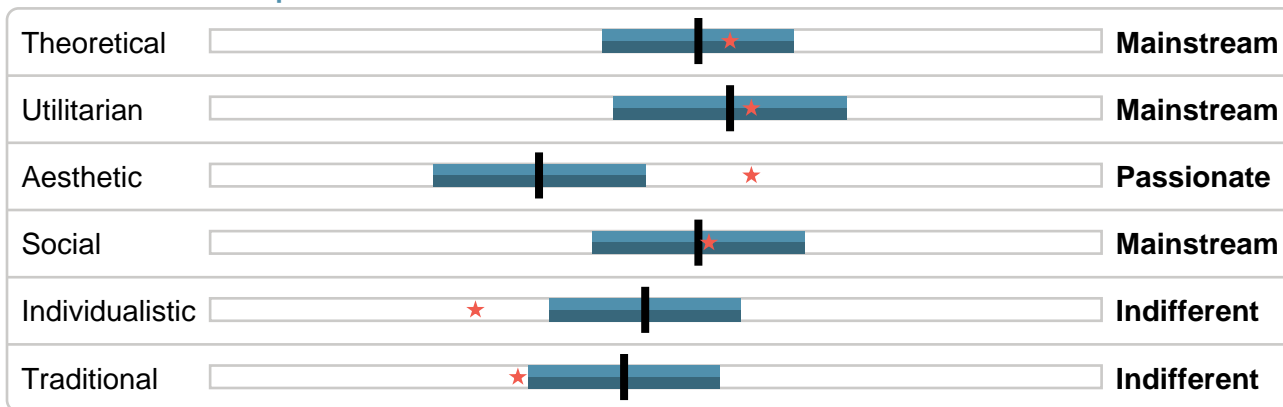
Motivators - Norms & Comparisons

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 motivators, you will fit in with the group and be energized. However, when surrounded by people whose motivators are significantly different from yours, you may be perceived as out of the mainstream. These differences can induce stress or conflict. **When confronted with this type of situation you can:**

- Change the situation.
- Change your perception of the situation.
- Leave the situation.
- Cope with the situation.

This section reveals areas where your motivators may be outside the mainstream and could lead to conflict. The further away you are from the mainstream on the high side, the more people will notice your passion about that motivator. The further away from the mainstream on the low side, the more people will view you as indifferent and possibly negative about that motivator. The shaded area for each motivator represents 68 percent of the population or scores that fall within one standard deviation above or below the national mean.

Norms & Comparisons Table - Norm 2011



- 68 percent of the population - 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



Motivators - Norms & Comparisons

Areas in which you have strong feelings or passions compared to others:

- You have a strong desire to become all you can be (self actualization). You will tend to strive for balance, form and harmony in all areas of your life. Others may not understand your subjective way of reasoning and may feel you are somewhat unrealistic. Your appreciation of the world around you and the environment may appear extreme to them.

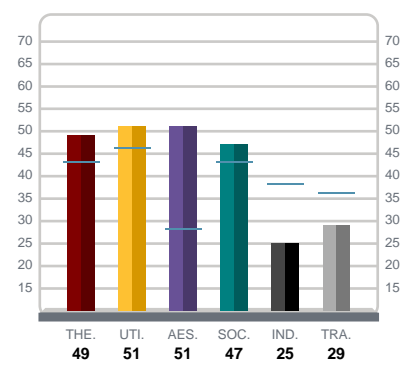
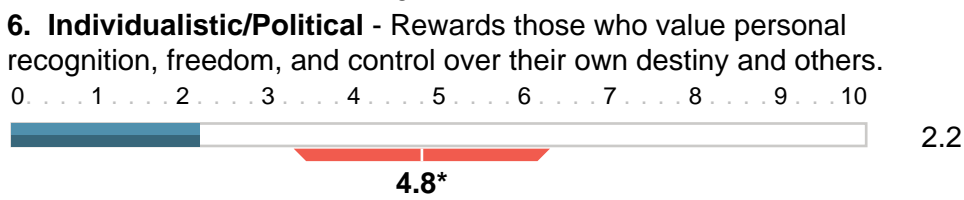
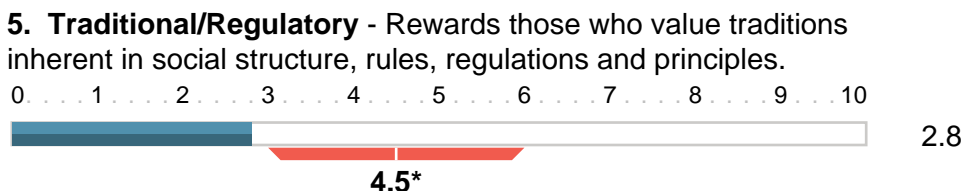
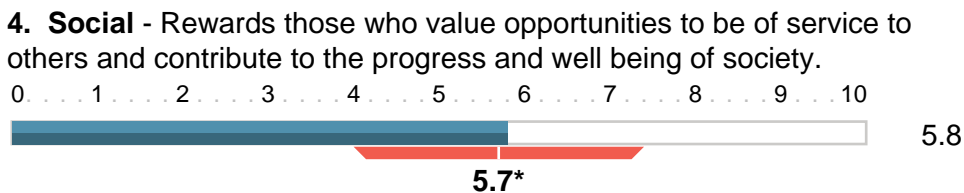
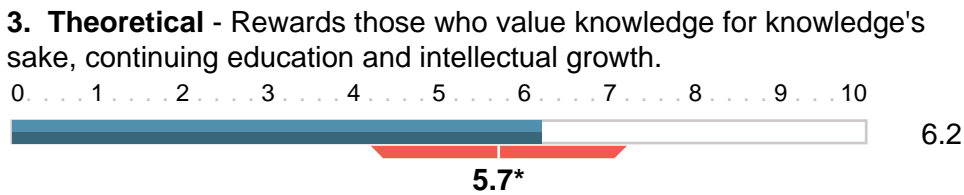
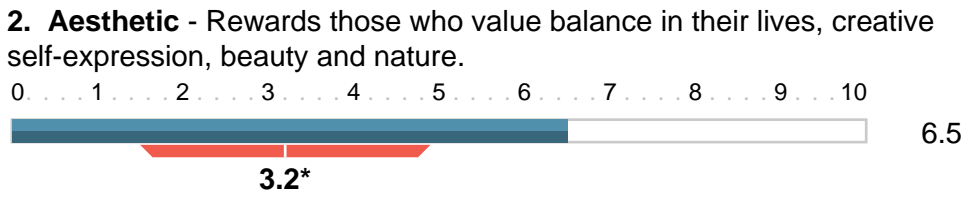
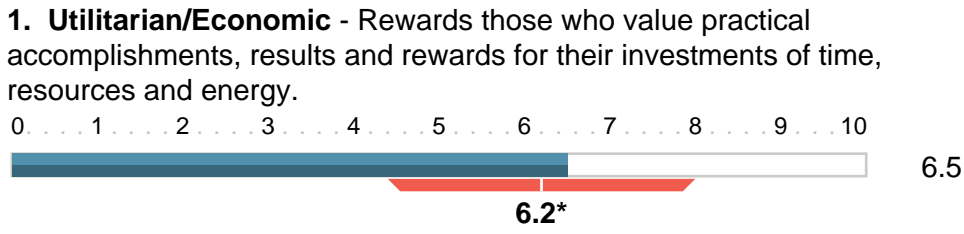
Areas where others' strong feelings may frustrate you as you do not share their same passion:

