



DISCovering My Leadership Style

An Evaluation of Behavioral Styles

Report For: **Sandra Davis - Sample**

Style: **CI/Ic**

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Why is Independently Tested Accuracy of this Assessment Important?

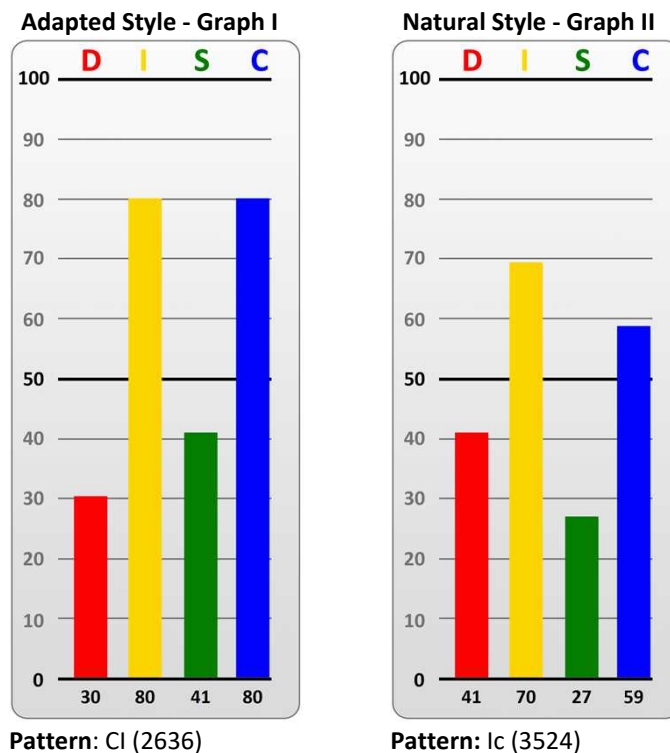


A recent review revealed a **significant majority of assessments available today were absent the studies & reporting to confirm their accuracy.** Of the small minority which claimed reporting, the significant majority of those were conducted privately; oftentimes by the assessment provider itself, rather than an objective and scientifically qualified third party. However, we are leading by example in this otherwise unregulated industry. How are we doing this? By submitting our assessments to an objective, independently conducted battery of tests: Construct Validity, Reliability, and Disparate Impact - all by a qualified scientific authority (*Assessment Standards Institute*). Our goal? Ensuring the trust and confidence of our users by producing the industry's most accurate and class protected assessments. Please turn to the last page of this report to learn more on this topic, and the steps we've taken to safeguard the scientific accuracy of this assessment.

Your Personalized DISC eGraphs for Sandra Davis - Sample

Your Adapted Style indicates you tend to use the behavioral traits of the CI style(s) in your selected focus. Your Natural Style indicates that you naturally tend to use the behavioral traits of the Ic style(s).

Your Adapted Style is your graph displayed on the left. It is **your perception of the behavioral tendencies you think you should use in your selected focus** (work, social or family). This graph may change when you change roles or situations. The graph on the right is your Natural Style **and indicates the intensity of your instinctive behaviors and motivators**. It is often a better indicator of the “real you” and your “knee jerk”, instinctive behaviors. This is how you act when you feel comfortable in your home environment and are not attempting to impress. It is also what shows up in stressful situations. This graph tends to be fairly consistent, even in different environments.



If the bars are similar, it means that you tend to use your same natural behaviors in either environment. If your Adapted Style is different from your Natural Style, this may cause stress if over a long period of time. You are then using behaviors that are not as comfortable or natural for you.

The four-digit numbers (under the graphs) represent your segment numbers in DISC order and dictate the adjectives highlighted on the Word Sketch pages.

The higher or lower each D, I, S, C point is on your graph, the greater or lesser your behavior impacts your results at work and with others around you. Once aware, you can adapt your style to be more effective. Can you change? Of course! You do it every day depending on your situations. However, permanent behavioral change comes only with awareness and practice.

PeopleSmart Communication Tips

The following suggestions can help others who interact with you understand and become aware of your communication preferences. To use this information effectively, talk about your preferences with others and invite them to share theirs with you.

From the list below choose the two most important Do's and Don'ts when others communicate with you and transfer them to the **Summary of Your Style** page 20.

When Communicating with Sandra, **DO**:

- If you disagree with the direction, show your position in an organized presentation.
- Give Sandra time to verify the issues and potential outcomes.
- Plan to talk about things that support Sandra's dreams and goals.
- Be certain to conclude the communication with modes of action and specific instructions for the next step.
- Provide testimonials from people Sandra sees as important and prominent.
- Be engaging, stimulating, and fast-paced.
- Do your homework, because Sandra's homework will already be done.

