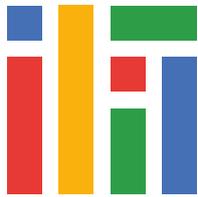


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MULTI-FACTOR ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR 2.0

MANAGEMENT AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

04
07

2020

Smith Demo John

Organization



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INTRODUCTION

This document is a report on your behavioral style.

Assessment System DISC INSUNRISE® is based on the behavioral model developed by the American scientist PHD, Doctor William Moulton Marston of Harvard University (May 9, 1893- May 2, 1947).

In 1928 Dr Marston published "The Emotions of Norman People" in which he described the DISC theory. The main concepts of this theory are the foundation of the DISC Behavioral Model.

Thousands of scientific experiments and tests based on the DISC model have been carried out. These tests proved that individuals possess both unique characteristics and common patterns. The common patterns help to measure and define individual style of personal behavior.

Research shows that behavioral style cannot be "good" or "bad". Each person can be successful and efficient if he understands his own strengths and weaknesses. DISC INSUNRISE "Individual Style Report" does not grade personal behavior but only describes and measures it.

Better self-awareness may help you to improve your interaction with the others and better adapt to the environment.

Treat the Behavioral Style Report in a creative way. Just cross out the statements you disagree with but only after consulting with people you trust- your friends, relatives or colleagues. You may not be aware of some traits of you character!

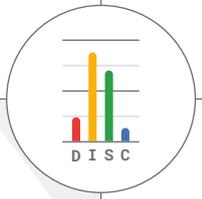
Try to create your own Personal Development Plan based on this survey.

Use only professional tools!

Be successful!

Your INSUNRISE Psychometrix Inc.



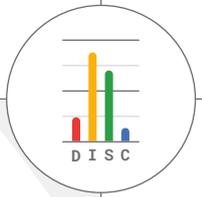


General Descriptions of Behaviour

This chapter of the report deals with the main tendencies of John's behavior. These are the traits that he is most likely to show in his natural environment, when John is not under stress or influence of other factors and is not trying to fit a situation.

- Sympathetic, friendly, cooperative, attentive to people, eloquent, witty, optimistic, inventive, enthusiastic, independent, cautious, convincing, non authoritative, facilitates establishing contacts, individualist, methodical in certain situations, doubtful, seeks stability, avoids conflict, sensible, calculating, seeks changes and stability at the same time, trusting, socially active, predictable, undemanding, peaceful, agreeable, relaxed, willful, inattentive to details, inspirational.
- John is a sociable and socially active person. He has an optimistic view of his ability to persuade other people and make them take his side.
- John tends to act only if he has the support of his team. He likes his achievements to be recognized publicly.
- He tries to trust people and wants others to trust him in return. However, in certain situations he can be cautious and even indecisive preferring not to risk without reason.
- He is not inclined to dictate his conditions to others. He does not like to take charge and will try to avoid competition and confrontation.
- When solving conflicts, John will not risk losing good relationships with people, because he considers them a priority.
- John tries to earn everyone's affection and recognition for his willingness to help others.
- Often process is more important for John than achieving results. He can be so engrossed in a conversation that he can lose track of time.
- He tries to be patient and understanding with people.
- Usually, John attempts to assess the situation objectively and from different angles. However, sometimes his emotionality prevents him from being unbiased.
- John seeks independence. He feels better when he does not have to deal with a lot of rules and requirements.
- He may delay making an undesirable decision hoping the situation will resolve itself.
- Being optimistic and enthusiastic, he can stir up enthusiasm in others when he wants to.
- He is a very ingenious person and can answer difficult questions if they do not require detailed explanation.
- John tends to be a little infantile. Often, he wishes that the responsibility for making a decision be assigned to someone else or be equally distributed among all members of the team.
- John is able to find common ground with unfamiliar people. However, he tries to maintain friendly long-term relationships with people whom he knows well and for a long time.
- John appreciates uniqueness of each person.

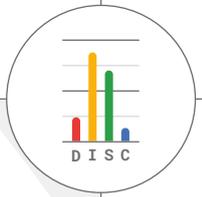




General Descriptions of Behaviour

- He can talk on different subjects and often shows knowledge on unusual topics; he often changes subject in a conversation.
- John has a rather acute sense of urgency. He does not forget about existing plans.
- He varies his tones of voice, speaks emotionally and vividly, supporting his words with gestures. In spite of the fact that John tries to control his emotions, usually, people are aware of his mood.
- John wants diversity on the condition of maintaining stability.
- John is an individualist and ignores existing regulations rather easily if he thinks that they limit his actions. However, he does not dictate his own rules.
- He can be described as a creative person with an atypical mind-set.
- John looks at rules as guidelines that help him not to stray from the established course.
- When people try to impose their own ideas on him, he will most likely do the complete opposite.





