



TONY ROBBINS

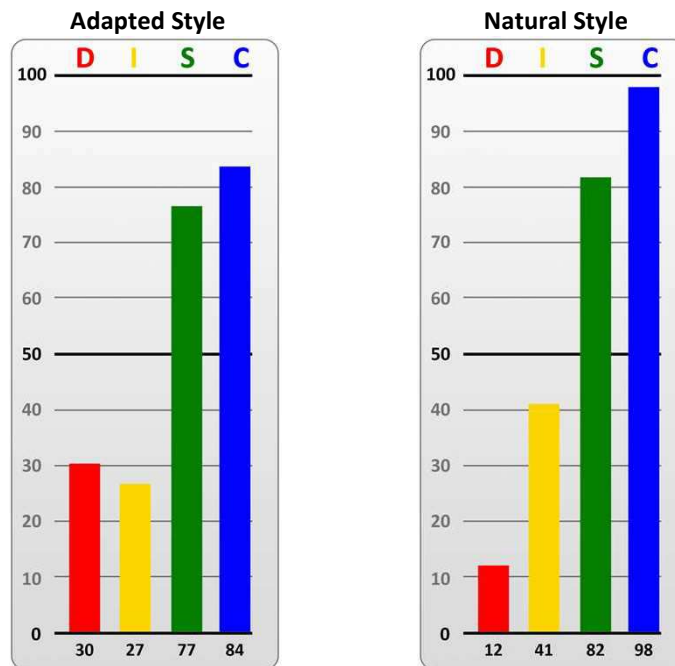
DISC & MOTIVATORS REPORT FOR
[Niki Walker](#)

UNDERSTANDING DISC & MOTIVATORS

DISC STYLES

DISC is a simple, practical, easy to remember and universally applicable model. It focuses on individual patterns of external, observable behaviors and measures the intensity of characteristics using scales of directness and openness for each of the four styles:

Dominance, **Influence**, **Steadiness**, and **Conscientious**.



Your response pattern on the instrument indicates that you persuade others by careful attention to detail, and through facts, data, and logic, rather than emotion. People can depend on you to present a case that is logical and supportable. This is the primary strength that you bring to a team or organization when at the decision-making table.

You tend to make decisions slowly and carefully, only after consideration of all variables and input from others. Of the many patterns of behavioral styles, your scores put you among a minority of the population (a positive minority) who show the trait of careful and deliberate decision making when it comes to important decisions. We specify "important," because you may make routine decisions rather rapidly.

You are very conscientious and attentive to follow through in working on detailed projects and complex assignments. Others on the team can depend on you and the efforts you provide to make the project a success. Some on the team may not realize all of the work you have done, and all the thought you have given to the project, because much of it might have been done behind the scenes. To maintain your own sense of accomplishment, be certain that others on the team know what you're doing for them in the background. Your modesty may make this a challenge, but you should always find a time and place to make sure your efforts are being recognized.

WORD SKETCH - Adapted Style

DISC is an observable “needs-motivated” instrument based on the idea that emotions and behaviors are neither “good” nor “bad.” Rather, behaviors reveal the needs that motivate that behavior. Therefore, once we can accurately observe one’s actions, it is easier to “read” and anticipate their likely motivators and needs.

This chart shows your ADAPTED DISC Graph as a “Word Sketch.” Use it with examples to describe why you do what you do and what’s important to you when it comes to (D)ominance of Problems, (I)nfluence of People, (S)teadiness of Pace, or (C)onscientiousness of Procedures. Share more about the specific needs that drive you in each area of FOCUS. If your DISC intensity scores at levels 1 and 2, your emotions and needs are the opposite of those at Levels 5 and 6 in that area.

