

A CUSTOM

BIRKMAN

REPORT SET

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YOUR STRENGTHS

Now let's identify the strengths that make you uniquely you. These strengths were generated based on your Birkman Interests scores and Birkman Component scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you.

- You like influencing people directly, persuading them to your point of view or training them
- You enjoy and can be effective at helping other people and making their lives better or more productive
- You enjoy working with numbers, or being involved with tasks that involve the use or manipulation of numbers
- You are straightforward and find it fairly easy to speak your mind, even with superiors
- You are structured and organized in your thinking and approach, and you bring these tendencies to the work you do
- You tend to be something of a natural authority figure; you can take charge when there seems to be a lack of leadership
- You are competitive, and are prepared to work hard in order to be the best
- You have a high energy level, and like to be busy doing things rather than thinking about them
- You like to have plenty of variety in your work, and to have more than one task to do at a time



SOME BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Map scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- You combine a liking for practical tasks with an interest in persuading or teaching other people. You are interested in both products and services, in both what is being "sold" and the people who are "buying."
- You combine insight into the thinking of other individuals with a certain degree of authority. Personal interaction with others, socially or one-on-one, is characteristic of your usual behavior, with an emphasis on your own feelings and the feelings of other people
- You're most comfortable in surroundings which encourage focus on the task at hand, which are structured and predictable to some extent, and where other people are not domineering



YOUR LEADERSHIP STYLE

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual and Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- An unselfconscious leader, direct and to the point, you prefer others to be frank with you
- Strongly directive and commanding, you need to see a similarly authoritative figure in others
- A reflective leader, at home in ambiguous or complex situations



THE EFFECT OF INTERESTS ON YOUR WORK

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

- You have an above-average affinity for numbers. Work in the area of computers or financial services and products would be worth exploring
- You have above-average interest in promoting ideas, products, or services
- You have an unusual combination of promotional interest and an affinity for numbers. You might be effective in pre-sales or post-sales work, selling financial products or services, or positions which involve some accounting work with selling activities
- You bring a level of curiosity - perhaps an investigative or research focus - to the work that you do
- You are likely to respond well to positions which involve helping people
- You are more interested in work which helps other people than might be suspected from the rest of your interests
- You are more attuned to working with numbers than people who share your general interests
- You are not likely to be interested in positions which involve reading or writing



ORGANIZATIONAL FIT

The following statements are generated from your Work Styles scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

- You think in terms of classic organizational structure; you relate well to the formal management structure of the large organization
- You prefer to manage using a combination of formal management training and field experience; you are inclined to be doubtful of those who are over-dependent on management theory, or of those whose management background is purely experiential
- You tend to be motivated primarily by the inherent interest you have in work or in its results, rather than by work for its own sake
- You can be something of a free-wheeler; you tend to base your actions on what benefits the organization or your immediate group rather than on corporately mandated or abstract values
- You are something of a free spirit; you may be less predictable than other people in terms of your response to the corporate "line" and more inclined to follow your own way of thinking



WHAT KIND OF TEAM PLAYER ARE YOU?

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

No individualized statements were generated for this respondent. The reason for this is that you tend to be moderate in behavior and in your reactions to others. You usually find little difficulty in working with other team members, and they in turn should not find it necessary to make special allowances for you



YOUR LEARNING STYLE

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests and Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

- You enjoy projects which involve directly influencing the thinking of other people
- You relate well to topics or projects that deal with people, particularly social issues or matters
- You are likely to grasp numerical concepts quickly
- You like to be dealt with in a straightforward manner in one-on-one dealings with your tutor
- You prefer to be instructed in a small-group setting, or even alone where that is possible
- You do best when you can see your instructor as a natural authority figure
- You are fundamentally more concentrative than may sometimes be realized: you need opportunities to focus your attention for best performance



HOW YOU PREFER OTHERS WORK WITH YOU

The following statements are generated from your Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

- Be direct and straightforward
- Don't force group interaction on you constantly
- You need to see your manager as an authority figure, if you are to avoid overstepping your bounds
- Don't distract you with multiple concerns if it can be avoided



HOW YOU PREFER OTHERS TALK TO YOU

The following statements are generated from your Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

- Get to the point. Don't worry too much about hurting your feelings
- If the subject is important, talk to you alone
- Don't be afraid to disagree openly with you as long as you appear to be relishing active debate
- Keep irrelevant matters to an absolute minimum



MOTIVATING YOU FOR BEST PERFORMANCE

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests scores and your Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Respond readily to opportunities to influence others directly
- Particularly responsive to situations where you can help others
- Motivated by tasks involving numbers or statistics
- Prefer direct, no-nonsense instructions and encouragement
- Are most self-motivated when allowed some time to work alone or with a very small group
- Most effective when directed by someone you see as a natural authority figure
- Let you concentrate -- others shouldn't interrupt if it's avoidable



