



TTI Talent Insights®
Management Version



Sally Sample
1-18-2012



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The TTI Success Insights® Talent Insights Report was designed to increase the understanding of an individual's talents. The report provides insight to three distinct areas: behaviors, motivators and the integration of these. Understanding strengths and weaknesses in these 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 three main sections:

SECTION 1: 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.

SECTION 2: MOTIVATORS

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

SECTION 3: INTEGRATING BEHAVIORS AND MOTIVATORS

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



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*



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

<p>When communicating with a person who is dependent, neat, conservative, perfectionist, careful and compliant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare your "case" in advance. ● Stick to business. ● Be accurate and realistic. <p>Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Being giddy, casual, informal, loud. ● Pushing too hard or being unrealistic with deadlines. ● Being disorganized or messy. 	<p>When communicating with a person who is ambitious, forceful, decisive, strong-willed, independent and goal-oriented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be clear, specific, brief and to the point. ● Stick to business. ● Be prepared with support material in a well-organized "package." <p>Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talking about things that are not relevant to the issue. ● Leaving loopholes or cloudy issues. ● Appearing disorganized.
<p>When communicating with a person who is patient, predictable, reliable, steady, relaxed and modest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Begin with a personal comment--break the ice. ● Present your case softly, nonthreateningly. ● Ask "how?" questions to draw their opinions. <p>Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rushing headlong into business. ● Being domineering or demanding. ● Forcing them to respond quickly to your objectives. 	<p>When communicating with a person who is magnetic, enthusiastic, friendly, demonstrative and political:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p>Factors that will create tension or dissatisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Being curt, cold or tight-lipped. ● Controlling the conversation. ● Driving on facts and figures, alternatives, abstractions.



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

"See Yourself As Others See You"

NOTES

SELF-PERCEPTION

Sally usually sees herself as being:

Pioneering
Competitive
Positive

Assertive
Confident
Winner

OTHERS' PERCEPTION

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

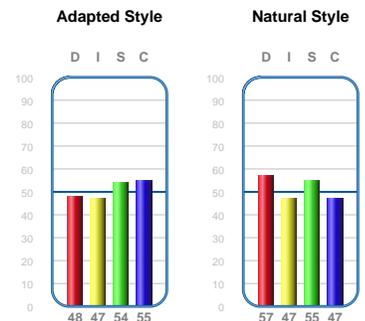
Demanding
Egotistical

Nervy
Aggressive

And, under extreme pressure, stress or fatigue, others may see her as being:

Abrasive
Arbitrary

Controlling
Opinionated





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

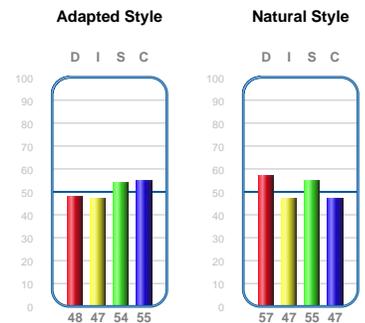
Dominance	Influencing	Steadiness	Compliance
Demanding Egocentric Driving Ambitious Pioneering Strong-Willed Forceful Determined Aggressive Competitive Decisive Venturesome	Effusive Inspiring Magnetic Political Enthusiastic Demonstrative Persuasive Warm Convincing Polished Poised Optimistic	Phlegmatic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



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

- Limited or prepared changes in routine.
- Careful, thoughtful approach to decision making.
- Logical solutions.
- Traditional, quality-oriented work model to follow.
- Freedom from confrontation.
- Diplomatic cooperation in team interaction.
- Precedence of quality over efficiency.
- Adherence to established guidelines and procedures.
- Consistency of task performance.
- Precise, analytical approach to work tasks.
- Calculation of risks before taking action.
- Exhibiting patience and good listening skills.

NOTES





BEHAVIORAL HIERARCHY

The Behavioral Hierarchy graph will display a ranking of your natural behavioral style within a total of twelve (12) areas commonly encountered in the workplace. It will help you understand in which of these areas you will naturally be most effective.

