



Sample DISC Report

Style: Establisher D

DISC Assessment

Saturday, March 16, 2019

Introduction

Your report uses the DISC Personality System. The DISC Personality System is the universal language of behavior. Research has shown that behavioral characteristics can be grouped together in four major groups. People with similar styles tend to exhibit specific behavioral characteristics common to that style. All people share these four styles in varying degrees of intensity. The acronym DISC stands for the four personality styles represented by the letters :

- D = Dominant, Driver
- I = Influencing, Inspiring
- S = Steady, Stable
- C = Correct, Compliant

Knowledge of the DISC System empowers you to understand yourself, family members, co-workers, and friends, in a profound way. Understanding behavioral styles helps you become a better communicator, minimize or prevent conflicts, appreciate the differences in others and positively influence those around you.

In the course of daily life, you can observe behavioral styles in action because you interact with each style, to varying degrees, everyday. As you think about your family members, friends and co-workers, you will discover different personalities unfold before your eyes.

- Do you know someone who is assertive, to the point, and wants the bottom line?

Some people are forceful, direct, and strong-willed.

This is the D Style

- Do you have any friends who are great communicators and friendly to everyone they meet?

Some people are optimistic, friendly, and talkative.

This is the I Style

- Do you have any family members who are good listeners and great team players?

Some people are steady, patient, loyal, and practical.

This is the S Style

- Have you ever worked with someone who enjoys gathering facts and details and is thorough in all activities?

Some people are precise, sensitive, and analytical.

This is the C Style

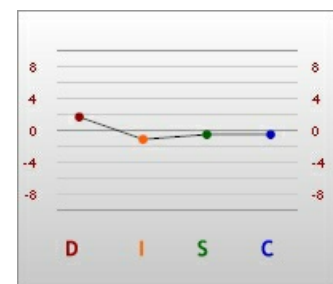
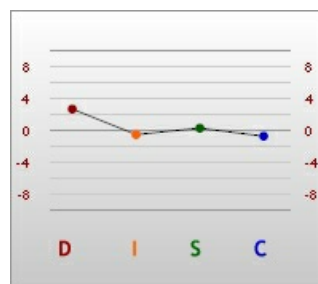
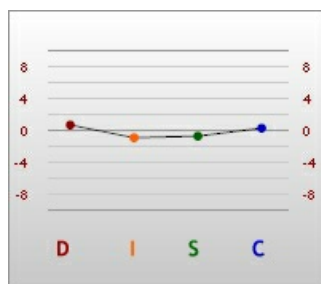


The chart below helps put the four dimensions of behavior into perspective.

	D = Dominant	I = Influencing	S = Steady	C = Compliant
Seeks	Control	Recognition	Acceptance	Accuracy
Strengths	Administration Leadership Determination	Persuading Enthusiasm Entertaining	Listening Teamwork Follow-Through	Planning Systems Orchestration
Challenges	Impatient Insensitive Poor Listener	Lack of Detail Short Attention Span Low Follow-Through	Oversensitive Slow to Begin Dislikes Change	Perfectionist Critical Unresponsive
Dislikes	Inefficiency Indecision	Routines Complexity	Insensitivity Impatience	Disorganization Impropriety
Decisions	Decisive	Spontaneous	Conferring	Methodical

Because human personality is comprised of varying intensities of the four behavioral styles, the DISC graph helps make the personality style more visual. The DISC graph plots the intensity of each of the four styles. All points above the midline are stronger intensities, while points below the midline are lesser intensities of DISC characteristics. It is possible to look at a DISC graph and instantly know the personality and behavioral characteristics of an individual.

Below are your three DISC graphs, and a brief explanation of the differences between the graphs.



DISC graph 1 represents your "public self" (the mask)

This graph displays the "you" others see. It reflects how you perceive the demands of your environment, and your perception of how you believe others expect you to behave.

DISC graph 2 represents your "private self" (the core)

This graph displays your instinctive response to pressure, and identifies how you are most likely to respond when stress or tension are present. This would be your instinctive reaction.

