



TTI
SUCCESS
INSIGHTS®

12 Driving Forces™

John James
Manager
ABC Management
2-9-2016



Understanding Your Driving Forces

Eduard Spranger first defined six primary types or categories to define human motivation and drive. These six types are Theoretical, Utilitarian, Aesthetic, Social, Individualistic and Traditional.

With TTISI's additional insights into Spranger's original work, the 12 Driving Forces™ came to life. The 12 Driving Forces are established by looking at each motivator on a continuum and describing both ends. All of the twelve descriptors are based on six keywords, one for each continuum. The six keywords are Knowledge, Utility, Surroundings, Others, Power and Methodologies.

You will learn how to explain, clarify and amplify some of the driving forces in your life. This report will empower you to build on your unique strengths, which you bring to work and life. You will learn how your passions from 12 Driving Forces frame your perspectives and provide the most accurate understanding of you as a unique person.

Please pay careful attention to your top four driving forces, as they highlight what most powerfully moves you to action. As you examine the next tier of four driving forces, you'll recognize they may have strong pull for you, but only in certain situations. Finally, when reviewing the bottom four driving forces, you will identify your varying levels of indifference or total avoidance.

Once you have reviewed this report you will have a better grasp of one of the key areas in the Science of Self™ and will:

- Identify and understand your unique Driving Forces
- Understand and appreciate the Driving Forces of others
- Establish methods to recognize and understand how your Driving Forces interact with others to improve communication



General Characteristics

Based on your responses, the report has generated statements to provide a broad understanding of WHY YOU DO WHAT YOU DO. These statements identify the motivation that you bring to the job. However, you could have a potential Me-Me conflict when two driving forces seem to conflict with each other. Use the general characteristics to gain a better understanding of your driving forces.

John tends to see things in pieces. He can divide the personal and professional relationships within the same person. He will thrive in an environment filled with chaos. He believes people should have the opportunity to be the best they can be. John has the desire to be empathetic toward those in need. He has the ability to instinctively notice and respond to people in need. He is comfortable in situations when he can rely on past experiences. He will Google a topic to address a current situation. John tends to see the importance of following a system and how he can apply it in business situations. Following proven procedures is more important than quick fixes. If John does not have strong feelings about a situation he does not see the need to exert control. He may see money as less important than what it will buy.

John tends to concentrate on what is tangible versus subjective feelings. He will compartmentalize issues to keep the momentum moving forward. He has a desire to ensure policies are fair for everyone. He will strive to eliminate conflict in the workplace. John is comfortable starting a project before gathering all the necessary information. He will research a subject if it's something John is passionate about. He will evaluate others based on how they follow systems and rules. He tends to be very helpful when working with others who share the same interests. In certain situations John may go to extremes to win or control the outcome. He will evaluate each situation to determine how much control to apply. He tends to give freely of time, talent and resources, but may want a return on his investment. He evaluates situations and may look for the potential return on investment.



General Characteristics

John will focus on the functionality over harmony of a situation. He will focus on the functionality over the appearance. He will look for faults in a process before blaming an individual. He will have a strong interest in improving the working conditions. John will focus more on the subjective more than the objective. He views rules and regulations as a system to be followed by all. He may seek to achieve leadership roles. He may be open to building a framework to maximize his time and talent invested in a project.

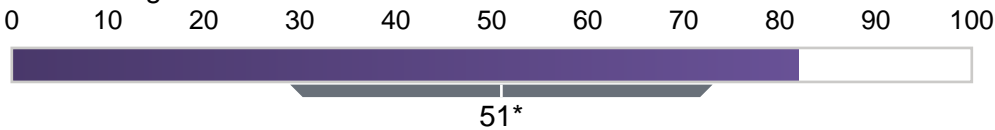




Primary Driving Forces Cluster

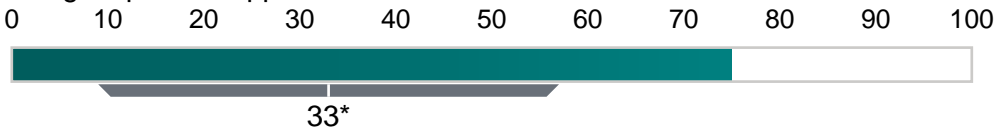
Your top driving forces create a cluster of drivers that move you to action. If you focus on the cluster rather than a single driver you can create combinations of factors that are very specific to you. The closer the scores are to each other the more you can pull from each driver. Think about the driver that you can relate to most and then see how your other primary drivers can support or complement to create your unique driving force.

1. Objective - People who are driven by the functionality and objectivity of their surroundings.



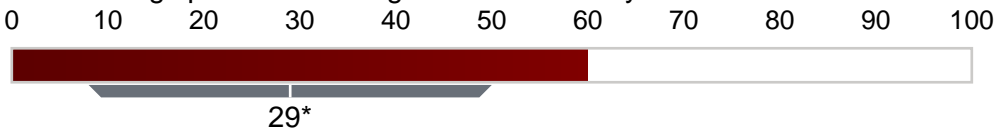
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2. Altruistic - People who are driven to assist others for the satisfaction of being helpful or supportive.