	D	I	S	C
DISC Focus	Problems / Tasks	People	Pace (or Environment)	Procedures
Needs	Challenges to solve, Authority	Social relationships, Friendly environment	Systems, Teams, Stable environment	Rules to follow, Data to analyze
Observable	Decisive, risk-taker	Optimistic, trust others	Patience, stabilizer	Cautious, careful decisions
Fears	... being taken advantage of/lack of control	... being left out, loss of social approval	... sudden change/loss of stability and security	... being criticized/loss of accuracy and quality
6	argumentative daring demanding decisive domineering egocentric	emotional enthusiastic gregarious impulsive optimistic persuasive	calming loyal patient peaceful serene team person	accurate conservative exacting fact-finder precise systematic
5	adventurous risk-taker direct forceful	charming influential sociable trusting	consistent cooperative possessive relaxed	conscientious courteous focused high standards
4	assertive competitive determined self-reliant	confident friendly generous poised	composed deliberate stable steady	analytical diplomatic sensitive tactful
3	calculated risk moderate questioning unassuming	controlled discriminating rational reflective	alert eager flexible mobile	own person self-assured opinionated persistent
2	mild seeks consensus unobtrusive weighs pro/con	contemplative factual logical retiring	discontented energetic fidgety impetuous	autonomous independent firm stubborn
1	agreeing cautious conservative contemplative modest restrained	introspective pessimistic quiet pensive reticent suspicious	active change-oriented fault-finding impatient restless spontaneous	arbitrary defiant fearless obstinate rebellious sarcastic

WORD SKETCH - Natural Style

DISC is an observable “needs-motivated” instrument based on the idea that emotions and behaviors are neither “good” nor “bad.” Rather, behaviors reveal the needs that motivate that behavior. Therefore, once we can accurately observe one’s actions, it is easier to “read” and anticipate their likely motivators and needs.

This chart shows your NATURAL DISC Graph as a “Word Sketch.” Use it with examples to describe why you do what you do and what’s important to you when it comes to (D)ominance of Problems, (I)nfluence of People, (S)teadiness of Pace, or (C)onscientiousness of Procedures. Share more about the specific needs that drive you in each area of FOCUS. If your DISC intensity scores at levels 1 and 2, your emotions and needs are the opposite of those at Levels 5 and 6 in that area.

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DISC Focus	Problems / Tasks	People	Pace (or Environment)	Procedures
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Your Behavioral Style: Formalist

Formalist rely upon procedure and structure in all aspects of life. They are detailed oriented and seek perfection. They need to know the expectations and the timetable for their work. They can get bogged down in detail and will not rush important decisions. They will take a risk if they have the facts to support it. They may be initially suspicious of personal compliments, praise or flattery.

Below are some key behavioral insights to keep in mind and share with others to strengthen your relationships.

- **Emotional characteristic:** Internally focuses energy on holding themselves to exacting standards and doing things right; may appear reserved and restrained.
- **Goals:** To achieve stable and reliable accomplishments.
- **How others are valued:** The consistent ability to be precise and accurate.
- **Influences group:** Through detailed and accurate input to team efforts.
- **Value to the organization:** Will embrace and support high quality and expected standards.
- **Cautions:** Rely too much on past procedures; can become rule bound.
- **Under Pressure:** May revert to too much diplomacy and overly careful maneuvering.
- **Fears:** Aggressive, risky and confronting interactions; superficial personal relationships.

Adapting in Different Situations: AT WORK

DOMINANT STYLE

HELP THEM TO:

- More realistically gauge risks
- Exercise more caution and deliberation before making decisions
- Follow pertinent rules, regulations, and expectations
- Recognize and solicit others' contributions
- Tell others the reasons for decisions
- Cultivate more attention/responsiveness to emotions

INFLUENCING STYLE

HELP THEM TO:

- Prioritize and organize
- See tasks through to completion
- View people and tasks more objectively
- Avoid overuse of giving and taking advice
- Write things down

STEADY STYLE

HELP THEM TO:

- Utilize shortcuts and discard unnecessary steps
- Track their growth
- Avoid doing things the same way
- Realize there is more than one approach to tasks
- Become more open to some risks and changes
- Feel sincerely appreciated
- Speak up and voice their thoughts and feelings