DISC graph 3 represents your "perceived self" (the mirror)

This graph displays the manner in which you perceive your typical behavior. It could be referred to as your self perception. Although at times you may be unaware of the behavior you use with other people, this graph shows your typical approach.

Description

understanding your style

Sample's style is identified by the keyword "Establisher".

As an Establisher style, Sample possesses high ego strength and is an individualist with very high standards. Establishers are quite competitive and like to approach issues alone instead of drawing others into the process. Because they possess a healthy ego, they don't like to be under another's control; they like to be "bossy" and maintain a high standard for themselves and others. Sample tends to avoid the mundane and instead, look for new challenges. An Establisher wants excitement and sometimes jumps impulsively into new adventures before thinking them through. Sample, when given the opportunity, will delegate tasks to others in order to maximize effectiveness to accomplish goals, desiring to win at any cost.

Sample tends to be an opportunity creator. Establishers possess a vision of the "big picture" and can move a project forward with great enthusiasm. Because of this enthusiasm, they are great at developing new projects, but they tend to ignore the emotional side of the people involved in these projects. Establishers can be very direct and uncommunicative under pressure and don't always collect the facts before making a decision. They should strive to achieve self-control and self-discipline while cultivating their emotional side in order to be friendlier and more sensitive towards others' feelings. When these qualities are present, Sample can use energy to make good things happen. Sample is risk taker; people see boldness, confidence, and courage in them. Routine is seen as dull and tedious.

Because of an Establisher's high ego strength, they are sometimes seen by people as opinionated. They may come across as hypercritical or domineering. Because they like clear and concise communication with people, they can become impatient when talking with people who do not take action or think as quickly as they do. By becoming a little more compliant, calm and passive when communicating, Establishers can be seen as more caring by others. As an Establisher, Sample is a great visionary who possesses the enthusiasm to make a new idea work without letting obstacles get in the way.

A very creative person, Sample is often willing to seek out new solutions to problems, is self motivated and often works at a fast pace to accomplish goals. Sample likes new challenges and is usually able to make decisions easily, even under pressure.

Although socializing is not typically a primary focus, Sample is one who can appreciate relationships and is comfortable being involved in social functions, without wanting to be the center of attention. Sample prefers to complete tasks before socializing and is more likely to feel comfortable participating in organized activities or friendly competition.

Sample takes a flexible approach in dealings with others and is willing to pursue different avenues to maintain good relationships. Sample is not afraid to actively seek new solutions if previous methods do not fit the current situation.

Sample will usually test ideas against proven standards in an effort to be inventive. Sample can be very creative as he/she identifies new solutions to problems. An original and creative thinker, Sample acts in a rational way to make sure desired results are achieved in an orderly manner while not afraid to "break the mold" if that appears to be the key to a solution.

Direct, decisive
High ego strength
Problem solver
Risk taker, self starter

General Characteristics

New challenges
Power and authority to take risks and make decisions
Freedom from routine and mundane tasks
Changing environments in which to work and play

Motivated By

Innovative focus on future
Non-routine, challenging tasks and activities
Projects that produce tangible results
Freedom from controls, supervision, and details

My Ideal Environment

Historical Characters

Famous people who share your personality

Julius Caesar

101-44 BC

Roman Emperor and General

The driving and individualistic nature of the Establisher is seen in Caesars response to the challenge of being kidnapped as a young lad of twenty-three. As soon as the ransom was paid, he recruited an army, sought out the pirates and killed them. Remember, Establishers like to win. Now, as the general of an army, he turned his forces against Romes enemies, winning several brilliant victories, especially in Gaul and Spain. Establishers are opportunity creators, and Caesar was interested in political power. To that end he formed an alliance with two other leading Romans in order to take command of Rome. However, Establishers often find partnerships difficult, and Caesar was no exception. His triumvirate did not survive the civil war which followed; but Caesar did. His tremendous victory over Pompeian forces won him the title Dictator for Life. Unfortunately for Caesar, that was not a very long period of time. He was assassinated by the complicity of Brutus, Cassius and the Senate of Rome.

