



TTI
SUCCESS
INSIGHTS®

TriMetrix® DNA Sales

Gregg Sample
Owner
Sample
5-21-2013

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Your Phone Number Here
Your Email Address Here





Introduction

The TTI TriMetrix® DNA Coaching Report was designed to increase the understanding of an individual's talents. The report provides insight to three distinct areas: behaviors, motivators and competencies. Understanding strengths and weaknesses in each of the three areas will lead to personal and professional development and a higher level of satisfaction.

The following is an in-depth look at your personal talents in the three main sections:

Behaviors Section

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.

Motivators Section

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

Integrating Behaviors And 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.

Competencies Section

This section presents 23 key competencies and ranks them from top to bottom, defining your major strengths. The skills at the top highlight well-developed capabilities and reveal where you are naturally most effective in focusing your time.



Introduction Behaviors

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*

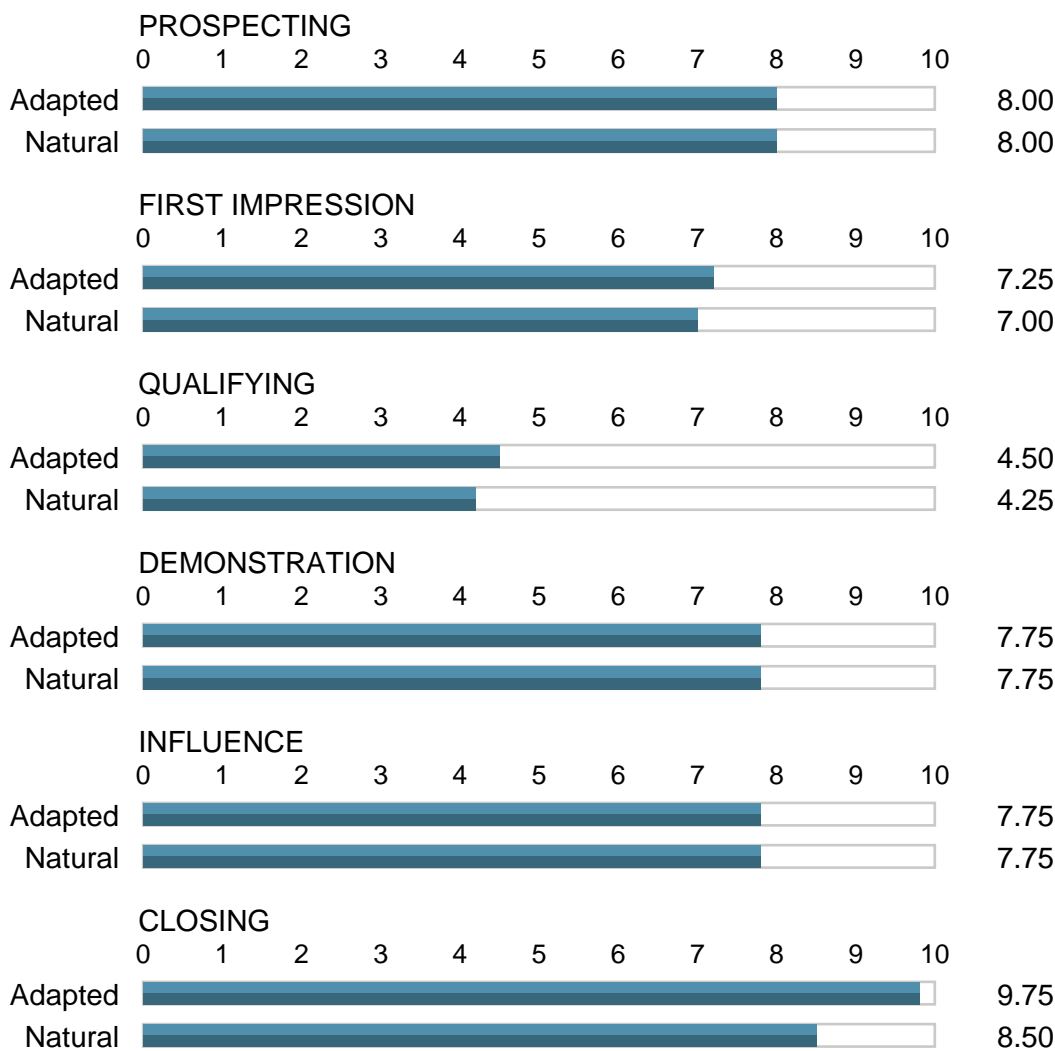


Behavioral Selling Overview

The Behavioral Selling Overview reflects Gregg's natural and adapted styles within each phase of the Behavioral Selling Model. Gregg's natural style reflects his native, intuitive selling behavior. Gregg's adapted scores reflect the behavior that Gregg believes necessary in each phase of behavioral selling.

The level of effectiveness that Gregg either possesses naturally or is able to modify or "mask" is also shown. The higher the score, the more effective Gregg is at that phase of the sale. The lower the score, the greater challenge Gregg has in terms of delivering specific behavior required for success within that phase.

The amount of difference between a salesperson's adapted and natural styles is also key. The greater the difference, the greater potential for stress.



0-5.0=POOR 5.1-6.6=FAIR 6.7-7.6=GOOD 7.7-8.8=VG 8.9-10=EX

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Selling Tips

This section provides suggestions on methods which will improve Gregg's communications when selling to different styles. The tips include a brief description of typical people in which he may interact. By adapting to the communication style desired by other people, Gregg will become more effective in his communications with them. He may have to practice some flexibility in varying his communication style with others who may be different from himself. This flexibility and the ability to interpret the needs of others is the mark of a superior salesperson.

When selling to a person who is dependent, neat, conservative, perfectionist, careful and compliant:

- Prepare your "presentation" in advance.
- Stick to business--provide fact to support your presentation.
- Be accurate and realistic--don't exaggerate.

Factors that will create tension:

- Being giddy, casual, informal, loud.
- Wasting time with small talk.
- Being disorganized or messy.

When selling to a person who is ambitious, forceful, decisive, strong-willed, independent and goal-oriented:

- Be clear, specific, brief and to the point.
- Stick to business. Give an effective presentation.
- Come prepared with support material in a well-organized "package."

Factors that will create tension:

- Talking about things that are not relevant to the issue.
- Leaving loopholes or cloudy issues.
- Appearing disorganized.