CONSCIENTIOUS STYLE

HELP THEM TO:

- Share their knowledge and expertise with others
- Stand up for themselves with the people they prefer to avoid
- Shoot for realistic deadlines and parameters
- View people and tasks less seriously and critically
- Balance their lives with both interaction and tasks
- Keep on course with tasks, less checking
- Maintain high expectations for high priority items, not everything

Adapting in Different Situations: IN SALES AND SERVICE

DOMINANT STYLE

- Plan to be prepared, organized, fast-paced, and always to the point
- Meet them in a professional and businesslike manner
- Learn and study their goals and objectives – what they want to accomplish, how they currently are motivated to do things, and what they would like to change
- Suggest solutions with clearly defined and agreed upon consequences as well as rewards that relate specifically to their goals
- Get to the point
- Provide options and let them make the decision, when possible

INFLUENCING STYLE

- Take the initiative by introducing yourself in a friendly and informal manner and be open to new topics that seem to interest them
- Support their dreams and goals
- Illustrate your ideas with stories and emotional descriptions that they can relate to their goals or interests
- Clearly summarize details and direct these toward mutually agreeable objectives and action steps
- Provide incentives to encourage quicker decisions
- Give them testimonials

STEADY STYLE

- Get to know them more personally and approach them in a non-threatening, pleasant, and friendly, but professional way
- Develop trust, friendship, and credibility at a relatively slow pace
- Ask them to identify their own emotional needs as well as their task or business expectations
- Get them involved by focusing on the human element... that is, how something affects them and their relationships with others
- Avoid rushing them and give them personal, concrete assurances, when appropriate
- Communicate with them in a consistent manner on a regular basis

CONSCIENTIOUS STYLE

- Prepare so that you can answer as many of their questions as soon as possible
- Greet them cordially, but proceed quickly to the task; don't start with personal or social talk
- Hone your skills in practicality and logic
- Ask questions that reveal a clear direction and that fit into the overall scheme of things
- Document how and why something applies
- Give them time to think; avoid pushing them into a hasty decision
- Tell them both the pros and cons and the complete story
- Follow through and deliver what you promise

Adapting in Different Situations: IN SOCIAL SETTINGS

DOMINANT STYLE

- Let them know that you don't intend to waste their time
- Convey openness and acceptance of them
- Listen to their suggestions
- Summarize their achievements and accomplishments
- Give them your time and undivided attention
- Appreciate and acknowledge them when possible

INFLUENCING STYLE

- Focus on a positive, upbeat, warm approach
- Listen to their personal feelings and experiences
- Respond openly and congenially
- Avoid negative or messy problem discussions
- Make suggestions that allow them to look good
- Don't require much follow-up, detail or long-term commitments
- Give them your attention, time and presence

STEADY STYLE

- Focus on a slower-paced, steady approach
- Avoid arguments and conflict
- Respond sensitively and sensibly
- Privately acknowledge them with specific, believable compliments
- Allow them to follow through on concrete tasks
- Show them step-by-step procedures
- Behave pleasantly and optimistically
- Give them stability and minimum of change

CONSCIENTIOUS STYLE

- Use a logical approach
- Listen to their concerns, reasoning, and suggestions
- Respond formally and politely
- Negative discussions are OK, so long as they aren't personally directed
- Privately acknowledge them about their thinking
- Focus on how pleased you are with their procedures
- Solicit their insights and suggestions
- Show them by what you do, not what you say

Adapting in Different Situations: IN LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

DOMINANT STYLE

- Likes to learn quickly; may be frustrated with a slower pace
- Has own internal motivation-clock, learns for their own reasons, not for anyone else's reasons
- May like to structure their own learning design
- Does okay with independent self-study
- Defines own goals
- May have a short attention span