"It is easier to find men who will volunteer to die, than to find those who are willing to endure pain with patience."

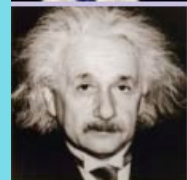
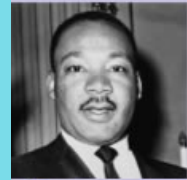
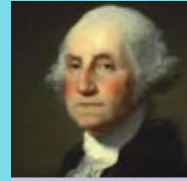
Simon Bolivar

1783-1830

South American Liberation Leader

The drive and determination to establish freedom has made Bolivar the national hero of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. In 1819, he led his army across the Andes mountains into Columbia. Once there, he proclaimed and became president of the Republic of Colombia (modern Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador), which was liberated by his army three years later. He then took charge of Perus War for Independence. In their gratefulness, the Peruvians renamed a portion of their country Bolivia in his honor.

"He who serves a revolution ploughs a sea."



Communicating

with the Establisher style

Remember, an Establisher may want:

- Authority, varied activities, prestige, freedom, assignments promoting growth, "bottom line" approach, opportunity for advancement

Greatest fear:

- Being taken advantage of

When communicating with Sample, an Establisher, DO:

- Be brief, direct, and to the point
- Ask "what" not "how" questions
- Focus on business; remember they desire results
- Suggest ways for him/her to achieve results, be in charge, and solve problems
- Highlight logical benefits of featured ideas and approaches
- Agree with facts and ideas rather than the person when in agreement

When communicating with Sample, an Establisher, DO NOT:

- Ramble or repeat yourself
- Focus on problems
- Be too sociable or conversational
- Make statements without support or vague generalizations

While analyzing information, Sample, an Establisher may:

- Ignore potential risks
- Not weigh the pros and cons
- Not consider others' opinions
- Offer innovative and progressive systems and ideas

Motivational Characteristics

- **Motivating Goals:** New challenges and opportunities, independence
- **Evaluates Others by:** Self-imposed standards
- **Influences Others by:** Forceful leadership through solutions and projected power
- **Value to Team:** Accepts responsibility, uses an innovative approach
- **Overuses:** Control, manipulation
- **Reaction to Pressure:** Belligerence, increases independence and focus on tasks
- **Greatest Fears:** Loss of control, lack of challenge
- **Areas for Improvement:** Patience, active listening, be sensitive and supportive



Knowledge comes, but
wisdom lingers.

- Alfred Lord Tennyson

Communicating

with the Establisher style

Value to the group:

- Bottom-line organizer
- Places high value on time
- Challenges the status quo
- Innovative

Establishers possess these positive characteristics in teams:

- Instinctive leaders
- Sets goals and gets projects off the ground
- Self reliant
- Innovative in getting results
- Maintain focus on goals
- Specific and direct
- Provide direction and leadership
- Push group toward decisions
- Willing to speak out
- Generally optimistic
- Accept risks, welcomes challenges, overcomes obstacles
- See the big picture
- Can handle multiple projects
- Function well with heavy workloads

Personal growth areas for Establishers:

- Strive to be an "active" listener
- Be attentive to other team members' ideas until everyone reaches a consensus
- Develop a greater appreciation for the opinions, feelings and desires of others
- Put more energy into personal relationships
- Take time to explain the "whys" of your statements and proposals
- Be more approachable



You can have brilliant ideas, but if you can't get them across, your ideas won't get you anywhere.

- Lee Iacocca

Communication Tips

relating to others

Your D plotted above the midline, your style is identified by the keyword "Establisher".

This next section uses adjectives to describe where your DISC styles are approximately plotted on your graph. These descriptive words correlate as a rough approximation to the values of your graph.