When selling to a person who is patient, predictable, reliable, steady, relaxed and modest:

- Begin with a personal comment--break the ice.
- Present yourself softly, nonthreateningly and logically.
- Earn their trust--provide proven products.

Factors that will create tension:

- Rushing headlong into the interview.
- Being domineering or demanding.
- Forcing them to respond quickly to your questions.

When selling to a person who is magnetic, enthusiastic, friendly, demonstrative and political:

- Provide a warm and friendly environment.
- Don't deal with a lot of details, unless they want them.
- Provide testimonials from people they see as important.

Factors that will create tension:

- Being curt, cold or tight-lipped.
- Controlling the conversation.
- Driving on facts and figures, alternatives, abstractions.



Descriptors

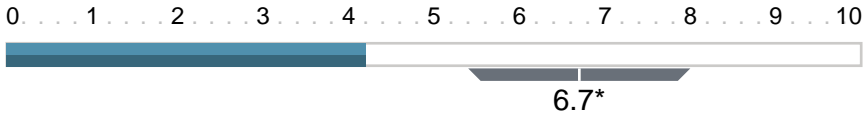
Based on Gregg's responses, the report has marked those words that describe his personal behavior. They describe how he solves problems and meets challenges, influences people, responds to the pace of the environment and how he responds to rules and procedures set by others.

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



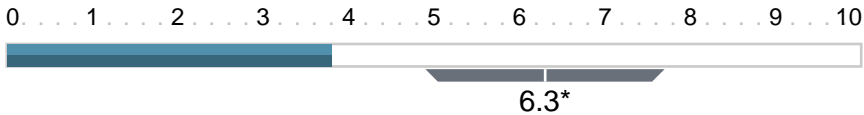
Behavioral Hierarchy

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



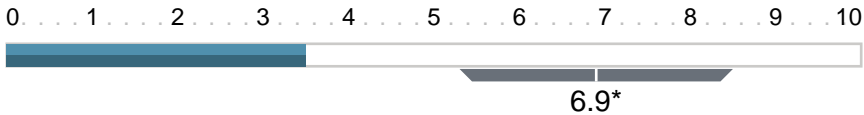
4.2

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



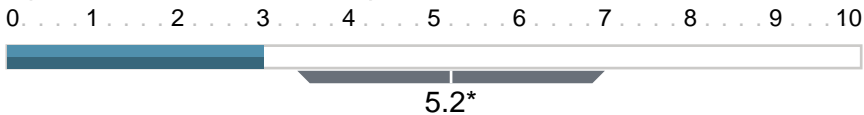
3.8

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



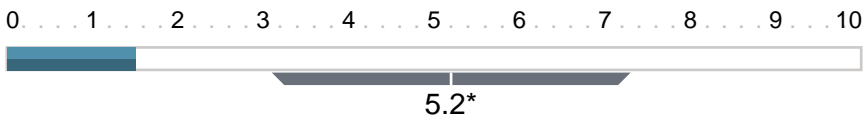
3.5

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



3.0

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

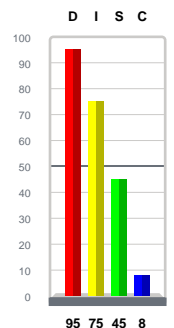
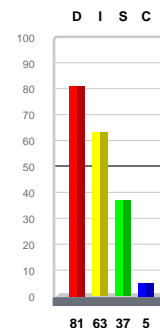


1.5



Adapted Style

Natural Style



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

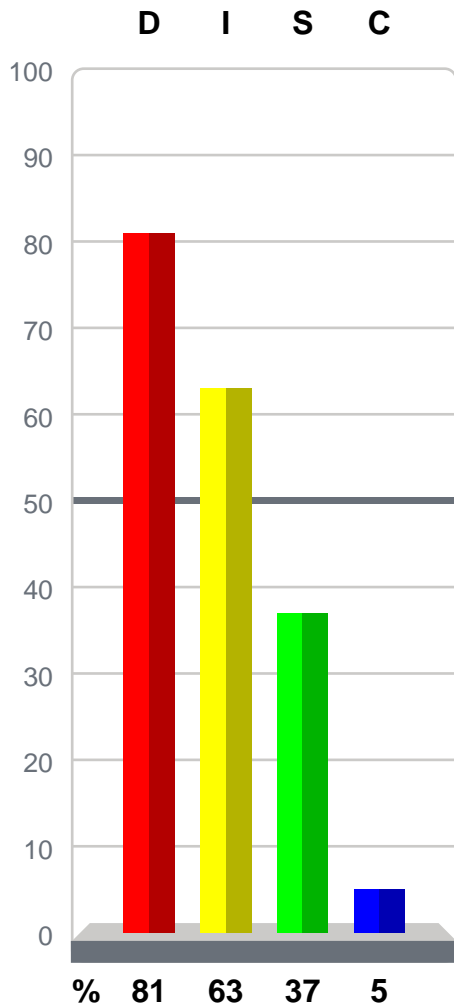


Style Insights® Graphs

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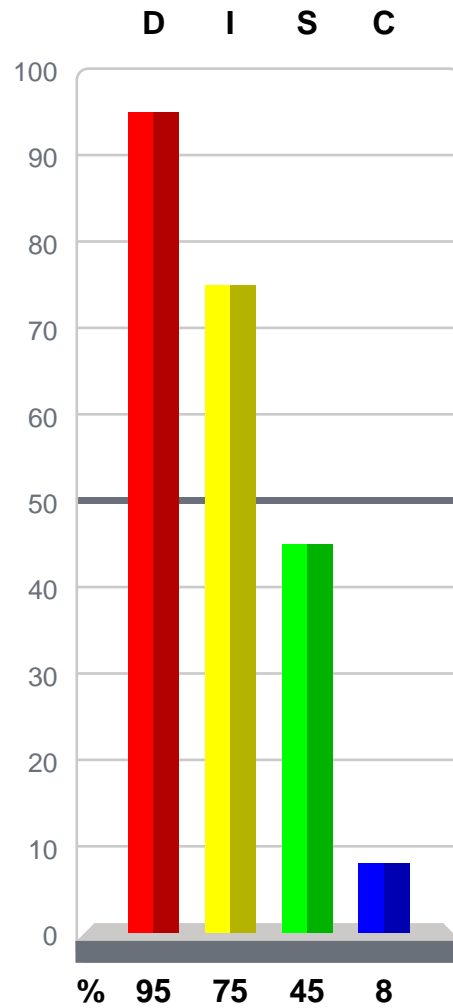
Adapted Style

Graph I



Natural Style

Graph II



Norm 2011 R4



The Success Insights® Wheel

The Success Insights® Wheel is a powerful tool popularized in Europe. In addition to the text you have received about your behavioral style, the Wheel adds a visual representation that allows you to:

- View your natural behavioral style (circle).
- View your adapted behavioral style (star).
- Note the degree you are adapting your behavior.
- If you filled out the Work Environment Analysis, view the relationship of your behavior to your job.

