



TTI
SUCCESS
INSIGHTS®

TriMetrix® EQ
Management-Staff

Mike Man
Manager
Apex Corporation
3-22-2021



Introduction Where Opportunity Meets Talent®

The TriMetrix® EQ Coaching Report was designed to increase the understanding of an individual's talents. The report provides insight to three distinct areas: behaviors, driving forces and emotional intelligence. Understanding strengths and weaknesses in each of the three 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 five 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.

Emotional Intelligence Section

This section of the report provides information on your emotional intelligence, which with application and coaching, can impact the way you respond to emotionally charged situations. In turn you will increase your performance and decision making.

Blending Behaviors, Driving Forces And EQ

This section will illustrate the impact your Emotional Intelligence has on your core behavioral style as well as your top four driving forces.



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*



General Characteristics

Based on Mike's responses, the report has selected general statements to provide a broad understanding of his work style. These statements identify the basic natural behavior that he brings to the job. That is, if left on his own, these statements identify HOW HE WOULD CHOOSE TO DO THE JOB. Use the general characteristics to gain a better understanding of Mike's natural behavior.

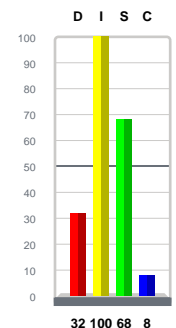
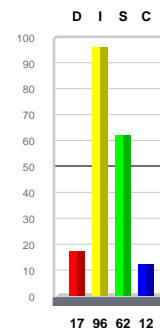
Mike likes to develop people and build organizations. He believes in getting results through other people. He prefers the "team approach." He likes public recognition for his achievements. One of his motivating factors is recognition and "strokes." He wants to be seen as his own person, but usually projects it in friendly terms. Mike, as a manager, supervisor or group leader can use his people skills to build group involvement and increase participation from the group. He is gregarious and sociable. He will be seen as a good mixer both on or off the job. He likes quality social relationships. He often will become friends with his customers or clients. He can be friendly with others in many situations, but primarily with groups of established friends and associates. He is sociable and enjoys the uniqueness of each human being. Mike is optimistic and usually has a positive sense of humor. He places his focus on people. To him, strangers are just friends he hasn't met!

Mike likes working for managers who make quick decisions. When he has strong feelings about a particular problem, you should expect to hear these feelings, and they will probably be expressed in an emotional manner. He will not be overlooked nor uninvolved. He will consistently try to inspire people to his point of view. Because of his trust and willing acceptance of people, he may misjudge the abilities of others. Mike is good at solving problems that deal with people. He is good at giving verbal and nonverbal feedback that serves to encourage people to be open, to trust him and to see him as receptive and helpful. He prefers not disciplining people. He may sidestep direct disciplinary action because he wants to maintain the friendly relationship. He likes to participate in decision making.



Adapted Style

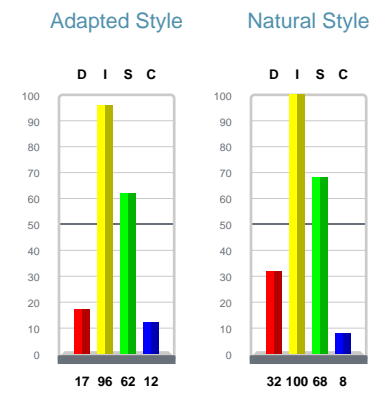
Natural Style





General Characteristics Continued

Mike may use his time imprecisely because he likes to talk to people. It is important for Mike to use his people skills to "facilitate" agreement between people. He tends to look at all the things the group has in common, rather than key in on the differences. He has the ability to look at the whole problem; for example, thinking about relationships, being concerned about the feelings of others and focusing on the real impact of his decisions and actions. He is good at negotiating conflict between others. Mike feels that "if everyone would just talk it out, everything would be okay!" Mike tends to mask some of his directness in friendly terms and is usually recognized as a friendly and trusting person. He is both a good talker and a good listener. He is people-oriented and verbally fluent. He tends to influence people to his way of thinking by using verbiage as compared with others who like to use reports.





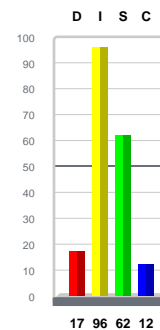
Value to the Organization

This section of the report identifies the specific talents and behavior Mike brings to the job. By looking at these statements, one can identify his role in the organization. The organization can then develop a system to capitalize on his particular value and make him an integral part of the team.

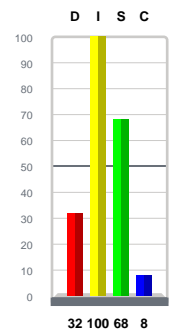
- Big thinker.
- Inner-directed rather than tradition-directed--brings fresh ideas for solving problems.
- Optimistic and enthusiastic.
- Positive sense of humor.
- Accomplishes goals through people.
- Bottom line-oriented.
- Builds confidence in others.



Adapted Style



Natural Style





Checklist for Communicating

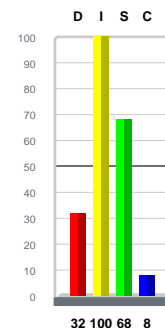
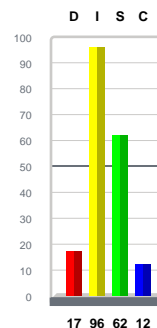
Most people are aware of and sensitive to the ways with which they prefer to be communicated. Many people find this section to be extremely accurate and important for enhanced interpersonal communication. This page provides other people with a list of things to DO when communicating with Mike. Read each statement and identify the 3 or 4 statements which are most important to him. We recommend highlighting the most important "DO's" and provide a listing to those who communicate with Mike most frequently.

Ways to Communicate

- Define the problem in writing.
- Provide a warm and friendly environment.
- Look for his oversights.
- Provide solutions--not opinions.
- Use a balanced, objective and emotional approach.
- Use enough time to be stimulating, fun-loving, fast-moving.
- Read the body language for approval or disapproval.
- Clarify any parameters in writing.
- Use a motivating approach, when appropriate.
- Provide ideas for implementing action.
- Appeal to the benefits he will receive.
- Talk about him, his goals and the opinions he finds stimulating.
- Provide testimonials from people he sees as important.

Adapted Style

Natural Style





Checklist for Communicating Continued

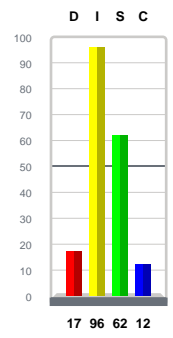
This section of the report is a list of things NOT to do while communicating with Mike. Review each statement with Mike and identify those methods of communication that result in frustration or reduced performance. By sharing this information, both parties can negotiate a communication system that is mutually agreeable.

Ways NOT to Communicate

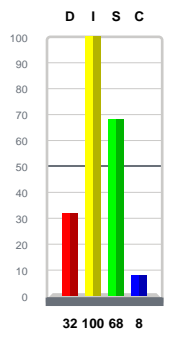
- Talk down to him.
- Legislate or muffle--don't overcontrol the conversation.
- "Dream" with him or you'll lose time.
- Ramble.
- Be curt, cold or tight-lipped.
- Let him overpower you with verbiage.
- Leave decisions hanging in the air.
- Drive on to facts, figures, alternatives or abstractions.
- Be dictatorial.



Adapted Style



Natural Style





Communication Tips

This section provides suggestions on methods which will improve Mike'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, Mike 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 Mike's self-perception and how, under certain conditions, others may perceive his behavior. Understanding this section will empower Mike to project the image that will allow him to control the situation.

Self-Perception

Mike usually sees himself as being:

- Enthusiastic
- Charming
- Persuasive
- Outgoing
- Inspiring
- Optimistic

Others' Perception - Moderate

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

- Self-Promoting
- Overly Optimistic
- Glib
- Unrealistic

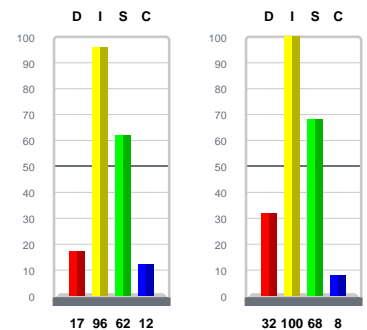
Others' Perception - Extreme

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

- Overly Confident
- Poor Listener
- Talkative
- Self-Promoter



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.

