



*Singapore · Hong Kong · Thailand  
China · Indonesia · Malaysia  
Founded in 2005*

## **Sample Report**

Style: Contemplator CSD

**PeopleKeys - DISC Report**

Friday, September 16, 2022

# 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***

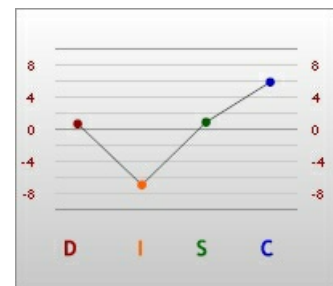
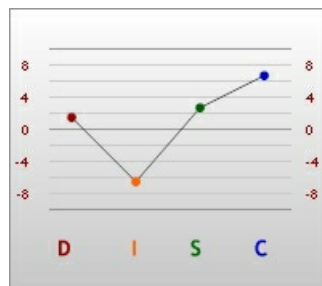
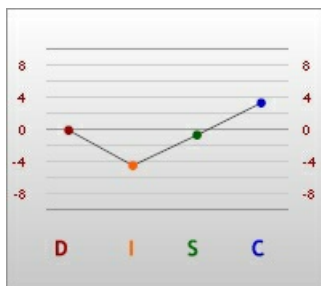


The chart below helps put the four dimensions of behavior into perspective.

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

As a Contemplator style, Sample is detail oriented and has high standards. Contemplators are analytical and logical people. They are driven to do the best, and they think there is always room for improvement. Contemplators tend to be competitive and want to have the best quality job done. Sample is sensitive to people, but the logical, task-oriented side can take over quite easily. Sample loves being appreciated for the quality work produced. Contemplators are able to move tasks ahead and achieve their goals. Sample is very centered on the task at hand, and is steady and dependable.

Sample likes working in small, rather than large groups. A Contemplator is good at working through problem situations and will aggressively and carefully work with people to resolve conflicts. They take their time and don't jump into situations where they open up to people. They may be careful and analytical in their relationships, thought processes, and work situations. Contemplators take time in making decisions and want facts and figures to study before coming to a decision. Accuracy is extremely important to them. Contemplators may take offense to criticism of their work because precision is their main objective.

Because of aggression, Contemplators are able to drive projects, however, they will not allow quality to be compromised. When they are involved in a situation, they want it done correctly. Sample is sensitive to others and strives to do the best for them. Contemplators care about others, but may seem unemotional. Contemplators are centered on "the facts" and while they have good intentions, they may lose sight of what is best for people while focusing on protocol, facts and details.

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.

A private person who avoids the limelight, Sample may have a tendency to use silence as a safe strategy when dealing with conflicts. This individual prefers to associate with people who share like beliefs and will tend to be cautious when forming close relationships. Sample will be prone to question optimistic views of situations or future possibilities.

Recognizing the value of a good relationship, Sample is very patient and caring when relating to others. This is an individual who usually remains calm, relaxed and even paced, even in situations that may ruffle others. Sample likes the role of a peacemaker, and when working through problems, they try to rely on successful strategies that have proven results.

Sample is a fact finder and does things "by the book". This person can be sensitive if others are being critical of their work, especially if they have not carefully reviewed all the data. Sample clarifies expectations before undertaking new projects and works hard to meet standards. Sample will typically maintain a neat and orderly work environment.

**Analytical, methodical**  
**High ego strength, goal setter**  
**Problem solver, competitive**  
**Quiet, task oriented, strong willed**

#### *General Characteristics*

**Work and project completion**  
**Power and authority to take design and implement solutions**  
**Others willing to help them achieve goals**  
**Being provided the necessary tools to achieve success**

#### *Motivated By*

**Being able to design and follow through with ideas**  
**Challenging tasks and activities that can be completed**  
**Recognition for high quality of their work**  
**Having time to work and think alone**

#### *My Ideal Environment*

# Historical Characters

## Famous people who share your personality

**Alfred B. Nobel**  
1833-1896

Swedish Inventor and Philanthropist

Nobel first achieved notoriety demonstrating the Contemplators analytical and logical nature. When he was only thirty-three he invented a safe and manageable form of nitroglycerin he called dynamite. The development of dynamite made him a multi-millionaire. He used his money to create an industrial empire manufacturing many of his other inventions. Nobels inventions allowed him to amass a huge fortune, but left him with a significant regret. He always felt that his inventions would be used by industry, but was personally shocked to see them being used as a tool of war. Determined to do something to reverse the impact of this unforeseen turn of events, he left his fortune in trust to endow annual prizes for physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace.