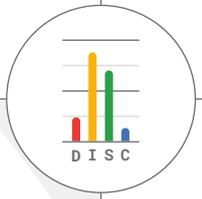
Basic Competences Analysis

This chapter make an overview of the main John`s behavioral competences. These are the qualities that John will demonstrate in the situation most comfortable for him, when he is not under stress and is not making an effort to conform to a situation.

● Natural Style ● Adapted Style

	<p>8.6 8.3</p> <p>A focus on broad communication and networking</p>
	<p>8.1 7.3</p> <p>Optimism and trustfulness</p>
	<p>7.9 7.1</p> <p>Cooperation and teamwork</p>
	<p>7.1 6.9</p> <p>Ability to negotiate, find common ground</p>
	<p>5.7 6.3</p> <p>Creativity</p>
	<p>5.7 4.4</p> <p>Stress tolerance. Poise</p>
	<p>4.3 3.8</p> <p>Loyalty. Commitment to ideas, people, norms, the Status Quo</p>
	<p>4.3 3.8</p> <p>Traditionalism. Orientation towards previous experiences</p>
	<p>4.3 5.6</p> <p>Orientation towards novelty and a high pace of action</p>
	<p>4.2 4.8</p> <p>Independent decision making</p>
	<p>3.4 4.2</p> <p>Adaptability to the requirements of others</p>
	<p>2.8 4.2</p> <p>Result orientation</p>
	<p>2.1 3.0</p> <p>Self organization</p>
	<p>1.5 1.7</p> <p>Gathering and organising information</p>



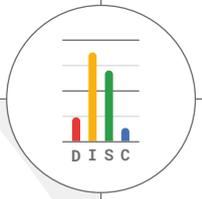


Problem Solving and Decision Making

Below you will find the text descriptions of how John makes decisions and overcomes difficulties while solving problems. In our analysis we take into consideration such parameters as: assertiveness, risk-taking/ risk-aversion, directness/ caution, independence/ following orders, and others.

- John is not looking for troubles on purpose, has not tendency to struggle and competition.
- It is easier for him to make a choice, when he knows that people he respects are making a similar decision.
- John may persistently hold on to his viewpoint, even if it goes against the opinion of other people.
- Nevertheless, for the most part he tries to arrive at a compromise, a solution that would suit the majority.
- He has a creative approach to overcoming difficulties, however, he strives to act methodically and consistently.
- He believes that mutual effort is a key to achieving good results. As a rule, he achieves the set goals by involving other people in an unobtrusive manner and participating on the same level with them.
- He will be actively calling others to action, bring forward ingenious suggestions and will be the first to rise to the call, however, he will try to act as a part of his team avoiding individual responsibility.
- He has a tendency to give other people the initiative of making a certain decision. Sometimes, people tend to misuse this quality of John.
- For the most part, John tries to wait until difficulties and problems bypass, rather than fight them, especially if the problem concerns him only.
- He offers emotional and effective support to colleagues, but often forgets his own interests.
- He does not want the decisions he makes to impact the regular and comfortable state of affairs. He enjoys participating in meetings dedicated to planning.
- It is important to him that the possible risks are moderate or completely absent.
- He makes decisions concerning other people cautiously trying not to spoil relations with them.
- Quite often John's choice depends on his immediate emotions.
- He employs original, but not too radical methods in work.
- In difficult situations he is specifically concerned with the wellbeing of his team (family).
- Be that as it may, John tries to accept positive decisions.



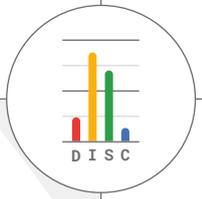


Communication and Convincing Style

This chapter measures such parameters as: level of trust, openness, outgoingness, ability to express ideas, ability to persuade, analytical thinking, the degree of reliance on facts etc. These parameters above all determine the communicative style of a person. Analyze carefully the information stated below.