D -- Measures how decisive, authoritative and direct you typically are. Words that may describe the intensity of your "D" are:

- **FORCEFUL** Full of force; powerful; vigorous
- **RISK TAKER** Willing to take chances; hazardous in actions
- **ADVENTURESOME** Exciting or dangerous undertaking
- **DECISIVE** Settles a dispute, answers questions
- **INQUISITIVE** Inclined to ask many questions; curious

I - Measures how talkative, persuasive, and interactive you typically are. Words that may describe the intensity of your "I" are:

- **CONTROLLED** Restraining oneself; holding back emotion
- **RETIRING** Drawing back from contact; reserved; modest; shy

S -- Measures your desire for security, peace and your ability to be a team player. Words that may describe the intensity of your "S" are:

- **RESTLESS** Inability to rest or relax; uneasy; not quiet
- **CHANGE-ORIENTED** Desire to alter; likes variety
- **SPONTANEOUS** Acting with natural feeling without constraint
- **ACTIVE** Characterized by much action or emotion; busy; quick

C -- Measures your desire for structure, organization and details. Words that may describe the intensity of your "C" are:

- **OWN PERSON** Not easily affected by the opinions of others
- **PERSISTENT** Continuing, especially in the face of opposition; persevere
- **INDEPENDENT** Free from the influence or control of others; self-confident



The only way to change is by changing your understanding.

- Anthony De Mello

Communication Tips

how you communicate with others

How You Communicate with Others

Please return to the "Communicating" section of this report and review the communicating "DO" and "DO NOT" sections for your specific style. Reviewing your own communication preferences can be an eye-opening experience or simply confirmation for what you already know to be true. Either way, you have your communication characteristics in writing. This information is powerful when shared between colleagues, friends, and family. Others may now realize that some approaches do not work for your style, while other ones are received well by you. Equally important is that you now see that THE WAY YOU SAY SOMETHING can be as important as WHAT IS SAID. Unfortunately, we all have a tendency to communicate in the manner that we like to hear something, instead of the method another person prefers.

Your style is predominately a "D" style, which means that you prefer receiving information telling you RESULTS. But, when transferring that same information to a client or co-worker, you may need to translate that into giving them precise facts, or just the end result, or how they are a part of the solution and we need to work as a team.

This next section of the report deals with how your style communicates with the other three dominant styles. Certain styles have a natural tendency to communicate well, while certain other styles seem to be speaking different languages all together. Since you are already adept at speaking your "native" language, we will examine how to best communicate and relate to the other three dominant languages people will be using.

This next section is particularly useful for a dominant "D" style as you may have the tendency to be more aggressive in your communication than what others would like.

The Compatibility of Your Behavioral Style

Two "D" styles will get along well only if they respect each other and desire to work as a team to accomplish a set goal. Care must be taken not to become overly competitive or overly domineering with each other.

A "D" likes the "I" style, because an "I" is a natural encourager to the "D". Sometimes an "I" will not be task oriented enough for the "D" in a work situation, unless the "D" sees the value of how the "I" can be influential to achieve ultimate results.

A "D" and an "S" normally work well together because the "S" does not threaten the "D", and will normally work hard to achieve the desired goal. Sometimes personal relations can be strained because the "D" sometimes comes across as too task oriented and driven.

A "D" and a "C" must be careful not to become too pushy and too detail oriented, respectively. However, a "D" needs the detail attention of the "C" style, but sometimes has a hard time of effectively communicating this need.



Speech is the mirror
of the soul; as a man
speaks, so is he.

- Publilius Syros

Communication Tips

compatibility of your behavioral style

How the "D" Can Enhance Interaction with Each Style

D with D

If there is mutual respect, you will tend to see each other as driving, visionary, aggressive, competitive and optimistic. So long as they agree on the goal to be accomplished, they can focus on the task at hand and be extremely efficient. If mutual respect does not exist, you will tend to see the other D as argumentative, dictatorial, arrogant, domineering, nervous and hasty.

