

Facet5

Personal Profile Sample Profile

Date 29/05/2023

Company Facet5 Testing

Project Profile, Sample - 29/05/2023 5:08 PM






accommodating non-judgemental
independent-thinking reserved
considered optimistic pragmatic questioning creative
democratic critical flexible vigilant



We are all unique. We may be similar to others in some ways but in others we are different. These similarities and differences in our motivations, attitudes and behaviour make us who we are. The way we behave and interact with others depends on our own make-up. When we understand ourselves and others we are able to develop and be more effective. Facet5 provides the foundation for this self-awareness and personal development.

For self development or building effective teams, the Facet5 Foundation Report is the start point. Facet5 is founded on modern personality theory so the results are robust and reliable. The Facet5 Foundation Report identifies five major building blocks of personality each of which has a number of sub-factors. We each have a certain amount of each factor and it is this pattern of scores which gives the overall picture. There is no right or wrong profile. It is not a test, which you can pass or fail, and is more often called a profile, inventory or scale.

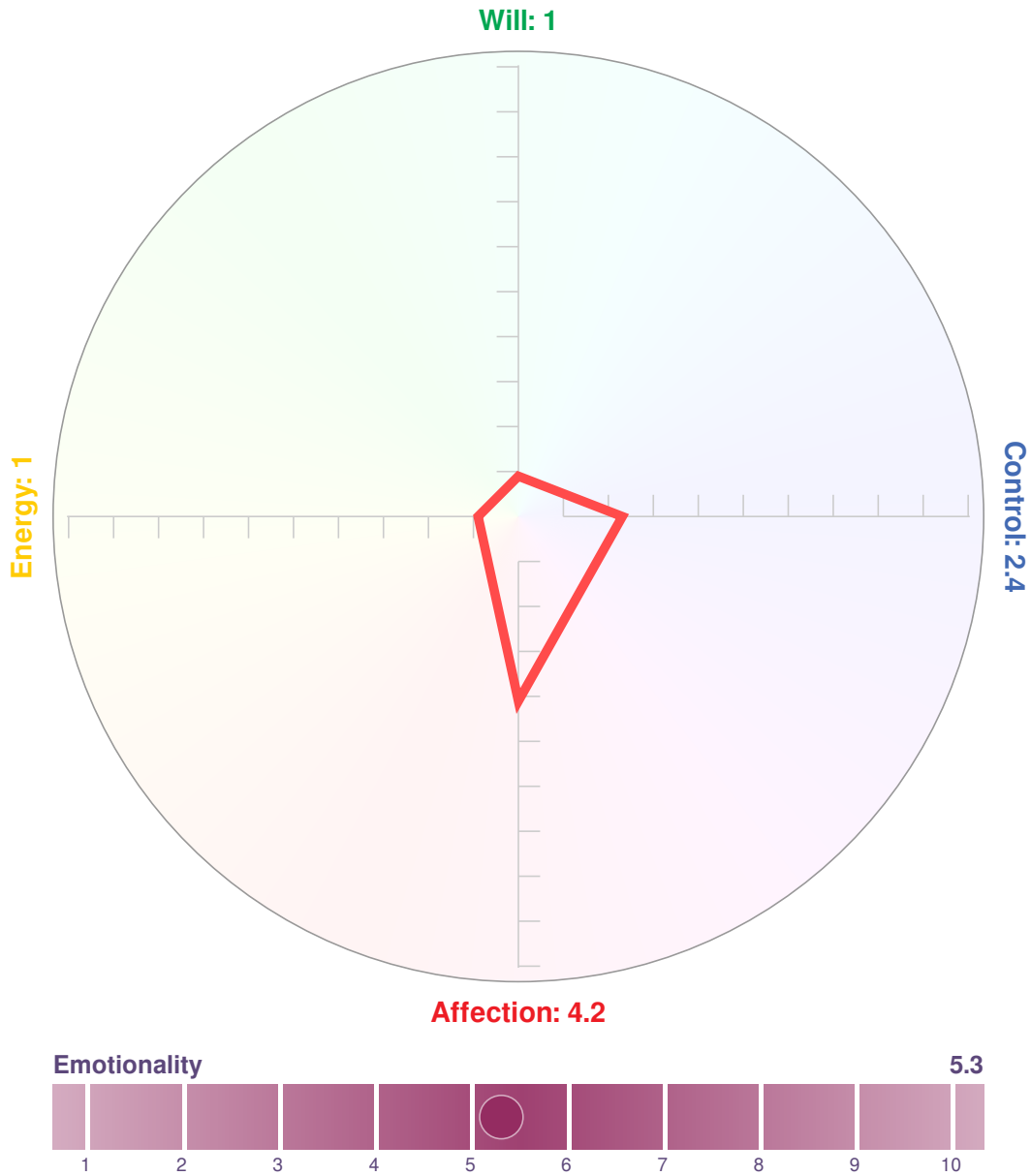
The factors measured by Facet5 are:

	Will	Determination Confrontation Independence	The inner drive to commit to own ideas A drive to confront issues as they arise A tendency to go your own way
	Energy	Vitality Sociability Adaptability	Obvious enthusiasm and energy Interest in being with people Involving other's in your thinking
	Affection	Altruism Support Trust	Putting other people's interests first Always trying to be understanding Tendency to take people at face value
	Control	Discipline Responsibility	Being personally organised and planned Being willing to take personal responsibility
	Emotionality	Tension Apprehension	A general sense of tension or stress Being cautious and not over-optimistic

Scores: your score on each factor can range from 1 to 10. The average score is 5.5 and 68% fall between 3.5 and 7.5. When we calculate your score we compare you to a reference or Norm group. The Norm that you were compared to is shown at the bottom of your profile page.