- John is open and friendly with most people, but he is especially close with a limited number of close friends and colleagues.
- He feels that other people expect him to be positive in order to achieve greater success at work.
- John likes social interaction and can be rather chatty and eloquent in a comfortable environment.
- He respects the uniqueness of each person and enjoys interacting with different types of personalities.
- John is capable of establishing new contacts and inspiring others; however, he does not dominate conversations.
- He values people for their personal qualities and not for their position or power.
- John avoids using his power or position as an argument in a conversation.
- John wants people to see him for what he really is.
- Most people think that John is easy to talk to because he is both a persuasive speaker and a good listener.
- He often uses his charm and unobtrusiveness when trying to convince someone.
- John is capable of assuming the role of a representative of his team.
- John likes people to pay attention to her; however, he may feel shy if he becomes the center of attention.
- He tends to have deep emotions when he has to be harsh in order to defend his position or prove himself right.
- During a discussion, John will be more assertive if he is well informed on the subject; he will try to make sure other people listen to him and understand his position.
- If he fails to convince his opponents on the first attempt, John may cede in order to get better prepared and then try again.
- Lack of conflicts and animosity is an important incentive for John.
- As opposed to those who prefer to use printed materials such as reference books and reports, John believes that his eloquence and ability to adjust to each situation will be enough to win the other person over.



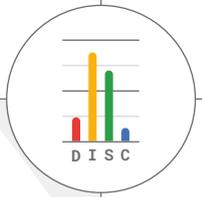


Work Pace and Attitude to Change

One of the most significant aspects of our behavior is the typical to us pace of activity, as well as our perception of changes in our environment. The key traits of John's behaviour that are described in this chapter are: persistence, consistency, methodical approach, ability to be a listener, attitude to innovations. Use this chapter to find better way to engage his talents.

- John looks for diversity at work but at the same time values predictability and moderate pace.
- Lack of routine does not bother him much. However, John would accept changes in the established pace of activity easier if he thinks they are logical.
- He is not against small sudden assignments or spontaneous decisions because they break up the routine. However, if there are serious changes in the normal order of things John prefers to prepare for them beforehand.
- John would probably resist changes for changes' sake.
- He tries not to linger when the plan of action is set.
- John knows how to listen to the other person but will try to have dynamic interaction.
- He likes to work at an intensive pace; however, sometimes he wishes the world to slow down.
- The process to achieve the goal and the interactions that are involved are more important to John than getting the end result.
- Maximum interactions and minimum changes are John's psychological need. That is why he is not always in a rush to achieve his goals.
- He is open to new suggestions, but can be skeptical and assessing about them.
- His main creed is: "Move fast, but don't forget about the existing plan, accomplishing it step by step."
- Sometimes John can be prone to wishful thinking and may set up unrealistic deadlines for a project.
- He tries to bring to a logical conclusion what he started. However, sometimes John does not have enough time for all the projects that he is working on.
- John likes to use tested methods. However, at the same time he is capable of finding innovative ways about which he prefers to think beforehand.
- John tries to participate in new projects and at the same time to work on the old ones. However, in time he may lose interest in long and lingering projects and turn his attention to what he thinks are more urgent and important matters.



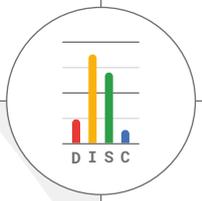


Compliance with Rules and Regulations

This page lists the descriptions concerning John's attitude to rules stipulated by others. Besides, it provides a characteristics of his commitment to quality and reliability. In other words, we measure to what extent the rules of procedures are important to him in order to carry out his work in a quality manner, accurately and carefully.

- John thinks that people work more effectively and feel better if there are few rules and limitations.
- Sometimes people may notice John's rather scornful attitude towards the existing regulations.
- John feels comfortable in a work environment in which strict requirements and limitations can be loosened or cancelled altogether.
- He likes his freedom.
- John prefers to be free of direct control and oversight of his actions.
- He does not like to put an effort into studying existing instructions and norms.
- John may become distant and switch to discussing other topics if he is restrained by too many rules and limitations or if he thinks that his assignments do not make any sense.
- John avoids dictating his own conditions or laws to others.
- From time to time he wishes to participate in extraordinary events that go beyond existing norms.
- Sometimes John expresses innovative ideas that do not always go along with the established regulations and company's policies.
- Nevertheless, John makes sure that his decisions do not affect his relationships with others or bring significant changes into his life.
- John will abide by existing rules if he accepts them as his own.



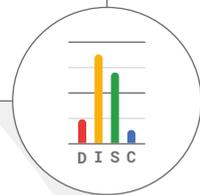


Talents & Value to the organization

This part of the report lists specific skills, experiences and other attributes that John could import into his company. Based on John's strengths, the management could locate him within the company's team in an optimal way.

