

HR Profiling Solutions Ltd

Sports Team Member Assessment

This Assessment is based on the responses given in the online questionnaire. This Assessment should not be the sole criterion for making decisions about oneself. The purpose of this Assessment is to provide supporting information for the respondent in self-development. Note: This assessment is based on Extended DISC Methodology

Sam Sample

Organisation:

FinxS

Date:

24.07.2019



Extended DISC
AUSTRALASIA



FinxS
ONLINE PLATFORM

HR PROFILING
SOLUTIONS

Sports Team Member Assessment

Sam Sample

Organisation: Date:

FinxS 24.07.2019

Sam at a glance

This page is a description of how your team members, coaches and others are likely to perceive you. In other words, while the text describes your typical behaviour as seen by others, you certainly can modify your behaviour to fit the needs of a particular situation and/or individual(s). Also, you may have already addressed the development areas by learning new skills.

How your team members may perceive you:

Social, pleasant, sociable, thorough, organised, goal-oriented, ambitious, independent, emotionally unyielding, nice, easy to approach, people-oriented.

How your team members may perceive your communication style:

This person has sometimes been described as a pleasant, people-oriented but purposeful conversationalist. He is able to encourage and inspire people, take the team's interest into account and guide his team towards the goal. He is not so receptive a listener as he seems.

How your team members may perceive your decision-making:

He can certainly be a good, deliberate decision maker in his field. In new matters, he may superficially analyse the facts and to some extent trusts his intuition. Sometimes he can be cheated by involving emotions.

Sam's strengths:

- Is competitive in a people-oriented way
- Can keep people motivated
- Doesn't crush others when changing things
- Takes notice of emotions
- Can generate ideas
- Has a longer perspective in perceiving things
- Can sell one's ideas to others
- Dares to work without instructions
- Is encouraging and positive
- Can be patient
- Does what is best for the team
- Likes people

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Your Communication Style

We all have our own unique communication style. When we become aware of how we tend to communicate with others, it becomes easier to make conscious modifications to our style. These modifications improve our effectiveness with others.

Interpreting the bar graphs is simple:

The **rectangles to the right side** of the graph identify your preferred communication styles. Be conscious not to overuse them.

The **rectangles to the left side** of the graph identify communication styles requiring more energy from you. You **CAN** communicate this way, but it may require more energy and concentration.

	Not Natural to Your Style										Natural to Your Style		
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5		

Communication - Friendly and close:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Communicating own opinions strongly and selling them to others:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Communicating in a compelling and positive way:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Active sharing of positive information:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Goal-focused and direct communication:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Detailed and logical communication:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Fact-based goal-oriented and direct:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Very systematic and focused on the exact topic in hand:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Active sharing of factual information:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Build distance from other people:

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Your Listening Style

We all have our own unique listening style. When we become aware of how we tend to listen to others, it becomes easier to make conscious modifications to our style. These modifications improve our effectiveness with others.

Interpreting the bar graphs is simple:

The **rectangles to the right side** of the graph identify your preferred listening styles. Be conscious not to overuse them.

The **rectangles to the left side** of the graph identify listening styles requiring more energy from you. You **CAN** practice listening this way, but it may require more energy and concentration.

	Not Natural to Your Style					Natural to Your Style				
Finding a logic in what the other person is saying and challenging it:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Listening and participative way of leading the game:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Showing interest, listening and participating:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Preferring to listen to short stories only:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Being able to take over the conversation from where the other person stopped:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4

Focusing more on the details than the big picture:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Focusing on listening without outward reaction:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Listening carefully without interrupting:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Paying attention to the facts and details:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Trying to connect the details to the big picture:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5

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How Team Members View Your Communication Style

Your message and your communication style come across differently to different people. While you cannot control others, you can be more aware of your natural communication style and how it is perceived by others. Then you can make the necessary adjustments in your interactions with others.

Sam, this is how your team members may perceive your communication style.

This person has sometimes been described as a pleasant, people-oriented but purposeful conversationalist. He is able to encourage and inspire people, take the team's interest into account and guide his team towards the goal. He is not so receptive a listener as he seems.

Identify an aspect of your communication style that is the most comfortable for you. What impact does it have in your current position? How can you capitalise on it more effectively?

Identify an aspect of your communication style that is the least comfortable for you. What impact does it have in your current position? What can you do to improve?