- You can be frustrated by others who are always jockeying for position and control.
- Others who try to impose their way of living on you will frustrate you. Your ability to try new things frustrates them and they feel compelled to change you to their system.



Motivators Hierarchy

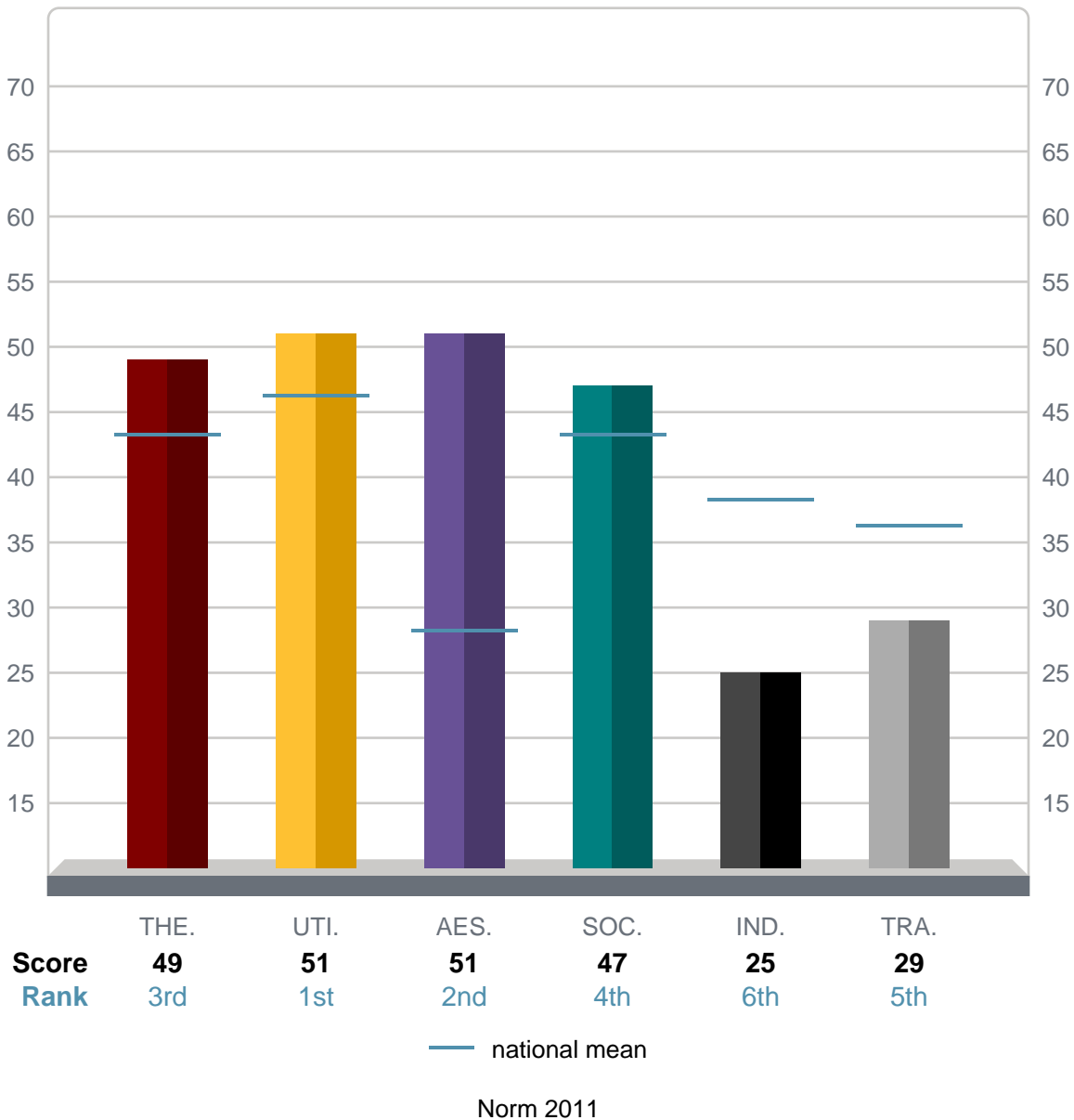
Your motivation to succeed in anything you do is determined by your underlying motivators. You will feel energized and successful at work when your job supports your personal motivators. They are listed below from the highest to the lowest.