INFLUENCING STYLE

- Likes learning in groups
- Interacts frequently with others
- Responds to extrinsic motivation, praise, and encouragement
- Needs structure from the facilitator; may lose track of time
- Needs "what to do" and "when to do it"
- May exceed deadlines if left on their own and learning may be completed late

STEADY STYLE

- Accepts a balance between individual and group work
- Shows patience with detailed or technical processes
- Likes journaling and follow-through
- Prefers explicit instructions
- Wants to know the performance outcomes and expectations
- May need help in prioritizing tasks if a long assignment; may take criticism personally

CONSCIENTIOUS STYLE

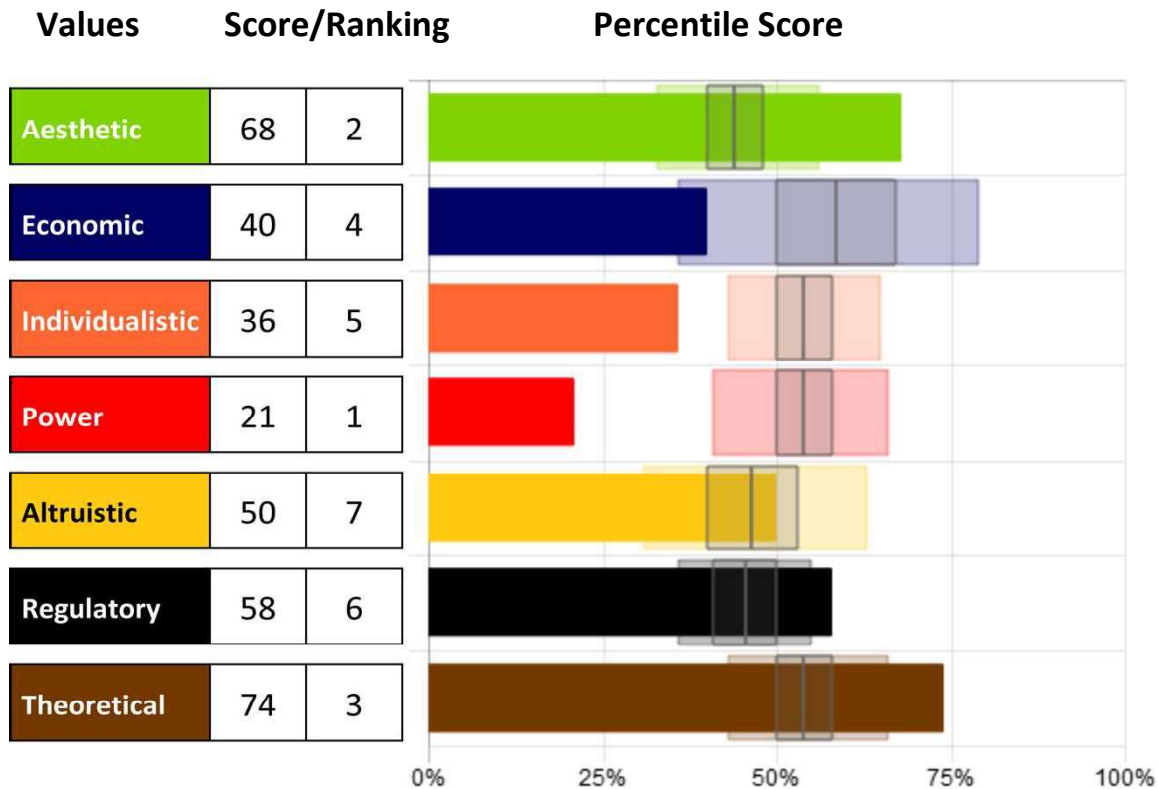
- Prefers individual work over group interaction
- Accepts more impersonal training, such as remote or on-line
- Has high expectations of their own performance
- Will structure their own activities only with explicit goals and outcomes established
- Emphasizes details, deep thinking, and theoretical bases for the learning
- May get overly bogged down in details, especially if the learning climate is pressured

A DEEPER LOOK AT THE FOUR DISC Styles

Below is a chart to help you understand some of the characteristics of each of the Four Basic DISC Styles, so you can interact with each style more effectively. Although behavioral style is only a partial description of personality, it is quite useful in describing how a person behaves, and is perceived, in personal, social and work situations.