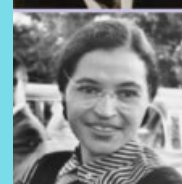
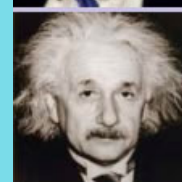
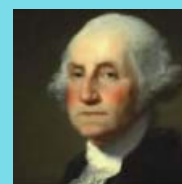
"Hope is natures veil for hiding truths nakedness."

**Aristotle**  
384-322 BC

Greek Thinker

One of the greatest figures in the history of Western thought, Aristotle displays the logical and analytical nature of the Contemplator. At the age of seventeen, he went to study with Plato, staying until he was about forty. After traveling for ten years as a professor, he returned to Athens and founded his own school, the Lyceum. Aristotles writings represented an enormous compilation of materials that discuss virtually every field of knowledge: logic, metaphysics, ethics, politics, rhetoric, poetry, biology, zoology, physics, and psychology. The precise nature of his teaching, a hallmark of the Contemplator, is evident from the notebooks of the students who studied under him. Aristotles methods of study were systematic and logical. He would consider an idea and progress from one element to the next, considering each new fact in turn so as to build a logical pattern of understanding.

"It is the mark of an instructed mind to rest satisfied with the degree of precision which the nature of the subject admits and not to seek exactness when only an approximation of the truth is possible."



# Communicating

## with the Contemplator style

### Remember, a Contemplator may want:

- Authority, assignments promoting growth, "bottom line" approach, being able to achieve goals, ability to direct and lead

### Greatest fear:

- Security being threatened by rejection or criticism

### When communicating with Sample, a Contemplator, DO:

- Provide information to back up statements
- Offer sincere appreciation for their efforts
- Focus on business; remember they desire results
- Be loyal
- Give them all the information they need
- Give them ample time to respond
- Recognize their high quality work

### When communicating with Sample, a Contemplator, DO NOT:

- Do all the talking
- Focus on problems
- Criticize or challenge them directly
- Make generalizations or statements without support

### While analyzing information, Sample, a Contemplator may:

- Work alone or with one or two close colleagues
- Neglect the human factor and base decisions on facts
- Not be forthcoming of the information they have
- Offer innovative and progressive systems and ideas

### Motivational Characteristics

- **Motivating Goals:** Pioneering new processes, achieving desired results
- **Evaluates Others by:** Accurate communication, task completion correctly and accurately
- **Influences Others by:** Quality completion of tasks
- **Value to Team:** Excellent problem solving skills, analytical, assertive in completing tasks
- **Overuses:** Bluntness, criticism
- **Reaction to Pressure:** Too analytical, cold, insensitive
- **Greatest Fears:** Ridicule, criticism
- **Areas for Improvement:** Be more sensitive, be less defensive, be friendlier



Knowledge comes, but  
wisdom lingers.

- Alfred Lord Tennyson

# Communicating

## with the Contemplator style

### Value to the group:

- Values team working together to achieve results
- Steady; not overly impulsive
- Promotes high quality work and results
- Good follow through and completion

### Contemplators possess these positive characteristics in groups:

- Strong leadership
- Good listeners
- Self reliant
- Innovative in getting results
- Maintain focus on goals
- Excellent follow through on tasks
- Well poised, good orators
- Overcome obstacles
- Provide direction and leadership
- Will test their concepts before proceeding
- Balance and poise
- Production of high quality of work
- Welcome challenges without fear
- Hands-on manager

### Personal growth areas for Contemplators:

- Strive to be an encourager to others
- Be more expressive of feelings
- Be less controlling and directive
- Develop a greater appreciation for the opinions, feelings and desires of others
- Let others feel more a part of the team
- Share information with others



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 **C, S, and D** plotted above the midline, your style is identified by the keyword "Contemplator".