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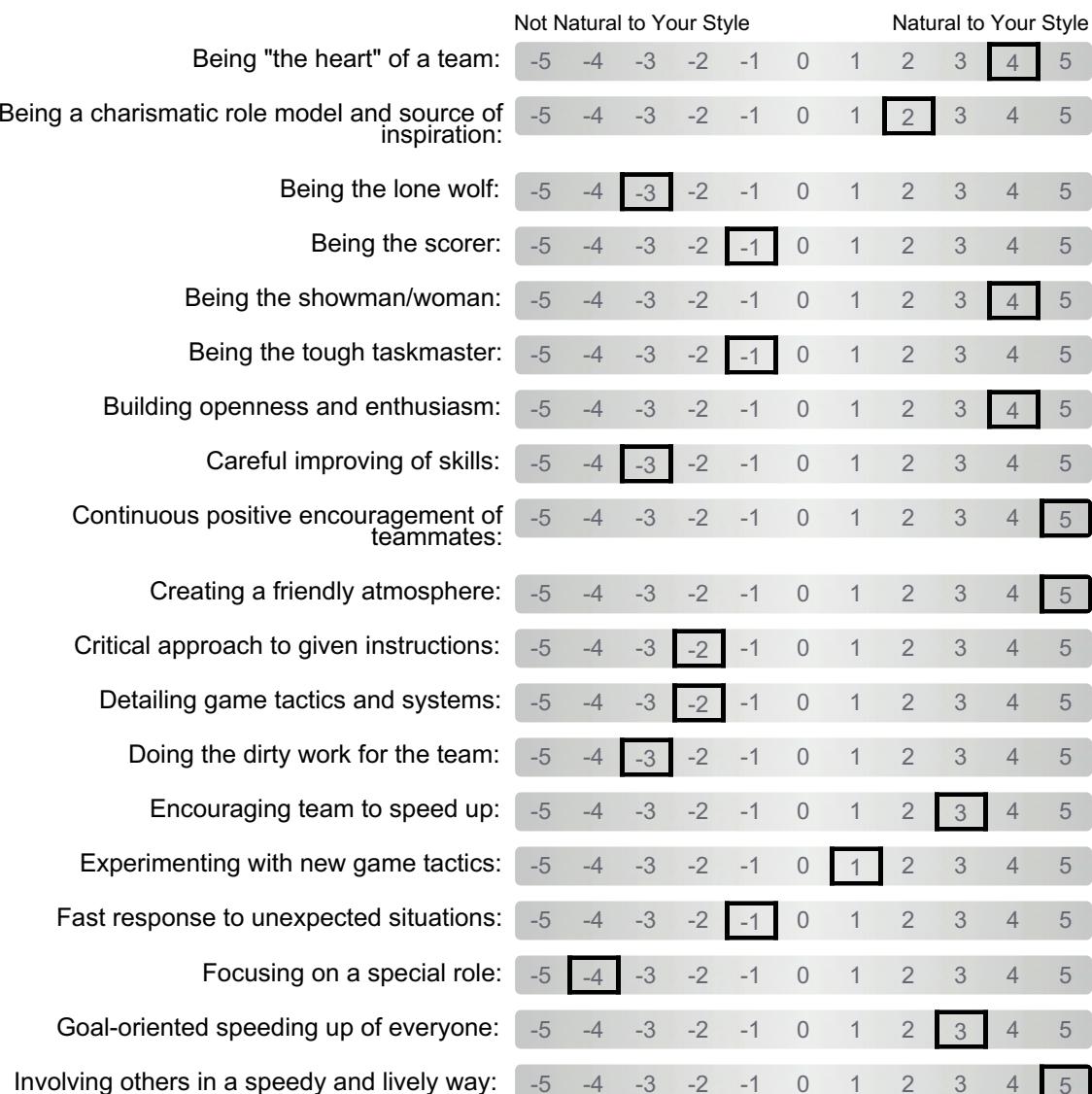
24.07.2019

How you Behave in a Team Environment

Interpreting the bar graphs is simple:

The **rectangles to the right side** of the graph identify how you prefer to work in a team environment. These items require very little energy.

The **rectangles to the left side** of the graph identify items requiring more energy from you. You **CAN** work with others in a team in this way, but they are likely to require more energy and concentration.



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Making the team work together toward the goal:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Organising and taking care of team tasks:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participating and helpful team member:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Providing positive inspiration and preventing/alleviating boredom:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Setting demanding goals:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Specialising and sticking to instructions:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Taking care of everything reliably and by participating:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Taking care of one's area of responsibilities:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Taking control over the team:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Taking risks in crisis:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Thorough assessment of performance:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Thorough familiarising and guiding:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5

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How you Respond to Coaching

Once you recognise how you respond to coaching and development, this will help you to consistently draw out your best training and performances in the sports environment.