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

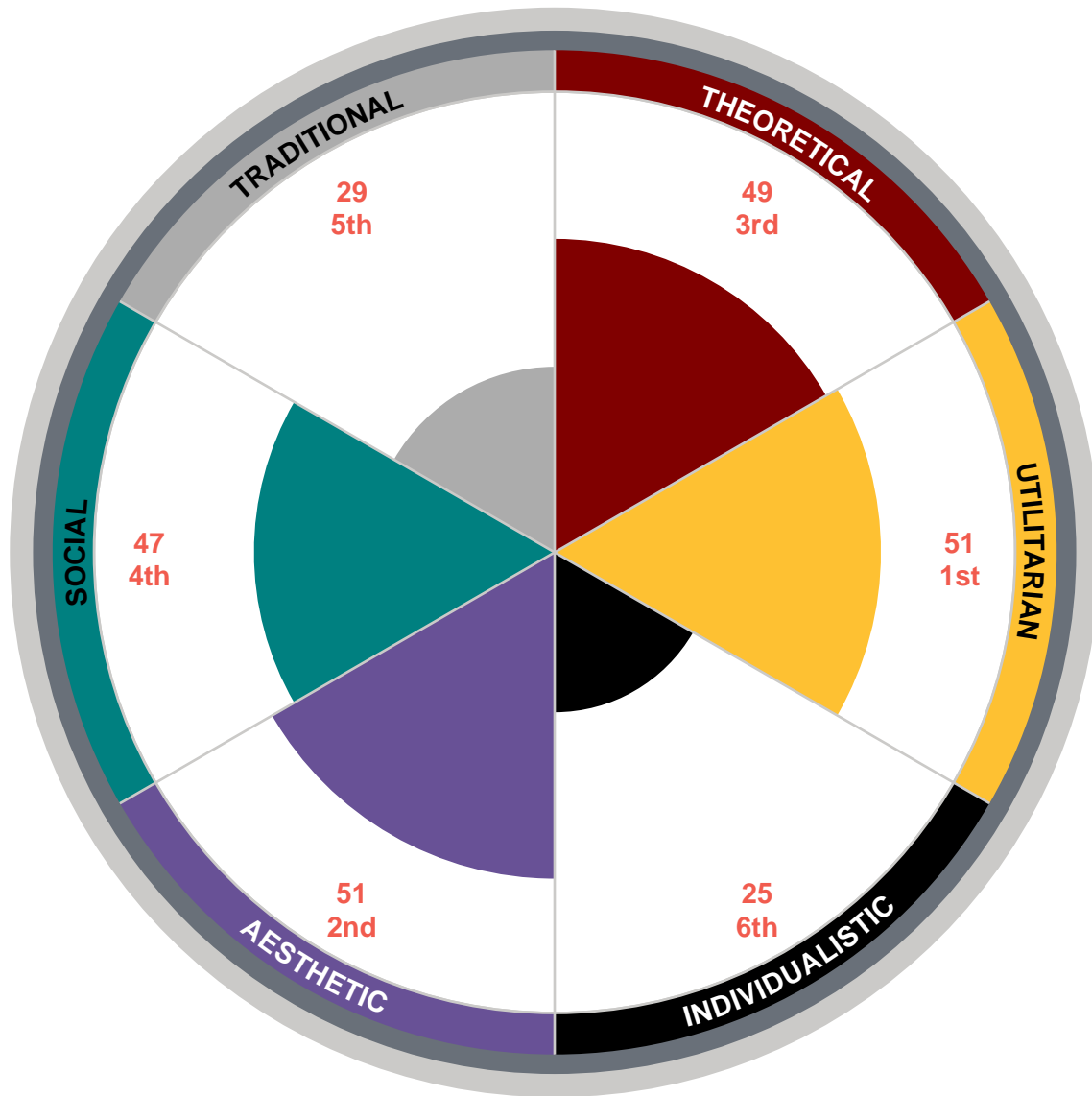


Motivation Insights® Graph





Motivators Wheel™





Introduction Integrating Behaviors and Motivators Section

The ultimate power behind increasing job satisfaction and performance comes from the blending of your behaviors and motivators. 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



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

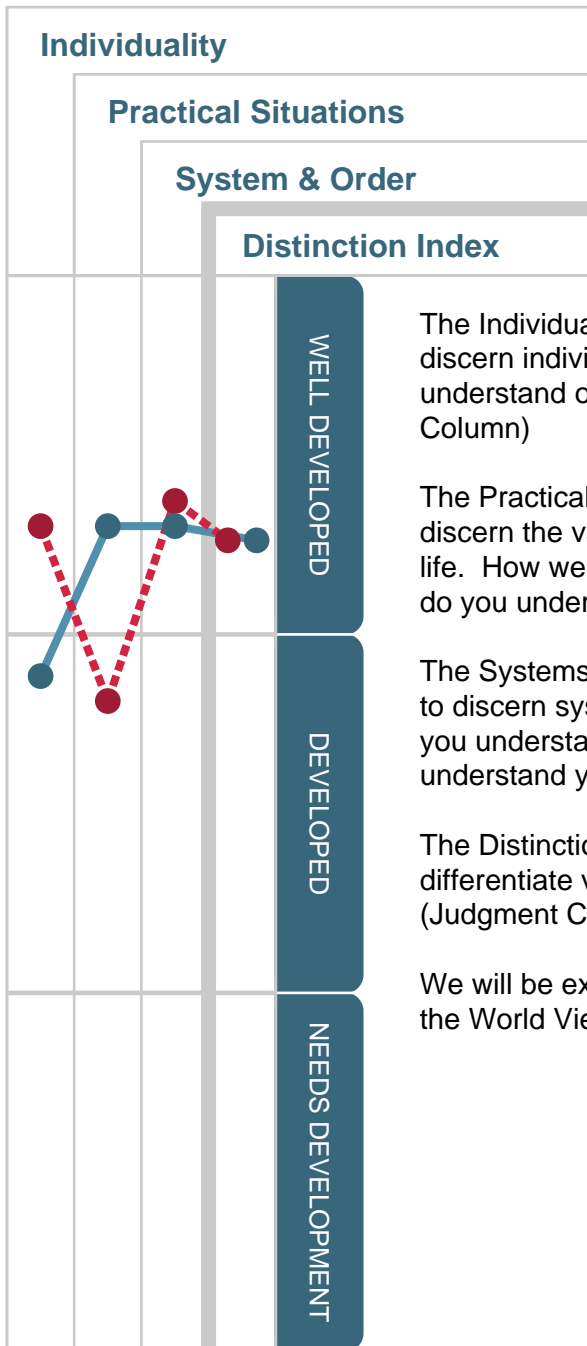
Be sure to read the entire section with an open mind. Everyone has areas where they can improve. Use the content of this section while working with your mentor, professional coach or manager in order to make improvements, both personally and professionally.

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



Summary of Acumen Capacity

The Dimensions section measures Jenny'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**

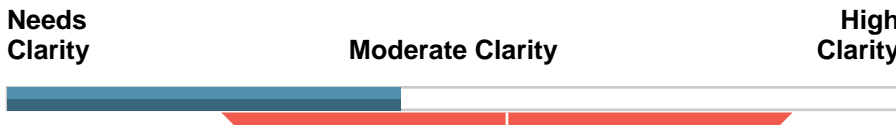




Clarity of Performance and Situational Awareness

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 Jenny's awareness of the reality of the outside world and within her own world.

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



- When confronted with a situation, Jenny may overlook the people involved focusing more on the tasks at hand or the systems involved.
- Jenny lacks some clarity in terms of people and as such has a moderately developed sense of proportion about the world.
- Jenny, on the whole, has an objective view of issues but should seek to evaluate them equally in terms of people, tasks and systems.