Your report includes: Word Cloud: this is on the front page and is a quick summary of the main themes in your report. More important themes are in larger text. Overall Profile: This shows your overall Facet5 factor profile. Factor Profile: this shows the main profile and the sub-factor scores. Family Portrait: this is an overall summary of the profile under 5 key headings.

This profile shows your scores on the Facet factors. Each score ranges from 1 to 10 and the average is 5.5. It is not important whether the score is high or low but how far it deviates from the mean score. Scores which are above 7.5 or below 3.5 are considered "extreme" scores. The scores are distributed "normally" and relate to a specific "norm group". The scores obtained allow you to compare one person to another.



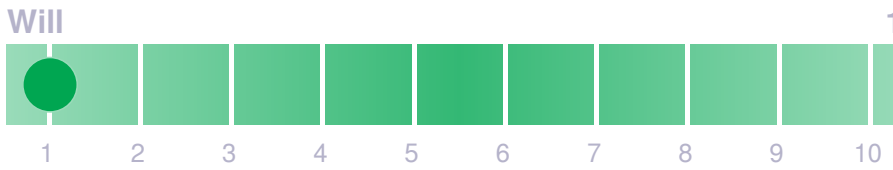
Norms used: Global 2022

Sample includes 260220 people from a variety of countries. 58% were male and 42% were female. Questionnaire languages were mixed. Industries include finance, electronics, telecommunications, manufacturing, local, state and federal government, military, property, services, pharmaceuticals, charities, engineering, shipping and transportation. Functions include sales, administration, logistics, finance.

Low Scores

High Scores

- Benefits**
Flexible
Adaptable
Accommodating
Agreeable
- Risks**
Unassertive
Submissive
Indecisive
Timid



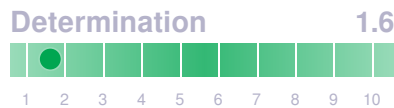
You tend to be very flexible in your ideas, avoid any form of argument and rely rather a lot on other people for advice and support. You may find that you are overlooked by more dominant people and find your wishes over-ridden. You may appear too accepting and undemanding.

- Benefits**
Determined
Assertive
Decisive
Independent
- Risks**
Domineering
Stubborn
Argumentative
Opinionated

Low Scores

High Scores

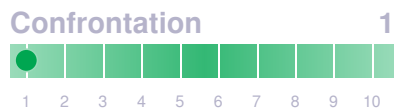
- Strengths include**
decides carefully with all the data
listens and changes views quite easily
amenable to others - willing to fit in
- May be seen as**
unwilling to take quick decisions
easily swayed by alternative arguments
too willing to fit in with other people



- You are very flexible and willing to listen to others' views
- You may be seen as indecisive and too quick to agree with others when challenged

- Strengths include**
quick to tell other people what to do
determined to stick to their views
willing to take responsibility for events
- May be seen as**
autocratic and pushy
unwilling to listen to others
too quick to impose on others

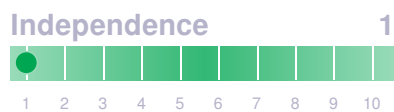
- Strengths include**
willing to adapt to another's argument
tries to remain moderate and calm
doesn't buy in to arguments
- May be seen as**
unwilling to face issues
too quick to give in to an argument
avoids issues, hoping they'll get better



- You are patient and tolerant. You listen to others and avoid arguments
- You may be seen as ignoring your own interests to avoid an argument. Giving in too quickly

- Strengths include**
can hold their own when challenged
effective in face to face argument
quick to react and confront issues
- May be seen as**
argumentative
overly aggressive and demanding
too quick to act and hard to hold back

- Strengths include**
willing to consult and seek advice
needs a team and accepts direction
flexible and willing to fit in
- May be seen as**
too dependent on other people
too flexible
too easily led by others



- You are democratic and consultative. You involve others and ask their opinions
- You may be seen as overly dependent on team approval and support

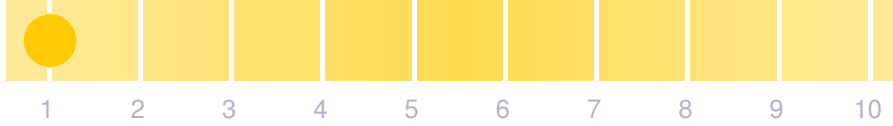
- Strengths include**
able to work independently
goes own way even when opposed
is guided by strong beliefs
- May be seen as**
isolated and inflexible
unwilling to bend and adapt
only in a team if they are the leader

Low Scores

High Scores

- Benefits**
 Quiet
 Confidential
 Reserved
 Undemonstrative
- Risks**
 Aloof
 Indifferent
 Cool
 Unsociable

Energy



- Benefits**
 Energetic
 Enthusiastic
 Sociable
 Friendly
- Risks**
 Distractible
 Disruptive
 Interfering
 Exhibitionist

You tend to be quite reserved and private, keep to yourself and operate best when allowed your own space free from interference from others. You don't involve others in your work and can be hard to draw out.