HOW TO INCENTIVIZE YOU

The following statements are generated from your Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Talk about remuneration privately, not openly



BIGGEST MISTAKES OTHERS CAN MAKE WITH YOU

The following statements are generated from your Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

- Beating about the bush with you
- Forcing you to participate unnecessarily in group activities
- Failing to make it clear exactly who is in charge
- Interrupting when you are concentrating



HOW YOU HANDLE OTHER PEOPLE

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

SECTION 1: When you are at your best

- Are typically direct and straightforward – tend to get to the point
- Structured in your approach to situations; present your outline point by point, with at least some focus on detail issues
- Tend to exercise authority naturally – generally give direct orders as much as you may seek a consensus from others
- Are naturally competitive; like to win, and prefer to encourage others using individualized incentives
- Physically energetic; bring an emphasis on direct action to most issues, and seek a similar approach from others
- Like to have plenty of variety in your routine; likely to expect others to be able to handle more than one issue at once

SECTION 2: Your less effective approach

- Can be brusque and over-direct, upsetting more sensitive people without realizing it
- Can withdraw from general interaction with people; may remain by yourself, or depend too much on a few people who are close to you
- Can become more domineering than you realize; may take others' silence for consent, when in fact they are intimidated
- Can become over-competitive, to the extent that the need to win can be more important than a solution that benefits all
- Can sometimes be too inclined to deal with too many issues at once, or to focus unduly on secondary matters whose relevance is doubtful



HOW YOU SEEK TO INFLUENCE OTHERS

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual scores (effective approach) and Component Stress scores (less effective approach). Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

Effective approach

- Talk directly to people in one-on-one encounters, believing that this demonstrates your respect for them
- Believe that outlining a structured plan and getting others to buy into it is the most effective approach
- Use your natural authority to command the attention and agreement of others
- Like to appeal to others' competitive natures by emphasizing individual as well as team benefits that may result from people's acceptance of your ideas
- Tend to offer an idea in terms of key actions steps and seek agreement on those
- Like to emphasize a variety of approaches to and benefits of the idea you are promoting

Less effective approach

- Can fail to realize when you have alienated others by being too direct and forthright
- In the face of opposition, can be too inclined to withdraw from the group instead of engaging with it
- Can see disagreement as a challenge to your authority: can become domineering, seeing criticism as a threat to your "turf" or personal authority
- Can be seen by others as more interested in establishing a competitive environment than a team atmosphere
- Can let your attention wander; inclined to follow others' focus on side issues, to the detriment of the main idea



HOW YOU INCENTIVIZE OTHERS

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Tend to tell people frankly what you think is their value
- More at ease when incentives can be determined from some pre-existing remuneration plan
- Much prefer to recognize achievement with concrete financial rewards
- Value employees who are busy and seem always to be heavily scheduled



MANAGING YOUR TIME

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

Your effective approach to managing your time

- Focus: *Prioritizing*:** You are most effective when you structure your projects and the projects of other people. Organizing your tasks, sequencing, and assigning priority to them works best for you
- Focus: *Delegating*:** You have the energy level to handle those tasks which you cannot afford to delegate, and to watch closely or even contribute to those tasks which have been delegated
- Focus: *Delegating*:** It is fairly easy for you to delegate simple matters: you prefer to exercise more care with, and to take more time deciding how best to handle, those tasks that are more complex or ambiguous
- Engaging others:** You are able to engage key individuals by being direct and straightforward with them about your requirements and your expectations of them
- Engaging others:** You are fairly friendly, but you are able to distinguish between situations that are best addressed by engaging with the team and those times when an individual approach may be more effective
- Engaging others:** You are able to find a balance between facts and logic on the one hand and the emotional component on the other, and to work with one or the other as may be necessary
- Engaging others:** You enjoy moving your attention from one area to another: you can be effective when it comes to multi-tasking
- Being accountable:** You believe strongly in individual accountability: you like to give people the freedom to achieve competitively, but also to be individually answerable for their results

Your less effective approach to managing your time

- Engaging others:** You can be too inclined sometimes to dismiss the need for respect and consideration that some key individuals may have, and this can result in your being too direct in your conversations with them



MANAGING YOUR TIME

- Engaging others:** Sometimes you can be inclined to dismiss the importance of larger team- or group-based meetings because you underestimate the energy that many people get from group interactions
- Engaging others:** Sometimes you can find it hard to focus your attention. Secondary matters start to acquire a significance for you out of proportion to their real importance
- Being accountable:** Your underlying competitiveness can result in your encouraging individual achievement which can come only at the expense of team-based values