When Communicating with Sandra, **DON'T**:

- Get in the habit of manipulating ideas quickly.
- Be unrealistic with deadlines.
- Use unreliable evidence or testimonials.
- Be impersonal or judgmental.
- Rush the issues or the decision-making process until you have buy-in.
- Use someone else's opinions as evidence.
- Be dogmatic.



PART III Understanding Others and Adaptability

Introduction: Understanding your own behavioral style is just the first step to enhancing relationships. To really begin to use the power of behavioral styles, you also need to know how to apply the information to other people and in other situations. Good relationships can get better and challenging relationships may become good.

People want to be treated according to their behavioral style, not yours.

People generally make the mistake of assuming that others interact and think the same way they do, and many of us grew up believing in The Golden Rule: treating others the way you would like to be treated. Instead, we encourage another practical rule to live by - what Dr. Tony Alessandra calls **The Platinum Rule®: to treat others the way THEY want to be treated.** This practice requires strategic adjustment made on a case-by-case basis, and adjusting your own behavior to make people feel more at ease with you and the situation is known as **Adaptability.**

It is important to remember that adapting our styles is not always easy! It may take some time, feel very difficult, or seem especially foreign in certain situations. Give it time, practice, patience and diligence and you will see relationship benefits.

ADAPTABILITY

Adaptability section includes:

- What is Adaptability?
- How to Identify Another Person's Behavioral Style
- Communicating with Each Style
- How to Adapt to the Different Behavioral Styles
 - Modifying Directness/Indirectness
 - Modifying Openness/Guardedness
 - Modifying Pace & Priority
- Adapting in Different Situations
 - At Work
 - In Sales and Service
 - In Social Settings
 - In Learning Environments
- Application Activities



(continued from page 2)

How to Assure Assessment Accuracy? Independent & Qualified Testing at Standards Set by the [APA](#) and [EEOC](#)

*“...this DISC assessment has one of the highest Cronbach scores in the DISC marketplace.”
- Assessment Standards Institute*

The Assessment Industry’s Past and Present

Assessments have been used since the mid-20th century, initially relied upon by Fortune 500s, calculated by highly skilled PhDs and produced by only a handful of trusted developers. With the advent of the internet in the 1990s, the ability to produce, market, and sell assessments became exponentially easier and less expensive. Since then, it has developed into a kind of “global cottage industry” with hundreds of new assessment developers, producing thousands of different assessments. Each developer purporting its assessments to be scientifically accurate instruments - sold, resold and used by individuals and organizations of all kinds; including many of our largest institutions like Fortune 500s, major universities, world governments, and even military. Frighteningly, this “global cottage industry,” which produces data relied upon by millions, is entirely unregulated with nothing to ensure its consumers are receiving what they are being told and sold. There are zero requirements, safeguards, laws or regulations ensuring the consumer receives a scientifically accurate instrument - or even what the developers and sellers claim.

The Solution? Independent & Verifiable Testing by a Qualified Institution

The *Assessment Standards Institute (ASI)* provides our assessments with verifiably objective testing and reporting that meet standards set by the [American Psychological Association \(APA\)](#) and the [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission \(EEOC\)](#). This battery of tests is both voluntary and verifiably transparent. Our goal? To ensure this assessment’s professional merit and scientific accuracy for you, the user. These reports are readily available upon request and include:

Construct Validity ([APA Standards](#))

Construct validity is one of the most central concepts in psychology. It is the degree to which a test measures what it claims, or purports to be measuring. Researchers generally establish the construct validity of a measure by correlating it with a number of other measures and arguing from the pattern of correlations that the measure is associated with these variables in theoretically predictable ways.

Reliability - Cronbach’s alpha ([APA Standards](#))

This technique is regarded as one of the most robust measures of reliability and presents the highest 'bar' from which to compare. The readers should note that Cronbach's alpha is the method selected for this instrument, because of its high standards. The reader is encouraged to compare reliability coefficients presented herein to other vendors, and also to ask those vendors which reliability formulas they used to compute their reliability coefficients. Cronbach’s alpha is a measure used to assess the reliability, or internal consistency, of a set of scale or test items. In other words, the reliability of any given measurement refers to the extent to which it is a consistent measure of a concept, and Cronbach’s alpha is one way of measuring the strength of that consistency.

Disparate Impact ([EEOC Guidelines](#))

Employers often use tests and other selection procedures to screen applicants for hire and employees for promotion. The use of tests and other selection procedures can be a very effective means of determining which applicants or employees are most qualified for a job. However, use of these tools can also violate the EEOC Guidelines if they disproportionately exclude people in a protected group by class, race, sex, or another covered basis. Importantly, the law does allow for selection procedures to select the best candidates based on job related requirements. If the selection procedure has a disparate impact based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, the employer is required to show that the selection procedure is job related and consistent with business necessity. If discrimination exists, the challenged policy or practice should therefore be associated with the skills needed to perform the job successfully.

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