



Steve Bensema

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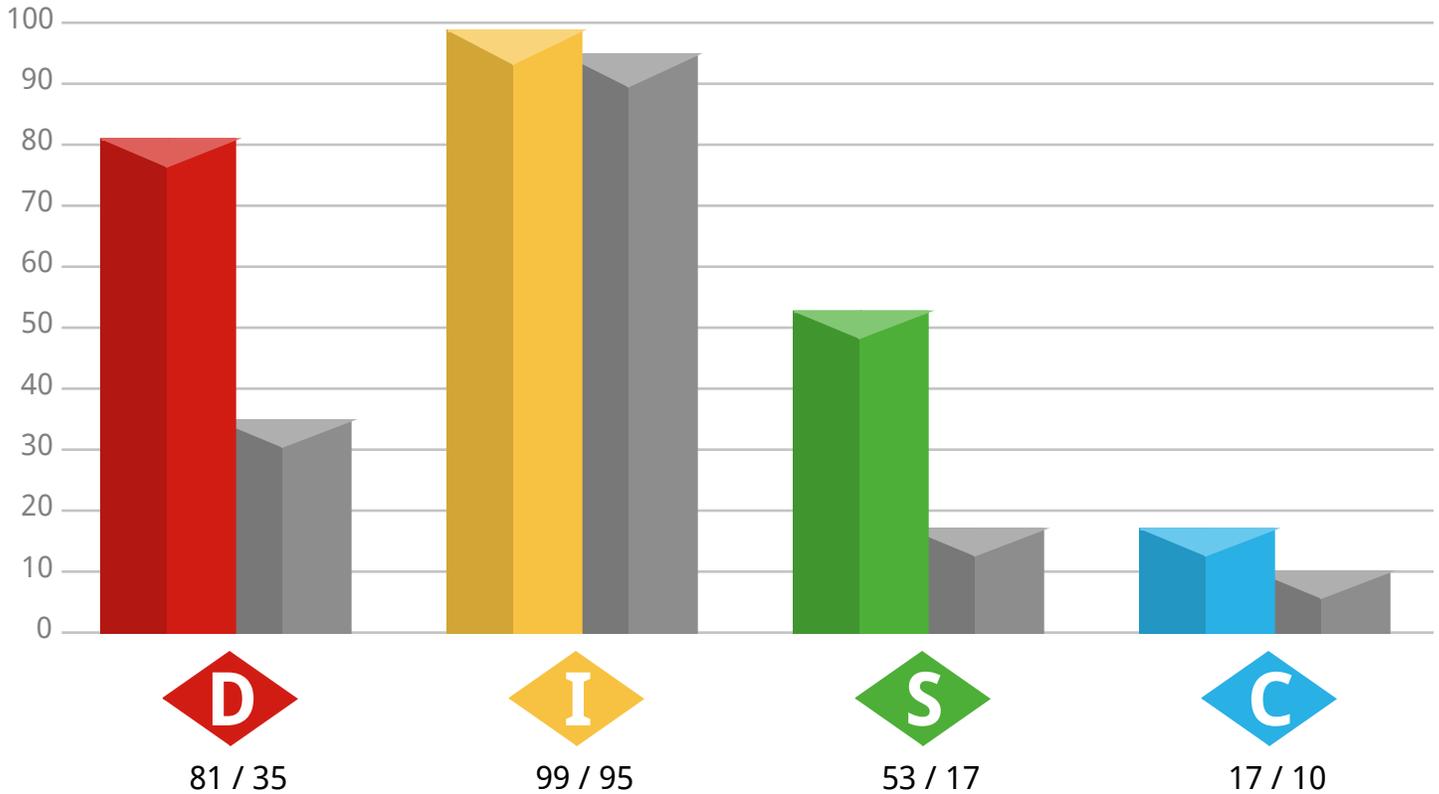
This Innermetrix Disc Index is a modern interpretation of Dr. William Marston's behavioral dimensions. Marston's research uncovered four quadrants of behavior which help to understand a person's behavioral preferences. This Disc Index will help you understand your behavioral style and how to maximize your potential.