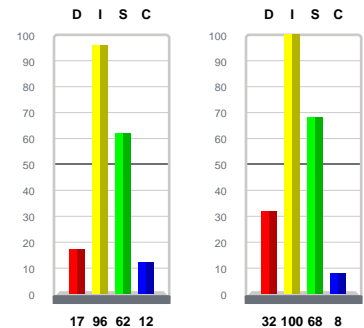
Situations and circumstances to avoid or aspects needed within the environment in order to minimize behavioral stress.

- Avoid working environments where risk taking is not rewarded or encouraged.
- Avoid situations that require strict adherence to standards without any flexibility.
- 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.

- Breaking rules that others must follow, will be seen as reckless and haphazard.
- The lack of caution exhibited may lead to unnecessary high-risk decisions being made.
- Stress is demonstrated through body language; be sure to send the same message verbally and physically.

Adapted Style Natural Style





Descriptors

Based on Mike'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

Mike'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

Mike is cautious in his approach to problem solving and does not attempt to demand that his view, or opinion, be accepted at face value. Mike likes to solve problems within the framework of a team environment. He will look for a compromise as opposed to a win-lose situation.

Adapted

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

People - Contacts

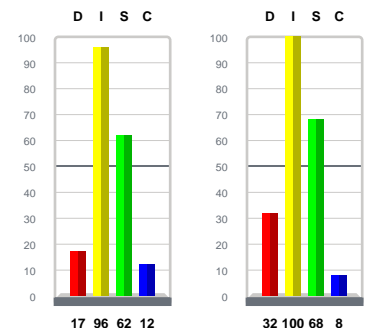
Natural

Mike's natural style is to use persuasion and emotion to the extreme. He is positive and seeks to win by the virtues of his personality and verbal skills. He will convince you that what he is saying is not only right, but is exactly what is needed. He displays enthusiasm for almost any project.

Adapted

Mike 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

Mike is comfortable in an environment in which there is a relaxed demeanor, or one in which patience is looked at as a virtue. He prefers to complete one task before starting the next and prefers an environment that is predictable.

Adapted

Mike 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

Mike does not like constraints, at times he can be somewhat defiant and rebellious. He has a tendency to lack social tact and diplomacy when confronted with too many or unreasonable constraints. He seeks adventure and excitement and wants to be seen as his own person.

Adapted

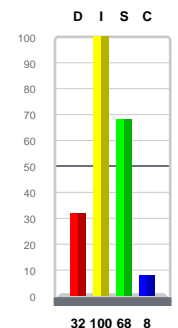
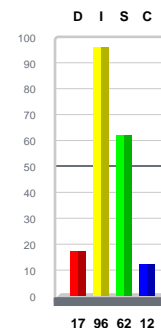
Mike shows little discomfort when comparing his basic (natural) style to his response to the environment (adapted) style. The difference is not significant and Mike sees little or no need to change his response to the environment.



Horizontal lines for notes or additional information.

Adapted Style

Natural Style





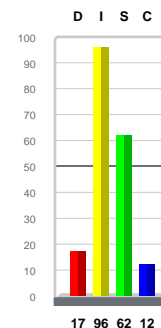
Adapted Style

Mike 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.

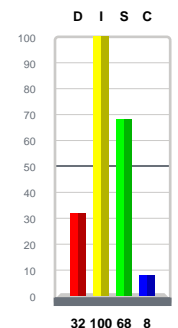
- Flaunting independence.
- Participative decision making.
- Willing to take risks when others may be hesitant.
- Flexibility.
- Motivating people to take action by using persuasive skills.
- Dedicated to "going it alone" when necessary.
- Responding well to challenges: "You say I can't do it? Just watch me!"
- Contacting people using a variety of modes.
- Acting independently and without precedent.
- Using a direct, forthright and honest approach in his communications.
- Obtaining results through people.
- Making tactful decisions.



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.

Long Lunches

Long lunches are those that extend beyond the normal time for eating. They could be kept within a specific time frame but are not.

Possible Causes:

- Get involved in the excitement of conversation and forget about time
- See long lunches as a networking opportunity
- Like doing business in a social, non-threatening environment
- Use long lunches as a way to avoid unpleasant tasks, people or the work environment

Possible Solutions:

- Set a specific time for lunch and **STICK TO IT**
- Have meetings in the office
- Set meetings right after lunch
- Have working lunches

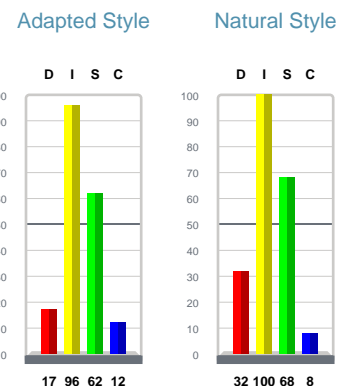
Open Door Policy

An open door policy in this context refers to giving unlimited and unmonitored access to anyone who wishes to see you.

Possible Causes:

- Want to be seen as supportive and available
- Want the social interaction of people dropping by
- Have a difficult time saying "no"
- Use people interruptions as a way of procrastinating or justifying missed deadlines







Time Wasters Continued

Possible Solutions:

- Set aside time to "close your door" and work on projects
- Set aside time to interact with co-workers
- Learn to prioritize activities and say "no" to low priorities
- Place your desk so that it is not always in "view" of those who pass by
- Avoid eye contact with people who walk by your desk or office

Inability To Say No

The inability to say no is when you are unable to or feel powerless to refuse any request.

Possible Causes:

- Have many interests and want to be involved
- Confuse priorities
- Fail to set priorities
- Do not want to hurt others' feelings
- Do not want to refuse a superior's request
- Do not feel comfortable giving "real" reason and doesn't want to lie

Possible Solutions:

- Realistically evaluate how much time is available
- Understand limitations and what can be done well
- Set daily and long-term priorities
- Learn to say no to those people and tasks that do not support daily and long-term priorities

Daydreaming

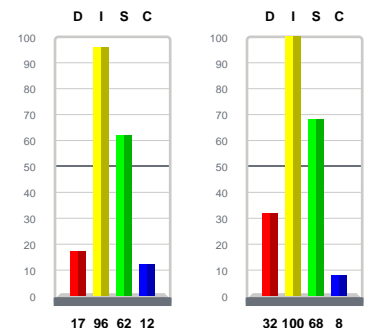
Daydreaming is being preoccupied with non-task or non-work related thoughts. It is being easily distracted from at-hand tasks and focusing on past or future events for prolonged periods of time.

Possible Causes:

- Being a creative thinker and always thinking of new ideas

Adapted Style

Natural Style





Time Wasters Continued

- Being more excited about the future than the here and now
- Bring personal problems to work
- See work as routine and unexciting
- Experience stress from working on something too long
- Focus on past pleasant experiences as a way of coping with routine and stress

Possible Solutions:

- Learn to read body signals for fatigue
- Change routine
- Remind yourself that worrying about personal problems interferes with your productivity
- Set tasks/objectives

Desire To Be Involved With Too Many People

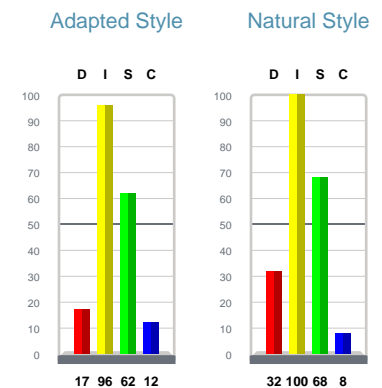
The desire to be involved with too many people is involvement that extends beyond business interactions to the point of interfering with work. Beyond being friendly, it is excessive socializing.

Possible Causes:

- Have many interests
- Want to be seen as one of the gang
- Need praise and approval from others

Possible Solutions:

- Recognize your time constraints
- Be selective in getting involved in activities
- Monitor energy level
- Keep personal and job related priorities in view





Time Wasters Continued

Cluttered Desk

A cluttered desk is one that is overloaded by papers, supplies and equipment to the point of impacting the ability to be productive.