Relationship Tip: Each of you must strive to achieve mutual respect, and communication, setting this as a goal to be accomplished will help immensely. You must also work to understand the realms and boundaries of each other's authority, and to respect those boundaries.

D with I

You will tend to view I's as egocentric, superficial, overly optimistic, showing little thought, too self-assured and inattentive. You'll dislike being "sold" by the I. Your task orientation will tend to lead you to become upset by the high I's noncommittal generalizations.

Relationship Tip: You should try to be friendly, since the I appreciates personal relationships. Be complimentary, when possible. Listen to their ideas and recognize their accomplishments.

D with S

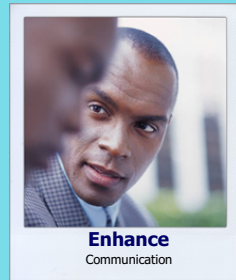
You will tend to view the S as passive, nonchalant, apathetic, possessive, complacent and non-demonstrative. D's tend to perceive S's as slow moving. They will tend to see your approach as confrontational, and it may tend to be overwhelming to the high S. Your quick pace of action and thinking may cause a passive-aggressive response.

Relationship Tip: Avoid pushing; recognize the sincerity of the high S's good work. Be friendly to them, they appreciate relationships. Make every effort to be more easy going when possible, adapting a steady pace will reduce unnecessary friction in the relationship.

D with C

Your tendency will be to view the C as overly dependent, evasive, defensive, too focused on details and too cautious and worrisome. D's often feel that high C's over analyze and get bogged down in details.

Relationship Tip: Slow down the pace; give them information in a clear and detailed form, providing as many facts as you can. In discussions, expect the C to voice doubts, concerns and questions about the details. Remove potential threats. Whenever possible, allow time for the C to consider issues and details before asking them to make any decisions.



Communication works
for those who work at
it.

- John Powell

Communication

worksheet

Communication Tips Worksheet

Changes in your graphs indicate your coping methods. The human personality is profoundly influenced by changes in our environment. Typically, people change significantly from graph one to graph two as a result of stressors or environmental changes. Recognizing the differences or changes between these two graphs helps us understand our instinctive coping mechanism, and indicates how to better adapt in the future.

Instructions: Each of your graphs illuminates different aspects of your personality. A closer look at those changes reveals valuable insights. Please refer to both graphs (if necessary, reference data throughout your profile). Compare the D, I, S, and C points on graphs one and two. Finally, read the analysis of your answers, and consider how your environment affects your decisions, motivations, actions and verbal messages.

D Changes:

Compare graphs 1 and 2. When you look at graph 2, is your "D" higher or lower than the "D" in graph 1? Consider how high or low the letter moves. A higher value indicates someone who desires more control in stressful situations. If the D goes up considerably, you can become very controlling when you become stressed. A lower value indicates someone who desires less control in stressful situations. If the D goes down considerably, you may want someone else to lead you and you will follow.

I Changes:

Compare graphs 1 and 2. When you look at graph 2, is your "I" higher or lower than the "I" in graph 1? Consider how high or low the letter moves. A higher value indicates someone who desires more social influence in stressful situations. If the I goes up considerably, you may try to use your communication skills to smooth things out. A lower value indicates someone who desires less social influence in stressful situations. If the I goes down considerably, you rely less on verbal means to come to a resolution.

S Changes:

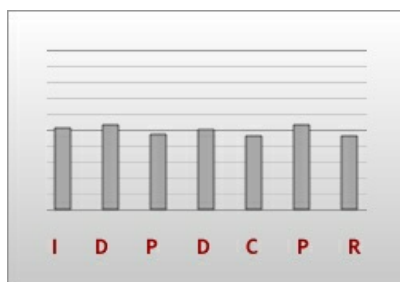
Compare graphs 1 and 2. When you look at graph 2, is your "S" higher or lower than the "S" in graph 1? Consider how high or low the letter moves. A higher value indicates someone who desires a more secure environment in stressful situations. If the S goes up considerably, you may tend to avoid any conflict and wait until a more favorable environment is available before making any changes. A lower value indicates someone who desires a less secure environment in stressful situations. If the S goes down considerably, you become more impulsive in your decision-making.