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



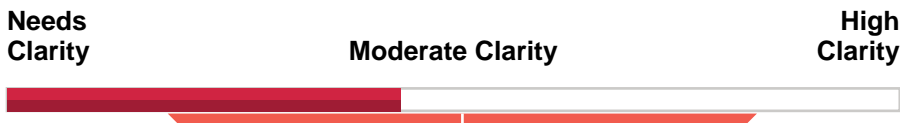
- Jenny has moderate awareness of the reality of the world.
- Jenny can improve on making her expectations more realistic in terms of matters personal, practical and theoretical in her work environment.
- Jenny demonstrates moderate objectivity in her approach to situations.

* 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.



- Jenny may lack some objectivity on personal issues, but in general has a balanced view of herself internally.
- At times, Jenny may lack some clarity on internal issues.
- When confronted with personal/internal issues, Jenny generally approaches the issue with moderate clarity.

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



- Jenny may often be unrealistic in her approach to herself, her role and her future.
- Jenny has a subjective approach to herself, her role and her goals.
- Jenny may have unrealistic expectations when it comes to herself, her role and her goals.

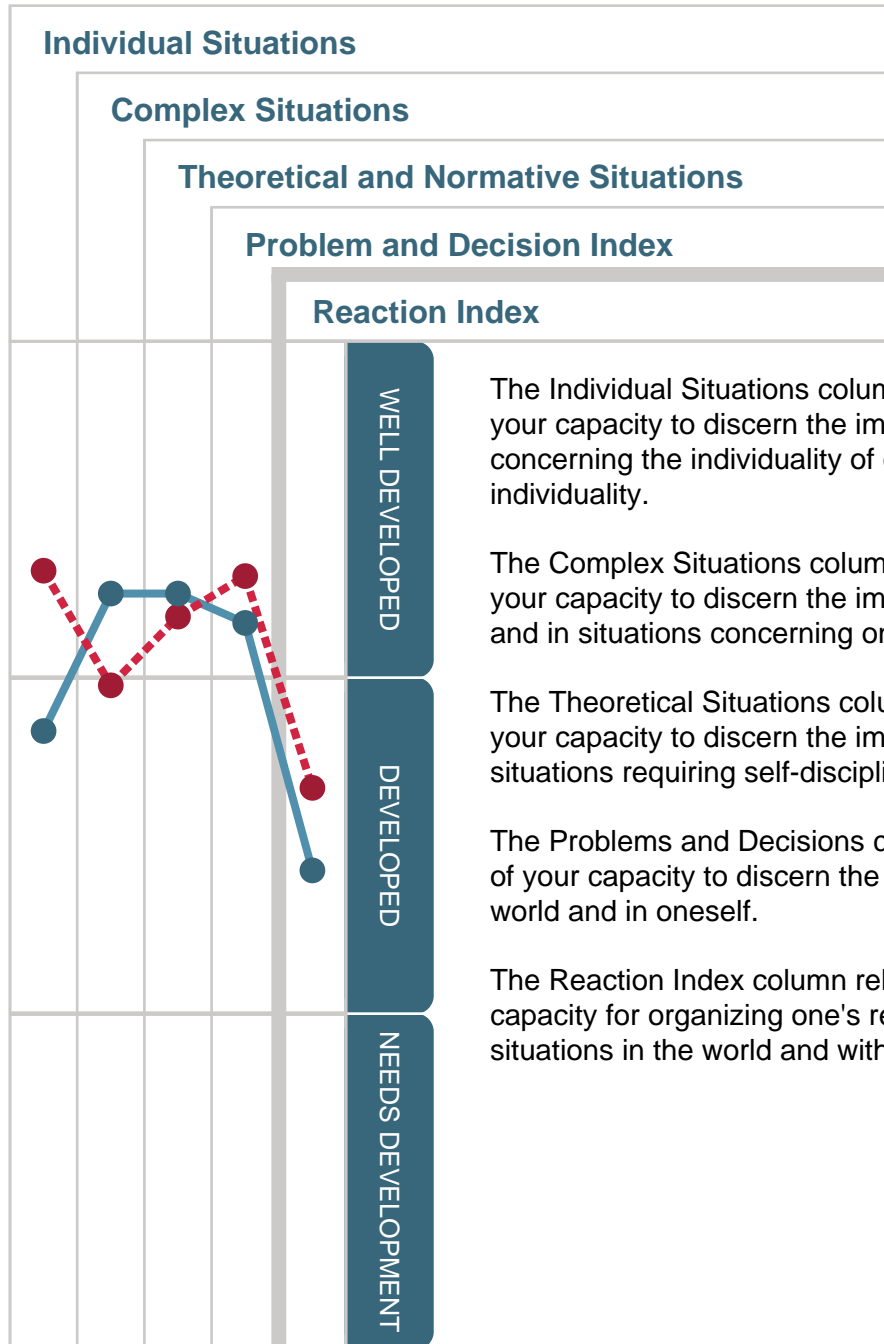
How would making improvements in these areas benefit your personal and professional life?

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

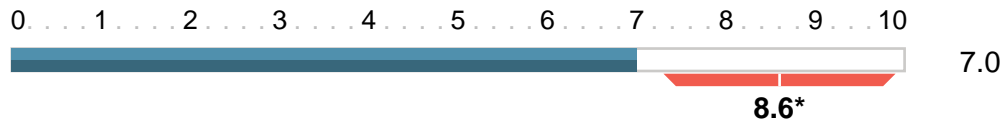




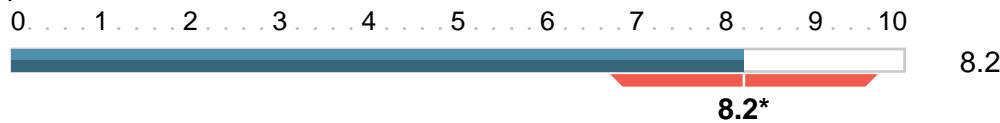
Capacity for Problem Solving

The Problem Solving Summary will identify Jenny'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.

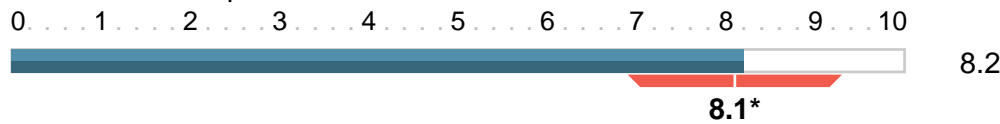
Capacity for Solving Problems Involving People - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in outside situations concerning the individuality of others and the ability to solve personal problems of others.