Low Scores

High Scores

Strengths include

- doesn't get overexcited
- can be unobtrusive
- are reserved and self-reliant

May be seen as

- aloof and distant
- unenthusiastic about new ideas
- cool

Vitality



You have a quiet, unhurried approach and prefer to reflect before responding

You may be seen as lacking enthusiasm about new ventures. You may seem aloof

Strengths include

- willing to start things going
- obviously excitable
- enthusiastic about new ideas

May be seen as

- exhibitionist
- frivolous
- impulsive

Strengths include

- do not need company to work
- can keep family and work separate
- can build long lasting relationships

May be seen as

- unwilling to mix
- uninvolved
- makes people feel unwelcome

Sociability



You are comfortable working alone and don't need constant contact

You may be seen as distant, unsociable and difficult to get to know

Strengths include

- can make people feel involved
- willing to be part of a family
- makes contacts and friends easily

May be seen as

- too much in need of company
- quick to interfere
- socially pushy

Strengths include

- develops ideas independently
- thinks carefully before speaking
- is capable of sticking to own area

May be seen as

- unwilling to tell others their ideas
- slow to recognise new ideas
- overly specialised

Adaptability



You focus on your own work and develop ideas independently before presenting them

You may be seen as very specialised giving others little room to contribute. Not adapting to change

Strengths include

- discusses broadly before acting
- able to adapt to changing evidence
- involves others in decision process

May be seen as

- unable to decide independently
- too quick to change views
- lack of depth of understanding

Low Scores

High Scores

Benefits
Pragmatic
Astute
Businesslike
Shrewd

Risks
Self-Centred
Cynical
Hard-nosed
Aggressive

Affection



You have quite a wary and cautious approach with other people. You don't find it easy to trust, often expecting the worst. However, people you have got to know will find that you are supportive and willing to help out when necessary.

Benefits
Caring
Helpful
Kind
Trusting

Risks
Naive
Innocent
Soft
Gullible

Low Scores

High Scores

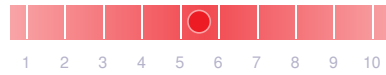
Strengths include

can detect an opportunity
can protect their own interests
can focus on immediate gains

May be seen as

unwilling to help
manipulative
self serving

Altruism



You are business focussed and yet still able to keep people on side

You may be seen as unable to maintain your approach if faced with consistent extremes of view

Strengths include

keen to try to help others
puts other people's needs first
do not take advantage

May be seen as

idealistic
naive
blind to commercial advantage

Strengths include

can be tough when required
the capacity to see through flattery
healthy cynicism

May be seen as

unsympathetic
harsh in their judgment of others
critical and unwilling to forgive

Support



You are supportive and helpful to those who you think have earned it

You may be seen as demanding, critical of others and unforgiving. Favouring people who are like you

Strengths include

always looks for the good in people
supportive when there is a problem
willing to give a second chance

May be seen as

overly uncritical
too forgiving
too soft on people

Strengths include

recognises those taking advantage
rarely taken advantage themselves
protects the organisation in deals

May be seen as

suspicious
cynical
distrusting

Trust



You challenge people's motives in the interest of achieving the best business results

You may be seen as suspicious, harsh and cynical. Failing to give people the benefit of the doubt

Strengths include

believes in people
works toward a common good
willing to believe and trust

May be seen as

naive and easily conned
idealistic
overly trusting

Low Scores

High Scores

- Benefits**
 Creative
 Uninhibited
 Free Thinking
 Radical
- Risks**
 Irresponsible
 Unreliable
 Unfocussed
 Unplanned

Control



You prefer to approach things in a relaxed way without too many preconceptions about what should be done. You are prepared to live and let live, providing you are given sufficient freedom to act yourself. What would frustrate you most is constraint and regulation.

- Benefits**
 Planned
 Reliable
 Conscientious
 Responsible
- Risks**
 Authoritarian
 Inhibited
 Intolerant
 Rigid

Low Scores

High Scores

Strengths include

- picks up new tasks quickly
- flexible in their work practice
- free thinking

May be seen as

- easily bored
- undisciplined
- disorganised

Discipline



You adjust easily to changing demands and are flexible in your work practices

You may be seen as casual in your approach and inattentive to detail.
 Always challenging the status quo

Strengths include

- measured and steady in work
- always follows through to the finish
- planned and well organised

May be seen as

- somewhat plodding and procedural
- steady but unexciting
- slow to adapt to change

Strengths include

- adapt quickly to different situations
- interpret guidelines flexibly
- challenge the status quo

May be seen as

- irresponsible
- flighty
- rebellious

Responsibility



You are free thinking and non-judgemental. You adapt easily to changing situations

You may be seen as casual, irreverent, irresponsible and rebellious

Strengths include

- strong sense of responsibility
- strict personal code of conduct
- work to high standards at all times

May be seen as

- inflexible in their beliefs
- authoritarian
- conventional

Low Scores

High Scores

Benefits
 Optimistic
 Consistent
 Stable
 Confident

Risks
 Complacent
 Casual
 Unmoved
 Dull

Emotionality



You tend to be somewhat emotional and some may even see you as a little volatile and inconsistent. However you always seem to be able to remain positive and optimistic and this can create confidence in those around you.