	HIGH DOMINANT STYLE	HIGH INFLUENCING STYLE	HIGH STEADY STYLE	HIGH CONSCIENTIOUS STYLE
Tends to Act	Assertive	Persuasive	Patient	Contemplative
When in Conflict, this Style	Demands Action	Attacks	Complies	Avoids
Needs	Control	Approval	Routine	Standards
Primary Drive	Independence	Interaction	Stability	Correctness
Preferred Tasks	Challenging	People related	Scheduled	Structured
Comfortable with	Being decisive	Social friendliness	Being part of a team	Order and planning
Personal Strength	Problem solver	Encourager	Supporter	Organizer
Strength Overextended	Preoccupation on goals over people	Speaking without thinking	Procrastination in addressing change	Over analyzing everything
Personal Limitation	Too direct and intense	Too disorganized and nontraditional	Too indecisive and indirect	Too detailed and impersonal
Personal Wants	Control, Variety	Approval, Less Structure	Routine, Harmony	Standards, Logic
Personal Fear	Losing	Rejection	Sudden Change	Being Wrong
Blind Spots	Being held accountable	Follow through on commitments	Embracing need for change	Struggle to make decisions without overanalyzing
Needs to Work on	Empathy, Patience	Controlling emotions Follow through	Being assertive when pressured	Worrying less about everything
Measuring Maturity	Giving up control	Objectively handling rejection	Standing up for self when confronted	Not being defensive when criticized
Under Stress May Become	Dictatorial Critical	Sarcastic Superficial	Submissive Indecisive	Withdrawn Headstrong
Measures Worth by	Impact or results Track record	Acknowledgments Compliments	Compatibility Contributions	Precision, Accuracy Quality of results

Summary of Niki's Motivation



1. The **lightly colored, shaded area** for each Motivator highlights **the majority of the population's scores**. This means that if you took a normal sample of motivator scores and ranked the scores from 1 – 100, you can expect that a majority of the scores would fall inside the shaded area. This indicates if most of the population scores higher or lower in the dimension. Are you similarly driven in your Motivators as most others are?
2. The **norm box** (small box plot) represents the **AVERAGE** scoring range. The scores inside this box represent the scores of people who are **more like everyone else** (therefore, it is considered **normal**). When your score falls inside the norm box, it is **situational**; you consistently ranked the statements of that dimension **both high and low**.
3. The **line in the center** of the box plot represents the **median score**. Like the median in a road, the median divides the range of scores into equal halves. 50% of the scores are above the median line and 50% of the scores fall below the median line.
4. The **colored bar is aligned to your score from 1-100**. These reveal the **level of importance** of that motivator to you. Higher numbers mean you consistently ranked the motivator as **more important** & lower numbers mean the motivator was consistently ranked **less important**. The number also reveals placement in **Very Low, Low, Average, High and Very High**. The people who score within each group share common traits and descriptions (i.e. those who have **Very Low** scores will share common values with one another).
5. Your **ranking** reveals **how influential the Motivators are to your behavior and decisions in order from 1-7**. Keep in mind that some Motivators have relationships with other Motivators that strengthen them, but this is a true 1 through 7 ranking based on which are individually most impactful.

Details of Niki's Motivation



Aesthetic - Very High

You tend to think “alternatively” and will likely seek personal fulfillment, creative alternatives, and peace of mind rather than the status quo.



Economic - Low

You are not driven by monetary rewards or being “first” and may lack the emotional initiative necessary to compete with those around you.



Individualistic - Very Low

You appreciate what others bring to the table and may be apt to become the unsung hero of any project or team.