Possible Causes:

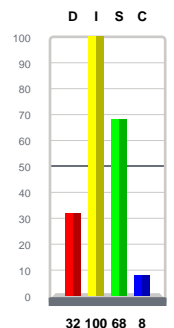
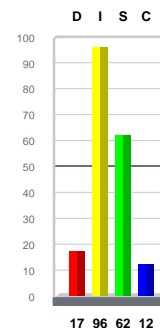
- See organizing and filing activities as a waste of time
- Want everything at fingertips
- Do not conceptualize a system for grouping information and materials
- Have not established a timeline for tasks or projects

Possible Solutions:

- Handle each piece of mail only once, i.e. pitch it, file it or delegate it
- Set up (or have someone else set up) an information storage and retrieval system
- Get off mailing lists that are of no interest to you
- Remind yourself that the time it takes to open "junk" mail robs you of time for more important tasks
- Establish a time limit for certain projects and only have current project material on your desk

Adapted Style

Natural Style



Areas for Improvement

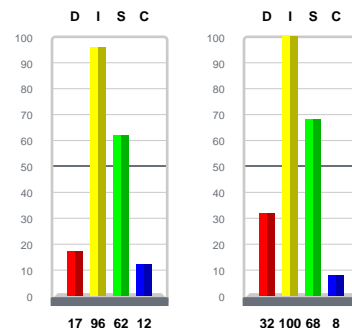
In this area is a listing of possible limitations without regard to a specific job. Review with Mike and cross out those limitations that do not apply. Highlight 1 to 3 limitations that are hindering his performance and develop an action plan to eliminate or reduce this hindrance.

Mike has a tendency to:

- Make decisions based on surface analysis.
- Take information at face value without validation or substantial investigation.
- Trust people indiscriminately if positively reinforced by those people.
- Overestimate his ability to motivate people or change others' behavior.
- Be too verbal in expressing criticism.
- Underinstruct and overdelegate--will rely on personality as opposed to a disciplined approach to follow-up.
- Be unrealistic in appraising people--especially if the person is a "friend."
- Be overly enthusiastic about his own shortcomings (weaknesses) and the shortcomings of others.



Adapted Style Natural Style

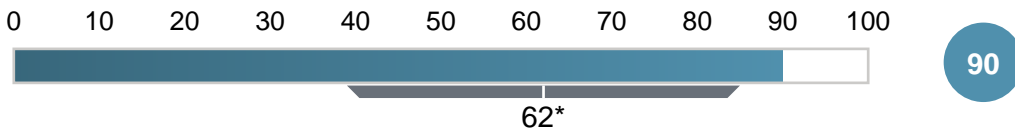




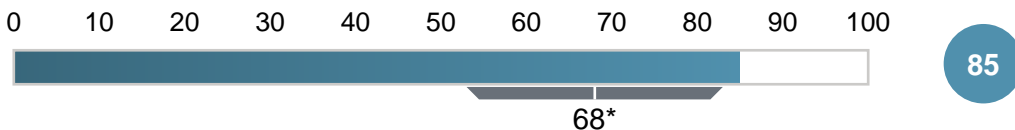
Behavioral Hierarchy

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.

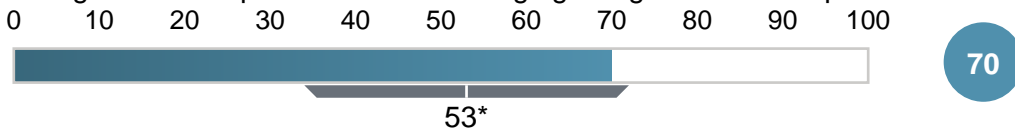
1. Frequent Interaction with Others - Dealing with multiple interruptions on a continual basis, always maintaining a friendly interface with others.



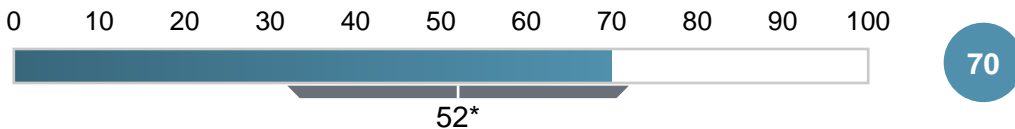
2. People Oriented - Spending a high percentage of time successfully working with a wide range of people from diverse backgrounds to achieve "win-win" outcomes.



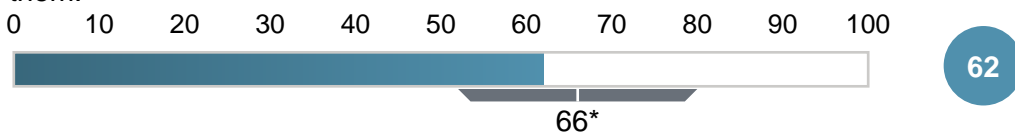
3. Versatility - Bringing together a multitude of talents and a willingness to adapt the talents to changing assignments as required.



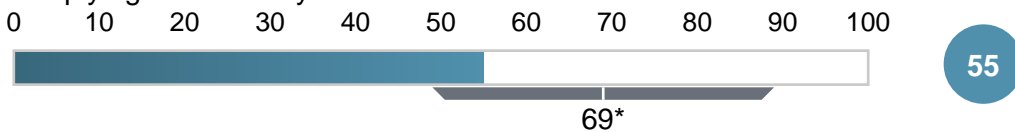
4. Frequent Change - Moving easily from task to task or being asked to leave several tasks unfinished and easily move on to the new task with little or no notice.



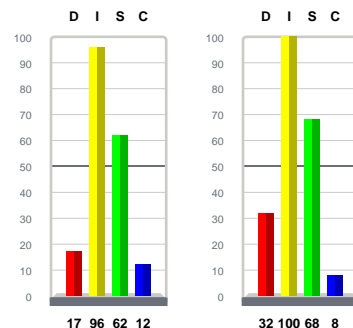
5. Customer Relations - A desire to convey your sincere interest in them.



6. Following Policy - Complying with the policy or if no policy, complying with the way it has been done.



Adapted Style Natural Style

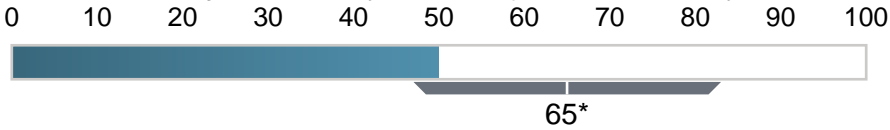


* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.



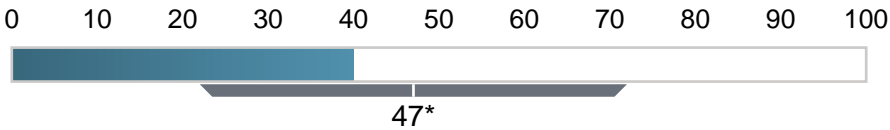
Behavioral Hierarchy

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



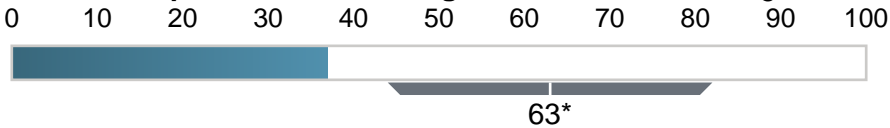
50

8. Competitiveness - Tenacity, boldness, assertiveness and a "will to win" in all situations.



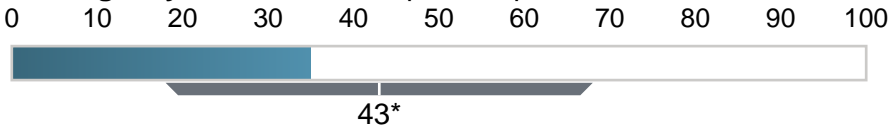
40

9. Follow Up and Follow Through - A need to be thorough.



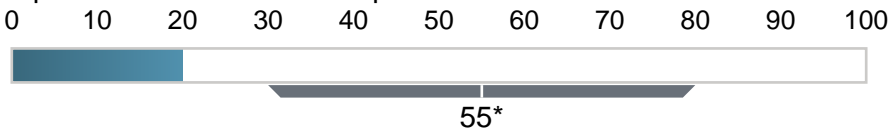
37

10. Urgency - Decisiveness, quick response and fast action.



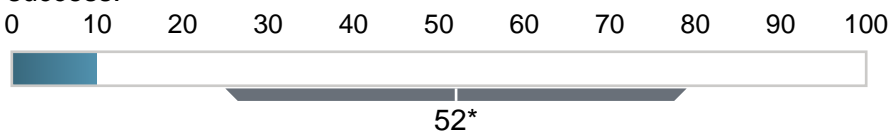
35

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



20

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

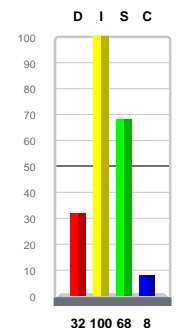
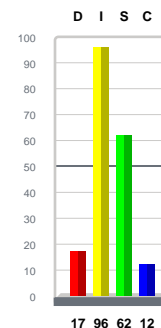