Benefits
 Vigilant
 Vibrant
 Reactive
 Passionate

Risks
 Volatile
 Unpredictable
 Moody
 Pessimistic

Low Scores

High Scores

Strengths include

can take things as they come
 generally relaxed and unworried
 happy to accept the way they are

May be seen as

unconcerned and complacent
 impervious to criticism
 unresponsive

Tension



You are vigilant and alert to dangers.
 You are aware of situations around you
 You may be seen as overreacting to
 situations and overly cautious

Strengths include

focuses more as events get close
 sensitive to changes around them
 seeks to change themselves

May be seen as

anxious
 self critical
 nervous

Strengths include

confident of their own skills
 forward thinking and positive
 consistent from day to day

May be seen as

overconfident
 failing to see difficulties ahead
 unemotional

Apprehension



You are forward thinking and positive.
 An optimist at heart
 You may be seen as overly optimistic
 and unaffected by setbacks or
 difficulties. Unaware of limitations or
 potential risks

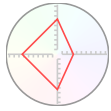
Strengths include

prefers to stick to what they know
 double checks to avoid errors
 doesn't make assumptions

May be seen as

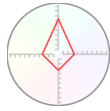
negative and overly cautious
 pessimistic
 uncertain and moody

Similar profiles can be grouped into one of 17 Facet5 “Families”, providing a useful summary to describe and understand how factors come together. A Profile is matched to the Family with the closest fit, based on the four factors around the wheel but excluding Emotionality. Your selected Family is highlighted below.



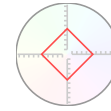
Advocate

Exuberant, outgoing manner
Likes making friends and interacting with others
Wide ranging interests and exciting ideas
Flexible but goal oriented
Impulsive
Could interfere with others' work



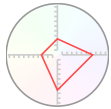
Architect

Has a keen sense of purpose
Imaginative and creative but can seem self-centred
Knows own mind
Expects others to stand up for themselves
Puts own ideas ahead of others'
Can seem unsympathetic, insensitive, fiercely independent



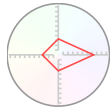
Chameleon

Presents a composed but friendly style
Adapts readily to any situation
Doesn't impose on others
Tolerates most differing styles
Can find it difficult to express their true opinions
Can seem rather inconsistent



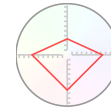
Coach

Sympathetic nature which can be masked by reserve
Quiet but efficient manner
High ideals and principles
Strong commitment with a desire to help out
May take time to 'warm up'
Will be disappointed if ideals are not met



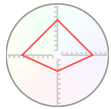
Controller

Reserved, fairly formal style
Avoids risks and can resist change
Likes clear guidelines and agendas
Respects a hierarchy and the status quo
Can seem too conservative
Could be perceived as distant and aloof



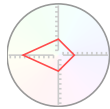
Developer

Warm and sympathetic manner
Genuine interest in others and desire to help
Has strong sense of morality and responsibility
Will defend others and stand up for them
May neglect own interests
Risks taking on too much



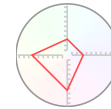
Entrepreneur

Confident, self-assured manner
Outgoing and stands out in the crowd
Definite sense of direction and method
Stands up for own opinions
May seem 'larger than life'
Can be insensitive or even uncaring



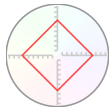
Explorer

Fun-loving and social
Quick to make contact with others
Relaxed and easy-going
Free-thinking, imaginative, and stimulating
Can be erratic and unfocused
Can get sidetracked by new ideas



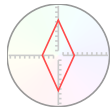
Facilitator

Social and out-going manner
Likes to meet people and exchange ideas
Puts others' interests ahead of own
Tolerant and understanding
Can be too relaxed and friendly
May seem to lack business focus



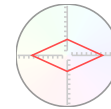
Generalist

Ebullient, gregarious and fun-loving
Prepared to mix with anyone
Demanding but flexible
Adapts to people or circumstances
Can be all things to all people
Interferes with others' work



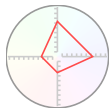
Idealist

Deep thinking
Concerned with philosophical issues
Individualistic - unusual style
Goes own way
Can be hard to work out
Idealistic and impractical



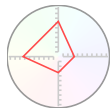
Presenter

Out-going, polished style
Gregarious and fun-loving
Fits easily into different environments
Simple, practical viewpoints
Can seem superficial, ignores 'real' issues
Promises, but may not deliver



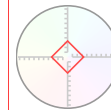
Producer

Determined with a strong sense of purpose
Looks for continuous improvement
Pushes projects through determinedly
Is ambitious and goal-oriented
May tread on others' toes
Autocratic, demanding



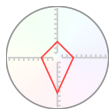
Promoter

Very outgoing and forthright style
Quick to speak out and to give views
Goal-oriented and self-promoting
Thinks imaginatively and broadly
Can intimidate quieter, less 'up front' people
May be overwhelming and too rapid