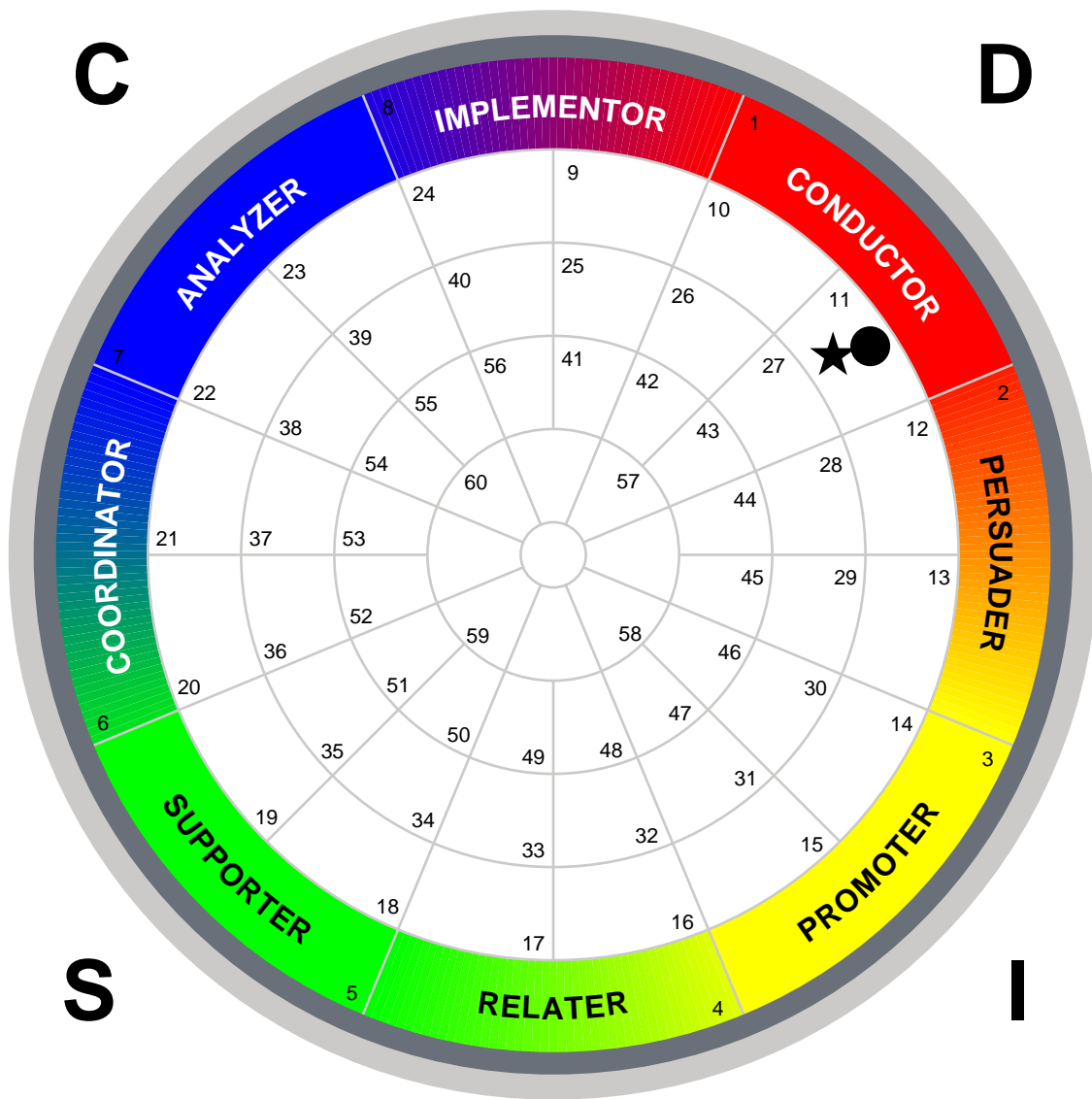
Notice on the next page that your Natural style (circle) and your Adapted style (star) are plotted on the Wheel. If they are plotted in different boxes, then you are adapting your behavior. The further the two plotting points are from each other, the more you are adapting your behavior.

If you are part of a group or team who also took the behavioral assessment, it would be advantageous to get together, using each person's Wheel, and make a master Wheel that contains each person's Natural and Adapted style. This allows you to quickly see where conflict can occur. You will also be able to identify where communication, understanding and appreciation can be increased.



The Success Insights® Wheel

5-21-2013



Adapted: ★ (11) PERSUADING CONDUCTOR
 Natural: ● (11) PERSUADING CONDUCTOR

Norm 2011 R4



Introduction Motivators Section

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	Utilitarian	Strong
2nd	Individualistic	Strong
3rd	Social	Situational
4th	Aesthetic	Situational
5th	Theoretical	Indifferent
6th	Traditional	Indifferent



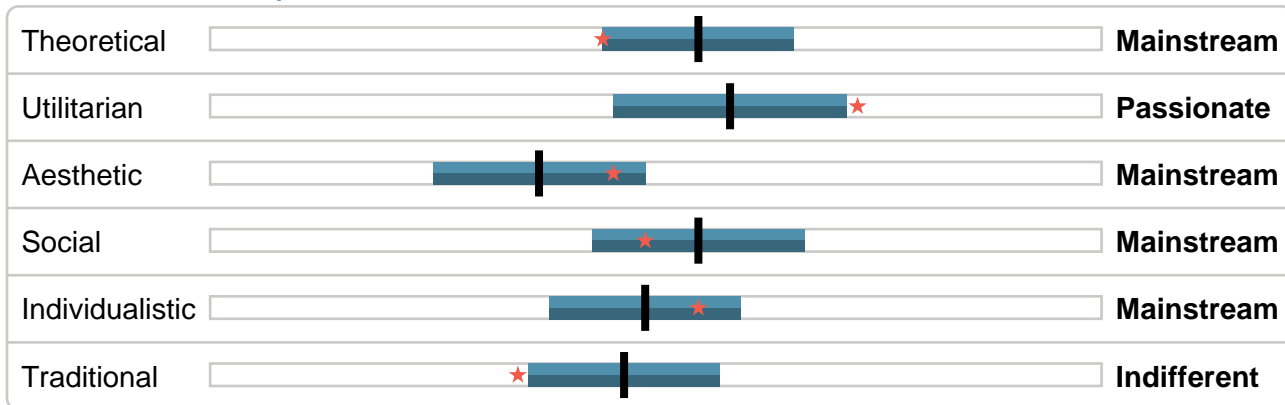
Motivators - Norms & Comparisons

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.