1. FOLLOWING POLICY



6.5

NOTES

2. FOLLOW UP AND FOLLOW THROUGH



6.2

3. CUSTOMER RELATIONS



6.0

4. CONSISTENCY



5.8

5. ORGANIZED WORKPLACE



5.5

6. PEOPLE ORIENTED



5.5

7. FREQUENT CHANGE



5.2

8. URGENCY



5.0

9. FREQUENT INTERACTION WITH OTHERS

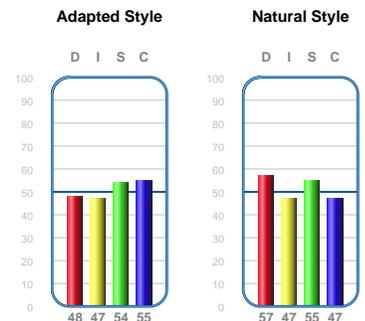


5.0

10. ANALYSIS OF DATA



5.0





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MOST

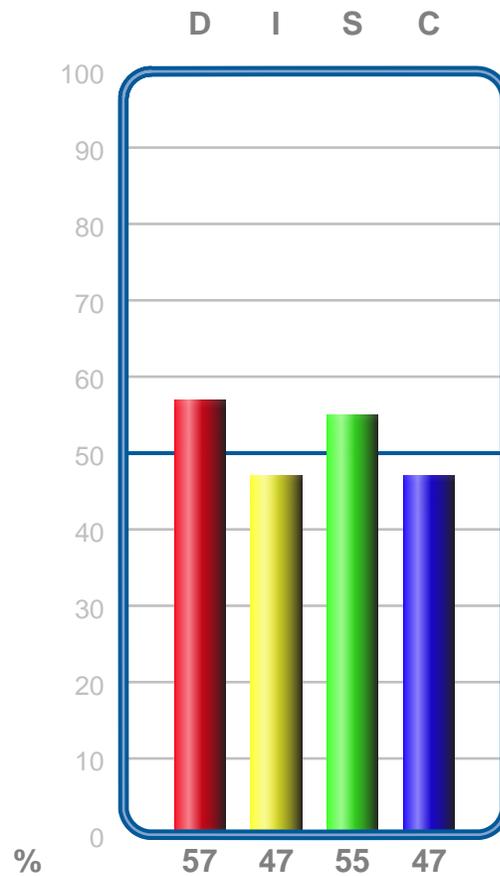
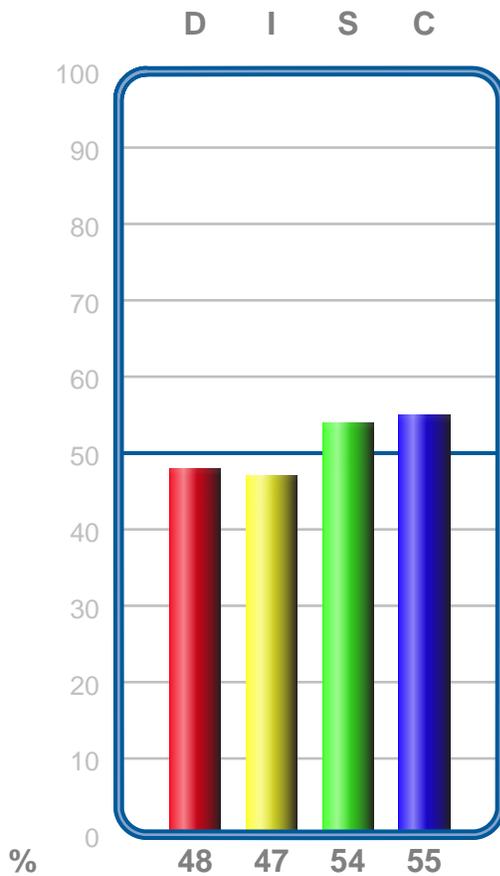
Graph I

Adapted Style

LEAST

Graph II

Natural Style



Norm 2011 R4



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.