Increasing your effectiveness

- Engaging others:** It may be necessary to tell people you respect them more often than you think ought to be the case
- Engaging others:** Have someone who can tell you frankly which group sessions or larger meetings you simply should attend, even if you don't want to
- Engaging others:** Let others know that it is OK to interrupt you with important matters even if you don't look particularly happy when it occurs



MONEY AND TRUST

The following statements are generated from your Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION 1: When money matters become stressful, you may:

- Become too terse, abrupt, and direct with key people - your family, close friends, or advisers
- Be too secretive about your financial affairs, even when talking about them in a group setting might be beneficial to you
- Become overbearing or domineering with advisers or family when you are feeling afraid or insecure
- Be inclined to distrust even those who are working on your behalf because you suspect they are mainly out for themselves
- Want to constantly change your investment or savings patterns when long-term thinking is the best approach

SECTION 2: It is suggested you work with:

- Someone who will "give it to you straight" rather than sparing your feelings
- Someone who understands your need to talk over matters privately
- Someone who is not afraid to argue with you if he or she thinks you are wrong or misguided
- Someone whom you are happy to see rewarded if he or she does a good job with your finances
- Someone who concentrates his or her attentions on you and your financial concerns



INCREASING YOUR SALES EFFECTIVENESS

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests, Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION A: Your likely effective sales style

- Directly persuading and influencing prospects is an important part of your effective sales style
- Feeling that you are selling a product or service that genuinely benefits the prospect tends to increase your effectiveness
- You feel more effective when you have a complete grasp of the "numbers" and can talk to the prospect about them
- You feel much more at ease when you have a relationship with a prospect that enables you to be direct and straightforward
- You tend to be most effective when you are able to structure your presentation, moving the prospect logically from one aspect to another in an organized way
- You can be very effective with prospects who like to push back, even if they do so energetically; you can relish vigorous debate and discussion
- You have a natural competitiveness, and you enjoy being able to measure yourself against others in terms of the effectiveness of your sales style
- You have a high level of physical energy, and this can allow you to give yourself a fairly heavy schedule as a salesperson - something which you usually enjoy
- You like to have several issues to attend to at a time, and to move your attention from one to the other; you're more effective taking this approach than concentrating for a long time on just one matter

SECTION B: What you need from others and from your environment

- Be sure you have supporting documentation for any claims you may make about your product or service. Have relevant written materials as leave-behinds. Be sure to follow up in writing



INCREASING YOUR SALES EFFECTIVENESS

- You do your best work when other important people - bosses, colleagues, clients - are frank and straightforward in their dealings with you
- Be sure you have opportunities every so often to get away from larger groups of people and be by yourself or with one or two people who are important to you
- You respond best to natural authority figures who find it easy to take charge
- Particularly on important projects, it's important that you be permitted to concentrate your attentions, to be free from unnecessary distractions, and to be protected from unexpected change, as far as this is possible

SECTION C: Your less effective style

- Written materials that support and amplify your presentations are more important to many prospects than you may suspect
- You can become too abrupt with key people when they seem to you to be overly sensitive; this can happen because you fail to read underlying signals that they may be putting out
- Under stress, you can fail to respond adequately to social or large-group situations; you can find it hard to be friendly when you are under a lot of pressure
- In stressful situations, you may sometimes come on too strong; what looks to you like a lively debate can be seen by others as pushy behavior or a refusal to listen to another point of view
- Because you relish competition, sometimes the sale can become a matter of "who wins" instead of a win-win situation for you, the prospect, or your respective companies
- When things go wrong, you can become distracted; there can be a tendency to take your eye off the ball, and start addressing secondary issues which are not really relevant

SECTION D: Action questions and your answers

- Do you have all the written materials and documentation you may be asked for?



A GUIDE FOR YOUR SALES MANAGER

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests, Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION A: What you tend to do well

- You are persuasive
- You tend to believe that your company's product or service genuinely helps the customer
- You are interested in the "numbers"
- You get to the point
- You tend to be organized
- You naturally like to take charge
- You are competitive
- You are energetic
- You can handle several things at the same time

SECTION B: What your manager can do to increase your effectiveness

- Your manager can be sure you have the written materials or know where to get them
- Your manager can give it to you straight
- Your manager shouldn't force you to attend group or team sessions if it's not really necessary
- Your manager can tell, rather than suggest
- Your manager shouldn't interrupt you unnecessarily

SECTION C: What may happen if your manager doesn't manage you correctly

- You may not have the written materials you need
- You may become too direct with the prospect



A GUIDE FOR YOUR SALES MANAGER

- You may fail to "read" the group during the presentation
- You may start to domineer
- You may attempt to get the sale at any cost
- You may lose concentration