Norms & Comparisons Table - Norm 2011



- 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

Areas in which you have strong feelings or passions compared to others:

- You strive for efficiency and practicality in all areas of your life, seeking to gain a return on your investment of time, talent and resources. Others may feel you always have a string attached and are always trying to gain a personal advantage. They may feel you should give just for the sake of giving.

Areas where others' strong feelings may frustrate you as you do not share their same passion:

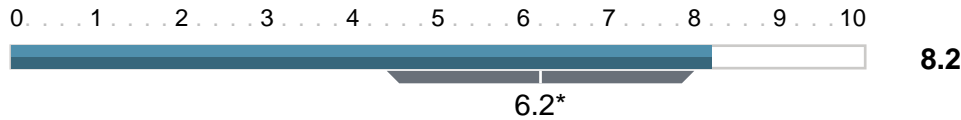
- Others who try to impose their way of living on you will frustrate you. Your ability to try new things frustrates them and they feel compelled to change you to their system.



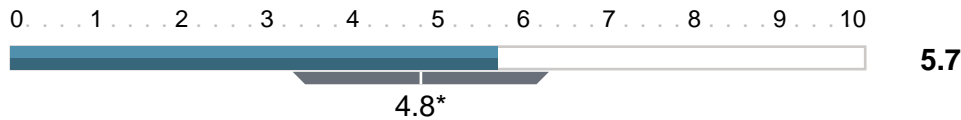
Motivators Hierarchy

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

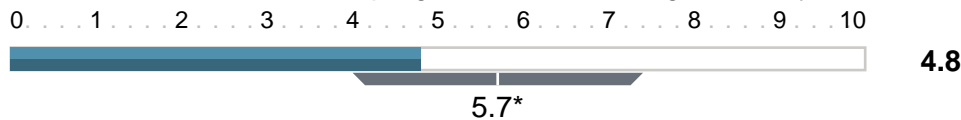
1. Utilitarian/Economic - Rewards those who value practical accomplishments, results and rewards for their investments of time, resources and energy.



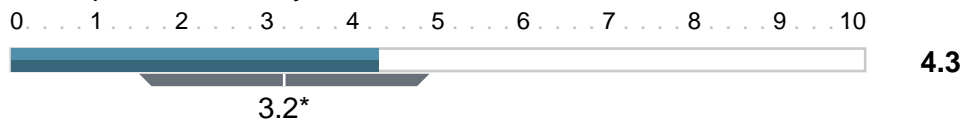
2. Individualistic/Political - Rewards those who value personal recognition, freedom, and control over their own destiny and others.



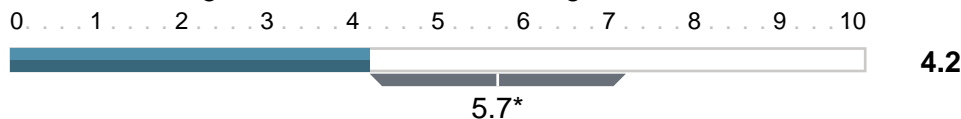
3. Social - Rewards those who value opportunities to be of service to others and contribute to the progress and well being of society.



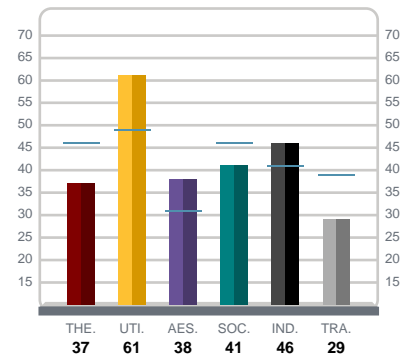
4. Aesthetic - Rewards those who value balance in their lives, creative self-expression, beauty and nature.



5. Theoretical - Rewards those who value knowledge for knowledge's sake, continuing education and intellectual growth.



6. Traditional/Regulatory - Rewards those who value traditions inherent in social structure, rules, regulations and principles.



MI: 37-61-38-41-46-29 (THE.-UTI.-AES.-SOC.-IND.-TRA.)
* 68% of the population falls within the shaded area.