- John is verbally active.
- Is a good communicator, i.e. has the ability to talk and to listen.
- Concentrated on communication and relations improvement.
- Is a team-player.
- Is able to work not only for the leader but also for the good of the project itself.
- Makes an effort to maintain good relations with senior managers and colleagues.
- Brings along positive environment.
- Is able to give support first of all by means of motivating other people.
- Is not a conflict person. Plays the role of a mediator in settling arguments.
- Accomodating.
- In spite of the fact that John has a certain tendency towards methodical work, he is able to implement several projects at once when necessary.
- Has the ability to maintai good relations with already existing clients.
- Is searching for creative solutions which nevertheless suit the majority.
- Tries to be tolerant towards various aspects of human personality.
- Has a disposition to learning and exchanging experience.
- Has an outstanding ability to give feed-back.
- Has the ability to reflect upon difficult situations from different angles.
- Expresses optimism based on crytical evaluation of a situation.



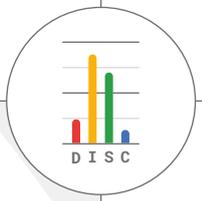


Motivating Stimuli

There is a common opinion that the best environment for a person is the one that creates for him the conditions for self-motivation. Employ the information stated below to identify together with John his main individual motivators.

- Wide social network.
- Absence of conflicts and open confrontations between people.
- Informal, relatively close interaction with colleagues and friends.
- Job management based on team work.
- Participation in discussion of positive matters.
- Taking pleasure in participating in team affairs.
- No need to compete with colleagues.
- Praises and rewards; popularity and public recognition.
- Opportunity of free choice.
- Sufficient time margin for plans' realization.
- Ability to express one's thoughts openly and freely without being concerned with possible negative consequences.
- Help in new endeavors and with making important decisions.
- Honesty and sincerity in relations between people.
- Feeling of personal freedom and independence.
- Logical grounds for possible changes at work or everyday life.
- Sense of confidence in the future.
- Recognition for loyalty and consistency at work.
- Working for a democratic leader, with who John is on good terms.
- No need to generate long, detailed reports.
- Opportunity to relax and have a good time after a stressful day at work.



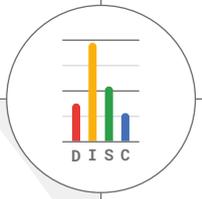


DESTRUCTORS. Efficiency-limiting Factors

This chapter specifies possible, efficiency-limiting factors and behavioral traits of John that fall beyond his job sphere. We recommend pointing out 1-4 limiting factors and developing a plan based on these factors to weaken or master them.

- Seeking to resolve a certain problem positively may fail to be straightforward.
- May dedicate too much time to communication, forgetting about the main goal. In sales this quality will be manifested in John delaying the deal closure.
- May face problems with prioritizing.
- Has a tendency to express out-of-place tolerance and patience.
- Has an inclination to meet the demands and interests of others at the expense of his own ones.
- Allows other to make decisions for him.
- Back-pedals with making serious, undesirable for him decisions, hoping that complicated situation will bypass.
- Sometimes makes decisions based on a superficial data analysis.
- Has a tendency to overestimate skills and capabilities of other people.
- Not always complies with existing rules, however without establishing his own regulations and requirements.
- Is rather careless about adhering to and considering minor particulars and details in tasks that require extra precision.
- Has a tendency to express his thoughts in a verbally redundant manner.
- Does not always provide sufficient scrutiny to actions of his subordinates.
- In tense situations tends to give deficient instructions.
- Depends on the opinion of others about him.





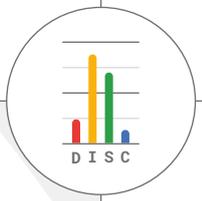
REPUTATION. Work mask

Information in this Chapter gives an idea of what reputation John is willing to create by influencing people. Studying the following statements ensures adapting behavior style appropriately to that of colleagues.

John is trying to build a reputation as someone who:

- Uses personal charm; get close to people.
- Sets a positive example.
- Shows empathy and sincerity.
- Tries to behave outwardly loyal and is courteous.
- Adapts speech thereby removing communication barriers.
- Promotes reconciliation and understanding among people.
- Does not try to push and force people into certain actions; not disciplinary or moralistic.
- Seeks to inspire and encourage others.
- Expresses opinions and shows a sincere interest in what the other person says.
- Tends to spend more time communicating and making contacts than paper and number crunching.
- Makes promises; convinces people of the superiority of his words, ideas, services or goods.
- Tries to trust the other person unless they have been caught out in a lie.
- Helps others by doing what is most appropriate for them.
- Ready to provide a particular service to develop relations with someone.
- Asks questions; tells stories and jokes.
- Withdraws from communication with unpleasant people.
- Able to give way so as to avoid collision.
- Cites examples of people known and respected by him.
- Gives positive feedback.