Below are the ways you best respond to direction from a coach.

	Not Natural to Your Style						Natural to Your Style				
Requires a strong coach with clear vision:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	2	3	4	5
Requires detailed instructions:	-5	-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Requires focus on own role regardless of others:	-5	-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Requires freedom for expressing opinions:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	5
Requires friendship:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	5
Requires lots of positive energy:	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	3	4	5
Requires sincere encouragement:	-5	-4	-3	-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Requires thorough explanations and time to think:	-5	-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Requires time to analyse and discuss:	-5	-4	-3	-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -1	0	1	2	3	4	5

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Signs of Stress

The list below helps you to identify if you are under stress/pressure.

Is overly interested in the opinions of others:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Has strong emotional opinions:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Becomes overly concerned about relationships:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Wants to take action without being sure what is the best thing to do:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Seeks attention everywhere:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5

Stress Release

The following list contains ways which you can reduce your stress

Allow possibility to talk about the problem from different angles:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Give more room to solve the problem independently:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Give opportunity to meet people and hear what they say:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Emphasise positiveness in solving the problem:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Emphasise good team spirit in solving the problem:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5

How you React to Conflict

The following list identifies how you react to conflict within the team.

In conflicts - Attacks:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
In conflicts - Keeps silent:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -3 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
In conflicts - Listens and takes distance:	<input type="checkbox"/> -5 <input type="checkbox"/> -4 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5

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D-styles

“I never worry about action, but only inaction.” Winston Churchill

The D-style is the most aggressive and assertive of the four styles. D-styles tend to be quite competitive and results oriented. As a result, you may identify D-styles as being quite aggressive, blunt and even rude. Under pressure they can appear to have a lack of concern for others. They do not want to lose control. D-styles want to be in charge and have the power.

D-styles prefer to move fast, take risks and get things done now. They like change and challenges. D-styles may also often want to create change.

D-styles can also be impatient and overbearing. They are often not very good listeners and are prone to make snap decisions.

Motto: I did it my way.

Focus: Actively controls tasks and things.

Under pressure – Lack of concern. This refers to D-styles' tendency to overlook how their actions and behaviours affect others.

Fear – Loss of control. This refers to D-styles' desire to be in charge. They do not want to give up control.

Favourite question: What? (What is the bottom line? What is in it for me?)

Communication Style:

- Often to only one direction – he/she talks and expects others to listen
- Expresses own opinions as facts that need no further discussion
- May be blunt and challenges others
- Interrupts others often

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Sam, when communicating with a D-style, remember to:

- Show that you are strong but you also respect his/her strength
- Summarise the main points that you have discussed and agreed upon
- Focus on the topic in your product presentation
- Justify your opinions to him/her
- Be very systematic and concise in what you say
- Offer him/her other topics of discussion but let them decide what to talk about
- Create a friendship that he/she can control

Sam, tips on how to develop the relationship with a D-style:

- Do not pretend to him/her that your relationship is any closer than it actually is
- Make him/her aware of how you are outside the work environment but do not make it a separate discussion topic
- Always stay in a role of an expert in only one area - do not try to solve all of his/her problems
- Do things for him/her, but never without their knowledge
- Make sure he/she always owes you a little
- Be friendly, but don't be afraid to state your opinion
- Always be punctual in providing service or support

Sam, what NOT to do with D-style:

- Do not be more friendly than he/she is
- Do not talk for too long - let him/her control how much you talk
- Be careful not to be too personal unless he/she gives you permission to be
- Do not try to sweet talk him/her
- Be careful that the conversation does not get side-tracked
- Never offer him/her only one option - let them decide
- Never try to be better than he/she is

Moving the relationship forward with D-style:

- Appear as a true professional but still make him/her believe they know something you do not
- Demonstrate how he/she could benefit from your product/service, but remember to maintain your integrity
- Sell him/her only what is the best quality and the latest technology
- Boost his/her ego by telling them what they are capable of
- Make it easy for him/her to make the decision - but let them make it
- Find out what you can agree upon, and shake hands on it
- Explain everything to him/her so thoroughly that they want to proceed to the next step

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I-Styles

"Why fit in when you were born to stand out?" Dr. Seuss

I-styles are outgoing, social, and talkative, and like to be the centre of attention. They like to interact with others and meet new people. They do not like to focus on details, or spend a lot of time by themselves. Others tend to perceive I-styles as very friendly, enthusiastic and animated.