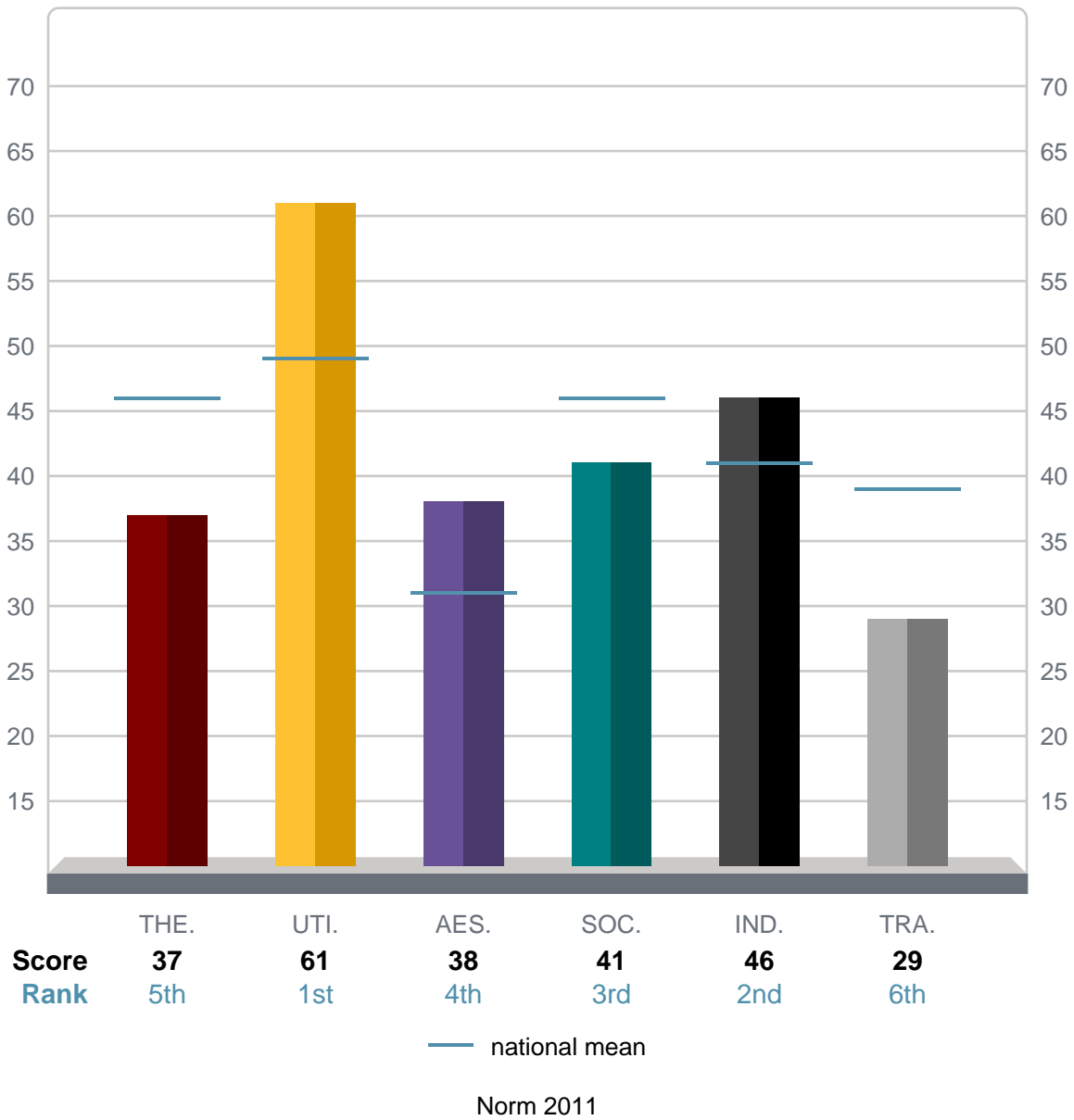
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Gregg Sample



Motivation Insights® Graph

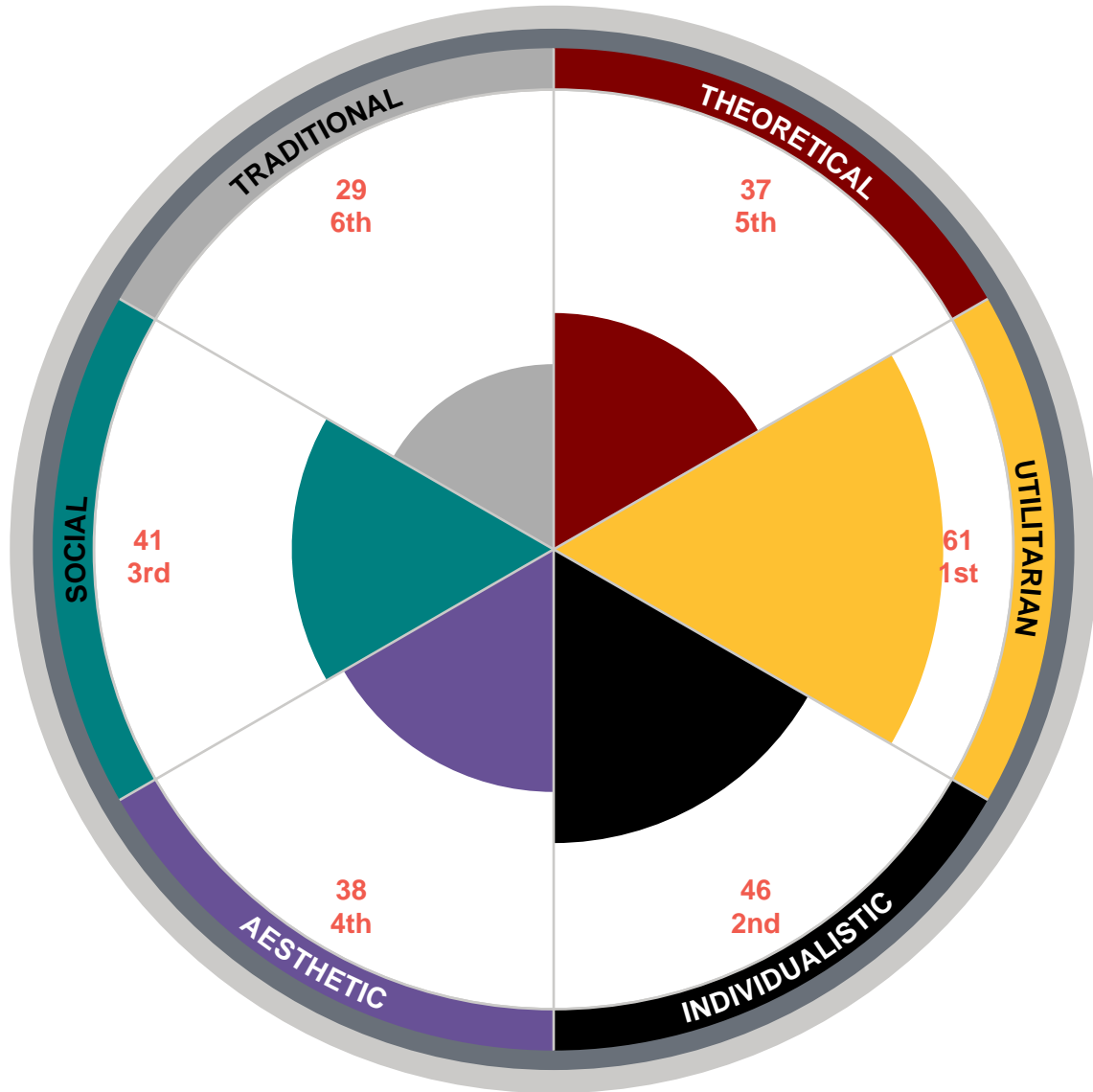
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Motivators Wheel™

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Introduction Integrating Behaviors and Motivators Section

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



Introduction Competencies

Your success in any job depends on the value of your contribution to the organization. Managers, mentors and professional coaches can encourage, advise and guide you as you grow professionally. However, the ultimate responsibility for your career development is yours and yours alone.