Power - Very Low

You don't need to be behind the wheel and won't mind yielding your position to avoid controversy.



Altruistic - Average

You are able to balance your own needs and the needs of others on the team.



Regulatory - Very High

You see things as either black or white and will endeavor to enforce the rules you believe are warranted.



Theoretical - Very High

You have an excessive need to uncover, discover, and recover the truth and will spend the necessary time to learn it all.

The Aesthetic Motivator: Strong desire and need to achieve equilibrium between the world around us and ourselves (within) while creating a sustainable work/life balance between the two. Creative, imaginative, arty, mystical and expressive, this style may redefine or resist real world approaches to current challenges.



Universal Assets:

- You will likely struggle with deciding what to do with your life. Making choices like career, college, or your direction may feel daunting.
- You may care less about money and things, but will gravitate towards just being happy and fulfilled.
- You may feel as though you were born at the wrong time and might feel misunderstood by most.
- You may prefer to be your own person and will likely have a high interest in protecting wildlife, the environment, and the undiscovered.

The Economic Motivator: The motivation for security from self-interest, economic gains, and achieving real-world returns on personal ventures, personal resources, and focused energy. The preferred approach of this motivator is both a personal and a professional one with a focus on ultimate outcomes.



Universal Assets:

- You are not driven by monetary rewards and competitive frameworks.
- You may be sensitive to inequities and injustices and will not want to be a victim to others demands.
- You may believe money is for spending on things you want.
- You score in a range that indicates a lower interest in gaining material wealth.

The Individualistic Motivator: Need to be seen as autonomous, unique, independent, and to stand apart from the crowd. This is the drive to be socially independent and have opportunity for freedom of personal expression apart from being told what to do.



Universal Assets:

- You will not likely seek lime light roles, but rather stay back and support someone else.
- You will likely support others while rarely focusing on gaining the personal support you may want or need.
- You may never make the necessary noise surrounding important issues and may set yourself up for being overlooked.
- Because you don't seek attention for your efforts, you may be left feeling like a ghost, never drawing attention to yourself.

The Power Motivator: Being seen as a leader, while having influence and control over one's environment and success. Competitiveness and control is often associated with those scoring higher in this motivational dimension.



Universal Assets:

- You may feel out of place on a team where people jockey for position.
- You won't want all the responsibility that comes with being in charge.
- You may be less deliberate and more responsive when facing challenging opportunities.
- You'll prefer to handle only what is your direct responsibility.

The Altruistic Motivator: An expression of the need or energy to benefit others at the expense of self. At times, there's genuine sincerity in this dimension to help others, but not always. Oftentimes an intense level within this dimension is more associated with low self-worth.



Universal Assets:

- You are able to understand both the poor and the affluent equally without harsh judgment of either one.
- You can think clearly, logically, and with balanced judgment about the needs of others as well as your own personal needs.
- You're a stabilizing force between givers and takers and have no extreme view.
- You can both help and hold back. You are able to discern between real needs and when people simply have complaints.

The Regulatory Motivator: A need to establish order, routine and structure. This motivation is to promote a black and white mindset and a traditional approach to problems and challenges through standards, rules, and protocols to color within the lines.



Universal Assets:

- You're a black and white thinker.
- In your mind, if it's wrong for you it's wrong for everyone.
- You think in terms of, "I brought you into this world, I can take you out," when dealing with your children.
- Taking commands from someone else is like swimming in handcuffs.

The Theoretical Motivator: The desire to uncover, discover, and recover the "truth." This need to gain knowledge for knowledge sake is the result of an "itchy" brain. Rational thinking (frontal lobe), reasoning and problem solving are important to this dimension. This is all about the "need" to know why.



Universal Assets:

- You need proof.
- You will stick with it until you figure out what is wrong.
- You have an excessive need to uncover, discover, and recover the truth.
- You will steer clear of subjective matters and stick to what can be measured or proven.