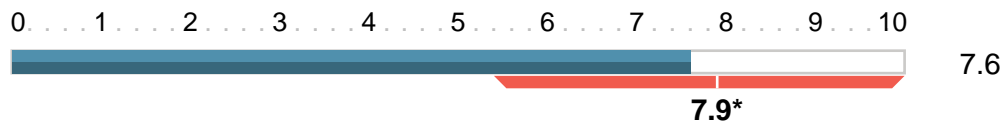
Capacity for Solving Practical Problems - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in outside situations in order to solve practical problems in the outside world.



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.

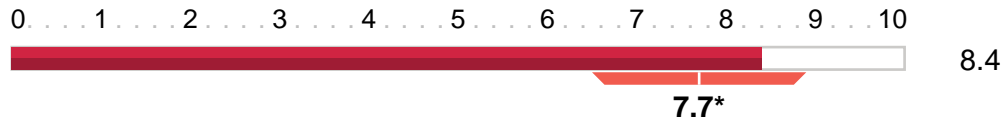


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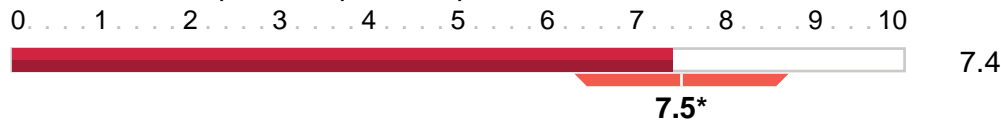


Capacity for Problem Solving Continued

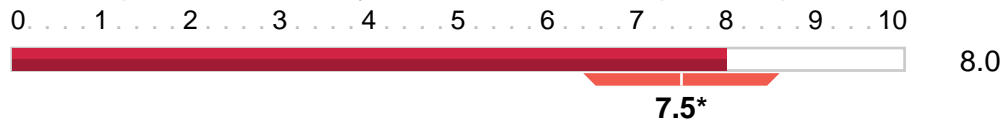
Internal Problem Solving Ability - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in situations that concern one's own individuality in order to solve one's own personal problems.



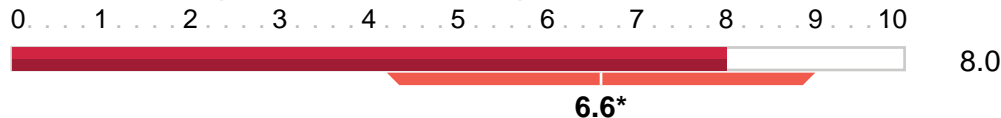
Problem Solving Ability Within One's Roles - The ability to perceive the important within the complex in situations which concern one's roles in order to resolve personal practical problems.



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

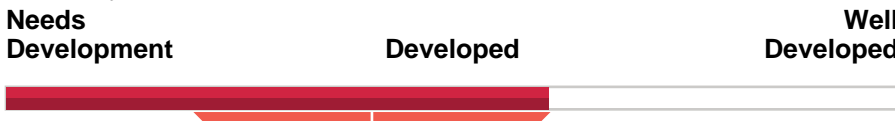
The Reaction Index is determined by looking at Jenny's External Control and Internal Control. The combination of this information will identify one's capacity for appropriate response in difficult situations. Levels of development will be indicated by Well Developed, Developed or Needs Development.

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



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

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



- Her capacity to organize and discipline her reactions when confronted with problems within herself is developed.
- She shows some discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving self-discipline.
- She shows some discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving her own individuality.
- She shows some discipline and organization when reacting to conflict, primarily dealing with problems involving her roles in life.

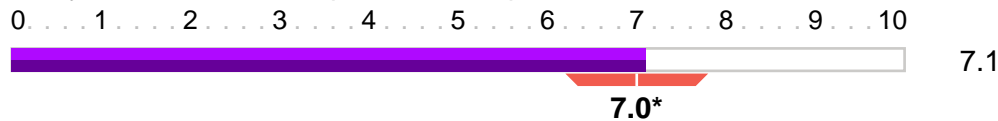
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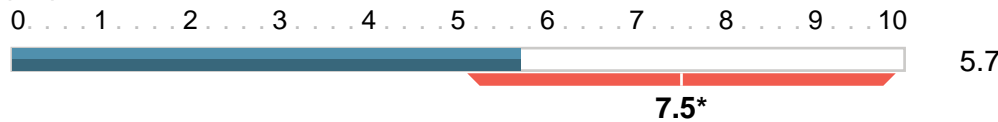
Business Performance Summary

The business performance summary will identify Jenny'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.

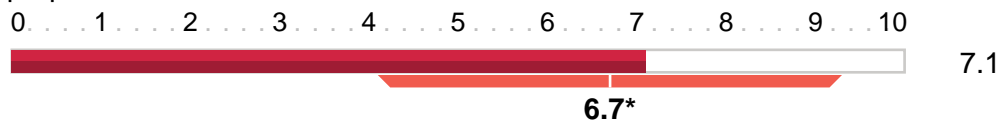
Balanced Decision Making - The ability to make consistently sound and timely decisions in one's personal and professional life.



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.



Attitude Index General Descriptors

- Tentative - provisional, speculative
- Tolerant - broadminded, understanding
- Reluctant - unwilling, disinclined
- Cautious - careful, guarded, watchful
- Prudent - sensible, practical, discreet