Recommendations to improve John's own efficiency

A person's self-perception may significantly differ from the way other people perceive him. This difference manifests itself in less conscious behavior. Point out the most important in your opinion statements and compare your choice with the opinion of people, who know you well.

JOHN WOULD BEHAVE MORE EFFECTIVELY IF:

- To behave more persistently and decisively.
- To be less concerned with people's opinion about him.
- To display greater consistency in his requirements to others.
- To learn giving precise tasks without omitting any details.
- To dedicate more time to prioritizing.
- To be more organized and punctual.
- To mind his movements and gestures.
- When convincing someone not to be exclusively reliant on his eloquence and charm, but rather resort to additional materials and accurate information more often.
- To be more realistic in setting work deadlines.
- To try to attend to projects all the way to the end.
- To engage in open confrontation more often without being afraid to escalate relations.
- To have a feeling of belonging to a team, sense of fellowship.
- To make decisions more rationally.
- To take greater initiative; to be proactive and less concerned about his independence.
- To have a regular feed-back from colleagues and managers regarding his traits or actions which have a negative impact on work.
- To be more realistic in evaluating skills and capabilities of other people.
- To master new approaches aimed at overcoming clients' disagreement and objections.
- To eliminate peak moments in work.
- To receive material signs of recognition of his efforts, rather than mere verbal encouragement and praises.
- To find a compromise between his desire to act quickly and the necessity to comply with quality standards.
- To be more focused on discussing work-related, professional topics and spend less time discussing side matters.
- To realize the necessity of annual medical check-ups due to his busy lifestyle and high level of stress.



PERSONAL DEVELOPEMENT PLAN

The generation of personal goals is often more effective than targets provided by outside authority.

We have prepared a list of skills which you might decide to improve. It is necessary to choose one or more of the proposed options, after that sketch certain steps which John should take. Turn to the Report to make the task easier.

Try to set real deadlines rather than to just plan actions.

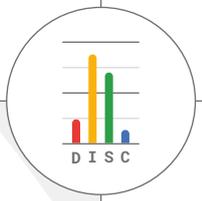
- **Relations**
- **Discipline and Self Organization**
- **Delegating tasks**
- **Decision making**
- **Efficiency**
- **Self development**
- **Planning and time management**
- **Self-confidence**
- **Career goals**
- **Leadership**

Development zones:	Development Initiatives:
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Development Plan start date: _____

Date of its Revision: _____



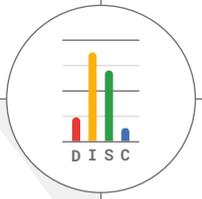


Behaviour Under Stress and Pressure

As a rule, in stressful and difficult situations we act rather instinctively than consciously. The ability to involve our consciousness in resolving stressful situations distinguishes people, who know which behavior they are prone to and are able to change it depending on the ad hoc requirements.

- John's productivity decreases if he feels threatened or pressured.
- John intensifies his work pace, often at the expense of his peace of mind.
- He often reacts impulsively; however, he tries to finish what he started in spite of the fact that new urgent matters distract him.
- On the opposite, sometimes John can be idle and contemplative.
- He becomes too flexible.
- He tries to please and to continue to be liked by the other person.
- At the same time John can get quite stubborn if his ideals and convictions are being doubted.
- He tends to falsely agree.
- John looks for close relationships and support from those whom he considers friends.
- He avoids burdening others with his problems.
- John may wish to delay or delegate to others the decision-making process; however, he often assumes responsibility and takes initiative.
- He takes everything to heart; he does not deal well with stressful situations.
- John tries to take up too many assignments at once.
- He avoids conflicts; he counts on good relationship with the person.
- John may express silent disagreement or dissatisfaction.
- He resists and becomes indecisive if he is forced to do something he does not want to do. He may be passive-aggressive in such situation.



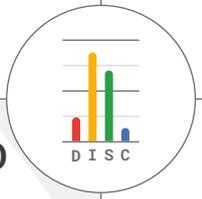


Recommendations for better communication – WHAT TO USE

Below you will find the list of recommendations, which are advisable to consider, when communicating with John. Read this chapter carefully and pinpoint 4-5 statements, which are the most significant ones for him. These recommendations will be especially useful for those, who are often in touch with John.