10



Adapted Style

Natural Style



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

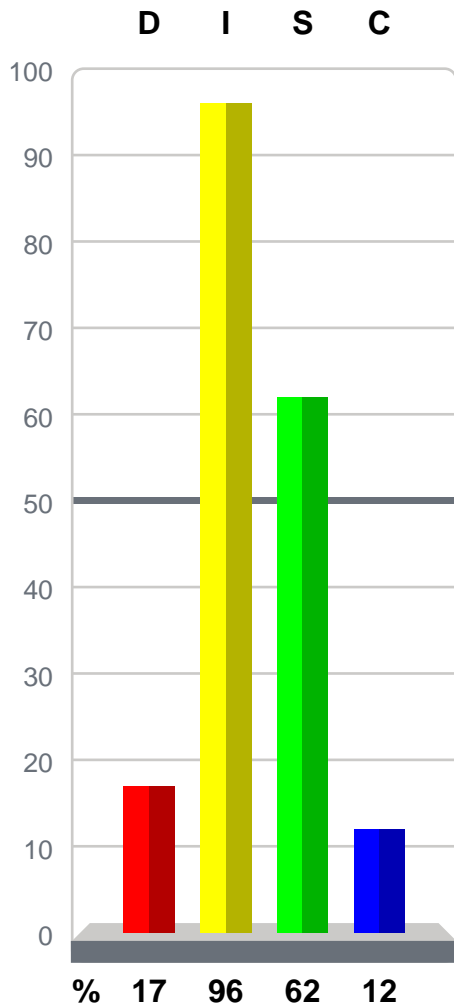


Style Insights® Graphs

2-12-2016

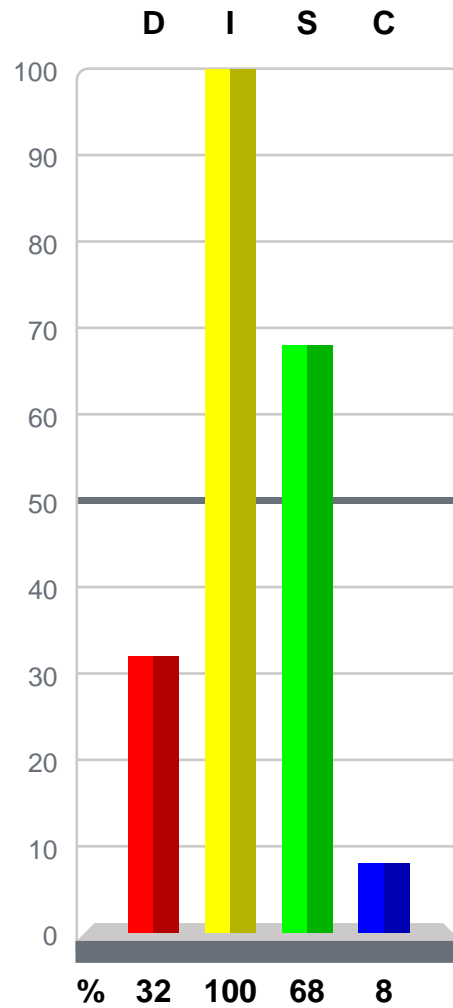
Adapted Style

Graph I



Natural Style

Graph II



Norm 2015 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.

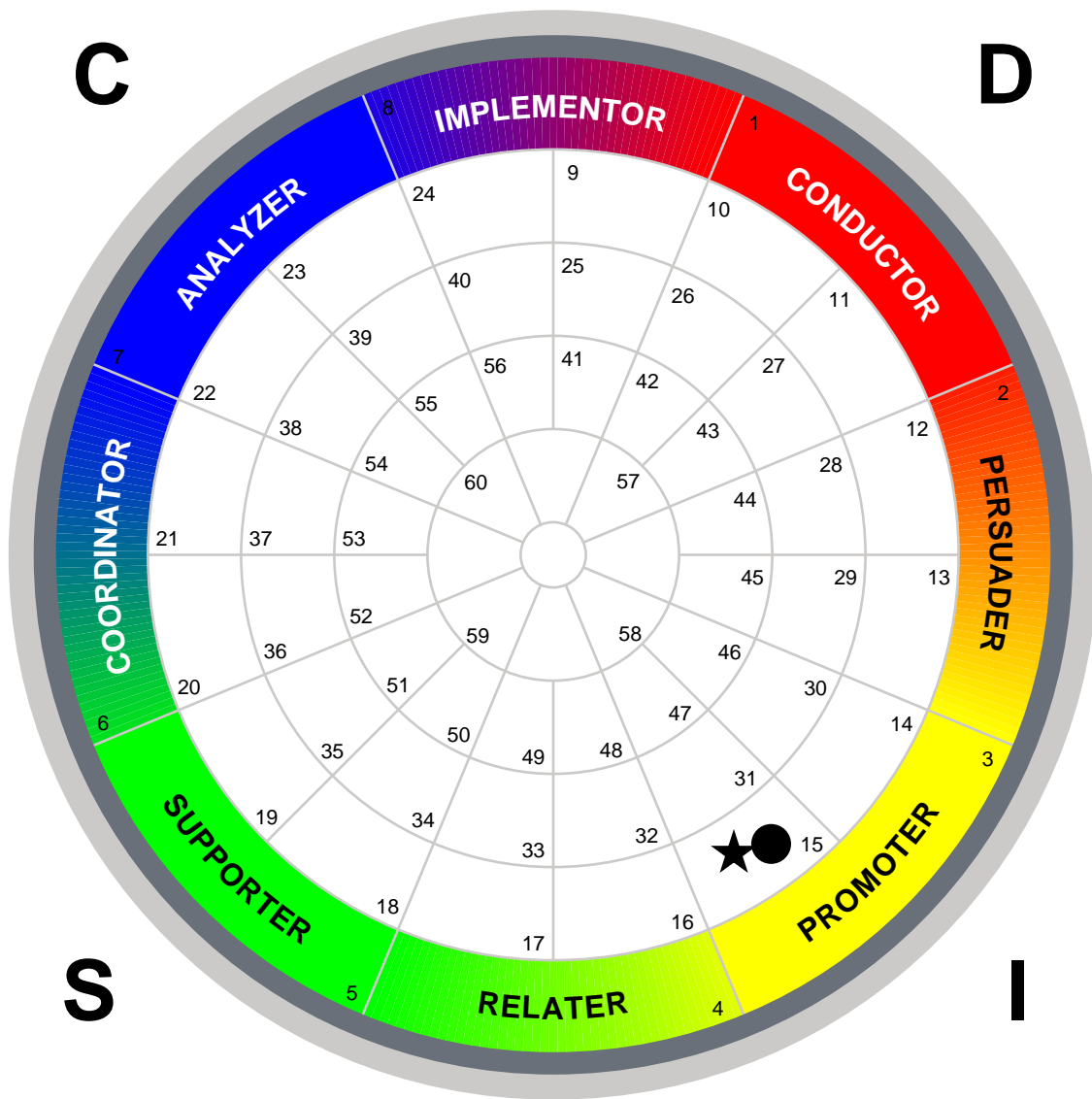
Notice on the next page that your Natural style (circle) and your Adapted style (star) are plotted on the Wheel. If they are plotted in different boxes, then you are adapting your behavior. The further the two plotting points are from each other, the more you are adapting your behavior.

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

2-12-2016



Adapted: ★ (15) RELATING PROMOTER
 Natural: ● (15) RELATING PROMOTER

Norm 2015 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:

- Understand how your driving forces are at play in your career and relationships
- Be able to apply your understanding of your driving forces to your relationships and job-related performance
- Have a clearer impression of your purpose and direction in life, which can lead to greater satisfaction in work and life



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.

Mike has a keen interest in formulating theories and asking questions to assist in problem solving. He sees himself as an intellectual and will seek opportunities to bring new information to the organization. He sees documentation of the process as important as the results. He is always looking for new ways to accomplish routine tasks. Mike can be an out-of-the-box thinker. He is creative when interpreting systems and will adopt aspects of them if he sees a benefit. He is willing to help others if they are working to achieve their goals. He will struggle if helping others is in conflict with his own self-interest. Mike will thrive in a role where he can experience self-realization and gratification. He is most comfortable working in an aesthetically pleasing environment. He evaluates situations and may not feel the need for a return on investment. He will evaluate each situation to determine how much control to apply.