C Changes:

Compare graphs 1 and 2. When you look at graph 2, is your "C" higher or lower than the "C" in graph 1? Consider how high or low the letter moves. A higher value indicates someone who desires more information before making a decision in stressful situations. If the C goes up considerably, you will probably not want to make a decision until you have significantly more information. A lower value indicates someone who desires less information before making decisions in stressful situations. If the C goes down considerably, you may make decisions based more on gut feelings.

Which one of your points makes the most dramatic move up or down? What does that tell you about how you react to pressure?

How could your coping method help or hinder you in making decisions? How can you use this information to help you see possible blind spots in your reaction to pressure?



INFLUENCING - Above Average

You are always considered when a leader is needed. You have great strengths, and know that you possess wonderful insight into systems and people. Others are willing to follow you because of your charisma and enthusiasm. While sometimes seeming a bit assertive, your optimism and warmth soon have others remembering how important you are to the team.

DIRECTING - Above Average

Quality work and meeting tight deadlines are only two of your strengths others see. You may appear a bit task-oriented at times, but your attention to detail and your inner drive allow others to respect you and see the great value you add to the team. Take time to let others get to know you. They like you for a person as well as what you do for them.

PROCESSING - Good

You can take an idea or a project and follow through from start to finish. While you prefer changing roles and responsibilities, you will stick to a routine that is necessary to fulfill a need.

DETAILING - Above Average

You have an ability to logically look at a situation and rearrange things for a more efficient operation. You pay attention to even the smallest details and put the finishing touches on projects. Your surroundings are neat and efficient and you appreciate when others follow suit.

CREATING - Good

You are more comfortable moving ahead in areas in which you have experience and proven results. Sometimes you prefer to have the pace slowed down a bit so that one project can be completed before another venture is begun.

PERSISTING - Above Average

Others like working together with you because you typically do more than your share of whatever is required and this makes the entire team look good. You will maintain a hands-on approach and let others visibly see that you are a team player.

RELATING - Good

You tend to be task oriented, but know that people and relationships cannot be ignored. You may get caught up in getting things done, but you make up for that by taking time to nurture close relationships.

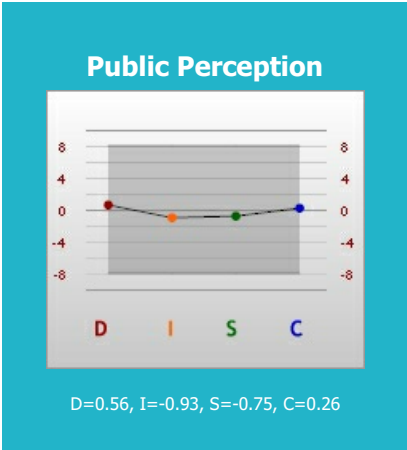
Developing excellent communication skills is absolutely essential to effective leadership. The leader must be able to share knowledge and ideas to transmit a sense of urgency and enthusiasm to others. If a leader can't get a message across clearly and motivate others to act on it, then having a message doesn't even matter.