Anthony Robbins Coaching
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Natural and Adaptive Styles Comparison



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Natural Style: The natural style is how you behave when you are being most natural. It is your basic style and the one you adopt when you are being authentic and true to yourself. It is also the style that you revert to when under stress or pressure. Behaving in this style, however, reduces your stress and tension and is comforting. When authentic to this style you will maximize your true potential more effectively.

Adaptive Style:

The adaptive style is how you behave when you feel you are being observed or how you behave when you are aware of your behavior. This style is less natural and less authentic for you or your true tendencies and preferences. When forced to adapt to this style for too long you may become stressed and less effective.



About This Report

Research conducted by Innermetrix shows that the most successful people share the common trait of self-awareness. They recognize the situations that will make them successful, and this makes it easy for them to find ways of achieving objectives that fit their behavioral style. They also understand their limitations and where they are not effective and this helps them understand where not to go or how not to be as well. Those who understand their natural behavioral preferences are far more likely to pursue the right opportunities, in the right way, at the right time, and get the results they desire.

This report measures four dimensions of your behavioral style. They are:

- **Decisive** — your preference for problem solving and getting results
- **Interactive** — your preference for interacting with others and showing emotion
- **Stability** — your preference for pacing, persistence and steadiness
- **Cautious** — your preference for procedures, standards and protocols

This report includes:

- **The Elements of DISC** — Educational background behind the profile, the science and the four dimensions of behavior
- **The DISC Dimensions** — A closer look at each of your four behavioral dimensions
- **Style Summary** — A comparison of your natural and adaptive behavioral styles
- **Behavioral Strengths** — A detailed strengths-based description of your overall behavioral style
- **Communication** — Tips on how you like to communicate and be communicated with
- **Ideal Job Climate** — Your ideal work environment
- **Effectiveness** — Insights into how you can be more effective by understanding your behavior
- **Behavioral Motivations** — Ways to ensure your environment is motivational
- **Continual Improvement** — Areas where you can focus on improving
- **Training & Learning Style** — Your preferred means of sharing and receiving styles
- **Relevance Section** — Making the information real and pertinent to you
- **Success Connection** — Connecting your style to your own life



The Elements of the DISC-Index

This DISC-Index report is unique in the marketplace for a number of reasons. You just completed the first ever click & drag DISC instrument on the market. This was constructed in a precise manner to allow for ease of responses, even in the midst of many difficult decisions. This intuitive interface allows you to focus on your answers, not the process.

Also, unlike other DISC instruments, this instrument allows you to rank all four items instead. As a result, this instrument produces zero waste in responses. Some instruments ask you to choose two items out of four, and leave two items blank. Those instruments have a 50% waste of terms, and do not provide for an efficient response process. The DISC Index instrument eliminates that response problem.

Another unique aspect of this DISC-Index report is that we present the DISC aspects of your behavior both as separate entities and as a dynamic combination of traits. This report presents the first time that each of the DISC elements are separated and developed as pure entities of themselves. This can serve as an important learning tool as you explore the deeper aspects of DISC. Your unique pattern of DISC traits is developed through the context of this report. Additionally, the following four pages will be devoted to exploring your DISC scores as separate components within the unique combination of traits that you exhibit.

A comment on contradictions: You may read some areas of this report that may contradict other text. This is due to the fact that many of us show contradictory behaviors in the normal course of our daily operations. Each of us are at times talkative and other times more reflective, depending on how we are adapting our behavior. The expression of these contradictions is a demonstration of the sensitivity of this instrument to determine these subtle differences in our natural and adaptive style.