SECTION D: What your manager should say to you before you make a presentation

- "Do you have all the written materials and documentation you may be asked for? Show me"



TRUST

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual and Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

SECTION A: How you encourage trust in others

- Believe that being direct and forthright, particularly with key individuals, encourages the trust relationship
- Take a structured approach to developing trust relationships, proceeding from one stage to the next as trust builds
- Find it easy to use your naturally authoritative style to encourage trust from other people
- Consider trust to be something that develops from the natural respect that keen competitors have for one another
- Consider that trust develops principally when people work actively alongside one another

SECTION B: How others can encourage trust in you

- Be direct with you -- don't beat around the bush
- Engage you alone or with one or two other people where possible; don't expect to gain your trust in a more general group- or team-based session
- You can feel less secure unless it's clear to you exactly who is in charge

SECTION C: When your level of trust drops

- May become curt and over-direct, even with key players
- May withdraw mentally or even physically from group participation; can begin to wonder if anyone trusts you
- Can become too domineering and over-assertive
- May become self-protective; tell yourself that if you do not look out for yourself, nobody else will



HANDLING COMMITMENT

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

SECTION A: Your effective approach to handling commitment

- You are usually clear and straightforward when you are framing your commitment message for key individuals
- Your usual practice is to outline your commitment in some detail, rather than in general terms
- Your natural authority style makes it easy for you to request input from others, even if they're initially reluctant to contribute
- You tend to see commitment as involving each team member's competitive desire to win

SECTION B: Your less effective approach

- You can be too forthright with others when you believe that you are merely trying to establish clarity
- You can become more domineering than you realize when discussing commitment, rather than being open to input from others
- Establishing the team's commitment can turn into a desire to promote your own ideas at any price

SECTION C: Increasing your level of commitment

- Be candid with you about what is being asked of you
- Be sure that you are clear about lines of authority, whether that authority is vested in you or someone else. Others should not expect commitment from you unless you are clear who is "in charge"



ACCOUNTABILITY

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests, Component Usual and Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

SECTION A: How you encourage accountability in others

- Believe in direct involvement with the task at hand or the people who are working on that task as a key to accountability; not too inclined to rely on formal procedures or innovative planning as a means of keeping yourself or others accountable
- Tend to be direct and straightforward with people when asking for accountability
- Inclined to take a structured approach to requesting or enforcing accountability
- Not afraid to use your natural authority when seeking accountability in others
- Believe that, while some people can be trusted to take responsibility, others may need to be reminded of their obligations or they may be tempted to avoid them
- Believe that accountability means taking appropriate action; not inclined to sit back and reflect when carrying out your responsibilities

SECTION B: How others can encourage your accountability

- Straight talk will ultimately achieve more with you than being concerned about your deeper sensitivities
- Talk to you alone or in a small meeting, depending on the context; don't single you out in larger gatherings
- It's usually all right to be fairly forceful with you -- you respect natural authority figures

SECTION C: When things go wrong

- May appear insensitive to the way your actions, or lack of them, impact others
- Can find it difficult to see your responsibilities in terms of how they affect others in the team or the larger group
- May become domineering or provocative when discussing accountability issues
- When under stress, may be too inclined to take a "what's in it for me" attitude



HANDLING CONFLICT

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

SECTION A: Your effective approach to handling conflict

- Engage directly with key players, instead of attempting to avoid the issue
- Prefer to take a structured or step-by-step approach to dealing with conflict
- A naturally authoritative person, you find it easy to direct conflict situations, even if other people try to dominate
- Understand that people are often in conflict because each one of them wants to win, and so look for solutions that can preserve that competitive element between them
- See action rather than reflection as the key to solving conflict issues
- You believe that it's often the secondary issues that cause conflict, and you like to investigate those

SECTION B: Your less effective approach

- Can be too terse and direct with some individuals, sometimes upsetting them without realizing it
- Can be too resistive in handling conflict issues in a group setting
- Can become domineering, dealing with others by attempting to dominate rather than engage constructively with other people
- Conflict can become an opportunity for you to win, perhaps at the expense of others
- Secondary or less relevant issues can start to assume a disproportionately large importance

SECTION C: Increasing your effectiveness

- Get advice and input from key individuals who will be direct and straightforward with you
- If possible, get away from the group for at least a while and reconsider the issues



HANDLING CONFLICT

- Make sure you know who is "in charge"
- Try to limit distractions when you are focusing on the issue