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

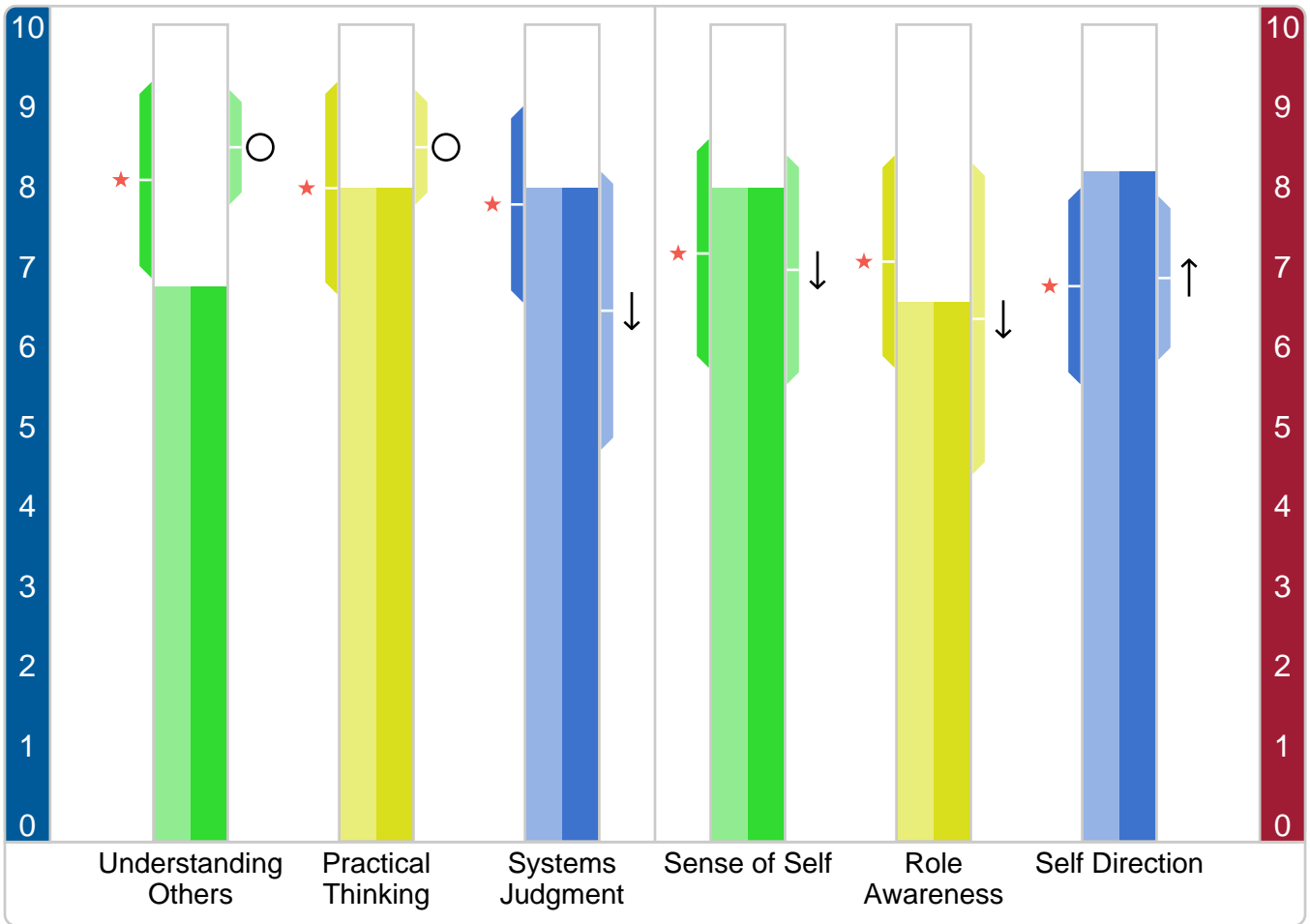


Dimensional Balance

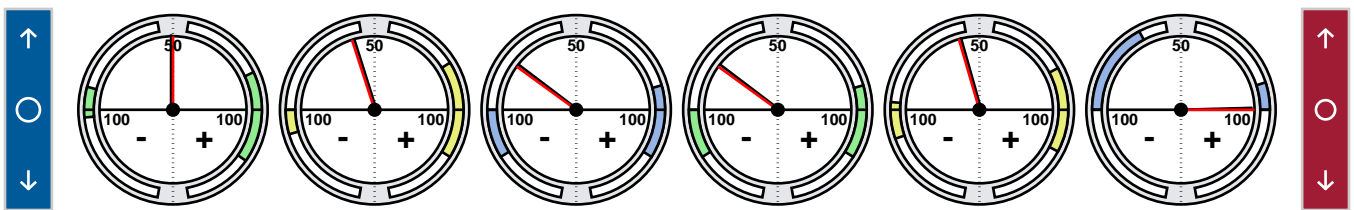
- ★ Population mean
- ↑ Overvaluation
- Neutral valuation
- ↓ Undervaluation

EXTERNAL FACTORS (Part 1)

INTERNAL FACTORS (Part 2)



Score	6.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.6	8.2
Bias	○	○	↓	↓	↓	↑



Rev: 0.87-0.88



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.

Your development of these personal skills are categorized into four levels:

- 1) Well Developed
- 2) Developed
- 3) Moderately Developed
- 4) Needs Development

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.



Development Indicator

This section of your report shows your development level of 25 personal skills based on your responses to the questionnaire. The 25 personal skills have been categorized into four levels; based on means and standard deviations. Well Developed, Developed, Moderately Developed and Needs Development.

Personal Skills Ranking	
1	Written Communication
2	Conceptual Thinking
3	Resiliency
4	Planning & Organizing
5	Negotiation
6	Interpersonal Skills
7	Problem Solving Ability
8	Self-Management
9	Decision Making
10	Conflict Management
11	Customer Focus
12	Persuasion
13	Diplomacy & Tact
14	Empathy
15	Creativity
16	Futuristic Thinking
17	Flexibility
18	Personal Accountability
19	Continuous Learning
20	Goal Achievement
21	Employee Development/Coaching
22	Presenting
23	Leadership
24	Teamwork
25	Understanding & Evaluating Others