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, answer 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:**

- **WITHDRAWN** Retreating within oneself; shy; reserved; abstract
- **RETICENT** Silent or uncommunicative; disinclined to speak; reserved

**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:**

- **NON-DEMONSTRATIVE** Not showing feelings openly and frankly
- **DELIBERATE** Careful in considering; not rash or hasty; slow; unhurried
- **AMIALE** Having a pleasant disposition; friendly
- **STABLE** Enduring; steady; resisting change

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

- **PERFECTIONIST** Strives for completeness and flawlessness; accurate
- **ACCURATE** Careful and exact; free from errors
- **FACT-FINDER** A searcher for truth; realistic
- **DIPLOMATIC** Tactful
- **SYSTEMATIC** According to a system; orderly



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 "C" style**, which means that you prefer receiving information that gives you enough details to make an informed decision. But, when transferring that same information to a client or co-worker, you may need to translate that into giving them just the end results, or even telling them in a manner that is more experiential and less detail oriented. More detail may not necessarily be better when communicating to some other personality styles.

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 "C" style as you may have the tendency to give many facts and details, while others are making decisions based more on their "gut" reaction, or on one or two of the most important details.

### The Compatibility of Your Behavioral Style

A "C" and a "D" must be careful not become too detail oriented or too demanding, respectively. However, a "C" provides the detail attention the "D" needs, but must remember to answer based on what the end result will be rather than talk about the process.

The "C" and the "I" work well together as their strengths tend to complement one another. In relationships there can sometimes be conflicts as the "C" is more detail oriented and has less of a need to be constantly involved in new or changing social environments.

The "C" and the "S" complement each other and work well together, as each style prefers to work at a pace that provides for accuracy. Also, both styles like to work on something together until completion, while the "I" and the "D" have a tendency to multitask rather than focus on one area until completion.

Two "C"s work well together and also are compatible socially as both will want to make decisions and choices based on careful selection.



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 "C" Can Enhance Interaction with Each Style

#### C with D

C's tend to view high D's as argumentative, dictatorial, arrogant, pushy and impetuous. Your tendency will be to become defensive, and refer to an external authority to deflect the D's demands. If you are not careful, there will be tension in the relationship. You'll focus on details while the D sees only the "big picture".

Relationship Tip: Develop direct communication and learn to deal with issues in a straightforward manner. Negotiate commitments and goals on an equal basis. Use summary data in communication.

#### C with I

You will tend to view the high I as egotistical, superficial, overly optimistic, glib, overly self-assured and inattentive. You may view I's as overbearing, and appeal to external authority to deflect their demands, too. You'll tend to point out possible dangers and problems; and will insist on providing facts and details; but don't overwhelm the I with data.

Relationship Tip: Be friendly and complimentary, I's truly desire relationships and are not as superficial as you believe them to be. Listen to their ideas and applaud their accomplishments.

#### C with S

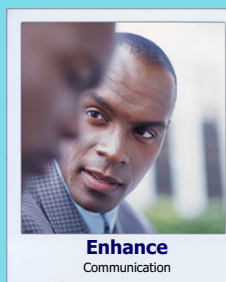
C's will tend to view S's as impassive, apathetic, too accepting, lenient, possessive, complacent and nonchalant. You will agree with S's on the importance of cooperation and the need for caution in the face of risk, especially when making decisions; but you'll likely feel that the S is not precise enough.

Relationship Tip: S's appreciate a relaxed, slowly developing relationship, but they will focus more on the personal aspects than you will. Allow yourself to appreciate personal details. Also, show appreciation for tasks that are well done by praising *them*, not the accomplishment.

#### C with C

You will most likely view other C's as perfectionists who are accurate, thorough, systematic and agreeable. Since you both favor attention to detail, you will work well together. When working with another C, you will each tend to cooperate and develop extensive control systems for projects. high C's often allow their concern for being correct override their concern for meeting deadlines; and two C's will frequently compete to see who is "more correct".

Relationship Tip: Be natural and go at a slow pace; talk about facts and details. Be certain to remove any apparent threats to your relationship. Plan carefully and be well prepared for meetings with one another. Accept and encourage one another's doubts and questions. Be certain that you give each other ample time to consider data before asking for decisions.



Communication works for those who work at it.