Adding to the body of knowledge is more important than the application of knowledge. He will continue researching until all information is discovered. He is looking for new methods and ways to expand his future opportunities. Given the choice, Mike would choose to experience new opportunities. Mike may question the amount of time individuals spend helping other people. He tends to believe hard work and persistence is within everyone's reach. He aspires to create unity and balance in his work environment. He will focus on the totality of a situation to ensure a rewarding interaction. Mike may see money as a necessary tool versus a measurement of success. He may evaluate situations based on the desired outcome with little regard for utility and economic return. If Mike does not have strong feelings about a situation he does not see the need to exert control. He may strive to maintain individuality in certain group settings.





General Characteristics

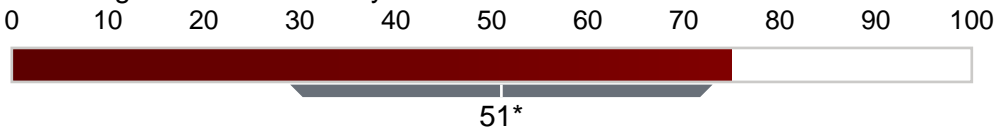
Mike will be energized in any position in which advancement is based on continuous learning. He sees value in consuming current information from many sources. He likes to set his own plan to guide and direct his actions. He is seeking opportunities to enhance his ever changing system for living. Mike may be firm in his decisions and not be swayed by unfortunate circumstances. He is able to see the overall situation and strive for harmony. He tends to give freely of time, talent and resources, but may still value a return on his investment. In certain situations Mike may go to extremes to win or control the outcome.



Primary Driving Forces Cluster

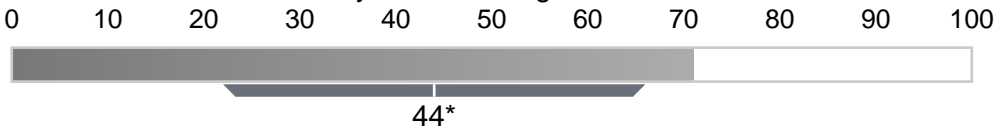
Your top driving forces create a cluster of drivers that move you to action. If you focus on the cluster rather than a single driver you can create combinations of factors that are very specific to you. The closer the scores are to each other the more you can pull from each driver. Think about the driver 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. Intellectual - People who are driven by opportunities to learn, acquire knowledge and the discovery of truth.



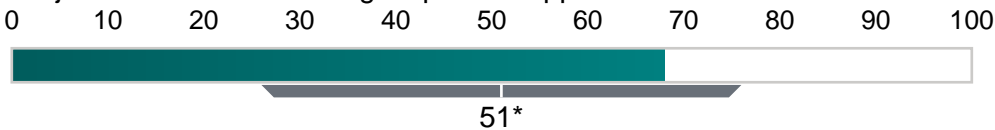
75

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



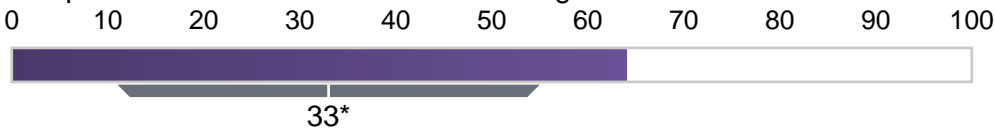
71

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



68

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



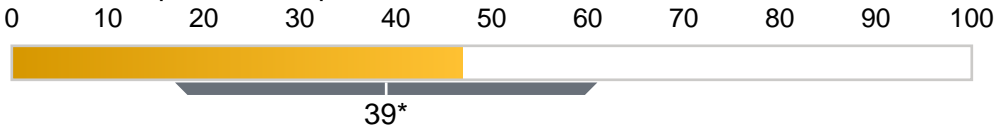
64



Situational Driving Forces Cluster

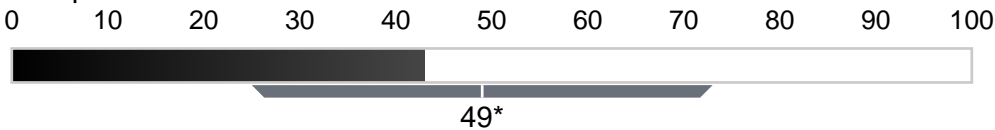
Your middle driving forces create a cluster of drivers that come in to play on a situational basis. While not as significant as your primary drivers, they can influence your actions in certain scenarios.

5. Selfless - People who are driven by completing tasks for the greater good, with little expectation of personal return.



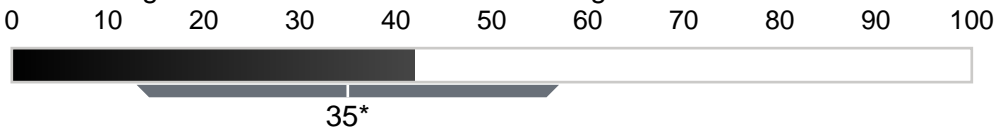
47

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



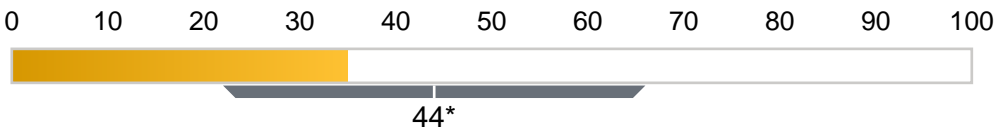
43

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



42

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



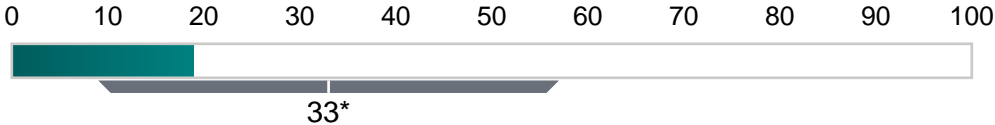
35



Indifferent Driving Forces Cluster

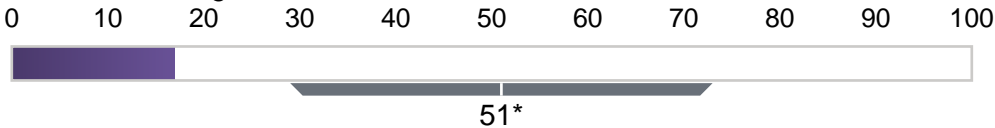
You may feel indifferent toward some or all of the drivers in this cluster. However, the remaining factors may cause an adverse reaction when interacting with people who have one or more of these as a primary driving force.