- Gilbert Amelio

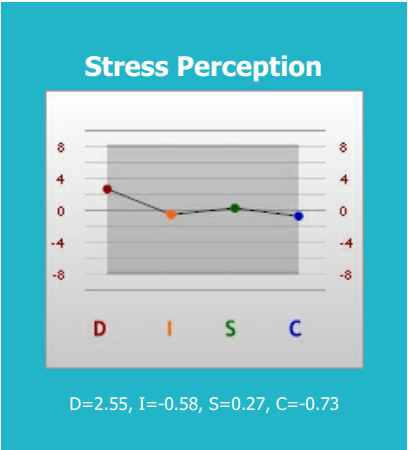
Scoring Data

graph page

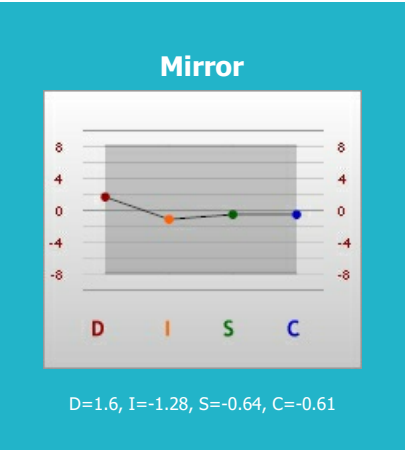
Personality Style Graphs



Raw Scores D=7, I=3, S=4, C=4



Raw Scores D=3, I=5, S=6, C=7



Raw Scores D=4, I=-2, S=-2, C=-3

Graphs Explanation Page

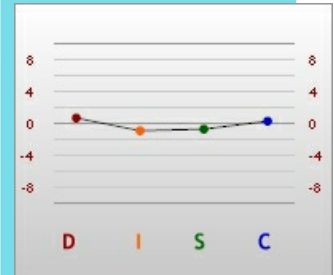
Each of the three graphs reveals a different snapshot of behavior, depending on the conditions of the environment. Within a given environment, Graph 1 reveals the "Public Self;" Graph 2 displays the "Private Self;" and Graph 3 portrays the "Perceived Self."

These three graphs or snapshots are defined in detail below.

Graph 1 - Mask, Public Self

Behavior Expected By Others

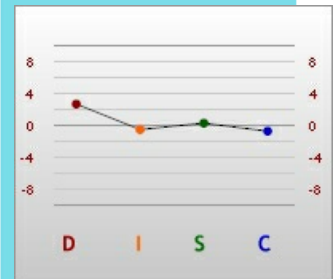
Everyone acts according to how they think other people expect them to act. This behavior is the public self, the person projected to others. Sometimes, there is no difference between the true person and their public self. However, the public self can be very different from the "real" person; it is a mask. Graph 1 is generated by the "Most" choices on The Personality System, and has the greatest potential for change.



Graph 2 - Core, Private Self

Instinctive Response To Pressure

Everyone has learned responses from the past: consequently, these are behaviors which the person accepts about him/herself. Under pressure or tension, these learned behaviors become prominent. This is the graph which is the least likely to change because these are natural and ingrained responses. A person's behavior under pressure may be drastically different than his/her behavior in Graphs 1 and 3. Graph 2 is generated by the "Least" choices on The Personality System, and has the lowest potential for change.



Graph 3 - Mirror, Perceived Self

Self Image, Self Identity

Everyone envisions him/her self in a particular way. Graph 3 displays the mental picture that one has of him/her self, the self image or self identity. Graph 3 combines the learned responses from one's past with the current expected behavior from the environment. Change in one's perception can occur, but it is usually gradual and based on the changing demands of one's environment. Graph 3 is generated by the difference between Graph 1 and Graph 2.



Continued

Different Graphs Indicate Change or Transition

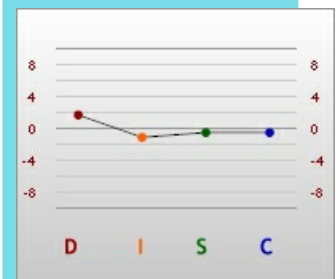
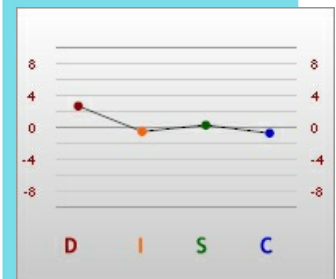
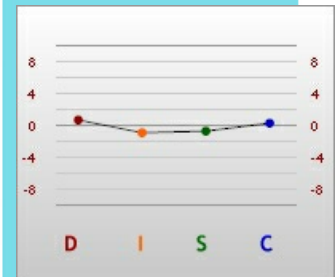
- If Graph 1 is different than Graph 2, the demands of the environment are forcing behavior that is not congruent with the core, or instinctive behavior. In such a situation, a person trying to modify his/her behavior to meet the demands of the environment will most likely experience stress.
- If Graph 1 is different than Graph 2, but similar to Graph 3, the individual has been able to successfully alter his/her behavior to meet the demands of the environment without altering his/her core. This individual is probably fairly comfortable with the behavior shown in Graph 3 (Perceived Self), and is probably not experiencing stress.
- If Graph 1 is different than Graph 3, an individual may be in a period of growth (and some discomfort) while he/she attempts to alter behavior to meet the demands of a new environment. A person's behavior may fluctuate during this period of adjustment.