- John Powell

## worksheet

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### 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:

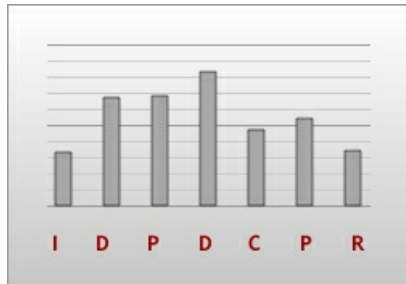
Compare graphs 1 and 2. When you look at graph 2, is your "S" higher or lower than the "S" in graph 1? Consider how high or low the letter moves. A higher value indicates someone who desires a more secure environment in stressful situations. If the S goes up considerably, you may tend to avoid any conflict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

**Fair:** Influencing and delegating to others is not exactly the role you desire most, but if it is an occasional part of what you need to do, you accept it. You prefer to be recognized as a part of a group rather than receiving individual recognition.

### DIRECTING -

**Highly Effective:** You probably just met another deadline and the work you directed is of the highest quality. You take a lot of pride in your ability to make sure things get done. Take some personal time with someone who is important to you. Show the team a personal side of yourself that they may not often see. It will actually help you accomplish things more easily than if you do not take the time to build relationships.

### PROCESSING -

**Highly Effective:** You are invaluable in your ability to take an idea and make a workable model around the concept. You like to be hands on, and you are great at following through and finishing strong the tasks you undertake. You are a loyal team player who shares recognition with other members of the team.

### DETAILING -

**Extreme Focus:** You need to live life and be more spontaneous in things you do. You tend to over analyze details to the point of not doing anything at all about the situation. You tend to always be operating under the "Ready, Ready, Ready" approach. Try "Ready, Aim, Fire!" Decide to do something fun and spontaneous, make a new friend or go somewhere new and exciting.

### 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 -

**Adequate:** Sometimes it seems like work to make meaningful conversation and you tend to not let others get to know a lot of personal things about yourself. Most conversation tends to be "small talk," but you will allow a few close people in your world.

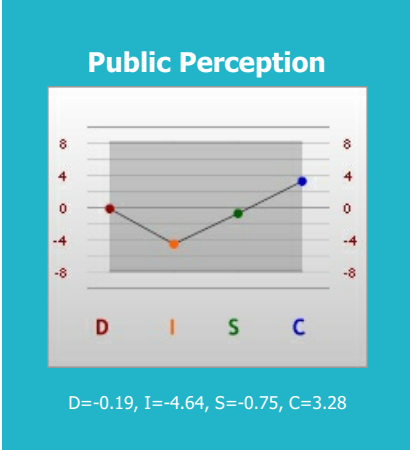
Developing excellent communication skills is absolutely essential to effective leadership. The leader must be able to share knowledge and ideas to transmit a sense of urgency and enthusiasm to others. If a leader can't get a message across clearly and motivate others to act on it, then having a message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

- Gilbert Amelio

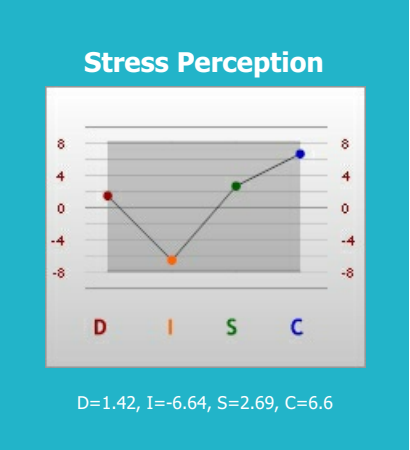
# Scoring Data

graph page

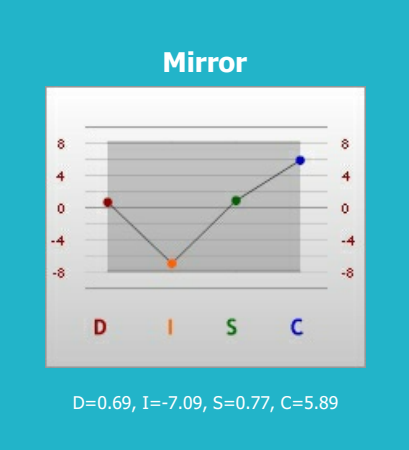
## Personality Style Graphs



Raw Scores D=6, I=1, S=4, C=6



Raw Scores D=4, I=11, S=4, C=1



Raw Scores D=2, I=-10, S=0, C=5

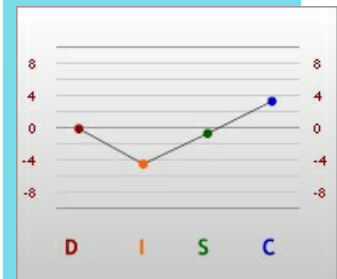
Each of the three graphs reveals a different snapshot of behavior, depending on the conditions of the environment. Within a given environment, Graph 1 reveals the "Public Self;" Graph 2 displays the "Private Self;" and Graph 3 portrays the "Perceived Self."