This report is designed to assist you in managing and developing your career. For many jobs, personal skills are as important as technical skills in producing superior performance. Personal skills are often transferable to different jobs, whereas technical skills are usually more specific.

Based on your responses to the Personal Soft Skills Indicator™ questionnaire, this report indicates your development of 23 personal skills. These 23 personal skills contribute to superior performance in many jobs. Your development of these personal skills are categorized into four levels:

- 1) Well Developed
- 2) Developed
- 3) Moderately Developed
- 4) Needs Development

While personal skills are certainly important for career development, it is not necessary to fully develop every one. In fact, development of a personal skill may not benefit your career if it isn't required in your current job. In order to optimize your career potential, it is best to focus your development efforts on the personal skills that are required in your current job, or the job you want.

Be sure to read the entire report with an open mind. Everyone has areas where they can improve. Before deciding to work on developing personal skills you have not yet fully developed, you may want to discuss the report with a trusted peer, mentor or professional coach. You may even wish to share the report with your manager. In most cases, management takes a very positive view of individuals who wish to develop their skills.



Development Indicator

This section of your report shows your development level of 23 personal skills based on your responses to the questionnaire. The 23 personal skills have been categorized into four levels; based on means and standard deviations. Well Developed, Developed, Moderately Developed and Needs Development.

Personal Skills Ranking	
1	Presenting
2	Management
3	Interpersonal Skills
4	Teamwork
5	Personal Effectiveness
6	Persuasion
7	Decision Making
8	Leadership
9	Goal Orientation
10	Conflict Management
11	Employee Development/Coaching
12	Creativity/Innovation
13	Continuous Learning
14	Flexibility
15	Negotiation
16	Futuristic Thinking
17	Customer Service
18	Diplomacy
19	Written Communication
20	Analytical Problem Solving
21	Planning/Organizing
22	Empathy
23	Self-Management (time and priorities)

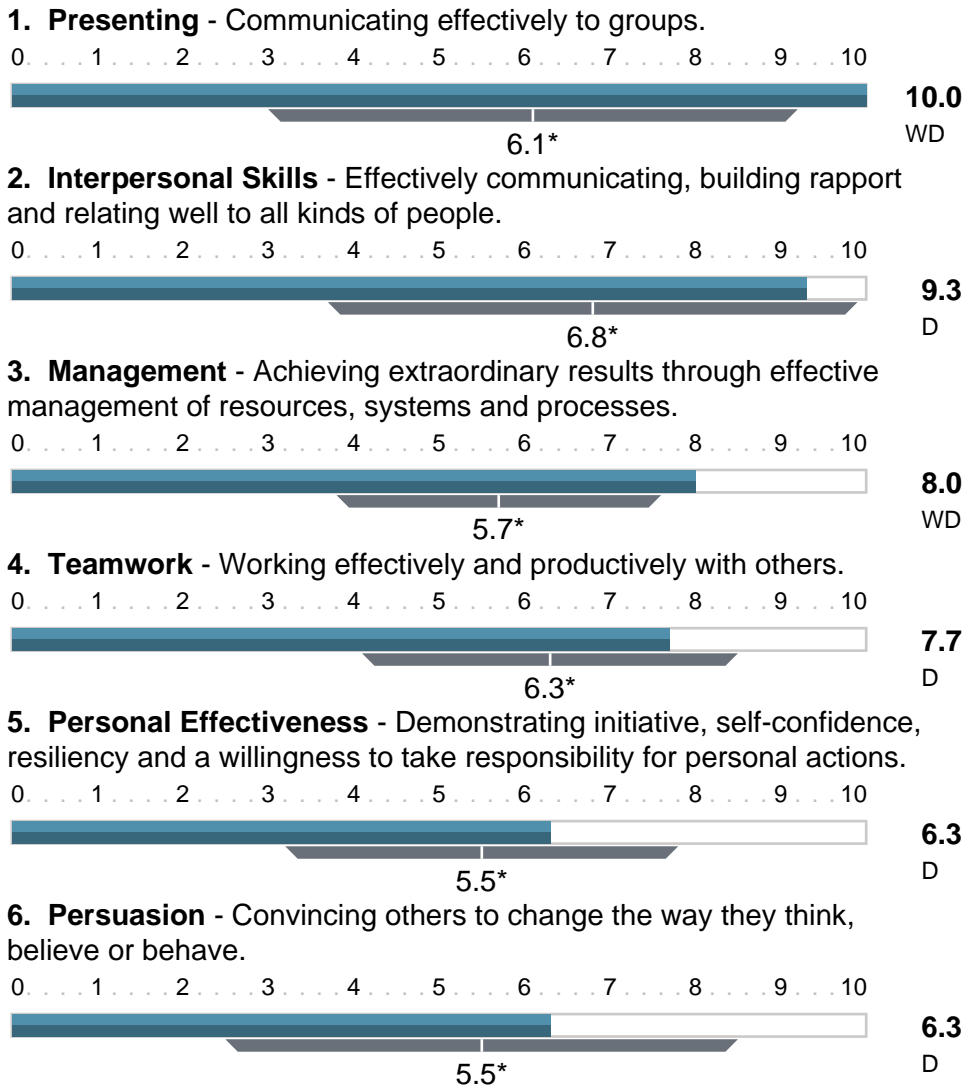
Note: Don't be concerned if you have not developed all 23 personal skills. Research has proven that individuals seldom develop all 23. Development of the most important personal skills needed for your personal and professional life is what is critical.

Well Developed
 Developed
 Moderately Developed
 Needs Development



Competencies Hierarchy

Your unique hierarchy of competencies is key to your success. Knowing what they are is essential to reaching your goals. The graphs below rank your competencies from top to bottom.