CAREER FOCUS

	Name	Description	Score
[]	Construction & Extraction	Performing hands-on work functions related to the building of structures or the removal of materials from natural settings for use in construction or other applications. Duties may include bricklaying, carpentry, masonry, roofing, plumbing, inspecting integrity of structures according to building codes, mining, drilling, and disposal of construction by-products, using specialized tools and equipment.	9
[]	Management	Planning, directing, and coordinating high-level activities within an organization. Duties may include managing personnel, creating budgets, developing and implementing strategies, creating organizational policies, and supervising company operations. These managerial functions are similar in nature across various industries and fields (e.g. engineering, sales, human resources, medical).	9
[]	Community & Social Services	Counseling, rehabilitating, and/or supporting social and psychological matters of individuals, groups, or communities. Duties may include helping individuals maximize their mental and emotional well-being, cope with addictions, and lead healthy lifestyles, as well as providing spiritual, moral, or vocational guidance.	8
[]	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Performing hands-on work functions related to the installation, maintenance, and repair of various machinery, systems, vehicles, and other serviceable equipment. Duties may include diagnosing, adjusting, servicing, and overhauling engines, telecommunications and/or security systems, heating, vacuuming, and air-conditioning units, and electronics.	8
[]	Production	Producing, creating, and/or manufacturing a variety of products (e.g., food, lumber, electrical equipment, fabrics, metals, plastics, stones, fuel) through the operating of specialized tools and/or equipment. Duties may include baking pastries, binding books, cutting, shaping, and assembling furniture, assembling electronics, shaping molten glass, fabricating jewelry, welding metal components, among other specific production tasks.	8
[]	Engineering & Architecture	Applying principles and technology of chemistry, physics, and other scientific disciplines into the planning, designing, and overseeing of physical systems and processes. Duties may include creating, testing, developing, and maintaining tools, machines, electrical equipment, buildings/structures, or other physical entities.	6



CAREER FOCUS

[]	Healthcare Practitioner & Technician	Providing medical care and treatment in an effort to achieve optimal mental and physical patient well-being. Duties may include assessing patient health, diagnosing illnesses, performing surgery, prescribing medication, implementing prevention strategies, conducting/reviewing laboratory diagnostics, and supervising medical support staff. Most of these occupations require a graduate education.	6
[]	Sales & Related	Selling goods or services to a wide range of customers across various industries. Duties may include selling retail, appliances, furniture, auto parts, medical services, insurance, real estate, financial or consulting services, securities and commodities, as well as other products/services.	6
[]	Arts, Design, Sports, Media, & Entertainment	Creating and/or expressing ideas or demonstrating talents through various media for entertainment, informational, or instructional purposes. Duties may include acting, dancing, singing, designing graphics, operating media equipment, translating text, writing literature, producing/directing movies or plays, public speaking, radio announcing, competing in sporting events, news reporting, among other specific functions within the media.	6
[]	Legal	Researching, litigating, and documenting matters relating to the law, specializing in litigation, arbitration, transcription, investigation, or negotiation of legal issues. Duties may include representing clients in legal proceedings, examining legal statutes, documenting agreements, drafting contracts, investigating cases, and transcribing hearings.	6
[]	Education, Training, & Library	Teaching/training individuals or groups of people academic, social, or other formative skills using various techniques/methods. Duties may include instructing children, adolescents, adults, individuals with special needs, or other specific samples within a formal or informal setting, creating instructional materials and educational content, and providing necessary learning resources.	5
[]	Business & Finance	Analyzing and evaluating business/financial information for the purposes of documenting, making recommendations and/or ensuring adherence to business protocol. Duties may include preparing financial reports, developing investment strategies, analyzing general business trends, or assessing risk/liability, to streamline the operations of an organization.	5



CAREER FOCUS

[]	Office & Administrative Support	Providing clerical support within an organization. Duties may include preparing statements, tracking accounts, record keeping, bill collecting, making phone calls, scheduling appointments, entering data, providing customer service, ordering and tracking inventory, handling monetary transactions, among other administrative support tasks.	5
[]	Healthcare Support	Providing support functions in the healthcare field. Duties may include assisting physicians with patient care and treatment, rehabilitation, record keeping, transcription, and other routine medical functions.	5
[]	Protective Service	Serving and protecting the best interests of the community, environment, and/or individuals, adhering to federal, state, and local laws. Duties may include investigating criminal cases, regulating traffic and crowds, fire fighting, ticketing/arresting perpetrators, inspecting baggage or cargo, responding to emergency situations, patrolling designated areas, guarding establishments, and providing other security measures.	4
[]	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	Performing various outdoor activities related to agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, and/or forestry. Duties may include attending to live farm, ranch, or aquacultural animals, planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops, hunting and trapping wild animals, developing, maintaining, or protecting forested areas and woodlands, and/or cutting, sorting, and grading trees for multiple uses.	3
[]	Food Preparation & Serving-Related	Preparing and cooking foods and/or serving patrons in dining establishments or other settings. Duties may include checking food quality, mixing drinks/ingredients, cleaning dishware, taking orders, planning menus, and other food/serving-related functions.	3
[]	Building/ Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	Cleaning and maintaining hotels, hospitals, offices, and other establishments, as well as landscapes. Duties may include groundskeeping, planting trees, watering plants, housekeeping, washing windows, vacuuming, exterminating pests, among other cleaning and maintenance tasks.	3