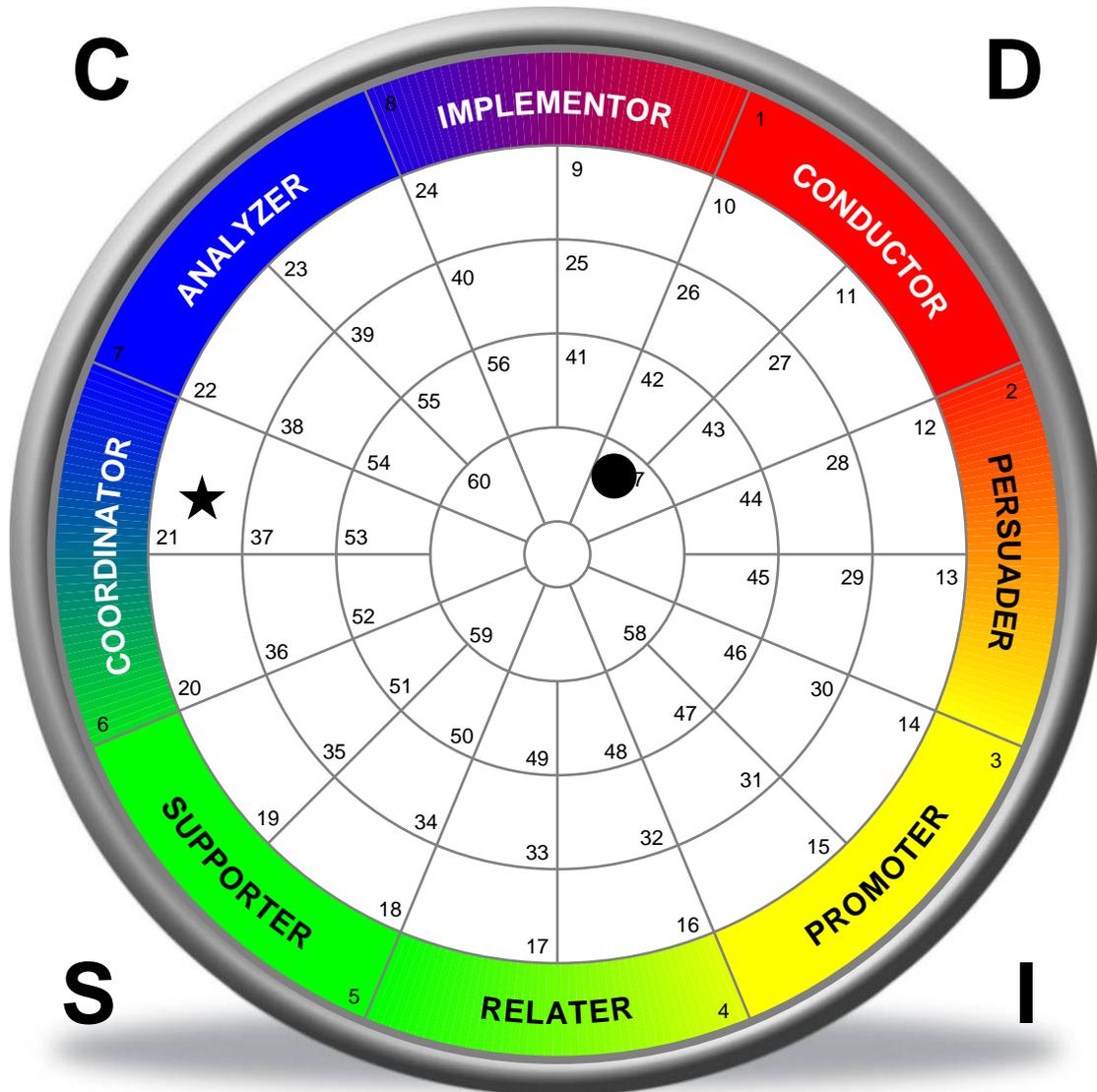
Notice on the next page that your Natural style (circle) and your Adapted style (star) are plotted on the Wheel. If they are plotted in different boxes, then you are adapting your behavior. The further the two plotting points are from each other, the more you are adapting your behavior.

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.