Similar Graphs Indicate Few Demands For Change

An individual who perceives the current demands of the environment (Graph 1) to be similar to his/her past (Graph 2) will have little need to change his/her self-perception (Graph 3). This may be due to any of the following factors:

- The behavior demanded by the present environment is similar to demands in the past.
- This individual controls what others demand of him/her.
- The behavior demanded by the present environment is different than demands in the past. However, instead of altering behavior, this person has chosen to augment style. To accomplish augmentation, this individual has surrounded him/herself with people of complimentary styles, thus creating a team with combined strengths.

Your keyword style of Establisher D(D) and the contents of this report are derived from Graph 3.



Action Plan

Improving Your Interpersonal Skills

Sample's Action Plan

This worksheet is a tool to enable effective communication between you and others with whom you interact on a regular basis. The goal is to help you maximize your strengths and minimize the effects of potential limitations. It addresses work-related and general characteristics that are common to your style as a whole, and is not derived directly from your graphs.

This section gives you an opportunity to sit down with a co-worker, employer, friend, spouse, etc., and assess your personality style, getting feedback from someone who knows you well. Although doing so is beneficial, it is not required to have anyone else present while completing this section. If you choose to get feedback from another, you may print the report and do so that way.

Instructions:

Step 1: The items listed below are areas to reflect upon between you and your closest contacts. After printing out this report, give this page to another person who knows you well (associate, team member, teacher, family member, friend) and ask them to read each item. They should consider whether or not they perceive the item to describe your traits. Then, check either Yes (+) or No (-) beside each item. Open dialogue is encouraged and any blind spots (areas of your personality that you are blind to) should be discussed. Since communication is a two way street, it is recommended that two people complete one another's worksheets.

Moves quickly to action	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Goal oriented	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Low tolerance for error	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Sees the big picture	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Does not analyze details	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Organizes well	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Bored by trivia or small talk	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Seeks practical solutions	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Rash decision maker	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Tends to be abrupt/overly direct	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Delegates work well	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Overly demanding of others	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Insists on production	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ends justifies the means	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Stimulates activity in others	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Consumed by the task / job	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Thrives on opposition	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Demands excessive loyalty	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Sees issues very black or white	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Good at multi-tasking	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



A man is but a product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Action Plan

Continued

Step 2: Now, select the three items that would benefit the most from focused attention. Discuss and determine specific outcomes and a reasonable time frame for their achievement. Write the details in the spaces provided, along with notes helpful to achieving specific outcomes. Set a date 60-90 days from now for a discussion with your contact to review your progress. The person who works with you on this is important to your growth and should help you stay accountable to your plan.

1. The first item upon which I will focus:

- Review Date:

- Specific actions I will take on this item in the next 60 to 90 days:

- Specifics to address

2. The second item upon which I will focus:

- Review Date:

- Specific actions I will take on this item in the next 60 to 90 days:

- Specifics to address

3. The third item upon which I will focus:

- Review Date:

- Specific actions I will take on this item in the next 60 to 90 days:

- Specifics to address



We continue to shape our personality all our life. If we know ourself perfectly, we should die.

- Albert Camus