**These three graphs or snapshots are defined in detail below.**

## Graph 1 - Mask, Public Self

### *Behavior Expected By Others*

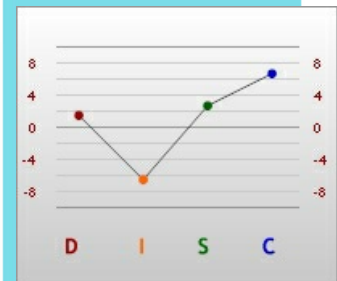
Everyone acts according to how they think other people expect them to act. This behavior is the public self, the person projected to others. Sometimes, there is no difference between the true person and their public self. However, the public self can be very different from the "real" person; it is a 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*

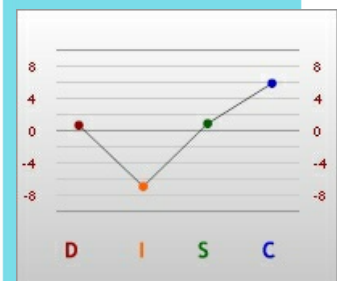
Everyone has learned responses from the past: consequently, these are behaviors which the person accepts about him/herself. Under pressure or tension, these learned behaviors become prominent. This is the graph which is the least likely to change because these are natural and ingrained responses. A person's 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

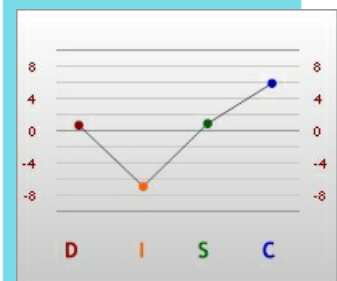
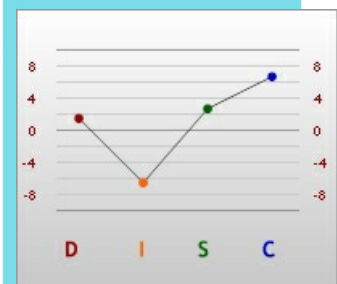
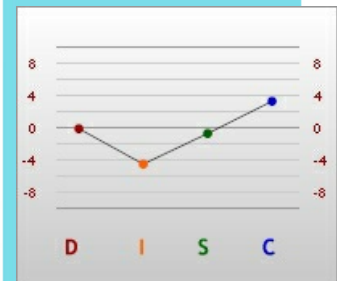
- If Graph 1 is different than Graph 2, the demands of the environment are forcing behavior that is not congruent with the core, or instinctive behavior. In such a situation, a person trying to modify his/her behavior to meet the demands of the environment will most likely experience stress.
- If Graph 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 Contemplator CSD(CSD) and the contents of this report are derived from Graph 3.**



# Action Plan

## Improving Your Interpersonal Skills

### Sample's Action Plan

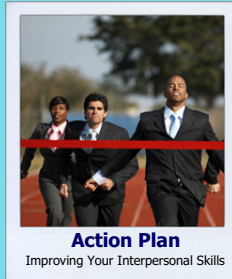
This worksheet is a tool to enable effective communication between you and others with whom you interact on a regular basis. The goal is to help you maximize your strengths and minimize the effects of potential limitations. It addresses work-related and general characteristics that are common to your 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.

Orderly and organized	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Overlooks people and feelings	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
High standards/perfectionist	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Persistent and thorough	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Hesitant to start projects	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Needs excessive planning time	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Economical/efficient	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Prefers analysis to work	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Sees the problems/finds solutions	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Can be self deprecating	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Creative and resourceful	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Excessively difficult to please	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Goal oriented	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Low tolerance for error	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Does not analyze details	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Organizes well	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Seeks practical solutions	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Moves quickly to action	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tends to be abrupt/overly direct	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Avoids conflicts/confrontation	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



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

- Mahatma Gandhi