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



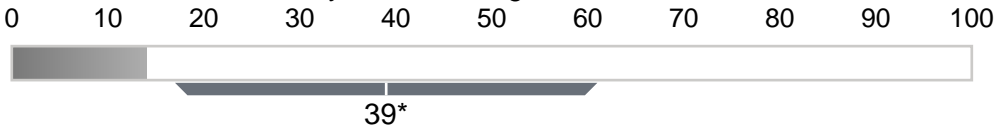
19

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



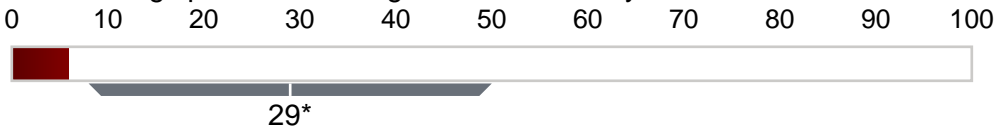
17

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



14

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



6

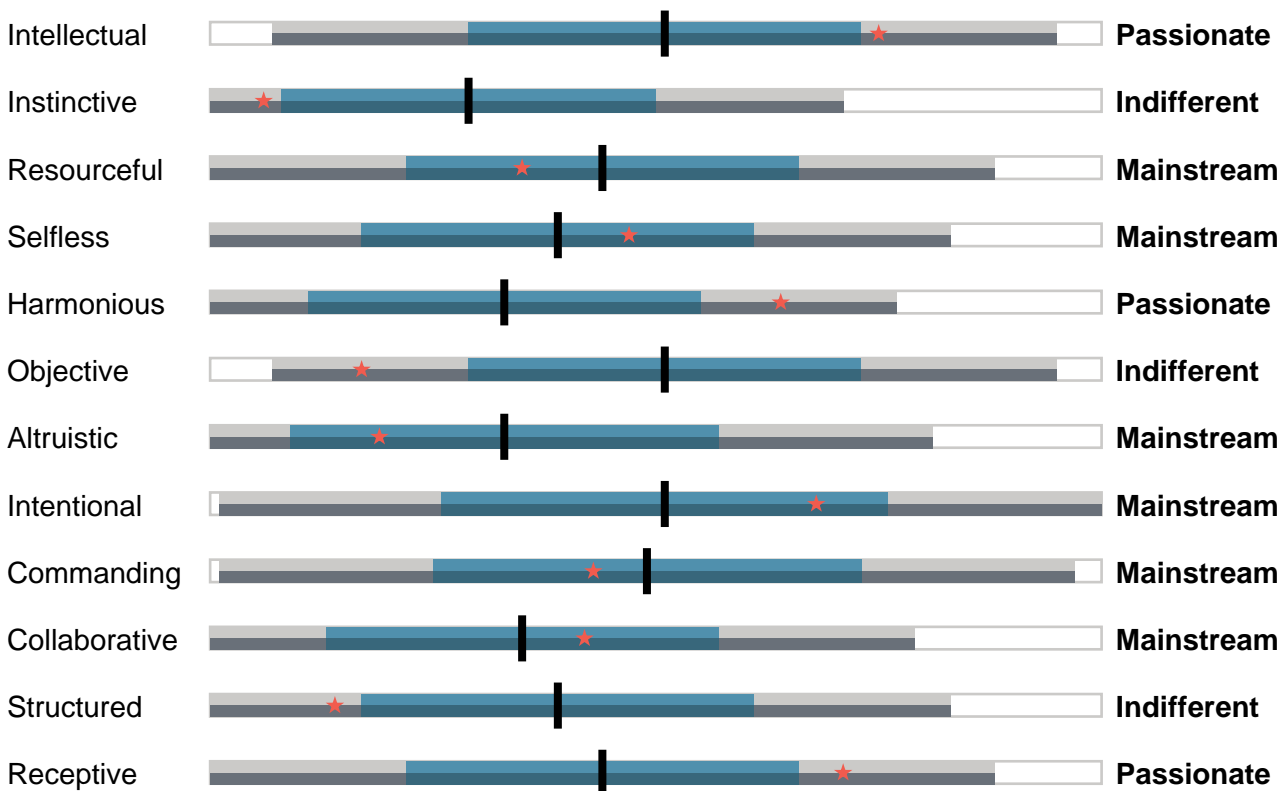


Areas for Awareness

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 2015

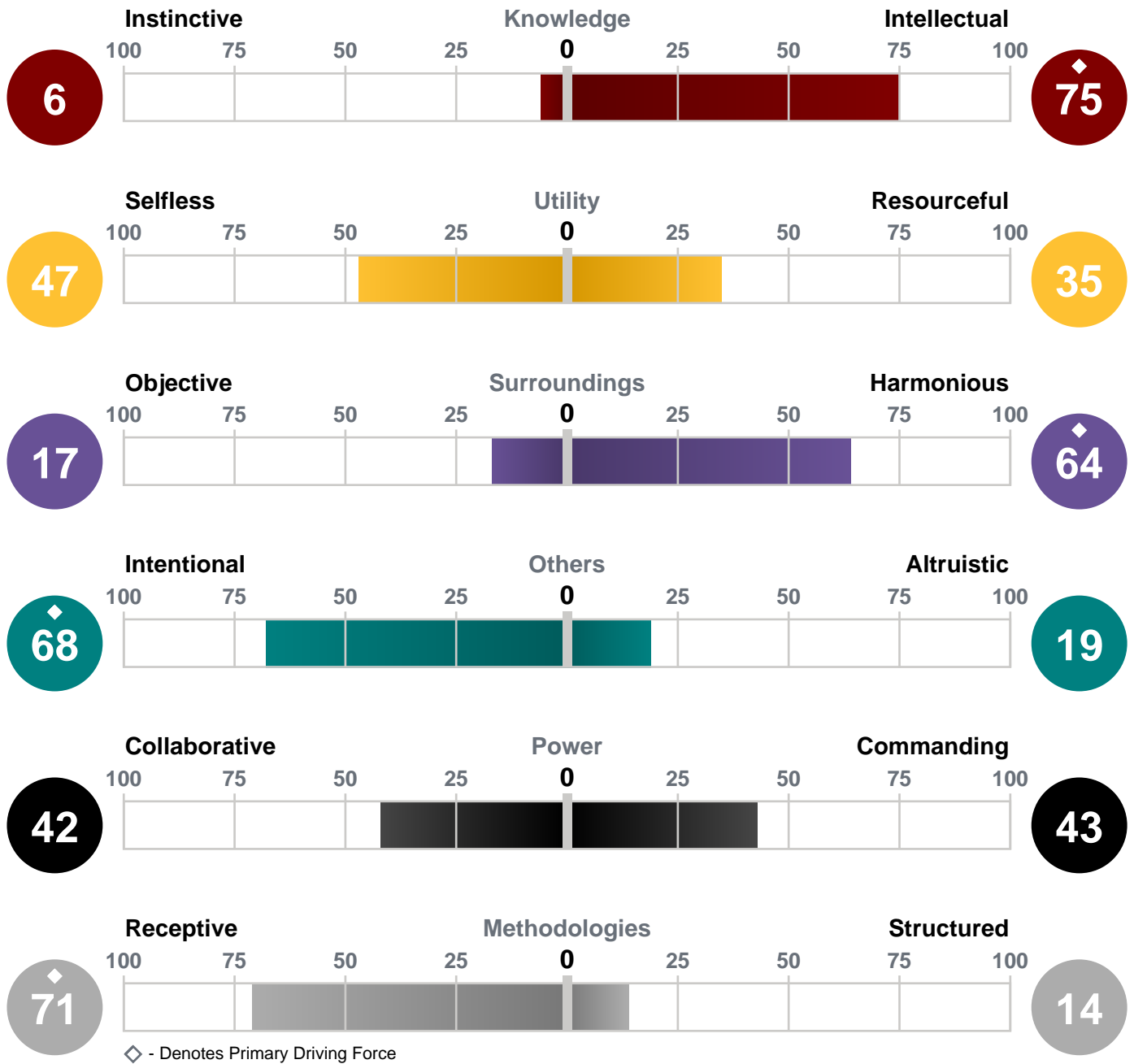


■ - 1st Standard Deviation - * 68% of the population falls within the shaded area. ■ - national mean ★ - your score
 ■ - 2nd Standard Deviation
 □ - 3rd Standard Deviation