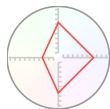
Specialist

Subdued, reserved style
Difficult to draw out in social groups
Prefers independence and autonomy
Likes working on one clear task at a time
Can be over-looked by more dominant people
Can be too focused on own concerns



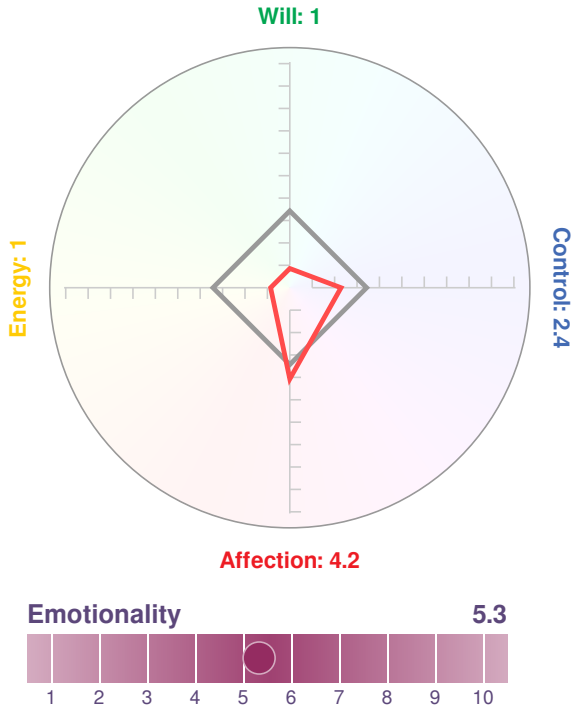
Supporter

Tolerant and easy-going
Always helpful to others
Sympathetic and helpful
Seeks harmony and understanding
Can be manipulated by more pragmatic people
Can be naive in what they expect from others



Traditionalist

Cautious, private personal style
Takes time to get to know
Has a strict code of standards and ethics
Is implacable on matters of principle
Can be intolerant and dismissive
Opts for conservative methods and resists experiments



Reference Family: Specialist

The Family Portrait report shows your profile and the "reference" profile so you can see immediately how close the fit is. You will see two profiles on the chart. The red one is your own profile which is overlaid on a grey profile which is the reference profile for your Family. The similarity between the two profiles will indicate how close you are to that reference profile. The Family Portrait gives a quick overview under a number of key headings.

Word Picture

- Subdued, reserved style
- Difficult to draw out in social groups
- Prefers independence and autonomy
- Likes working on one clear task at a time
- Can be over-looked by more dominant people
- Can be too focused on own concerns

Contribution to a team

- Provides background material for others
- Will not deflect the attention of the group
- Works conscientiously on own projects
- Respects a team but doesn't dominate it
- May not participate actively in the group
- Preserves own territory by withdrawing into it

To Manage

- Be sure of your facts and outline research or case histories
- Create opportunities to show expertise and develop specific interests
- Relate in a professional manner and on a 1:1 basis
- Agree end goals but allow freedom as to method and procedure
- Monitor progress by displaying a genuine interest
- Acknowledge expert knowledge and ability to put this to practical effect

As Leader

- Shows deep understanding of a specialist area
- Only challenges when own expertise is questioned
- Does not place high demands on other people
- Prefers people to work to their own agenda
- Only gets involved when absolutely necessary
- Provides feedback in a very impersonal, rather cool, way
- Expects people to develop own careers

Motivated by

- Pursuing own interests
- Freedom from interference
- The chance to develop specialist skills

This guide specifies where a person's strengths will lie and identifies key areas for discussion at interview. You can structure the interview either as a "Behavioural Interview" where you are looking for real life examples under each of the Competencies or as a "Situational" interview where you pose a hypothetical situation and ask the candidate to outline how it would be handled. For more detail see the Searchlight Guide to Interview.

Competence can be defined as: 'behavioural dimensions that affect job performance'. Defining the key competencies required for a job is the first step in deciding who is 'competent' to perform it well. Research over many years has identified the following competencies to be related to success in many different managerial roles - a set of core competencies for success:

Core competencies for success

Leadership

Using appropriate methods or interpersonal styles in guiding individuals or groups toward the accomplishment of goals or tasks. This competency is concerned with the ability to adjust behaviours and approaches according to the situation and individual concerned.

The Facet5 model of leadership differentiates between Transformational and Transactional Leadership. Transactional leadership is about delivering the agreed results. Transformational leadership is inspiring people to go above and beyond expectations.

Communication

The ability to express ideas succinctly and clearly, both orally and in writing, to convince others to consider a different point of view and to keep appropriate people informed of project progress.

Clarity, persuasiveness, enthusiasm and conviction are all relevant factors. While intellect will have a major contribution to make, social skills, confidence, resilience to stress and challenge are all influencing factors. Openness and willingness to co-operate are also important factors.

Interpersonal

The ability to be acceptable to internal and external clients and to respond quickly to their needs. Someone demonstrating this competency should be able to deal competently with a wide variety of people, both inside and outside the company.