CAREER FOCUS

[]	Computer & Mathematical Science	Designing, developing, and maintaining databases, software, hardware, networks, and other information/logic systems. Duties may include collecting/organizing data, computer programming, providing technical support, web design, and configuring communication systems, among other data-driven functions.	2
[]	Life, Physical, & Social Science	Applying scientific knowledge and expertise to specific life, physical, or social science domains. Duties may include researching, collecting/analyzing qualitative and quantitative data, conducting experimental studies, devising methods to apply laws and theories to industry and other fields (e.g., mental health, agriculture, chemistry, meteorology, plant and animal life, human behavior and culture).	2
[]	Transportation & Material Moving	Piloting, driving, operating, or navigating transport vehicles or material moving machinery (e.g., aircraft, automobiles, water vessels, construction cranes, locomotives, tractors). Duties include flying commercial airplanes, directing air traffic, driving public or school buses, taxis, trucks, ambulances, commanding motor-driven boats, inspecting freight and cargo, conducting trains, operating forklifts, among other transportation and material moving tasks.	2
[]	Personal Care & Service	Providing personal assistance, care, and services to individuals in various contexts. Duties may include attending to children, caring for the elderly or disabled, coordinating tourist travel, ensuring safety and comfort to travelers, providing cosmetic services, coordinating recreational activities for residential facilities, as well as other personal care and service tasks.	2



YOUR JOB SEARCH

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION 1: Approaching your job search

- Directly ask those you know for networking contacts
- Use your organizing approach and follow a structured plan as you pursue your job search
- Ideally, find a job that allows you to be competitive and to be paid on results
- If possible, actively start your job search as soon as you can
- You will feel you are achieving most if you pursue several different lines of inquiry at the same time

SECTION 2: When the job search becomes stressful

- Under pressure, you can be a little too terse
- You are tempted to withdraw or hide when things get tough
- You have a tendency to focus too much on what the job pays and not enough on things like work conditions
- You can find it hard to sit still and concentrate on what you committed to do, because it is easier to keep trying something new

SECTION 3: Finding and developing a support group and/or process

- Seek the support of friends who will be direct and straightforward with you
- One or two close supporters are more beneficial to you than a group of more casual friends
- Stay away from distractions



HOW YOU APPROACH JOB INTERVIEWS

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION A: When you are at your best in the interview

- You respond directly and unselfconsciously to questions
- You are most comfortable when the interview follows a structured format rather than being casual or informal
- You are not afraid to express your differences with the interviewer
- You are not afraid to discuss remuneration issues, particularly where these are related to competitive achievement
- You are likely to come across in the interview process as an energetic candidate
- You may well address two or more topics at the same time during the interview process

SECTION B: When you are less at ease in the interview

- You can be too direct and straightforward
- You may fail to respond adequately to social cues in the interview process
- You may become unexpectedly domineering, particularly if annoyed by some aspect of the interview
- You may appear overly eager when money matters are raised
- You may start addressing another topic before fully answering the question that was asked

SECTION C: Preparing for the interview

Practicing with a friend before an interview is an excellent idea. If you do this, you should ask your friend to watch particularly for the potential issues listed here

- You should be prepared to be courteous if the interviewer is attempting to put you at ease



HOW YOU APPROACH JOB INTERVIEWS

- You should remember that you may need to show social abilities if there is an interviewing panel or if the interview is conducted in a social setting
- You need to keep calm even if you feel provoked in some way during the interview process
- You should be prepared for an interviewer to ask some unrelated question while you are still answering the previous question



UNDERSTANDING THE BIRKMAN MAP

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Map scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- You combine a liking for practical tasks with an interest in persuading or teaching other people. You are interested in both products and services, in both what is being "sold" and the people who are "buying"
InterestX M, InterestY H
- Combine insight into the thinking of other individuals with a certain degree of authority. Personal interaction with others, socially or one-on-one, is characteristic of your usual behavior, with an emphasis on your own feelings and the feelings of other people
UsualX H, UsualY M
- Most comfortable in surroundings which encourage focus on the task at hand, which are structured and predictable to some extent, and where other people are not domineering
NeedX L, NeedY L
- Under pressure, may start to become too concerned about working to a structured plan and less concerned about how that will affect other people; can become over-focused on the task at hand, to the exclusion of secondary but important issues
NeedX L, NeedY L