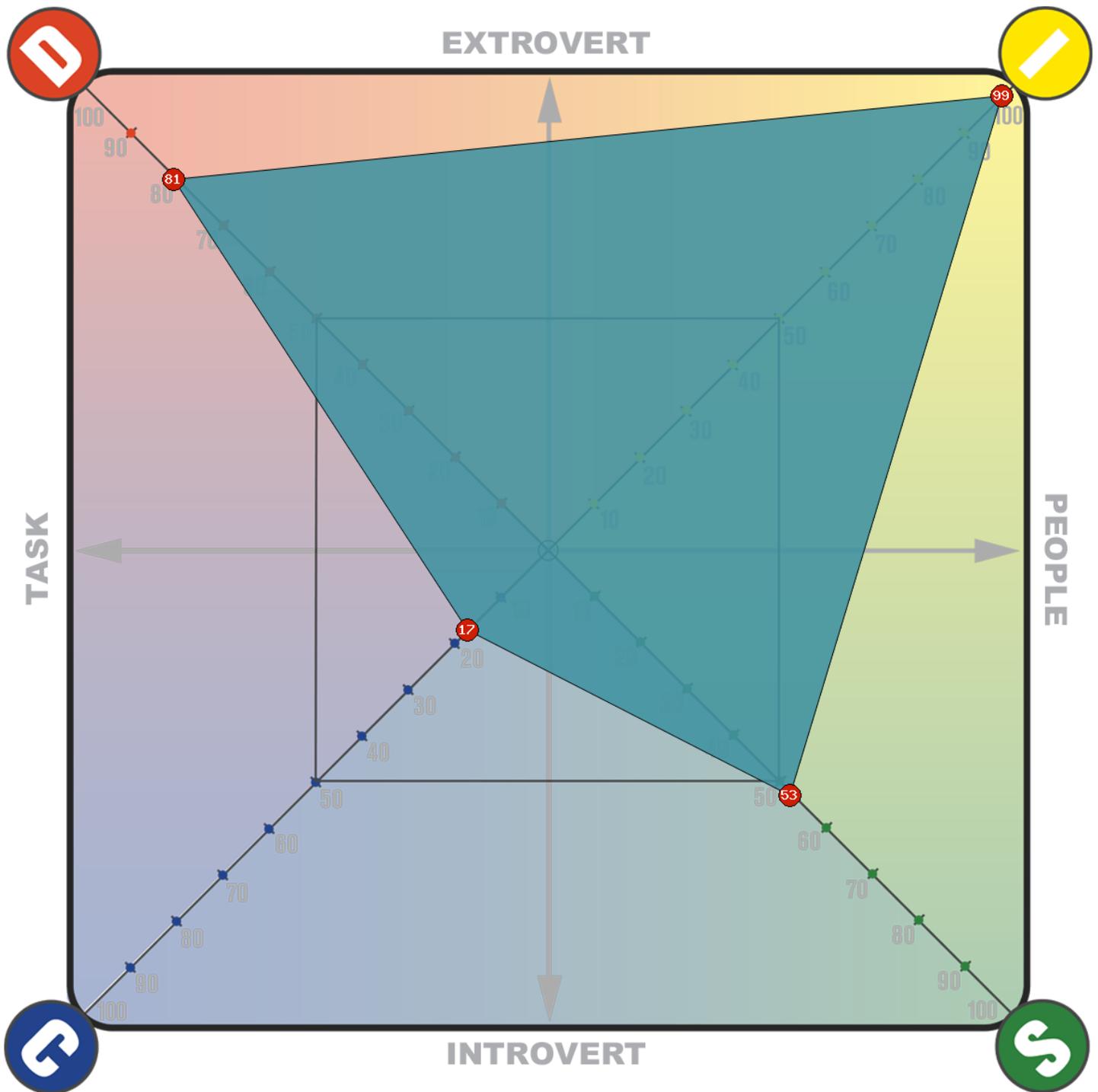
A closer look at the four components of your behavioral style