The key to this is sensitivity to others and willingness to adapt appropriately. It has very little to do with being a "nice" person and more to do with empathy, pragmatism, flexibility. Some are people oriented, others, systems oriented, yet others concerned with ultimate goals or simply innovation and variety

Analysis and decision making

The capacity to identify problems, evaluate relevant facts, generate ideas and alternatives, and reach sound conclusions.

This is often seen as a sequential process starting with experience and moving to idea generation, analysis and finally theory building. Each personality factor has a

strength but people are rarely good at all of these aspects. Complex problems may require all approaches to be used.

Initiative and effort

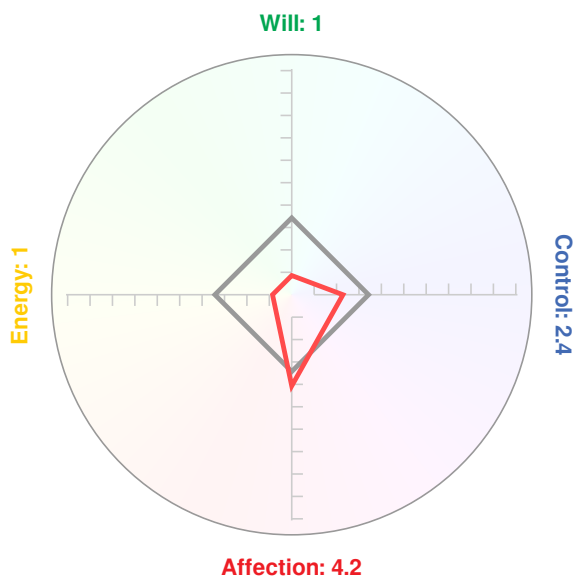
The active attempt to influence events in order to achieve goals.

It is a question of being self-starting, rather than passive and maintaining a high level of effort, even when faced with obstacles or disagreeable tasks. Somebody with this competence would be persistent, hardworking, pro-active, enthusiastic, and goal-oriented. Whilst some people respond to set goals, others determine their own targets and judge their own performance.

Planning and organising

Establishing a course of action for self and/or others to accomplish a specific goal, including planning the proper allocation of resources. This competency is concerned with establishing goals, budgeting time and setting priorities.

Self-discipline and goal-orientation are essential factors. Some people are naturally focused and do not overlook details, while others are only interested in the broad-brush approach.



Sample is quiet and thoughtful. Enjoying in-depth intellectual pursuits and valuing independence and autonomy. Careful, reflective and a likely source of expert knowledge.

Leadership

You should expect:

- high calibre intellectual input
- will gain respect as an expert
- prefer to be involved in practical tasks
- does not seek authority over others

You should watch for:

- can seem distant and aloof
- leaves people alone unless they ask

Interpersonal

You should expect:

- valued for quality of work and intellect
- seen as strong technical resource
- builds close links with a few people
- does not impose on others

You should watch for:

- takes a long time to fit into a team
- not easy to approach

Initiative and Effort

You should expect:

- provides high quality research
- organises own work competently
- responds well to given tasks
- works intensely on own projects

You should watch for:

- protective of own territory
- unwilling to initiate new activities

Communication

You should expect:

- prefers private discussion
- speaks up only when sure of ideas
- ideas are based upon deep research
- prefers research to open debate

You should watch for:

- unresponsive to others' excitement
- slow to contribute outside own area

Analysis and Decision Making

You should expect:

- makes decisions after researching carefully
- reviews alternative suggestions
- prepared to be radical
- doesn't rush to a conclusion

You should watch for:

- slow to formalise and then present decisions
- reluctant to promote own ideas

Planning and Organising

You should expect:

- capable of working steadily on a task
- meets deadlines
- manages own workload well
- applies specialist skills

You should watch for:

- tactical rather than strategic view
- hard to distract from own projects

This report describes how a person's manager needs to respond in order to motivate, inspire and manage. The report uses as a base the model of Leadership originally outlined by Bernard Bass which suggests that there are 7 core elements of leadership which people need to develop in order to be seen as successful. They break down into Transformational and Transactional Leadership. Transactional leadership is about delivering the agreed results. Transformational leadership is required to inspire people to go above and beyond expectations.

Transformational Leaders

Transformational Leaders have a clear idea of where they want to go, are passionate and motivating to others. They are innovative and challenging. They create and communicate a vision, are intellectually stimulating and treat people as individuals. The elements are:

Creating a Vision

Visionary leaders are described as motivating, inspiring and convincing. A vision cannot be established by edict. To ensure that colleagues "buy in" to a vision you must persuade, excite and influence. People who do this well, communicate a sense of purpose and focus, make people feel they understand where the organisation is going, enthuse and motivate people about what can be achieved, appear passionate and committed to the work, and look to the future with enthusiasm.

Stimulating the Environment

People who do well are able to provide a positive and challenging environment for

others. They make people think and re-examine their ideas and look for alternatives. They quickly see new applications and ways forward, are innovative and imaginative, are seen as experts and authorities in their fields, and are aware of trends and developments in their fields.