I-styles are the influencing and interactive individuals who shake up their environment by bringing others into alliance with one another. They know what they want, align everyone together to get it done, and want everyone to like them as they move forward. Social acceptance is very important for I-styles – they like to be liked.

I-styles are talkative, sociable, optimistic and lively. They are people-oriented, spontaneous, energetic and enthusiastic. I-styles tend to be positive and good at influencing others.

I-styles can also be inattentive to details, overly talkative and emotional. They may over promise because they are so optimistic and eager to be popular. Others may perceive I-styles as somewhat careless, impulsive and lacking follow-up.

Motto: "I am a nice person. Everyone should like me."

Focus: Actively involved with people and emotions.

Under pressure – Disorganised. I-styles have a tendency to focus so much on people that they may overlook details and tasks.

Fear – Social rejection. I-styles have a strong desire to be liked by others.

Favourite question: Who? (Who is going to be at the meeting? Who else is using this?)

Communication Style:

- Selling and inspiring
- Talks a lot, but not about details
- Avoids unpleasant subjects
- Good at providing positive, constructive feedback
- Not always direct

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Sam, when communicating with an I-style, remember to :

- Talk briefly and clearly, offering him/her more opportunities to talk
- Get to the point but do not talk too long
- Try to get him/her to talk
- Let him/her tell the best story
- Make sure that you are not pushy
- Show that you are also interested in the topic and are not just trying to sell
- Be prepared to listen a lot

Sam, tips on how to develop the relationship with an I-style

- Although you can get him/her excited about doing many things, make sure they don't do something that makes them look bad
- Do not always ask for anything - give him/her something for free
- Make sure that you remember what he/she has told you
- Boost his/her ego and put yours aside
- Remember that you are playing his/her game; it does not really matter what happens to you
- Confirm in writing everything you have agreed upon
- Spend time discussing his/her real issues and problems

Sam, what NOT to do with an I-style:

- Do not interrupt him/her if they get excited
- Do not control the discussion
- Do not forget that having fun does not always equal to getting his/her business
- Do not get him/her enthusiastic about something they will postpone later
- Do not progress faster than he/she is willing to
- Do not let him/her drift to another topic
- Do not believe everything he/she says - they are good at influencing other people

Moving the relationship forward with an I-style:

- Go through everything with him/her and make buying a natural step in the process
- Talk about details for so long that he/she gets bored and are ready to sign the deal
- Immediately afterwards, confirm in writing what you agreed upon
- Double check with him/her on what you have agreed to do next
- Assure him/her that you will provide them with ongoing support
- Give your personal guarantee that this is a good buying decision and that he/she will be satisfied
- Agree on the deal but give him/her a one more chance to back out

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S-Styles

“Nothing in this world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful people with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb.”

- Calvin Coolidge

S-styles are steady, calm and laid back. While they do like interaction with other people, they are more reserved and less animated than I-styles. S-styles prefer things to remain the same because changes and surprises threaten their sense of security. Family and friends tend to be very important to S-styles. They often defend their own group or team almost emotionally; fairness and justice are very important to S-styles.

S-styles are reliable and stable with an emphasis on co-operating with whoever is in charge to carry out the tasks. They say: “Tell me what, when and how you want it done and I’ll be glad to do it.” If you do not give me enough details, I won’t get started because you might blame me if it gets done wrong.”

Since S-styles prefer stability and security, they tend to resist change and need support with it. They want to know how the change will affect their lives. S-styles are also prone to be hesitant in their actions and decision making. This is primarily caused by their desire to consider others and for everyone to get along.

Motto: If it’s not broken, let’s not fix it.

Focus: Involved with familiar people.

Under pressure – Too willing. S-styles’ have a tendency to be accommodating and polite. Often they say “yes” too easily.

Fear – Loss of stability. S-styles have a desire to have a stable and secure environment. Change can be challenging for S-styles.

Favourite Question: How? (How are we going to do this? How does this impact us?)