- Express your opinion softly; John should not hear threat in your words.
- Be informal and unstressed.
- Express interest in John as a person.
- Speak simply and frankly.
- Try to find mutual interests.
- Begin interacting with John with a personal conversation or personal comment.
- Turn to discussing issues that interest you after you establish contact with him.
- Speak to John about himself, his goals and important perspectives.
- Watch what the situation has to offer; do not force the conversation.
- Be prepared to deviate from protocol.
- Spend time motivating John; joke and interact with him.
- Make sure that he heard and understood what you had said.
- Explain in a written form what you expect of John at work.
- Use amiable tone of voice that will show your sincere interest.
- Praise and encourage him a lot, especially in front of his team. Popularity is the most powerful incentive for John.
- Try to find in time and point out mistakes to John.
- Stimulate him and encourage him to be more determined and not to be afraid to take up risky assignments.
- Watch his gestures and movements for signs of agreement or dissatisfaction.
- Offer solutions to problems.
- If you want to convince John of something, try to present the positive advantages of your suggestion in an optimistic light. Your plan should be attractive but not radical.
- Speak emotionally, but don't try to out-talk him.
- Refer to the opinions of people whom John respects as an argument.
- Express new ideas.
- Remember that innovation and changes should not affect John's usual order of things.





Recommendations for better communication – WHAT TO AVOID

This Chapter analyzes situations where it would be better to avoid contact with John. The chapter helps and work out with him together the best way of communication.

- Do not be aloof or superficial.
- Do not tell John to keep quiet and do not limit his speeches.
- Do not try to use your position of power when talking to John.
- Avoid formalism.
- Do not force him to give quick answers.
- Avoid saying phrases such as: “Well, as I see it...”
- Do not be dogmatic.
- Avoid being condescending or showing him that your position is higher or more important.
- Do not express opinions that lead nowhere.
- Do not leave problems unsolved.
- Do not burden John with assignments that involve working with details or following instructions closely.
- When assigning something to John, try to find a compromise between following the plan and a relatively free schedule for him. John will do the assignment but possibly with some deviations.
- Do not raise your voice to John.
- Do not try to present his ideas as yours.
- Do not let John talk to you too much.
- Avoid urging him to do certain things. He prefers to decide everything for himself and work at his own pace.



DISC Behavior Style - Instructions for Reading Graphs

NATURAL AND ADAPTED BEHAVIOR

This individual report is based on the interpretation of Graphs of Natural (II) and Adapted (I) behavior.

GRAPH I

Graph I represents our "Professional mask" or the behavioural style that we wish or consider appropriate to show to other people. Adapted behaviour is less intuitive and may be either in the line of or Natural behavior or be quite close to it.

Graph I measures an ability of an individual to adapt his behaviour consciously to particular situations. If you ask a candidate to fill questionnaire keeping in mind not his work, but his family life, where he (she) is performing the role of a father (mother), Graph I will reflect his (her) behavior which he (she) considers to be adequate to be successful in this role. Graph I can change much more easily and quickly than Graph II. To a certain extent, we all adapt our behaviour to the environment, work situations included.

GRAPH II

Graph II describes less conscious instinctive behaviour of an individual. This Graph is more informative and reflects our true image that is what he (she) really is when he (she) does not try to control himself (herself). In normal conditions, Graph II changes very little in time. However, some event or accident, which can give rise to strong emotions in a person, may change the shape of Graph II, e.g. a serious surgical operation, a car crash, changes in a family life, the loss of a job, etc. The price we pay for the adaptation of our behaviour is our energy. The following should be kept in mind:

- Long term behavioural adaptation may exhaust one's energy.
- If a person is seriously motivated to adapt his (her) behaviour, he is able to conduct himself in accordance with the demands of the environment.
- To restore the energy supply a person has to turn back to his Natural style of behaviour.

Comparing Graph I and II you can judge of the difference between the person's self-perception and what his natural performance. When the gap between the Graphs is minimal, a person feels more energetic and dynamic and can fulfill different tasks for a long time, being under minimal or without stress at all.

Mindfulness directly affects the quality of decisions made!
Be successful!

Always with you, INSUNRISE Psychometrix Inc.