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

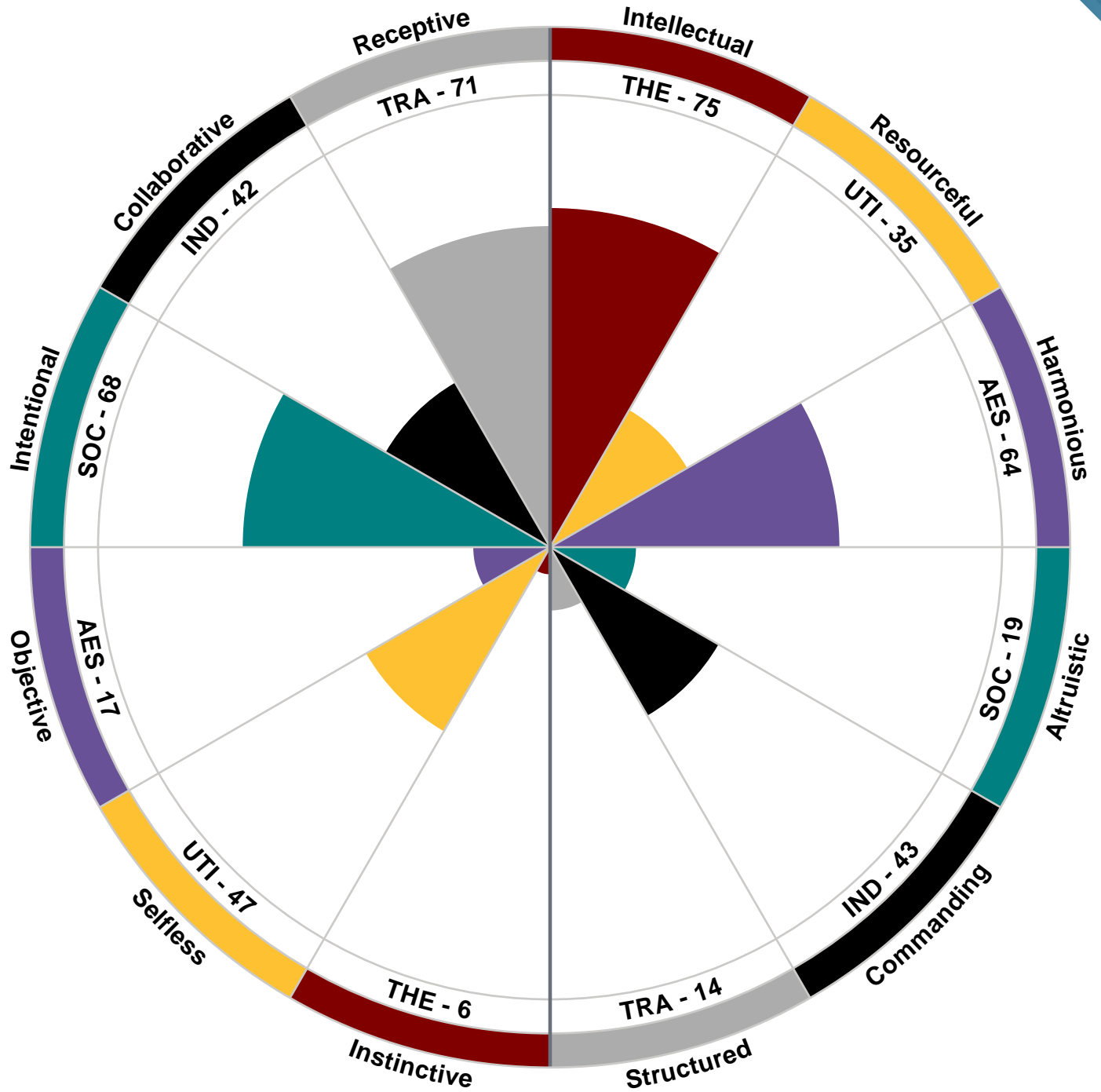


Driving Forces Graph



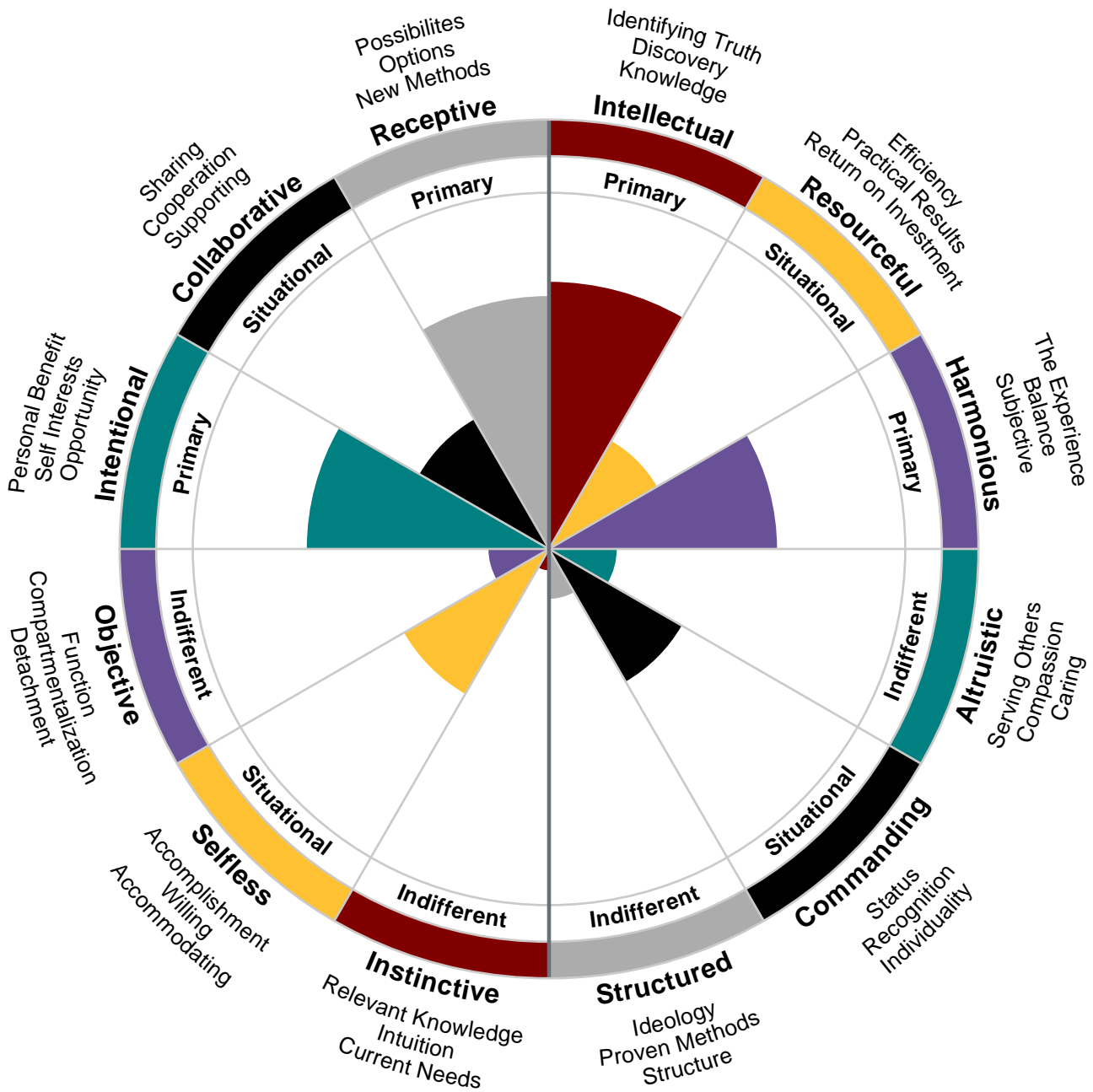


Driving Forces Wheel





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



Introduction Emotional Intelligence Section

The Emotional Quotient™ report looks at a person's emotional intelligence, which is the ability to sense, understand and effectively apply the power and acumen of emotions to facilitate higher levels of collaboration and productivity. The report was designed to provide insight into two broad areas: Intrapersonal and Interpersonal emotional intelligence.

Research shows that successful leaders and superior performers have well developed emotional intelligence skills. This makes it possible for them to work well with a wide variety of people and to respond effectively to the rapidly changing conditions in the business world. In fact, a person's (EQ) emotional intelligence may be a better predictor of success performance than intelligence (IQ).

This report measures five dimensions of emotional intelligence:

Intrapersonal emotional intelligence

What goes on inside of you as you experience day-to-day events.

Self-Awareness is the ability to recognize and understand your moods, emotions and drives, as well as their effect on others.

Self Regulation is your ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods and the propensity to suspend judgment to think before acting.

Motivation is a passion to work for reasons that go beyond money or status and a propensity to pursue goals with energy and persistence.

Interpersonal emotional intelligence

What goes on between you and others.

Empathy is your ability to understand the emotional makeup of other people.

Social Skills is a proficiency in managing relationships and building networks.

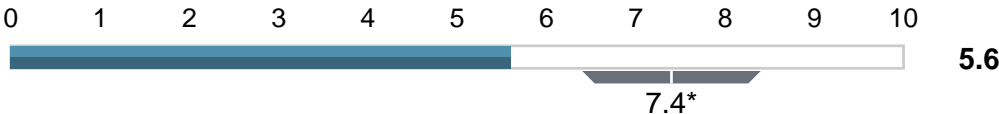
Is the report 100% true? Yes, no and maybe. We are only measuring emotional intelligence. We only report statements from areas in which tendencies are shown. To improve accuracy, feel free to make notes or edit the report regarding any statement from the report that may or may not apply, but only after checking with friends or colleagues to see if they agree.



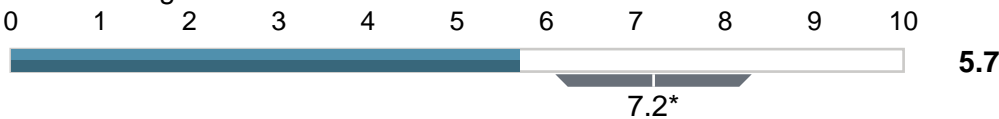
Emotional Quotient Assessment Results

The Emotional Quotient (EQ) is a measure of your ability to sense, understand, and effectively apply the power and acumen of your emotions and the emotions of others in order to facilitate high levels of collaboration and productivity. Your overall score on the Emotional Quotient Assessment indicates your level of overall emotional intelligence. The higher the number, the more emotionally intelligent you are. If your goal is to raise your EQ, the components on which you have scored the lowest should be the focus of your development.