Communication Style:

- Often only to one direction, he/she listens
- Answers when asked
- Talks calmly
- Creates trust
- Talks about topics he/she masters
- Better in one-to-one situations
- Good instructor

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Sam, when communicating with an S-style, remember to:

- Use a modest tone of voice
- Provide him/her with all of the facts they need
- Provide an overview of what you are going to say before you begin
- Progress step-by-step
- Demonstrate that you are honestly trying to help him/her
- Do not patronise him/her - even if they let you
- Listen carefully to what he/she says

Sam, tips on how to develop the relationship with an S-style:

- Create a distant friendship
- Spend enough time with him/her - but not too much
- Regularly send information about the product
- Ask his/her permission to use them as a reference - but only when you know that they will agree
- Call him/her regularly just to ask how they are doing - do not try to sell them anything then
- Always be thorough and maintain a good service-orientation
- Do not make changes to the product/service without consulting him/her first

Sam, what NOT to do with an S-style:

- Do not force him/her to talk before they are ready
- Do not forget to cover every issue
- Do not brag too much
- Do not forget what you have promised
- Do not assume that he/she likes you when they are polite to you
- Make sure that you are not cursory about anything
- Do not forget what he/she has said

Moving the relationship forward with an S-style:

- Make him/her say what they want - and give them exactly that
- Give him/her the possibility to withdraw
- Do not be superficial
- Become friendly with him/her but on their terms
- Tell him/her logically how things would work
- Bring up the limits of what your product/service can do (what it cannot do)
- Make sure that your written offer is extremely logical

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C-Styles

"I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious." Albert Einstein

C-styles are the most analytical of the four behavioural styles. C-styles can be very detail oriented, focusing on facts, information and proofs. They are comfortable working alone and are the most reserved of the four styles. C-styles are logical and methodical in their approach.

C-styles are cautious and compliant to their own high standards. Their emphasis is to work with the existing circumstances to ensure the quality of the product or service. C-styles make sure that everything works the way it should.

C-styles are sometimes too critical of others. They expect everyone to follow their standards. Their attention to detail and correctness can be perceived as nit-picky by others. C-styles' desire to do things correctly can also slow down their decision making. They can over analyse issues and need a lot of information.

Motto: "If we do not have time to do it right, do we have time to do it over again?" As a result, C styles are good in ensuring quality control.

Focus: Analyses tasks and things.

Under pressure – Overly critical. C-styles have a tendency to be so focused on the details that they often find mistakes and errors. The other styles may find C-styles too critical.

Fear – Criticism of work. C-styles want to be correct and to produce high quality work. They do not want to make mistakes.

Favorite question: Why? (Why does it work this way? Why should we do it?)

Communication Style:

- Better in written communication
- Doesn't express disagreeing views
- Includes a lot of facts and details
- May miss the big picture
- Doesn't talk

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Sam, when communicating with a C-style, remember to:

- Set aside time proving the quality of your product/service
- Maintain the distance he/she wants to keep
- Provide him/her with more facts than they have asked for
- If you require anything from him/her state it well in advance
- Be prepared to present all possible details but do not do it before he/she asks for them
- Cover one topic at a time and do not skip anything too quickly
- Talk more about the product/service than about him/her

Sam, tips on how to develop the relationship with a C-style:

- Inform him/her in advance about any unplanned changes to the rules
- Be social, but not superficial, when you talk about the product
- It may become your responsibility to provide follow-up service to ensure that he/she will actually benefit from your product/service
- Demonstrate that you are committed to continuous product development
- Be distant but make regular contacts
- Provide all material in writing also - but do not expect him/her to give feedback on it
- Provide him/her with material (brochures, samples, etc.) that they can share with their associates and/or friends

Sam, what NOT to do with a C-style:

- Never allow him/her to think your product is anything but of the highest quality
- Do not get caught giving inaccurate information
- Do not forget to cover the available support and guarantees
- Avoid trying to put him/her into situations they would consider silly and professionally not challenging
- Do not bore him/her by explaining to them what they consider basic knowledge
- Do not forget to ask what he/she considers important
- Do not be too friendly before he/she allows you to be

Moving the relationship forward with a C-style:

- Include his/her requirements/demands in your offer
- Respect his/her opinion and use it when making your offer
- Agree on the after the sale follow-up items before the actual buying decision is made
- Create a process that leads to a decision and describe it to him/her - always ask for their permission to move on to the next step
- Offer him/her an opportunity for professional development if they accept your offer
- Ensure that all of the information you provide him/her is accurate
- In the beginning, ask what he/she needs and then offer them a little more than they expect

Sports Team Member Assessment

Sam Sample

Organisation: Date:

FinxS

24.07.2019

Personal Action Plan: Your Next Steps

Experience has shown that by creating a concise, simple and specific action plan is the best way to improve performance. To do so, create your "Top 3" lists to help you become more successful.

My Top 3 Start and Stop List :

Based on what you have learned, discovered and realised through this report, list three important items you will **START** doing.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Based on what you have learned, discovered and realised through this report, list three important items you will **STOP** doing:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