Decisive	Interactive	Stabilizing	Cautious
Problems: How you tend to approach problems and make decisions	People: How you tend to interact with others and share opinions	Pace: How you tend to pace things in your environment	Procedures: Your preference for established protocol/standards
<p>High D</p> <p>Demanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving Forceful Daring Determined Competitive Responsible Inquisitive Conservative Mild Agreeable Unobtrusive <p>Low D</p>	<p>High I</p> <p>Gregarious</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persuasive Inspiring Enthusiastic Sociable Poised Charming Convincing Reflective Matter-of-fact Withdrawn Aloof <p>Low I</p>	<p>High S</p> <p>Patient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predictable Passive Complacent Stable Consistent Steady Outgoing Restless Active Spontaneous Impetuous <p>Low S</p>	<p>High C</p> <p>Cautious</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perfectionist Systematic Careful Analytical Orderly Neat Balanced Independent Rebellious Careless Defiant <p>Low C</p>

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The DISC Index | Four Components of Behavior



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Decisive

Your approach to problem-solving and obtaining results

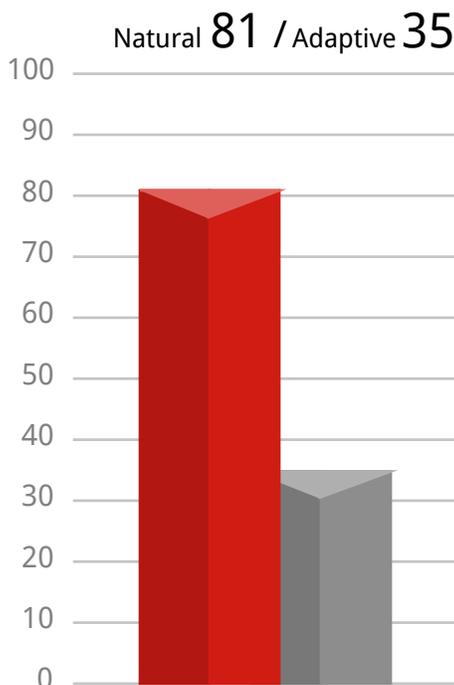
The D in DISC represents Decisiveness. Your score on this scale, represented below, shows your location on the D spectrum based on the pattern of your responses. A high score doesn't mean good, and a low score doesn't mean bad, as this is a spectrum or continuum of behavioral traits. For example:

Higher D —

Tend to solve new problems very quickly and assertively. They take an active and direct approach to obtaining results. The key here is new problems such as those that are unprecedented or haven't happened before. There may also be an element of risk in taking the wrong approach or developing an incorrect solution, but those with a High D score are willing to take those risks, even if they may be incorrect.

Lower D —

Tend to solve new problems in a more deliberate, controlled, and organized manner. Again, the key here is new and unprecedented problems. The Lower D style will solve routine problems very quickly because the outcomes are already known. But, when the outcomes are unknown and the problem is an uncertain one, the Lower D style will approach the new problem in a calculated and deliberate manner by thinking things through very carefully before acting.



Your score shows a very high score on the 'D' spectrum. The comments below highlight some of the traits specific to just your unique score.

- You are direct in your communications, no ambiguities.
- You love a good challenge, seek freedom, and look for a lot of variety.
- You migrate towards difficult assignments and opportunity for advancement.
- Sometimes you become argumentative, even when you don't mean to be or notice that you are.
- You are a very strong self-starter who always seems to have a high sense of urgency.
- You are always interested in the new, the innovative, and the cutting-edge ideas.



Interactive

Your approach to interacting with people and display of emotions.

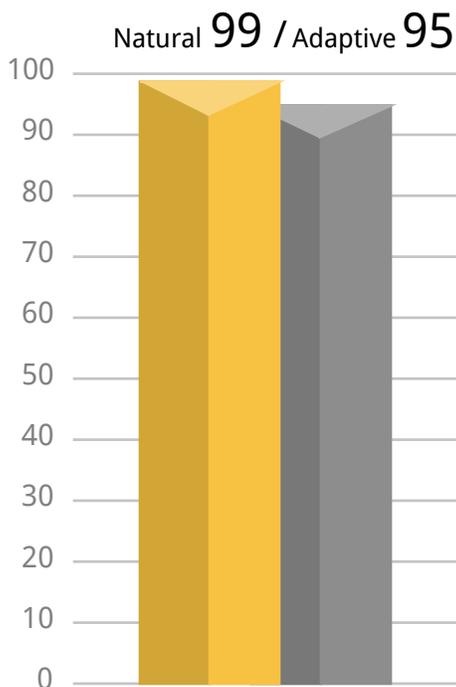
The I in DISC represents Interactive. Your score on this scale represented below shows your location on the I spectrum based on the pattern of your responses. A high score doesn't mean good, and a low score doesn't mean bad, as this is a spectrum or continuum of behavioral traits. For example:

Higher I —

Tend to meet new people in an outgoing, gregarious, and socially assertive manner. The key here is new people whom one hasn't met before. Many other styles are talkative, but more so with people that they've known for some time. The Higher I scores are talkative, interactive and open even with people whom they have just initially met. People scoring in this range may also be a bit impulsive. Generally speaking, those with the Higher I scores are generally talkative and outgoing.

Lower I —

Tend to meet new people in a more controlled, quiet and reserved manner. Here's where the key word "new people" enters the equation. Those with Lower I scores are talkative with their friends and close associates, but tend to be more reserved with people they've just recently met. They tend to place a premium on the control of emotions, and approach new relationships with a more reflective approach than an emotional one.



Your score shows a very high score on the 'I' spectrum. The comments below highlight some of the traits specific to just your unique score.

- At times, your desire to express your opinion and interact with others may come across as self-promoting by the quieter people you know.
- You express or talk about your emotions openly on the up-side or down-side.
- You can be extremely persuasive.
- You most likely enjoy helping others as coach, counselor, or teacher.
- You tend to not be very organized or attentive to details at all.
- You are very optimistic.



Stabilizing

Your approach to the pace of the work environment

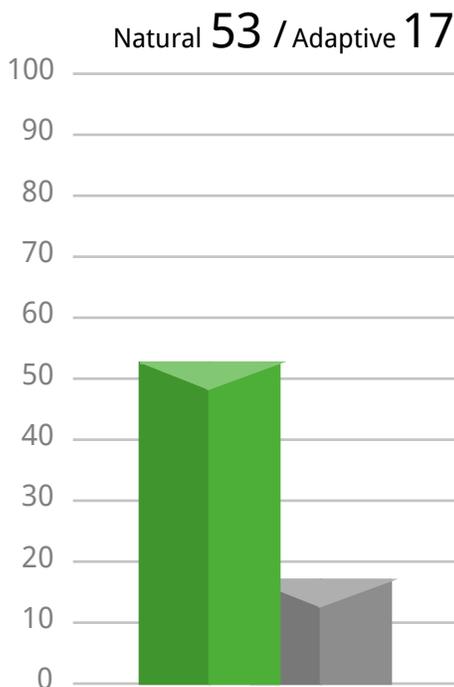
The S in DISC represents Stabilizing. Your score on this scale represented below shows your location on the S spectrum based on the pattern of your responses. A high score doesn't mean good, and a low score doesn't mean bad, as this is a spectrum or continuum of behavioral traits. For example:

Higher S —

Tend to prefer a more controlled, deliberative and predictable environment. They place a premium on security of a work situation and disciplined behavior. They also tend to show a sense of loyalty to a team or organization, and as a result, may have a greater longevity or tenure in a position than some other styles. They have an excellent listening style and are very patient coaches and teachers for others on the team.

Lower S —

Tend to prefer a more flexible, dynamic, unstructured work environment. They value freedom of expression and the ability to change quickly from one activity to another. They tend to become bored with the same routine that brings security to the Higher S traits. As a result, they will seek opportunities and outlets for their high sense of urgency and high activity levels, as they have a preference for spontaneity.



Your score shows a high average score on the 'S' spectrum. The comments below highlight some of the traits specific to just your unique score.

