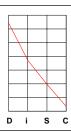
DiSC® Behavioral Profile for: Mike Gibson **Personalized Description and Success Strategies from the Personal Profile System®** General Characteristics • Strategies for Managing • Approach to Managing Others **Dimensions of Behavior** Positive Options www.positiveoptions.net 07-07-2004



BEHAVIORAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section lists the potential strengths of Mike's behavioral profile. Personalize the information using these steps: <1> Check mark the boxes of those statements that you think accurately describe Mike's behavioral style. <2> Cross out the boxes of those statements that you feel do not describe Mike's behavioral style very well. <3> Write in comments to modify the statements to make them more descriptive.

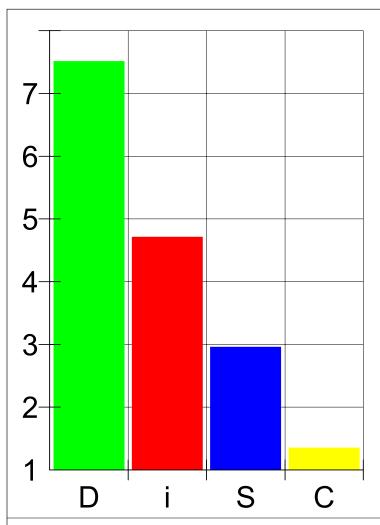


Some of Mike's behavioral strengths may be:

- ☐ Likes a fast pace, new activities, change, and variety
- Quick to act and creates a sense of urgency in others
- Enjoys challenges and competition
- □ Can move forcefully to get results
- Uses direct, action-oriented approach to solving problems



Personal Profile System® Graph



The DiSC® Dimensions of Behavior model describes behavioral patterns in terms of four tendencies. They are briefly defined below:

D Dominance: People with a high "D" behavioral tendency seek to shape their environment by overcoming opposition to accomplish results.

i Influence: People with a high "i" behavioral tendency seek to shape their environment by influencing or persuading others.

S Steadiness: People with high "S" behavioral tendency seek to cooperate with others to carry out their tasks.

C Conscientiousness: People with high "C" behavioral tendency seek to work within existing circumstances to ensure quality and accuracy.

All people have all four behavioral tendencies but in differing intensities. The relationship of the four tendencies to each other creates a profile pattern which provides information about a person's potential behavioral responses.

Name: Mike Gibson

Date: 07-07-2004

Classical Pattern: Result-Oriented

Completed by: sk

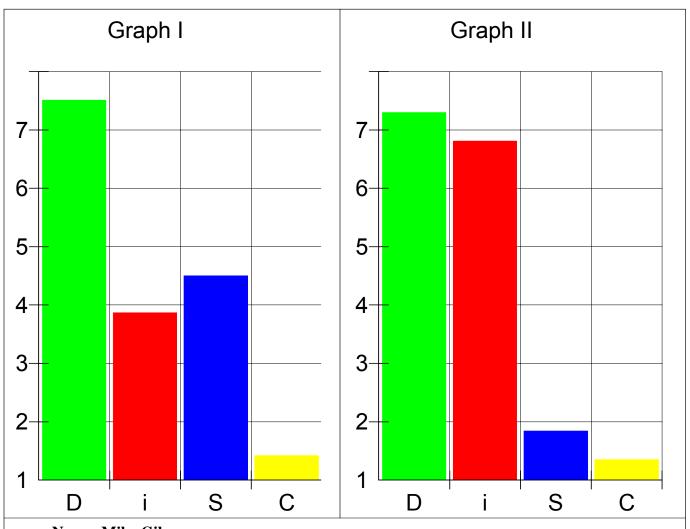
Environmental Focus: Life

The above graph displays the relationship of the four behavioral tendencies in Mike's profile pattern. The information on the following pages is based upon this profile pattern.

Remember, the Personal Profile System® is not a test. There is no such thing as a "good" or "bad" pattern. Research indicates that the most successful people are those who know themselves and develop strategies to meet the needs of specific situations. The following information is most helpful when reviewed, discussed, and put to use in developing specific action plans for increasing personal effectiveness.