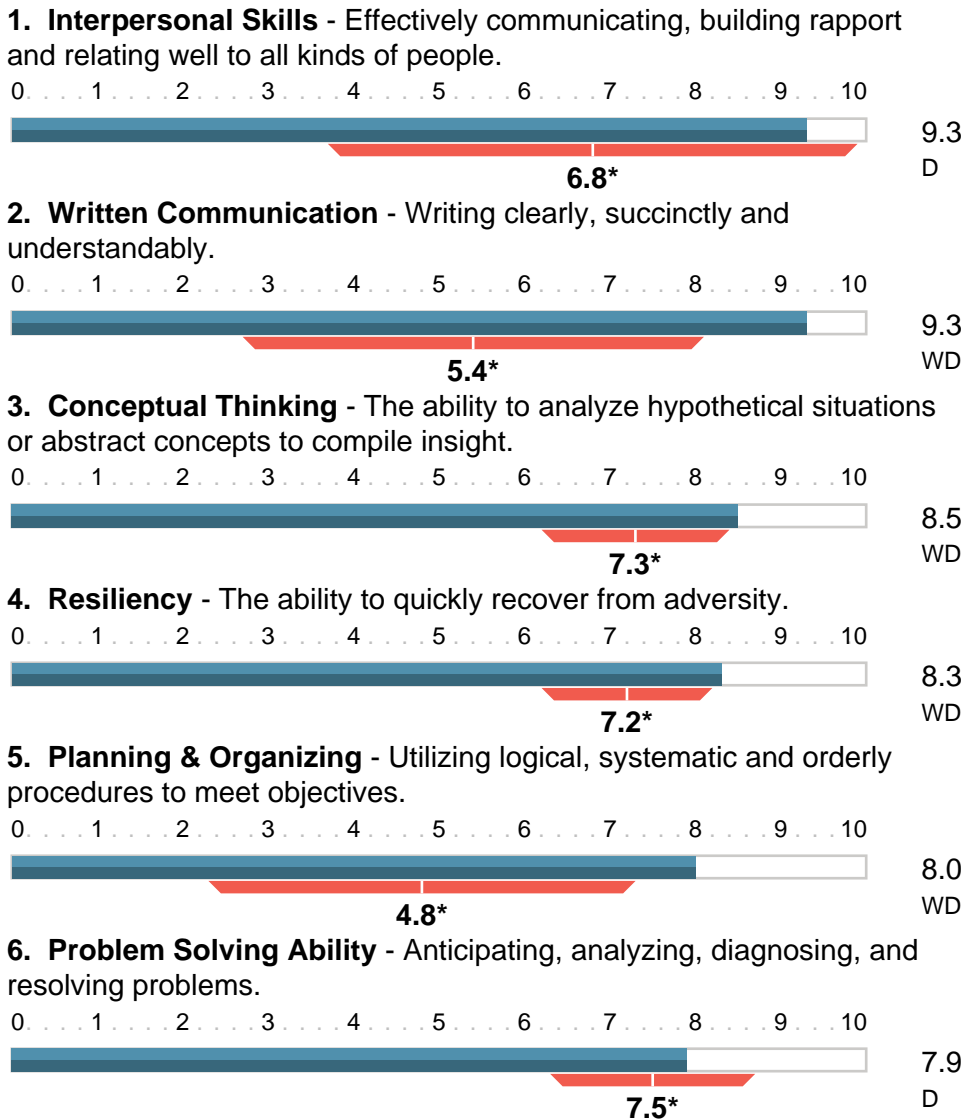
Note: Don't be concerned if you have not developed all 25 personal skills. Research has proven that individuals seldom develop all 25. Development of the most important personal skills needed for your personal and professional life is what is critical.

Well Developed
 Developed
 Moderately Developed
 Needs Development



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.



Development Legend

- WD = Well Developed
- D = Developed
- MD = Moderately Developed
- ND = Needs Development

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



Competencies Hierarchy

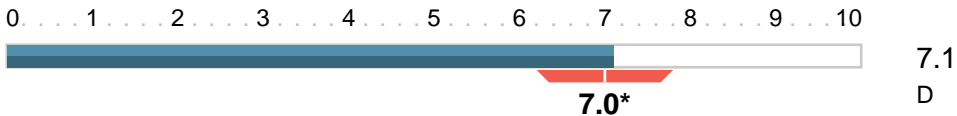
7. Self-Management - Demonstrating self control and an ability to manage time and priorities.



8. Flexibility - Agility in adapting to change.



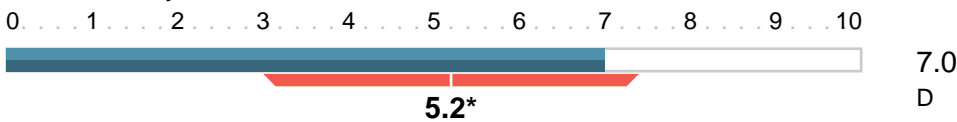
9. Decision Making - Utilizing effective processes to make decisions.



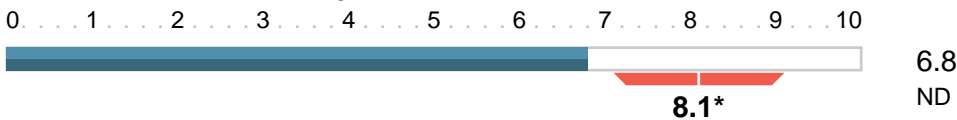
10. Personal Accountability - A measure of the capacity to be answerable for personal actions.



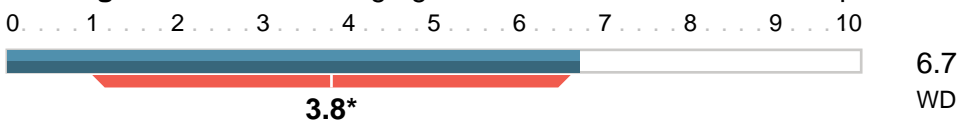
11. Conflict Management - Addressing and resolving conflict constructively.



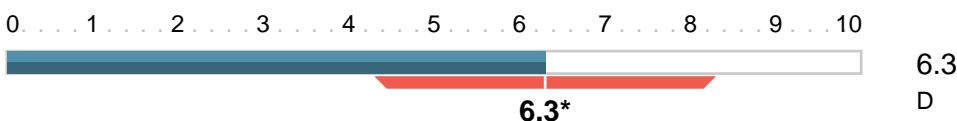
12. Understanding & Evaluating Others - The capacity to perceive and understand the feelings and attitudes of others.



13. Negotiation - Facilitating agreements between two or more parties.



14. Customer Focus - A commitment to customer satisfaction.

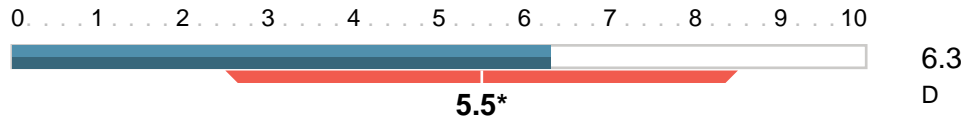


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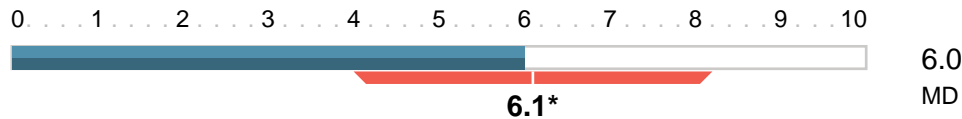


Competencies Hierarchy

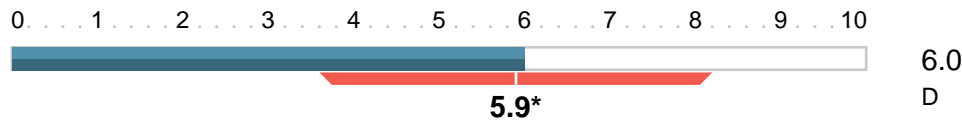
15. Persuasion - Convincing others to change the way they think, believe or behave.