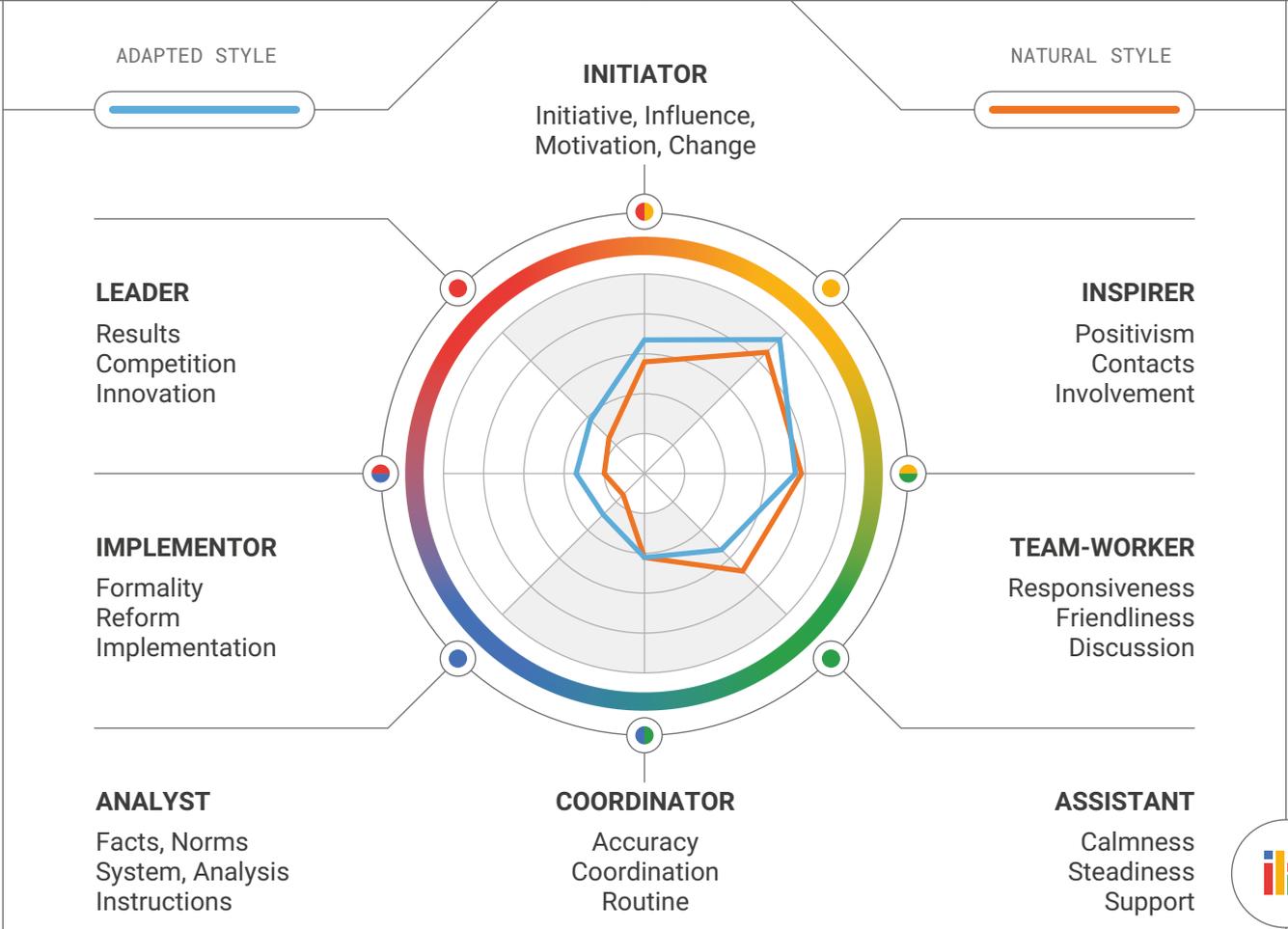


John's Behaviour Style - DISC Graphs



behavioral role

INSPIRING-TEAM-WORKER **INSPIRING-TEAM-WORKER**



INSUNRISE ROSE - Instructions

INSUNRISE ROSE is Helicopter view diagram and a powerful multifunctional tool that can be applied independently or combined both, with the individual or Job Profile reports.

INSUNRISE ROSE was developed on the basis of DISC Model, designed to help each applicant to understand both himself and others better.