Development Legend

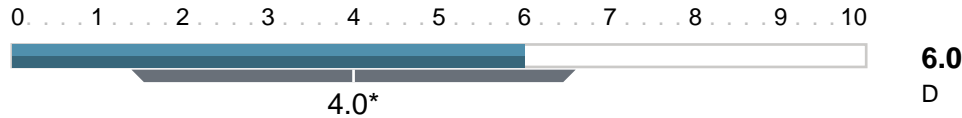
- WD = Well Developed
- D = Developed
- MD = Moderately Developed
- ND = Needs Development

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

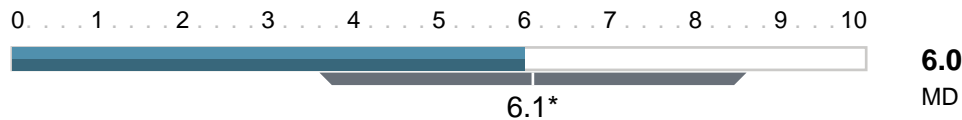


Competencies Hierarchy

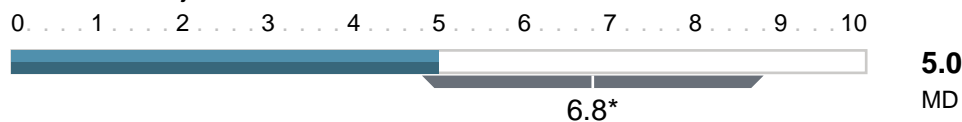
7. Decision Making - Utilizing effective processes to make decisions.



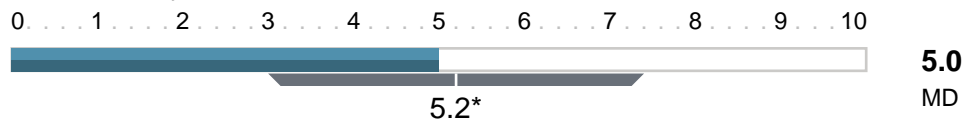
8. Leadership - Achieving extraordinary business results through people.



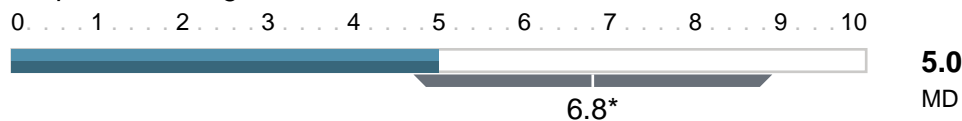
9. Goal Orientation - Energetically focusing efforts on meeting a goal, mission or objective.



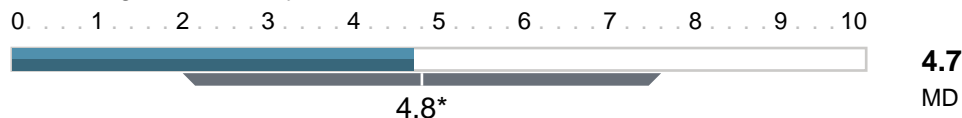
10. Conflict Management - Addressing and resolving conflict constructively.



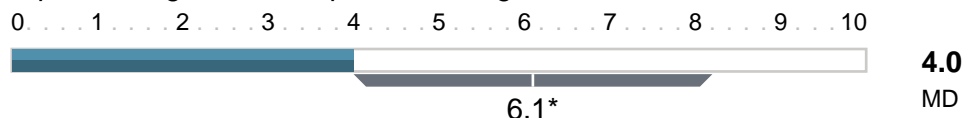
11. Employee Development/Coaching - Facilitating and supporting the professional growth of others.



12. Creativity/Innovation - Adapting traditional or devising new approaches, concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technologies and/or systems.



13. Continuous Learning - Taking initiative in learning and implementing new concepts, technologies and/or methods.



14. Flexibility - Agility in adapting to change.

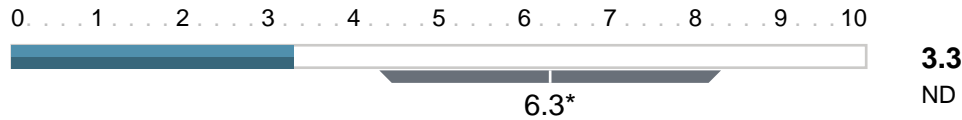


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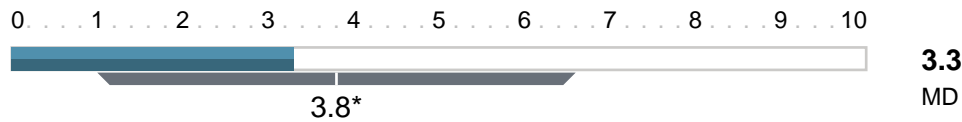


Competencies Hierarchy

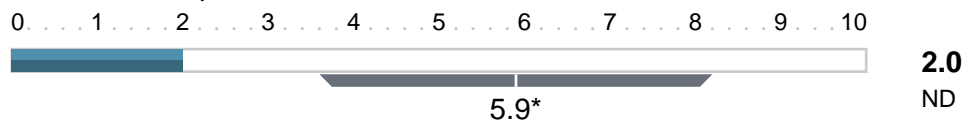
15. Customer Service - Anticipating, meeting and/or exceeding customer needs, wants and expectations.



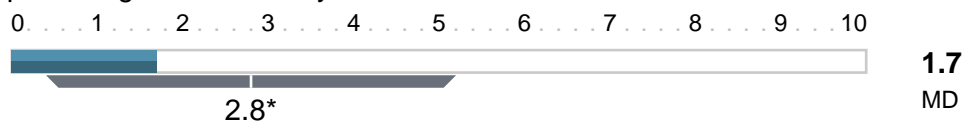
16. Negotiation - Facilitating agreements between two or more parties.



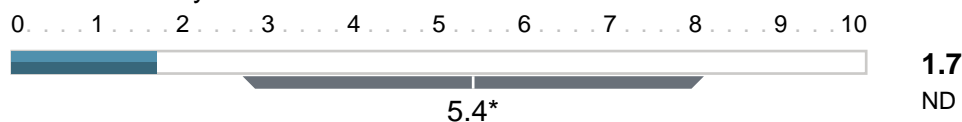
17. Diplomacy - Effectively handling difficult or sensitive issues by utilizing tact, diplomacy and an understanding of organizational culture, climate and/or politics.



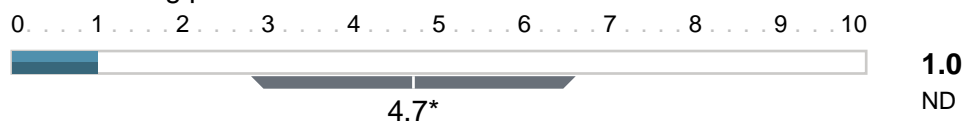
18. Futuristic Thinking - Imagining, envisioning, projecting and/or predicting what has not yet been realized.