- You are generally known as steadfast and dependable.
- When you need to, you can be flexible to change or new ideas.
- You believe rules exist for a reason.
- You bring a high degree of self-control to work. You steadily move towards the completion of a task.
- You don't like rocking the boat unless you absolutely have to.
- You can accept change, but you require a good argument for it first.



Cautious

Your approach to standards, procedures, and expectations.

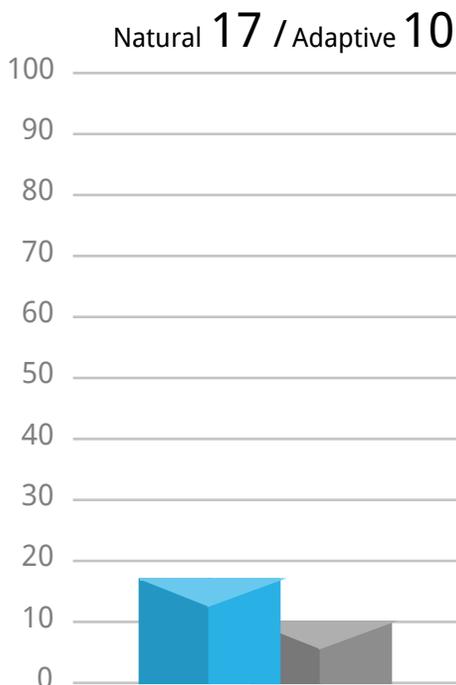
The C in DISC represents Cautiousness. Your score on the scale represented below shows your location on the C spectrum based on the pattern of your responses. A high score doesn't mean good, and a low score doesn't mean bad, as this is a spectrum or continuum of behavioral traits. For example:

Higher C —

Tend to adhere to rules, standards, procedures, and protocol set by those in authority whom they respect. They like things to be done the right way according to the operating manual. "Rules are made to be followed" is an appropriate motto for those with higher C scores. They have some of the highest quality control interests of any of the styles and frequently wish others would do the same.

Lower C —

Tend to operate more independently from the rules and standard operating procedures. They tend to be bottom-line oriented. If they find an easier way to do something, they'll do it by developing a variety of strategies as situations demand. To the Lower C scores, rules are only guidelines, and may be bent or broken as necessary to obtain results.



Your score shows a very low score on the 'C' spectrum. The comments below highlight some of the traits specific to just your unique score.

- You like an environment that provides maximum independence and individual control.
- You are open to creating and trying new ideas and procedures whether they're needed or not.
- You prefer varied activities, never a dull moment, and will stir the pot to create change.
- Some might view how you make decisions as too arbitrary or not careful enough.
- You tend to be somewhat defiant and resistant to restrictions or rules that become an obstacle to results.
- You can be seen as a rebellious agent of change, not afraid to take a strong stand.



Natural Style Pattern:

Your natural style is the way you tend to behave when you aren't thinking about it. This is where you are most comfortable (natural). This is also the style you will revert back to when under stress or moving too quickly to be consciously thinking about modifying your behavior. Finally, this is the style you should seek to be true to in your daily roles. Being natural will return better results with less effort and stress.

The following statements are true to just your unique natural style:

- A strong competitor and very active self-starter.
- All plotting points in the score pattern indicate a very active agent who makes things happen and doesn't wait for things to happen.
- The Lower S traits provide a high sense of urgency to get things done... now.
- Can be very charming in persuading others when climate is favorable and firm when confronting a hostile situation.
- Will react, adjust, and modify behavior in a variety of situations.
- Tends to be a confident and independent person who is a self-starter and has a strong competitive edge.
- Shows the rare skill of being able to manipulate people (in a positive way) without their noticing the manipulation.
- Pace of personal operations is faster than many people and may be a primary example of 'multi-tasking.'