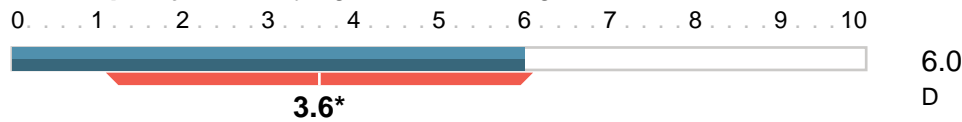
16. Continuous Learning - Taking initiative in learning and implementing new concepts, technologies and/or methods.



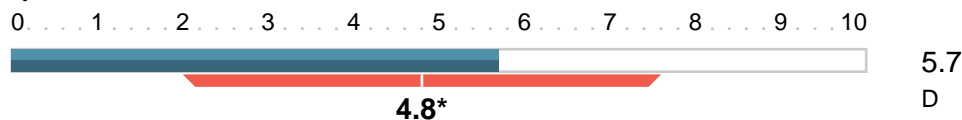
17. Diplomacy & Tact - The ability to treat others fairly, regardless of personal biases or beliefs.



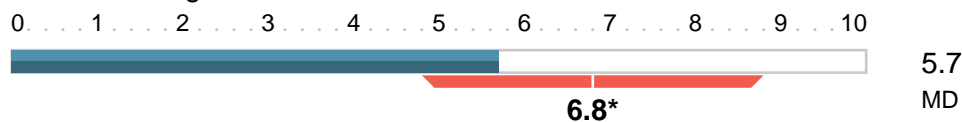
18. Empathy - Identifying with and caring about others.



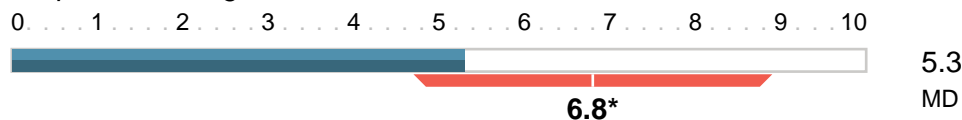
19. Creativity - Adapting traditional or devising new approaches, concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technologies and/or systems.



20. Goal Achievement - The ability to identify and prioritize activities that lead to a goal.



21. Employee Development/Coaching - Facilitating and supporting the professional growth of others.



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



Developed Competencies

Creativity: Adapting traditional or devising new approaches, concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technologies and/or systems.

- Notices unique patterns, variables, processes, systems or relationships.
- Expresses non-traditional perspectives and/or novel approaches.
- Synthesizes and/or simplifies data, ideas, models, processes or systems.
- Challenges established theories, methods and/or protocols.
- Encourages and promotes creativity and innovation.
- Modifies existing concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technologies and systems.
- Develops and tests new theories to explain or resolve complex issues.
- Applies unorthodox theories and/or methods.
- Imagines new or revolutionary concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technology, systems, products, services or industries.

Futuristic Thinking: Imagining, envisioning, projecting and/or predicting what has not yet been realized.

- Demonstrates an ability to connect the dots and see the big-picture.
- Observes and analyzes the forces driving current reality that may have long-term effects.
- Utilizes foresight and intuitive perception as well as factual events to draw inferences.
- Recognizes, supports and/or champions progressive ideas.
- Anticipates future trends or events.
- Envisions possibilities others may not.
- Imagines and/or predicts changes in current reality based on deductive and conceptual reasoning.



Moderately Developed Competencies

Goal Achievement: The ability to identify and prioritize activities that lead to a goal.

- Establishes goals that are relevant, realistic and attainable
- Identifies and implements required plans and milestones to achieve specific business goals
- Initiates activity toward goals without unnecessary delay
- Stays on target to complete goals regardless of obstacles or adverse circumstances

Employee Development/Coaching: Facilitating and supporting the professional growth of others.

- Expresses confidence in others' ability to perform.
- Identifies developmental needs.
- Encourages initiative and improvement.
- Provides opportunities for training.
- Gives new, difficult and/or challenging work assignments.
- Acknowledges and praises improvements.
- Trains, coaches and mentors others to develop.
- Views mistakes as opportunities for learning.
- Promotes learning and growth.

Presenting: Communicating effectively to groups.

- Organizes information to be presented in succinct, logical sequence.
- Presents information in ways that makes abstract or complex concepts clear and understandable.
- Effectively utilizes language, word-pictures, stories, metaphors and humor.
- Utilizes a wide range of non-verbal communication or body language such as speech inflection, voice modulation, eye contact, facial expression and gestures.
- Implements a variety of visual and auditory devices to capture and invoke the audience's senses, participation and interest.
- Projects authenticity, confidence, conviction and passion.
- Appeals to and engages the heart and mind of the audience.
- Tailors presentation to the interests, needs and wants of audiences.
- Establishes and delivers content objectives.
- Communicates in ways that elevate audience awareness and understanding.
- Communicates in ways that enlighten, educate, challenge and persuade the audience to think, believe or behave in a specific way.
- Is recognized and relied upon as an effective spokesperson.



Moderately Developed Competencies

Leadership: Achieving extraordinary business results through people.

- Inspires others with compelling visions.
- Takes risks for the sake of principles, values or mission.
- Builds trust and demonstrates integrity with a noticeable congruence between words and actions (walks their talk).
- Demonstrates optimism and positive expectations of others.
- Delegates appropriate responsibilities and authority.
- Involves people in decisions that affect them.
- Addresses performance issues promptly, fairly and consistently.
- Adapts methods and approaches to the needs and motivations of others.
- Makes decisions to avoid or mitigate the negative consequences for people.
- Demonstrates loyalty to constituents.

Teamwork: Working effectively and productively with others.

- Respects team members and their individual perspectives.
- Makes team mission and objectives a priority.
- Works toward consensus when team decisions are required.
- Meets agreed-upon deadlines on team assignments and commitments.
- Shares responsibility with team members for successes and failures.
- Keeps team members informed regarding projects.
- Supports team decisions.
- Recognizes and appreciates the contributions of team members.
- Behaves in a manner consistent with team values and mission.
- Provides constructive feedback to team and its members.
- Responds positively to feedback from team members.
- Raises and/or confronts issues limiting team effectiveness.



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?