Personal Profile System® Graph



Name: Mike Gibson

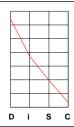
Date: 07-07-2004 Classical Pattern: Result-Oriented Completed by: sk Environmental Focus: Life

Some people find additional understanding of themselves by looking at any differences between their responses to their MOST and LEAST choices. Because you have responded to the same question "How do I see myself? "for both choices, it is likely the information will be the same. If there is a significant difference in the Profiles, you may want to ask yourself some questions about the factors that influenced your choices as you responded. The composite graph (Graph 3) reflects the combination of your most and least choices and is typically the most comprehensive description of your overall Profile. This composite Profile is used for all the information contained in your reports.



BEHAVIORAL OVERVIEW

The following narrative, based upon the profile responses, provides a general overview of Mike's natural behavioral style in the environment. This section is designed to provide a broad overview of his natural, most comfortable behavior. Mike's actual observed behavior may be somewhat different due to modifications based on the demands of the situation, the expectations of others, and his personal values. Review and discuss the information, deleting the portions that do not seem applicable and highlighting the portions which may be most relevant and useful.



Mike tends to be forceful, direct, competitive, poised, and convincing. He tends to be an individualist with a high level of ego-strength and may tend to be egotistical. He may seem to exude self-confidence, actively seeking opportunities which test and develop his abilities to accomplish results. He tends to like difficult tasks, competitive situations, unique activities, and "important" positions. He may undertake new activities willingly and confidently. He may be very much aware of his abilities; however, he may tend to be much less aware (or accepting) of any limitations. He may relish the challenge of any new activity, whether or not he has the skills, knowledge and experience it may require.

Tending to prize his independence, Mike may become restless with group projects or committee work. Group activities tend to be much more acceptable to him if he chooses the activities and retains control. He generally tends to prefer working alone, although he may seek to persuade others to support his efforts and assist with the activity - especially the routine work which he may find boring.

He may tend to do things for his own benefit, perhaps ignoring requests which might involve giving up something he wants. If required to do something which does not appear to be in his own interest, he may become openly annoyed. His egotism may seem overbearing to some. He may seem to lack empathy, perhaps appearing to others as cold and blunt.

Tending to be quick in thought and action, Mike may be impatient and fault-finding with those who are not. In fact, he may evaluate people on the basis of their ability to get results quickly. Results are what counts to him. Speed, efforts and theories may be of little importance unless they lead to concrete results. Mike may be very determined and persistent, even in the face of antagonism or the opposition of others who may be in authority. He may take command of any situation whether or not he has been put in charge.

If things are not going well, Mike may seem to lose his verbal abilities, substituting clear non-verbal signals of impatience and criticism. Whatever he does say may tend to be critical and fault-finding. This may be something of a "lull before the storm." The "storm" may begin with a strong statement that something is wrong, perhaps without any specifics as to what it is or what may be causing it. This may be followed by very broad, general criticism of the situation and the people involved. Finally, Mike may undertake to "save" the situation single-handedly, perhaps overstepping boundaries, and "ruffling feathers," - all in the course of his efforts to get results.

In spite of his tendency for having a strong ego and a high level of self-confidence, Mike may have some concern that others may take advantage of him. This concern, if it increases, may cause him to take steps to overpower a potential opponent. He may also have some fear that others will get ahead of him if he is too slow in accomplishing his goals. He may tend to be in a constant race against the clock and other people in the effort to reach the goal. He may also worry about appearing too light-hearted since such interactions, and the ties to others that they may produce, may interfere with his pace and his concentration on goal accomplishment.

When approaching a new problem or decision, Mike may quickly size up the available data, seeking additional facts only if there is a glaring lack of information, and then come to a tentative decision. He



BEHAVIORAL OVERVIEW

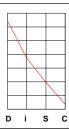
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may monitor the actual results, making a change if they are not satisfactory. Although he may encourage suggestions from others as a way to get them involved in his project, he may not pay much attention to their information. He may take risks and try new, untested ideas. He may, on occasion, see making such an untested idea work as a personal challenge.



MOTIVATING FACTORS

People have different sources of motivation and different goals based on their most preferred behavioral tendencies. This section lists those factors usually found to be most motivating to someone with Mike's behavioral tendencies. Some of these factors may not apply to Mike because he may have modified his behavior due to his life experiences and values system. Some of the factors may appear to be contradictory because of the differences in the tendencies that comprise Mike's behavior. Review and revise as necessary.