Treating People as Individuals

Creating an environment where people feel valued and encouraged to contribute, where they can explore their own talents and utilise individual strengths. People who enable others to do this are seen as positive and fair minded. They ensure justice and are not judgmental. They are attuned to the feelings and natures of their colleagues and show respect for them. Such people can establish a positive environment for each person in the team, get people to contribute in the way they work best, allow for individual differences, do not pre-judge people or impose their own prejudices. They are accessible and responsive to others needs. They accept people for what they are.

Transactional Leaders

Transactional Leaders have an ability to organise and manage people and resources to achieve the agreed corporate goals. They concentrate on setting goals, monitoring performance, giving feedback and developing people. There are four elements of Transactional Leadership

Goal Setting

Goals are the operationalisation of a corporate vision. They are the engine of activity, which provides a specific, practical focus for efforts. Goals need to be specific to ensure clear direction. They must be measurable so people know whether they

are being met. They must be achievable since an unrealistic goal is de-motivating. They must be relevant so they convey a realistic sense of purpose and they need a time limit to crystallise them and provide an agreed end point.

Monitoring Performance

There is little point in setting clear goals if no effort is made to determine whether they have been met. Performance review can be very structured with centralised administration or more fluid relying more on the individual than the system. This helps a person to understand whether the goals have been achieved. The process for monitoring, the frequency of review and the individual responsibility for this review needs to be made clear.

Providing Feedback

Performance appraisal is a normal part of corporate life now. Feedback is designed to answer two questions:

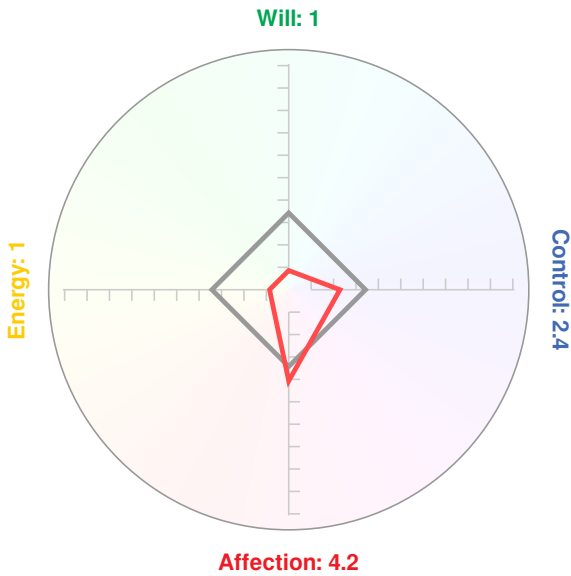
- What are we expecting?
- How are we doing?

And for feedback to be effective it must be:

- Understood
- Believed
- Accepted

Developing Careers

The key to developing others is to demonstrate genuine interest and concern for them. It involves selflessness and a willingness to put others first. In order to achieve this you need first to understand yourself and, following that, understand the needs, interests and desires of other people. To be effective you need to also understand the political and organisational sensitivities that exist.



Creating a Vision

- Present a clear, well reasoned case for your vision
- Be sure of your facts and give supporting evidence in the form of research or case histories
- Appeal to Sample's knowledge of the topic and seek input
- Emphasise any potential benefit it holds either for Sample or Sample's area of special interest
- Prepare yourself for a polite hearing but do not be surprised to find Sample expressing little commitment or interest if it does not directly relate to Sample's area of interest

Stimulating the Environment

- Respect Sample's strong need for autonomy and independence
- Status is far less important than intellectual or technical challenge
- Create opportunities to use Sample's expertise and develop specific interests
- Offer a working environment that tolerates 'loners' and trusts people to give of their best without too much interference and red tape
- A culture where expertise is valued and where there is no pressure to develop widely if you don't want to

Treating People as Individuals

- Respect Sample's privacy and independence

- Accept that Sample can be difficult to get to know or to 'draw out' take time
- Relate in a professional manner and on a 1:1 basis, where Sample's ability to discuss and debate will come more to the fore
- Do not mistake Sample's reserve as indicating a lack of confidence or personal goals
- Recognise Sample's preference to limit contribution to specific clearly defined areas

Goal Setting

- Agree specific end goals and time-scales
- Allow Sample freedom to fill in the details of method and procedure
- Recognise that Sample will resist objectives that are not obviously of direct relevance to own job or role
- Objectives to do with 'people' issues rather than 'tasks' may require some careful explanation and negotiation
- Appeal to Sample's relatively passive natures but do not underestimate the need for independence

Monitoring Performance

- Direct and close management will frustrate and annoy Sample
- Trust the commitment and sense of purpose that Sample will inevitably have for a project that is intrinsically interesting

- Monitor progress by displaying a genuine interest in Sample's activities - allow time for explanation
- Offer support and assistance with difficulties they may encounter - use your position and influence to smooth Sample's path through the 'politics' of the organisation

Providing Feedback

- Quietly acknowledge Sample's professional contribution, expert knowledge and ability to put this to good practical effect
- Recognise Sample's dislike of confrontation and conflict and avoid aggressive or direct criticism
- When required, negative feedback should be factual - state your case, invite Sample's comments and listen to the response
- Issues that may require attention will usually concern Sample's fiercely independent streak, and a reluctance to readily compromise

Developing Careers

- Listen to Sample's own views of how a career might develop
- Respect Sample's reluctance to enter into roles outside of specific areas of expertise
- Assist Sample in efforts to progress by helping to understand the politics and rules that exist within the organisation
- Encourage Sample in efforts to address personal shortfalls- accepting that this

may not prove to be a primary goal on
Sample's own personal agenda

It is clear that people are likely to require different things from their careers. Therefore jobs that provide these elements will prove more interesting and satisfying to individuals and as a result motivation is likely to be higher. Research shows that job performance is directly related to job satisfaction and therefore organisations would be wise to try to ensure that people are able to work in jobs which provide the types of rewards which they prefer.