UNDERSTANDING BIRKMAN INTERESTS

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Interests scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Significant level of interest in activities involving influencing or persuading other people
Persuasive H
- Significant level of interest in helping others
Social Service H
- Above-average liking for working with numbers or in an environment that has a strong numerical component
Numerical H
- Low level of interest in the written or "read" word
Literary L
- Unusual combination of liking for persuasive activities and for tasks involving numbers. Most people score high on one or the other (or neither).
Persuasive H; Numerical H



UNDERSTANDING THE COMPONENTS

The following statements are generated from your Birkman Components scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

SECTION A: Components: Usual: Comments

- Frank, direct and straightforward when relating to others one-on-one. Likely to be a problem only if you are dealing consistently with more sensitive individuals
Self-consciousness Usual L
- Structured, organized, thinks in terms of sequence and precedent. May find it difficult to relate to those who are more flexible or unstructured in approach
Insistence Usual H
- Naturally authoritative, seek active debate and discussion, like to direct and exercise authority. This generally effective style can sometimes be overpowering for those who prefer low-key direction
Assertiveness Usual H
- Significantly more competitive than most other people (average score is about 20). May be self-promotional, like to win, strive to be the "best" in terms of earnings or material rewards. Know what other people want to hear, and try where possible to let them hear that. It can be a very effective style, but it's unusual enough that some people can feel that you are too "pushy"
Incentives Usual H
- High level of physical energy; like to be actively involved; see direct action as the solution to most problems. It's a style that can verge on micro-managing, or finding it difficult to leave well enough alone, particularly in the eyes of people with less energy
Physical Energy Usual H
- More change-oriented than most people (average score is about 30). Like to work on several issues simultaneously, and able to move between them with ease. Enjoy introducing change and novelty into your own routine and the routine of others, and can therefore sometimes be seen as lacking focus
Restlessness Usual H



UNDERSTANDING THE COMPONENTS

SECTION B: Components: Need: Comments

- Prefer that others are frank and open with you in one-on-one relationships; may feel uncomfortable when others are overly concerned or too revealing about themselves
Self-consciousness Need L
- Need a certain amount of time alone or in the company of just one or two people; tend to be demotivated if you are required to interact with larger groups for long periods of time
Social Energy Need L
- Need to feel that someone is "in command" -- either you or some other authority figure. Can feel uneasy in the presence of an authority vacuum or in situations where no one person appears to be in charge
Assertiveness Need H
- Likely to perform best when offered a predictable environment, a minimum of disturbances, and plenty of notice of any necessary changes
Restlessness Need L

SECTION C: Components: Stress: Comments

- Can become insensitive, terse, or overly direct in one-to-one relationships
Self-consciousness Stress L
- Can ignore or overlook the need for meetings and other group activities; may appear unsociable or remove yourself from general social interaction
Social Energy Stress L
- Can become domineering and may appear threatening to less authoritarian people; too tempted to take over if you believe there is lack of necessary leadership
Assertiveness Stress H
- Can become too willing to win at any price; may appear over-calculating or money-focused; can be unaware of the extent to which this overt competitiveness can alienate others
Incentives Stress H
- May become easily distracted; can find concentration hard; inclined to drop one task and pick up another on the basis of seeking diversion rather than dealing with the task at hand
Restlessness Stress H



UNDERSTANDING ORGANIZATIONAL FOCUS

The following statements are generated from your Organizational Focus scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

No individualized statements were generated for this respondent.



UNDERSTANDING WORK STYLES

The following statements are generated from your Work Styles scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Do not particularly look like a directive manager; or, if you have this role, handle it rather differently from most managers in similar positions
Directive Management L
- Tend to apply yourself to work when it is interesting to you or engages your attention; not inclined toward continued application when that incentive is absent. Effective managers may score high or low on this scale
Work Motivation L
- (Relevant for managers) Can understand, and are usually prepared to play, the political "games" that are a natural part of the larger corporation. Effective managers in such places tend to look like this
Corporate Adaptability H
- Something of a "free spirit"; do not necessarily feel bound by societal and organizational rules, though you may observe them for the sake of expediency. Senior managers and other higher-ranking officials with a track record of success are likely to attribute that success to this free-wheeling approach, and will admit that they have had to be careful about exercising that approach too often. For others, this characteristic may prove an impediment to personal success.
Social Adaptability L; Social Responsibility L
- Prefer positions involving contact with people to positions involving the collating of data or information
Public Contact H
- Prefer "by-the-book," indoor, non-mechanical work to outdoor mechanical work (with particular emphasis on the "indoor")
Global H



YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR SPOUSE OR PARTNER

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION A: When you are at your best

- You prefer to be direct and open in interactions with your partner
- You are organized and like to do things a certain way
- You like to exercise authority directly in your relationship
- You take pride in your material possessions as a symbol of the success of your relationship
- Actively doing things together is for you an important part of a good relationship
- You like variety and novelty and doing two or more tasks at the same time

SECTION B: What you need

- You feel more at ease when your partner is frank and direct with you
- Your relationship with your partner benefits from time spent just with one another
- It is important to you to feel that you are an authority figure in your relationship
- You like plenty of notice of any change affecting your relationship with your partner

SECTION C: Things to work on

- Sometimes you can be too terse with your partner, particularly if you feel stressed
- You can withdraw when you and your partner have to socialize
- You can become outspoken, even domineering, with your partner
- You may tend to see disagreements between you as rooted basically in financial matters
- You can find it hard to sit still and concentrate



YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILD

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual, Component Need and Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION A: When you are at your best

- You are generally straightforward in your dealings with your child
- You prefer to build your relationship with your child on basic rules, which you want her/him to follow
- You prefer to exercise authority directly with your child where that is appropriate
- You like to teach your child the real value of money
- You value the time you and your child spend in physical activities
- It is natural for you to create an environment for your child that has plenty of variety and novelty in it

SECTION B: What you need

- You like your child to be direct and open with you
- You value the extent to which your child wants to be just with you, as opposed to wanting to socialize
- You need to feel that your child sees you as a figure of authority in the family
- You prefer that your child not spring surprises on you

SECTION C: Things to work on

- You can react adversely if your child's sensitivity prevents her/him from being frank with you
- You can find it hard to participate when your child wants you to be involved constantly in her/his social activities
- You can become too domineering and over-assertive with your child
- You can place too much emphasis on the importance of your child winning at all costs



YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILD

- You can underestimate the extent to which your child can value a predictable routine



YOUR POSSIBLE INEFFECTIVE TACTICS IN MEETINGS

The following statements are generated from your Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Can tend to be dismissive of individuals you disagree with
- Can be silent during the meeting or refuse to contribute
- May start to argue loudly, become bossy, even aggressive
- Want to win at all costs
- Can lose focus and bring in irrelevant issues



RELATIONAL DISRUPTERS

The following statements are generated from your Component Usual and Component Need scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant to you.

SECTION A: How you may upset others without intending to do so

- You can be direct and straightforward in one-on-one encounters, and this can upset some co-workers who prefer you be more diplomatic
- You are organized and detail-oriented, and some co-workers don't need as much structure as you may bring to your interactions with them
- You are a natural authority figure, and you can appear more domineering or threatening to quieter co-workers than you may realize
- You have a natural competitiveness, and this can disturb those co-workers who think more in terms of general rather than individualized rewards
- You are naturally energetic, and therefore you may sometimes be tempted to over-schedule your co-workers
- You are able to multitask fairly easily, and some co-workers may need more time to focus their attentions than you realize

SECTION B: How others may unintentionally annoy you

- You may become impatient with co-workers who find it hard to talk with you directly and frankly
- You can tend to be less responsive to requests for meetings that come from others, suspecting that such meetings may be a waste of your time
- You can think that co-workers who prefer to use guidance rather than commands or orders are ineffective at directing others
- You can feel resentful when you are interrupted in some task where you are concentrating hard



RELATIONAL DISRUPTERS

SECTION C: Avoiding "derailers" and becoming more effective

- Give some co-workers a little more time. Identify those associates who can find it hard to be direct with you. Allow them a little more time to feel comfortable in one-on-one sessions with them
- Be friendly. Push yourself to participate in those little social rituals with co-workers. Be present for at least some of their informal group interactions. Learn to value the power of larger meetings that are not called by you
- Rein yourself in over authority issues. Learn daily which situations can benefit from asking, "What do the rest of you think?" Learn to be patient with those who find it hard to speak up
- Understand that some co-workers do better when they divide their attention between tasks instead of focusing on one thing. Where it is possible, allow them to do this



YOUR POSSIBLE CHALLENGES

The following statements are generated from your Component Stress scores. Carefully read each statement and check the ones that are most significant to you. Remember, a statement appears because it may be significant for you, not because it is significant. Only you can decide which statements are most relevant for you.

- Can be unaware of the extent to which you are brusque or dismissive
- Can ignore social convention
- Become domineering, even aggressive
- Too tempted by short-term payoffs and by winning at any price
- Find it hard to concentrate, are too easily distracted