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Adapted: ★ (21) ANALYZING COORDINATOR

Natural: ● (57) SUPPORTING CONDUCTOR (ACROSS)

Norm 2011 R4

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

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

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

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

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

YOUR PERSONAL MOTIVATORS RANKING		
1st	INDIVIDUALISTIC	Strong
2nd	SOCIAL	Strong
3rd	UTILITARIAN	Strong
4th	THEORETICAL	Situational
5th	TRADITIONAL	Indifferent
6th	AESTHETIC	Indifferent

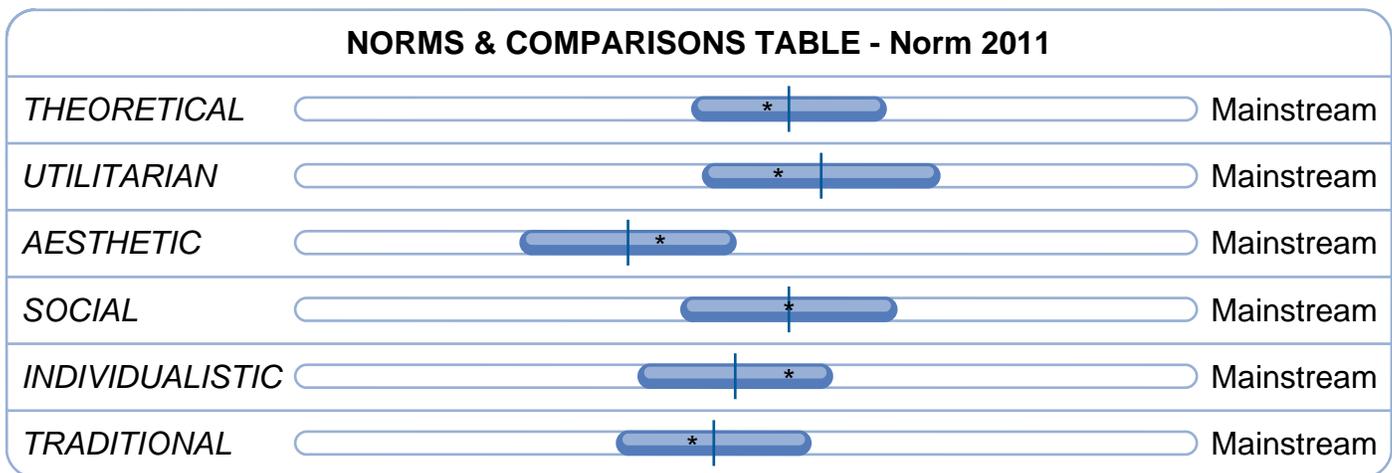


MOTIVATORS - NORMS & COMPARISONS

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

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

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



- 68 percent of the population | - national mean * - your score

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



MOTIVATORS - NORMS & COMPARISONS

All of your attitude scores fall within one standard deviation of the national mean. This means that 68% of the population have similar attitudes and feelings on each of the six attitudes. Having all your scores close to the national mean indicates the following:

- You will be seen by others as a team player.
- You will be able to relate to a large percentage of our society.
- You will have less conflict with other people.
- You will have a larger selection of friends and careers than most people.