Conversely jobs which fail to provide the opportunities which people respond to are likely to prove less motivating and result in lower productivity. This works both ways and therefore jobs which provide inappropriate rewards for the efforts put in are likely to not only fail to motivate but to actively demotivate people. For example, some people like to have control over decision making, the ability to influence events and the freedom to create and implement their own ideas. The absence of these elements is likely to not only be unrewarding but also demotivating and reduced productivity and increased turnover are likely to result.

Therefore it is clear that time spent in trying to fit jobs to individuals (or vice versa) is time well spent. The closer the fit, the higher the productivity.

Facet5 helps this by identifying your core drivers and showing which elements of a role can motivate or demotivate you. Using this information you can evaluate your current role or design a new one which will be more satisfying.

Motivators

The four intrinsic motivators that underlie career motivations are:

Power

This refers to the degree to which people want to influence events and the people around them. People in whom this need is strong want to feel they are in charge and being challenged. People at the other end of the scale prefer to be in a situation where decisions are more consultative and colleagues know what they have to do. The dimension ranges from "Influence" to "Acceptance"

Participation

People in whom this need is strong like to be with people and part of the scene. They get involved quickly and enjoy participating in the events of the day. People at the other end of the scale prefer to be left alone to get on with their job in peace and to develop and contribute separately.

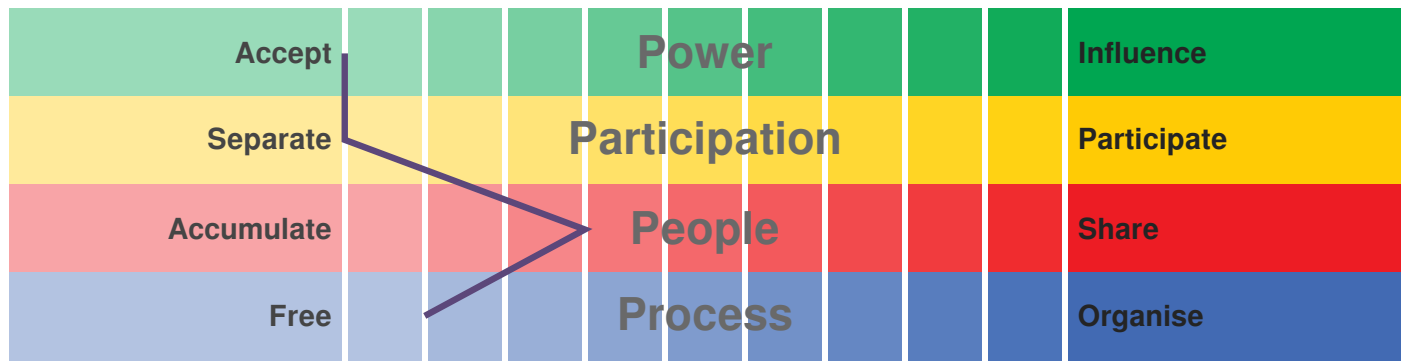
People

Where this is strong people need to feel they are contributing to the world at large and are helping to produce a "better" society. They need to feel that the work they do is of value to others and has some intrinsic "meaning". They ask not what their share is but how much they can share. Where the need is low there is a greater emphasis on personal gain and reward for effort.

Process

People with a strong need in this way place great emphasis on doing things properly. They prefer efficient systems and processes and respect position and experience. Where the need is low, people prefer less structure and a free-ranging approach. They seek a laissez faire style with the freedom to do what they want.

Obviously people are complex and will be motivated by more than one need. Most will have a blend of at least two of these "Drivers" while for some people the position will be much more complex. The following guide describes the motivating and demotivating job elements associated with them.



This pattern of Drivers suggest that Sample is best suited by a role which provides the following

- The opportunity to pursue work that is of interest
- Freedom from interference

Research has shown the following job elements to be key to maintaining Sample’s motivation and interest

- An opportunity to specialise
- Having the time and freedom to research and develop quality ideas
- Being own master
- Working with people who do not require supervision
- A chance to demonstrate your knowledge and capability
- Working with complex technical problems and issues
- A relaxed and informal workplace environment
- Being materially rewarded for your achievements

Having to spend too much time on the following elements has been shown to be demotivating for Sample and likely to lead to frustration

- Having to actively promote yourself and your ideas
- Being responsible for managing the day to day activities of a team
- Feeling pressured to contribute to decisions outside your area of expertise
- Relying on and working closely within a team
- When asked to think on your feet and make quick decisions
- Dealing with people who underestimate the complexity of a task
- Lack of consultation about changes that could impact your work
- Tight management control