1. SELF-AWARENESS - The ability to recognize and understand your moods, emotions and drives, as well as their effect on others.



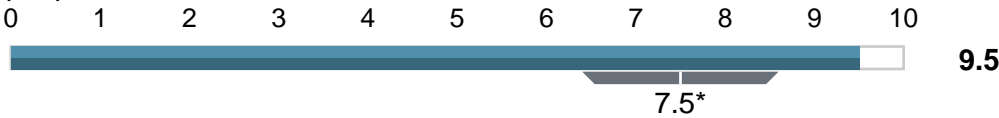
2. SELF-REGULATION - The ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods and the propensity to suspend judgment and think before acting.



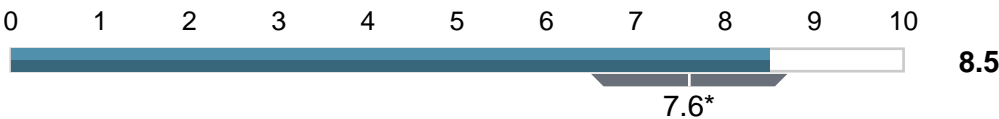
3. MOTIVATION - A passion to work for reasons that go beyond money or status, and a propensity to pursue goals with energy and persistence.



4. EMPATHY - The ability to understand the emotional makeup of other people.



5. SOCIAL SKILLS - A proficiency in managing relationships and building networks.



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



Interpersonal Empathy

The ability to understand the emotional makeup of other people.

You scored a 9.5.

You have a unique skill of treating people according to their emotional reactions. You have the ability to utilize this information when making decisions.

What you can do:

- Attempt to fully understand others before communicating your point of view, this helps to ensure your message is received correctly.
- Watch interactions of other people and discuss your observations with a peer to sharpen your empathy skills.
- Observe body language for nonverbal messages being expressed.
- Empathizing with others can enhance your understanding and your relationships with them.
- Work with a trusted advisor to brainstorm ways to use your empathy to help others take accountability and make tough decisions.
- Mentor co-workers on effective ways to use empathy in the workplace.
- Demonstrate to others how to be nonjudgmental, especially when negative comments are being made about others.
- Offer personal assistance to your friends, family and even strangers who may be in need.
- Evaluate the best way to help elevate the emotional state of others in the way they might best appreciate.





Interpersonal Social Skills

A proficiency in managing relationships and building networks.

You scored a 8.5.

You are able to find common ground with others and generally are able to build good rapport. You are able to help build a strong team environment.

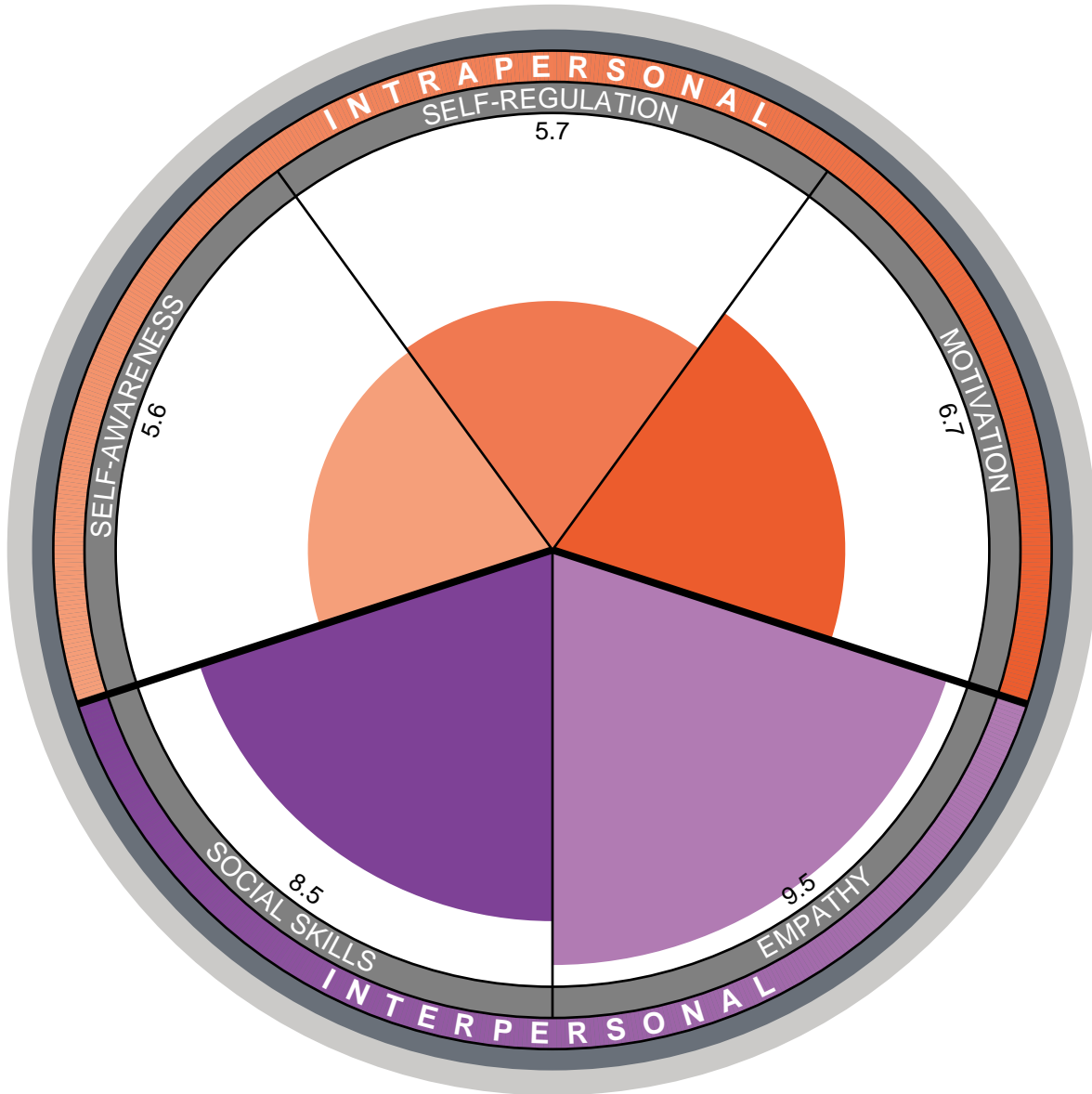
What you can do:

- Consider traits you admire in other people you know and ask them for feedback about yourself in those areas.
- Identify areas of social interactions that may make you uncomfortable and ask a trusted advisor to help improve in these areas.
- Consider the unique capabilities of those you interact with and how you can further encourage these traits in them.
- Pursue quality, rather than quantity, in your social bonds. Converse with others on an even deeper level.
- Remember unique facts about others. Use memory techniques and be fondly known as the one that remembers!
- Take notice when emotions are taking over an interaction, and then find ways to improve the emotional tone of the situation.
- Talk about your feelings related to work as well as personal circumstances with a trusted advisor, family member or friend.
- Find ways to be a positive influence at work by helping others improve their social skills.
- If you have a miscommunication or negative interaction, take accountability quickly and find ways to make amends.
- Demonstrate a curiosity about others and their well being and consider ways you may be of assistance.
- Consider ways you may be able to provide positive feedback to help others improve their social skills.
- Join a professional association or special interest group that meets regularly to practice building bonds.



Emotional Quotient™ Wheel

2-12-2016





Introduction

Blending Behaviors, Driving Forces and EQ for Success

Maximizing the effectiveness of one's behavioral style can be a difficult maze to navigate in the workplace, especially in situations where "behavioral labels" are assigned. Often a team will have multiple people with the same behavioral styles faced with the same situation, yet they come across differently.

For years, TTI has educated the corporate world on behaviors, or the "how" of people's actions; meanwhile, driving forces is the "why" they do what they do. This has explained the difference in actions for decades. However, recent research has led to the discovery of people with similar behaviors and driving forces, yet they still respond differently to situations, especially when the situations are emotionally charged.

Why is this? The answer is often found within a person's Emotional Intelligence. Understanding a person's EQ and applying this information to behaviors and driving forces can not only expand the working language and communication of an organization, but can help an individual successfully navigate the workplace maze and feel a sense of accomplishment and reward from doing so.