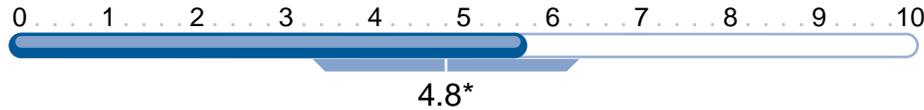


MOTIVATORS HIERARCHY

Sally Sample

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

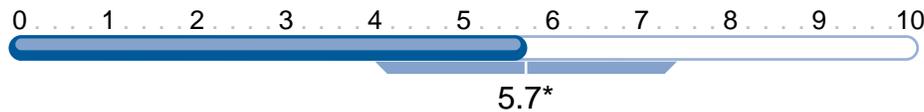
1. INDIVIDUALISTIC/POLITICAL



5.7

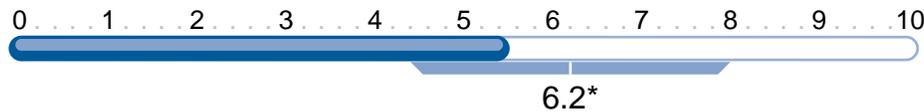
NOTES

2. SOCIAL



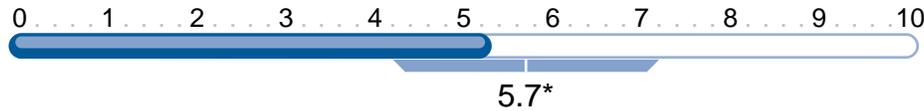
5.7

3. UTILITARIAN/ECONOMIC



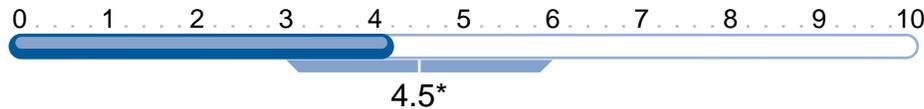
5.5

4. THEORETICAL



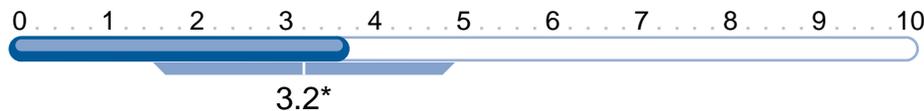
5.3

5. TRADITIONAL/REGULATORY

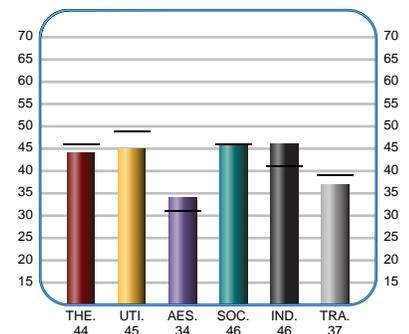


4.2

6. AESTHETIC



3.7



PIAV: 44-45-34-46-46-37 (THE.-UTI.-AES.-SOC.-IND.-TRA.)