Adaptive Style Pattern:

This is the style of behavior you adapt to when you are conscious of your own behavior, when you feel you are being observed or whenever you are trying to better fit a situation. This is not a natural style for you, but still one of your two styles none-the-less. In other words, it is the way you feel you "should" behave when thinking about it. The statements below are specific to your individual Adaptive style:

- While you may tend toward surface analysis in some cases, you will also show very keen awareness of important details.
- Motivated to be very well networked and you know a wide variety of people within the profession. This can be of enormous benefit to the team or organization as additional contacts become necessary.
- You are known for a great ability to meet others easily and readily, and are socially poised in small or large group situations.
- You tend to be action oriented, and you are able to handle many projects simultaneously.
- You tend to have a moderate to higher sense of urgency, and you may become easily bored by mundane or routine projects.
- You show motivation for a strong determination towards own agenda, and will work to motivate others to that position.
- You show confidence in your ability to motivate and persuade others into the behaviors required for the desired outcome of the project.
- You have the ability to handle pressing problems in a casual manner, but still get the problem solved.



Based on your behavioral style there are certain opportunities for becoming more effective by being aware of how you prefer, and enjoy, to behave. The items below may assist you in your professional development growth. By understanding these items you may find explanations for why you may be stuck in some areas of your life and why other aspects give you no trouble at all. You could be more effective by:

- Opportunity for rapid learning, a broad scope of responsibilities and advancement.
- Freedom from repetitive tasks, routine, or details.
- Greater focus on the immediate work tasks and less on socializing at times.
- Being a little more aware of your impact on other people, especially in pressure situations.
- Remembering that not everyone shares your high sense of urgency.
- Remembering not to be as abrupt and blunt sometimes.
- Positions of leadership or higher responsibility.
- Resisting, a little, your tendency to exceed your limits of authority, or work outside the established policies or rules.



Your behavioral style will cause you to be motivated by certain factors in your environment. Having these present may make you feel more motivated, and productive. The following are things that you may want in your surroundings to feel optimally motivated:

- A variety of activities involving people, both on the job and off.
- Interesting activities outside of the work environment. Some with similar scores like to be involved in volunteer and community activities.
- A democratic environment with a free exchange of ideas.
- Assignments that allow for a variety of people-contacts.
- Acceptance as an important member of a group or team.
- Public recognition of accomplishments and meeting of goals.
- Freedom of speech, and people to listen.
- You want to work with a team of people with whom you can show your high trust level.



Each behavioral style contains certain unique strengths as a result of how your four behavioral dimensions relate to each other. Understanding your own unique behavioral strengths is an important part of putting your new level of self-awareness to work for your success and satisfaction. The following statements highlight specific strengths of your behavioral style:

- Response pattern indicates a strong tendency to work toward making things happen rather than waiting for things to happen.
- Able to set high goals, then works hard with people to achieve those goals.
- Able to use discipline in an appropriate manner to achieve a win-win situation.
- Shows the rare ability of being able to manipulate people (in a positive way) without their noticing the manipulation.
- Excellent in presentations to large or small groups. You bring a poised, confident, and engaging message to any audience.
- Very skilled at verbal expression. Can deliver the same message using a persuasive style or an authoritative style with equal confidence.
- Demands high performance of self and others on the team.
- Excellent at building new projects, initiatives, or territory for an organization.



Your behavioral style plays a significant role in determining what aspects of an environment you like. The items below will help you understand what will define an ideal working climate for you. Based on how you prefer to behave, an ideal climate for you is one that provides you with:

- A democratic supervisor and work environment.
- Freedom from many controls, detail, and paperwork.
- A non-hostile working environment.
- Freedom to move around, either in the office or around the country.
- Variety in the work tasks and multiple projects.
- Building a network of people and contacts with groups.
- Freedom of speech and expression.
- Activities to get and maintain attention of others.



Along with strengths, all behavioral styles come with areas that could become weaknesses - if depended upon or not acknowledged. The trick is not to manufacture a weakness in the first place by depending on these things.

Here are a few items that could become problematic for you if not acknowledged or known. Your awareness of the potentials below is your best step in making sure they remain only potential problems.