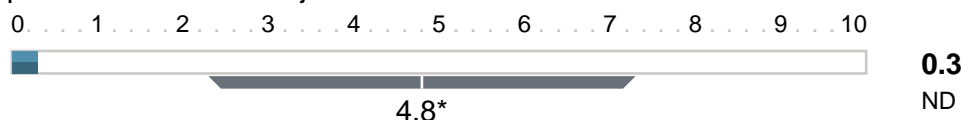
19. Written Communication - Writing clearly, succinctly and understandably.



20. Analytical Problem Solving - Anticipating, analyzing, diagnosing, and resolving problems.



21. Planning/Organizing - Utilizing logical, systematic and orderly procedures to meet objectives.



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



Developed Competencies

Personal Effectiveness: Demonstrating initiative, self-confidence, resiliency and a willingness to take responsibility for personal actions.

- Possesses unwavering confidence and belief in personal capabilities.
- Takes initiative and does what ever it takes to achieve goals.
- Projects confidence and self-assurance.
- Bounces back after setbacks.
- Asserts self in personal and professional life.
- Admits mistakes and works to avoid repeating them.
- Accepts personal responsibility for achieving personal and professional goals.
- Functions effectively and achieves results even in adverse circumstances.

Persuasion: Convincing others to change the way they think, believe or behave.

- Utilizes the knowledge of other's needs, wants, beliefs, attitudes, and behavior to promote a concept, product or service.
- Builds trust and credibility before attempting to promote concepts, products or services.
- Understands and utilizes compliance-producing behaviors to influence others such as authority, being likeable, proof of the prior compliance of others, limited availability, sampling or giving something away to create a sense of obligation.
- Uses logic and reason to develop rational arguments that challenge current assumptions, attitudes, beliefs, and behavior.
- Identifies and addresses the social, emotional, economic, and practical barriers that prevent people from complying.
- Adapts techniques and approaches to the needs and wants of those being influenced.

Decision Making: Utilizing effective processes to make decisions.

- Demonstrates an ability to make difficult decisions in a timely manner.
- Gathers relevant input and develops a rationale for making decisions.
- Evaluates the impact or consequences of decisions before making them.
- Acts decisively despite obstacles, resistance or opposition.
- Accepts consequences of decisions.
- Willing to correct erroneous decisions when necessary.
- Defends rationale for decisions when necessary.



Moderately Developed Competencies

Conflict Management: Addressing and resolving conflict constructively.

- Readily identifies and addresses issues, concerns or conflicts.
- Recognizes opportunities for positive outcomes in conflict situations.
- Reads situations quickly and accurately to pinpoint critical issues.
- Listens to gain understanding of an issue from different perspectives.
- Diffuses tension and effectively handles emotional situations.
- Assists people in adversarial positions to identify common interests.
- Strives to settle differences equitably.
- Settles differences without damaging relationships.

Employee Development/Coaching: Facilitating and supporting the professional growth of others.

- Expresses confidence in others' ability to perform.
- Identifies developmental needs.
- Encourages initiative and improvement.
- Provides opportunities for training.
- Gives new, difficult and/or challenging work assignments.
- Acknowledges and praises improvements.
- Trains, coaches and mentors others to develop.
- Views mistakes as opportunities for learning.
- Promotes learning and growth.

Creativity/Innovation: Adapting traditional or devising new approaches, concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technologies and/or systems.

- Notices unique patterns, variables, processes, systems or relationships.
- Expresses non-traditional perspectives and/or novel approaches.
- Synthesizes and/or simplifies data, ideas, models, processes or systems.
- Challenges established theories, methods and/or protocols.
- Encourages and promotes creativity and innovation.
- Modifies existing concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technologies and systems.
- Develops and tests new theories to explain or resolve complex issues.
- Applies unorthodox theories and/or methods.
- Imagines new or revolutionary concepts, methods, models, designs, processes, technology, systems, products, services or industries.



Competencies Needing Development

Written Communication: Writing clearly, succinctly and understandably.

- Writes in ways that make abstract concepts, issues and information clear and understandable.
- Utilizes a wide range of appropriate writing techniques and methods.
- Succinctly presents objective or subjective viewpoints and arguments.
- Achieves communication objectives by organizing information in logical sequences that lead readers to come to natural conclusions.
- Determines what information needs to be communicated.
- Skillfully utilizes written language to convey key messages and meaning.
- Effectively involves readers in the material.
- Adjusts writing style to specific audiences as needed.

Analytical Problem Solving: Anticipating, analyzing, diagnosing, and resolving problems.

- Anticipates, identifies and resolves problems or obstacles.
- Utilizes logic and systematic processes to analyze and solve problems.
- Defines the causes, effects, impact and scope of problems.
- Identifies the multiple components of problems and their relationships.
- Prioritizes steps to solution.
- Develops criteria for optimum solutions.
- Evaluates the potential impact of possible solutions and selects the best one.

Planning/Organizing: Utilizing logical, systematic and orderly procedures to meet objectives.

- Works effectively within established time frames and priorities.
- Utilizes logical, practical and efficient approaches.
- Prioritizes tasks for optimum productivity.
- Develops procedures, processes and systems for order, accuracy, efficiency and productivity.
- Anticipates probable effects, outcomes and risks.
- Develops contingency plans to minimize waste, error and risk.
- Allocates, adjusts and manages resources according to priorities.
- Monitors implementation of plans and makes adjustments as needed.



Getting the Most From Your Report

Questions about the personal skills you are well developed in:

- Are you using the personal skills you are well developed in more in your personal or professional life?
- How is your development of these personal skills contributing to your success?
- How can you use these personal skills to advance your career, get a promotion or secure a better job?
- Do other people know that you are well developed in these personal skills?
- If not, what would be the benefit of sharing this information with them?

Questions about the personal skills in which you are developed and moderately developed:

- How has not fully developing these personal skills hindered your ability to succeed personally or professionally?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most personally, if you developed them more thoroughly?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most professionally, if you developed them more thoroughly?

Questions about the personal skills you have not yet developed:

- Which of these personal skills might help you the most personally, if you developed them?
- Which of these personal skills might help you the most professionally, if you developed them?