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

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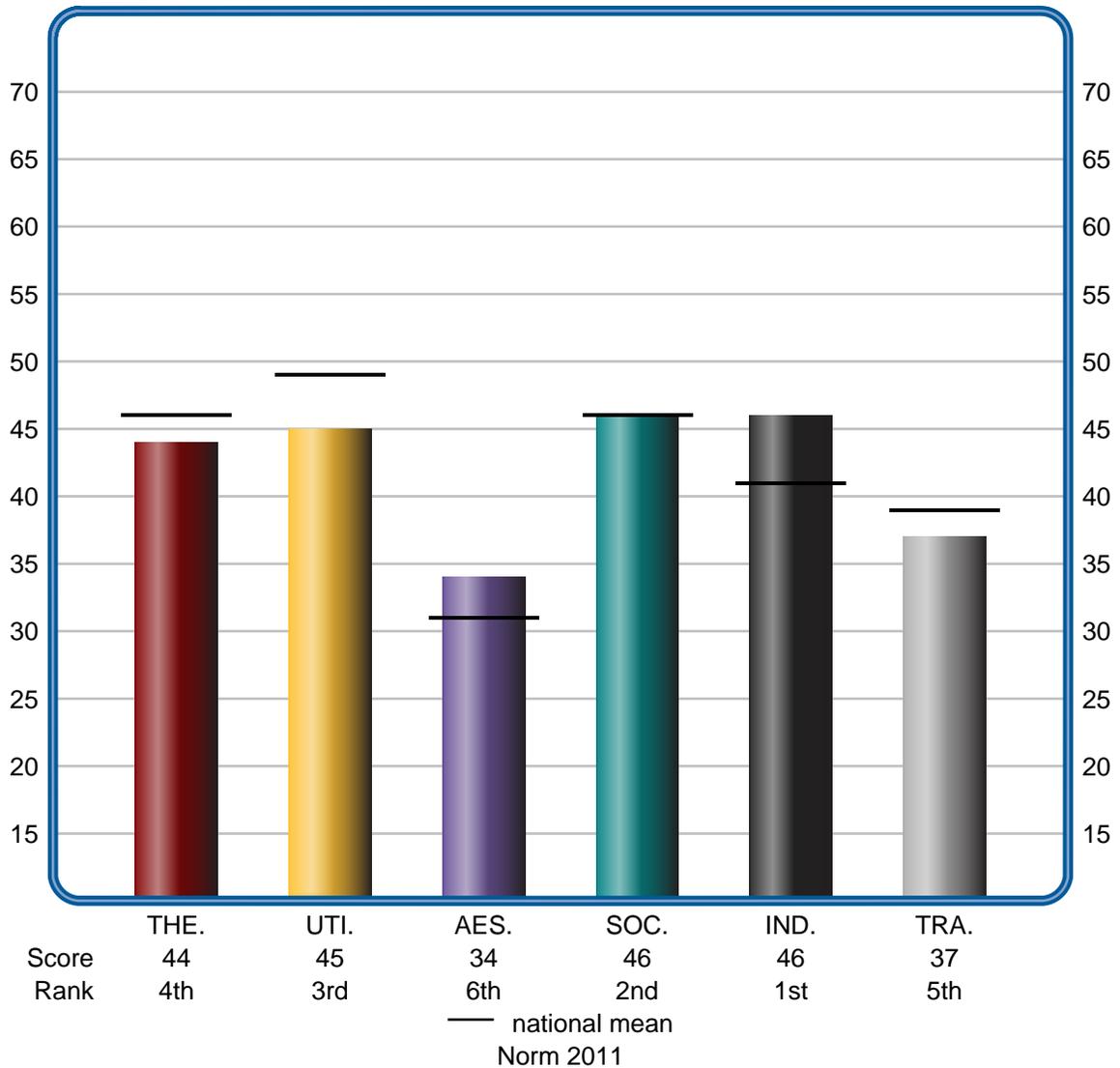
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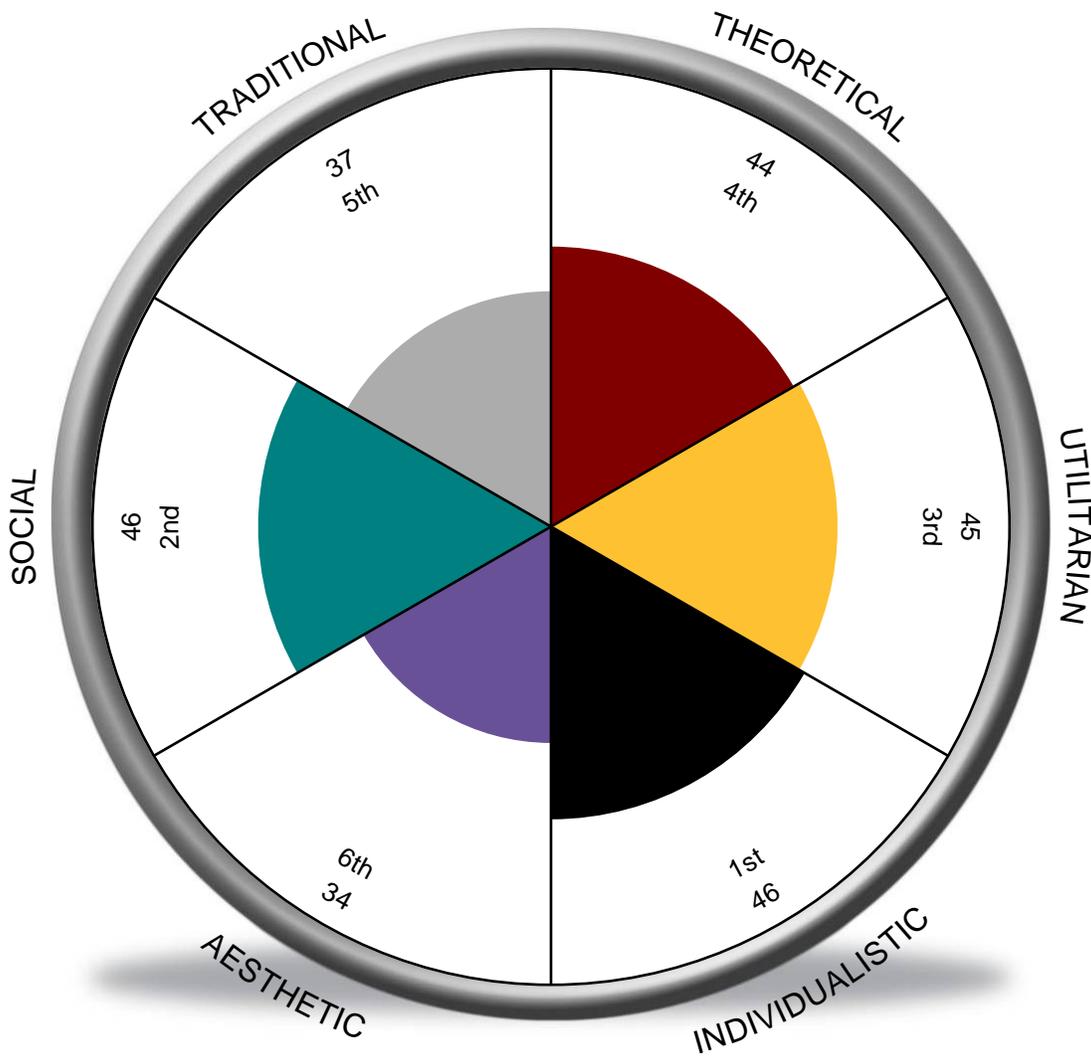