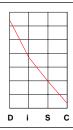
Mike may be motivated by:

Having control over his work environment
Being able to direct other people's activities
Being offered new opportunities and new challenges
Situations where he is held accountable solely for results rather than for how the results are achieved
Opportunities for advancement
Rewards for achieving goals



PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT

People have different preferences in the environment in which they most prefer to work or live. What one person finds delightful may be intolerable to someone else. This section provides information on what environment Mike might find most desirable based on his behavioral tendencies. Some of these factors may not apply to Mike or may appear contradictory because of the differences between the tendencies that describe Mike's behavior. Review and revise as necessary.



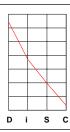
Mike wants an environment which provides:

- $f \square$ Maximum freedom to determine how things are done
- ☐ Fast-paced, results-oriented
- ☐ Performance measurements and rewards based upon achieving agreed-upon results
- ☐ Him the opportunity to control events



TENDS TO AVOID

All people have different situations or activities that they naturally tend to avoid based on a dislike or fear of what is involved in the task or interaction. By knowing what our most likely avoidance behaviors are, we can chose strategies for coping with them and reduce possible negative outcomes such as procrastination. This section lists the activities and situations Mike is most likely to avoid based on his behavioral tendencies. Some of the factors may not apply to Mike. Review and revise as necessary.



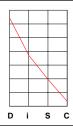
Based on dislike, discomfort, or fear, Mike tends to avoid:

- Situations where he has no control over the environment
- □ Appearing soft or weak
- ☐ Situations requiring routine, predictable behaviors day after day
- Being closely managed by others
- □ Having to check in frequently and report what he is doing
- ☐ Having to report step by step how he is going to do a task or activity



STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS

This section describes possible actions that Mike might take to modify certain naturally occurring behavioral tendencies to achieve greater effectiveness. Some of these strategies may be already in use, others may represent areas for potential skill development. It may be useful to prioritize the strategies based on the needs of the current environment. Review and revise as necessary.



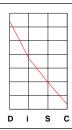
Mike would increase his effectiveness by:

Taking more time to think through possible consequences before taking action
Listening and considering the thoughts, feelings and experiences of others
Learning to negotiate outcomes on a win/win basis
Explaining his reasoning process rather than just announcing conclusions
Learning to participate in a group without being in charge
Developing tact and diplomacy in communications and interactions with others
Giving recognition to others for their efforts



DEMOTIVATING FACTORS

People have different factors that affect their motivation both positively and negatively. By understanding what these factors are, we can increase the amount of time we are experiencing those conditions that enhance our positive motivation, and reduce the impact of those factors which will reduce self motivation. The following list can be used to create an environment more supportive to positive motivation by managing or eliminating demotivating factors specific to Mike's behavioral style.



Mike may become demotivated when:

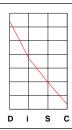
	His	authority	is	countermanded
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- ☐ His responsibility is diminished
- ☐ His resources are restricted
- Required to do routine activities with little or no variety
- Closely supervised
- Required to report frequently on activities rather than results
- He has no opportunity for advancement



BEHAVIOR IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Most people use behavior in conflict situations that can be described as either a "fight" or "flight" response based on their natural behavioral tendencies. Some people use a combination of both responses, depending on the intensity or degree of risk involved in the situation. The following describes a range of responses that Mike might use in a conflict situation. These behaviors may have been modified due to Mike's values system and/or life experience. This information will be more helpful if reviewed with Mike, ranking the behaviors from most-likely to be used to least-likely.



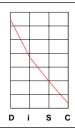
In a conflict situation Mike

Tends to take a direct, aggressive approach
May escalate levels of aggression
May create win/lose outcomes
May overpower others who then retaliate with covert aggression
Tends to become defensive
May become autocratic, using rank and authority to end the conflict



Strategies for Managing Mike

All people are not the same. A management strategy that is very effective with one person may be disastrous with another. Trial and error learning about which strategies are effective with which person can be very time-consuming and expensive both in the dollar cost as well as the emotional cost. This section provides a starting point for developing strategies based on Mike's natural behavioral tendencies. By reviewing and discussing the strategies listed for each key management activity, you can develop an accurate, effective plan for managing Mike.