Due to your behavioral style, you may tend to:

- Not be sensitive enough to others needs.
- Be somewhat intimidating to others due to your aggressiveness and dominance.
- Become more easily angry or belligerent when under pressure or when threatened.
- Lack some follow-through with details or loose ends.
- Become impatient, especially with slower-moving or slower-thinking people.
- Set expectations for yourself and others that are overly ambitious or unrealistic.
- Be a selective listener, hearing only what you want to hear at times.
- Easily become restless and impatient with overly complex processes or slow-moving work.



Based on how you tend to behave you have certain preferences for how you like to convey information, teach, instruct or share knowledge with others. This is also true of how you like to receive information and learn. Understanding your behavioral preferences here will help increase your effectiveness in teaching or instructing others, and in being taught and learning.

How you prefer to share knowledge or teach:

- You can expect others to be responsible for their own learning and professional development.
- You connect learning to your own examples, self.
- You can intimidate those you teach, or come across too forcefully.
- You don't like to teach on the same topic too much.
- You share knowledge with confidence and openly.
- You can be accused of leaving out too many details or specifics. You prefer high-level discussions.
- You are more likely to instruct, then facilitate learning.

How you prefer to receive knowledge or learn:

- Process information actively.
- Like factual data and hands-on experiences.
- Want to know how the learning will apply in real-time situations.
- Respond to extrinsic motivation such as praise and encouragement.
- Integrate experiences with practical applications and ideas.
- Seek inspiration and excitement in the learning process.
- Prefer to structure your own learning and can involve others as well.



This page is unique in this report because it is the only one that doesn't speak directly to you, rather to those who interact with you. The information below will help others communicate with you more effectively by appealing to your natural behavioral style. The first items are things others SHOULD do to be better understood by you (Do's) and the second list is of things others SHOULD NOT do (Don'ts) if they want you to understand them well.

Things to do to effectively communicate with Steve:

- Do your homework and be prepared with goals, objectives, support materials, etc., but don't plan on using all of them. Have the material with you as support.
- Provide options for you to express your opinions and make some of the decisions.
- Offer specific evidence about the probability of success or effectiveness of some of the options.
- Join in with some name-dropping, talk positively about people and their goals.
- Be certain to conclude the communication with some modes of action and specific next-steps for all involved.
- Ask for input regarding people and specific assignments.
- Be efficient: Hit the major points first.

Things to avoid to effectively communicate with Steve:

- Avoid making guarantees and assurances when there is a risk in meeting them.
- Don't make decisions for anyone.
- Don't come in with a ready-made decision, unless you are ready to accept changes.
- Avoid getting bogged down in facts, figures, or abstractions.
- Be certain all decision-points have reached closure and action-plans are the result.
- Avoid being impersonal or judgmental.
- Avoid leaving loopholes or vague issues hanging in the air.



In order to make the most out of the information in this report it is important that you connect it to your life in a tangible way. To help you make this information your own, and pull out the most relevant parts, fill in the blanks below.

Decisiveness:

How is your 'D' score relevant to your life?

Interacting:

How is your 'I' score relevant to your life?

Stabilizing:

How is your 'S' score relevant to your life?

Cautiousness:

How is your 'C' score relevant to your life?

Overall Natural Style:

What is one way in which your natural style relates to your life?

Overall Adaptive Style:

What is one way in which your adaptive style relates to your life?

Strength-based insights:

What specific strengths do you think connect to your success more than any other?



Communication Dos and Don'ts:

What did you learn from understanding your preferred communication style?

Ideal Job Climate:

How well does your current climate fit your behavioral style?

Effectiveness:

What is one way in which you could become more effective?

Motivation:

How can you stay more motivated?

Improvement:

What is something you learned that you can use to improve your performance?

Training/Learning:

What did you learn that could help you instruct others better, or learn more effectively?



Your final step to making sure you really benefit from the information in this report is to understand how your behavioral style contributes to, and perhaps hinders, your overall success.

Supporting Success:

Overall, how can your unique behavioral style support your success? (cite specific examples)

Limiting Success:

Overall, how could your unique behavioral style get in the way of your success? (cite specific examples)