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INTRODUCTION

Integrating Behaviors and Motivators Section

Sally Sample

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

In this section you will find:

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



POTENTIAL BEHAVIORAL AND MOTIVATIONAL STRENGTHS

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

- Innovative with strategies for success.
- Not easily deterred by setbacks.
- Looks for a better approach to help others.
- Sees championing a worthy cause as a challenge.
- Leads by example and in a quiet and methodical way.
- The ideal right hand to a goal-driven leader.
- Will be persistent about moving toward the greater cause.
- Wants to methodically solve people-related problems that benefit the greater good.

NOTES



POTENTIAL BEHAVIORAL AND MOTIVATIONAL CONFLICT

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

- Has to be big player if not the leader and may miss out on beneficial role-playing opportunities.
- May not realize the negative consequences of her quick decisions.
- Can sometimes lack diplomacy in offering assistance.
- May try to help too many.
- May let other's criticism of her work continually frustrate her.
- Has strong opinions but may not always share them.
- Struggles with putting her foot down, as she doesn't want to hurt others.
- Sees change for change's sake as negative for herself and others.

NOTES



This section identifies the ideal work environment based on Sally's basic style and top two motivators. People with limited flexibility will find themselves uncomfortable working in any job not described in this section. People with flexibility use intelligence to modify their behavior and can be comfortable in many environments. Use this section to identify specific duties and responsibilities that Sally enjoys and also those that create frustration.

- Non-routine work with challenge and opportunity.
- An innovative and futuristic-oriented environment.
- Freedom from controls, supervision and details.
- Rewards based on group "wins", not just individual contributions.
- Work on a team that has common interests and desires.
- A forum to champion the needs and desires of others.
- Management that appreciates and rewards powerful risk-taking.
- Forum to challenge change for the sake of change.
- Opportunity to be the silent leader behind the team.

NOTES



This section of the report was produced by analyzing Sally's wants. People are motivated by the things they want; thus wants that are satisfied no longer motivate. Review each statement produced in this section with Sally and highlight those that are present "wants."

Sally wants:

NOTES

- Specific questions, not general or open-ended.
- Prestige, position and titles so she can control the destiny of others.
- Constant appreciation and a feeling of security on the team.
- To be seen as a person who helps others, both on and off the job.
- To be the "doer" of helping the cause and the organization, not the spokesperson.
- Opportunities to accomplish short-ranged solutions to problems that relate to her cause.
- A manager and a team that understands the value of short-term and fast-moving ideas and results.
- Private recognition for loyalty and service.
- Time to determine when and where to share information.