DEVELOPING

	Make him productive quickly
	Show him the simplest, quickest, most practical way to get results
	Emphasize the key details necessary to get results
	Define clearly the limits of his authority
<u>M(</u>	<u>OTIVATING</u>
	Provide opportunities to work independently
	Allow him to direct the efforts of others
	Offer options for achieving goals
	Provide challenges, opportunities to "win"
<u>CC</u>	<u>OMPLIMENTING</u>
	Use brief, direct statements, focusing on achievements, results, and leadership abilities
<u>CC</u>	DUNSELING
	Focus on obstacles to achieving results and how to eliminate them
	Present needed changes in terms of impact on results and consequences
	Request solutions from him
<u>PF</u>	ROBLEM-SOLVING
	Tends to take a practical, results-oriented approach, preferring simple, easy-to-implement, immediate solutions
	May need to be directed toward considering the long-term consequences

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Strategies for Managing Mike

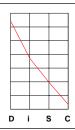
--Continued--Strategies for Managing Mike (Continued) May need coaching in handling complex problems due to a natural tendency to over- simplify in a rush for immediate results **DELEGATING** Tell him what result you need and by when; let him determine how to get it done Specify clearly the limits of authority and available resources, allowing autonomy within those limits CORRECTING Be firm and direct, specifying the desired result as well as current level of performance Direct the discussion to what he is going to do to eliminate the gap in performance Define time limits for improvements and state consequences clearly **DECISION-MAKING** ☐ Tends to be a quick decision-maker May need coaching on taking time to gather sufficient information and considering possible consequences before making decisions Point out benefits in taking more time in terms of improved results **COMMUNICATING** Prefers direct, to the point, communications without a lot of time spent on social chatter Be prepared to listen to his ideas before moving on to other topics State areas of shared agreement before moving into other areas of less agreement Tends to practice selective perception, only hearing and/or remembering that with which he agrees Check at end of discussion to make sure everything was heard and stored in memory by asking him to summarize and restate

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How Mike Gibson Tends to Manage

This section describes how Mike may tend to manage based on his natural behavioral tendencies. Some of these key management behaviors may have been modified due to life experience and Mike's values system and, therefore, represent only potential behaviors. Some of the behaviors may appear contradictory as they represent the different behavioral tendencies that comprise Mike's style. Review and discuss the list, determining which behaviors are most effective in this management environment.



COMMUNICATING

	Tends to be direct, factual, bottom-line oriented
	Tends to avoid wasting time on small talk or social amenities
	May be perceived as blunt, cold, or uncaring
DE	ELEGATING
	Tends to delegate to others the responsibility for follow-through on details
	May be so non-specific and results-oriented in assigning tasks that others have difficulty finding out how to do it
	May have difficulty delegating authority to go with the responsibility because he wants to maintain control
<u>DI</u>	RECTING PEOPLE
	Tends to tell people what to do in a forceful, direct manner
	Likes to control the results
	May be so direct and forceful that people have difficulty asking questions, clarifying understanding, and pointing out potential problems
DE	EVELOPING PEOPLE
	Tends to put people to work right away believing that "hands-on" involvement on the job is the best way to learn
	Prefers self-initiating, self-directed learners and tends to be impatient with having to provide instruction
	Values practical experience highly



How Mike Gibson Tends to Manage

--Continued--**DECISION-MAKING** ☐ Tends to be quick, decisive, independent, and firm Tends to be bottom-line oriented, assessing the short-term impact May fail to consider long-term consequences and fail to include all factors in complex situations **MANAGING TIME** Tends to operate with a sense of urgency, taking short-cuts wherever possible Tends to take pride in efficient solutions that allow him to pack a lot into a day May underestimate time involved in some activities, resulting in cutting things short, potentially missing deadlines May be critical of others who do not share his sense of urgency or work at the same fast pace **PROBLEM-SOLVING** ☐ Tends to prefer simple, practical, easy-to-implement solutions May have difficulty involving others in the problem-solving process because of his impatience and desire for immediate solutions **MOTIVATING OTHERS** Tends to create competitive challenges ■ Sets short-term goals and recognizes achievement of results



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