INSUNRISE ROSE HELPS TO:

- Identify job matching
- Fix the difference between one's conscious and unconscious behavior;
- identify and prevent inner stress;
- Minimize inconsistencies between one's way of behaviour at work and outside it;
- Work out strategies to improve team spirit

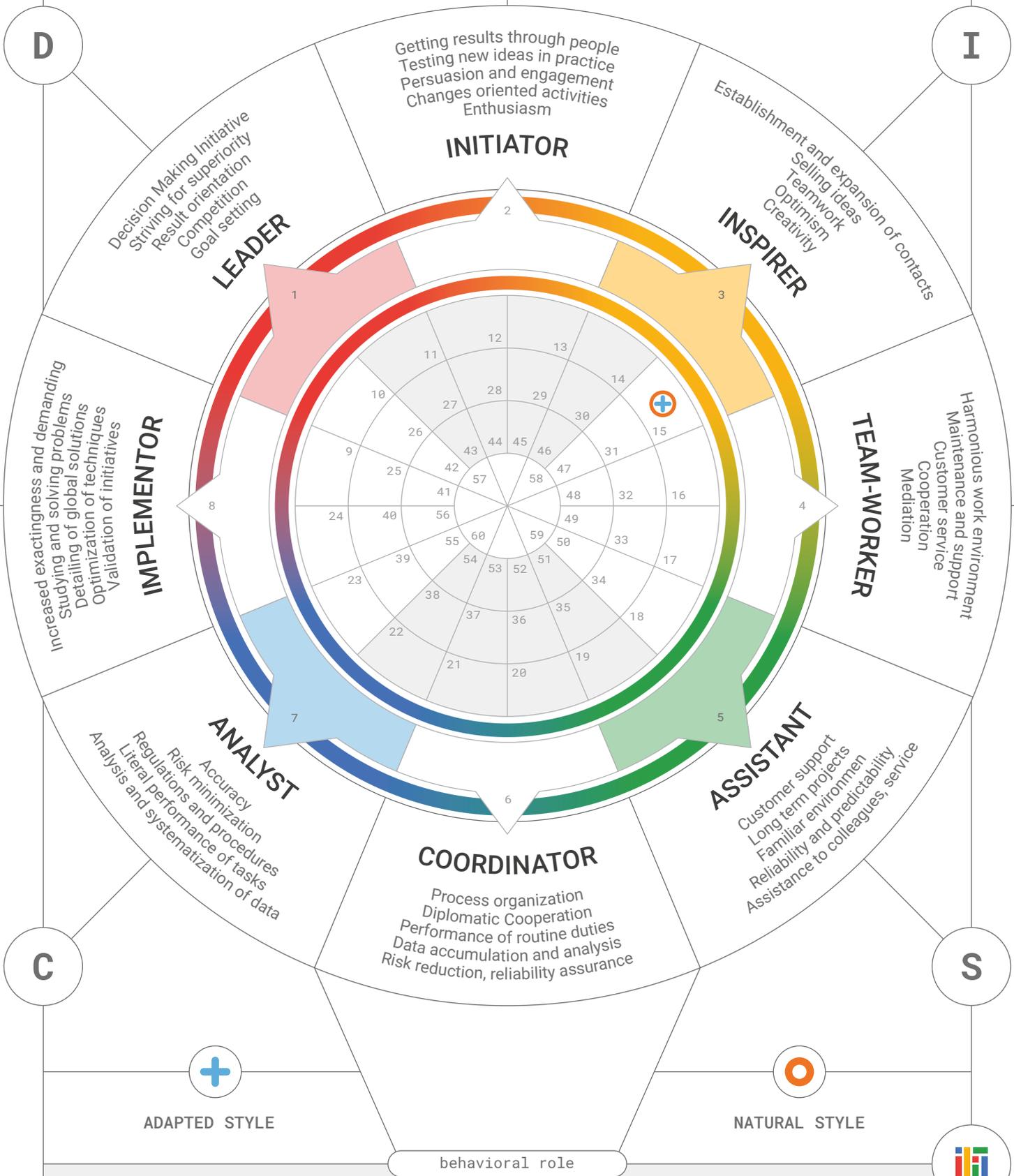
To analyze the degree of job matching or direction of adaptation of behavior, it is necessary to compare the distance between the indicators of the Job (briefcase) and Natural (Circle) or Adapted Behavior (Cross) of one or more employees.

To observe the team dynamic it is advisable to place on the INSUNRISE ROSE the indicators of the Job position and then the ones of Natural and Adapted Behaviour of all members of the team and analyze the correlation between them.

Such method allows to identify quickly the areas of possible conflicts between members. You will be also able to see how to improve interaction and mutual understanding within the team.



INSUNRISE Rose® - Personal



ADAPTED STYLE



NATURAL STYLE

behavioral role

INSPIRING-TEAM-WORKER

INSPIRING-TEAM-WORKER