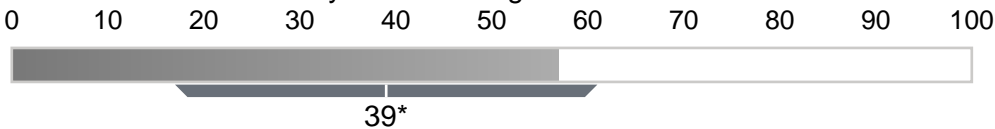
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3. Instinctive - People who are driven by utilizing past experiences, intuition and seeking specific knowledge when necessary.



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4. Structured - People who are driven by traditional approaches, proven methods and a defined system for living.



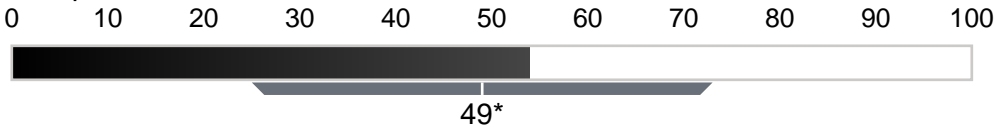
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Situational Driving Forces Cluster

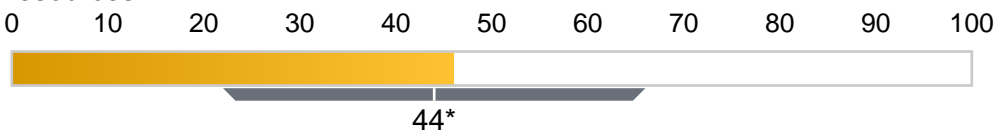
Your middle driving forces create a cluster of drivers that come in to play on a situational basis. While not as significant as your primary drivers, they can influence your actions in certain scenarios.

5. Commanding - People who are driven by status, recognition and control over personal freedom.



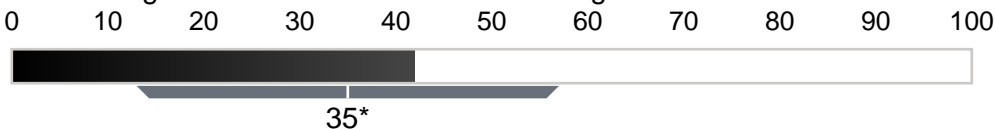
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6. Resourceful - People who are driven by practical results, maximizing both efficiency and returns for their investments of time, talent, energy and resources.



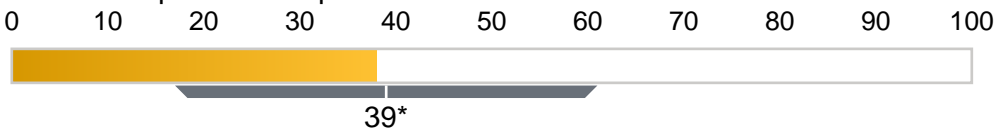
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7. Collaborative - People who are driven by being in a supporting role and contributing with little need for individual recognition.



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8. Selfless - People who are driven by completing tasks for the greater good, with little expectation of personal return.



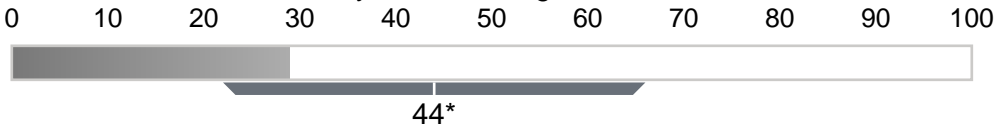
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Indifferent Driving Forces Cluster

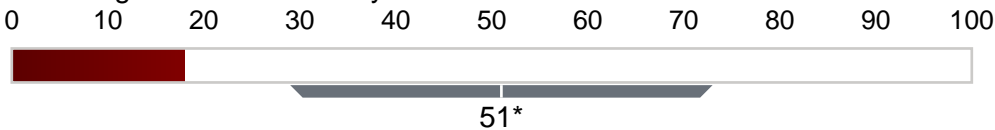
You may feel indifferent toward some or all of the drivers in this cluster. However, the remaining factors may cause an adverse reaction when interacting with people who have one or more of these as a primary driving force.

9. Receptive - People who are driven by new ideas, methods and opportunities that fall outside a defined system for living.



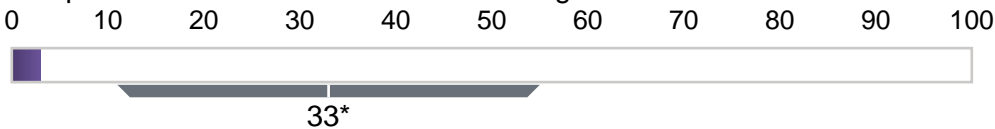
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10. Intellectual - People who are driven by opportunities to learn, acquire knowledge and the discovery of truth.



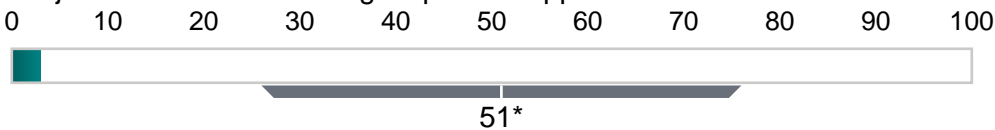
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11. Harmonious - People who are driven by the experience, subjective viewpoints and balance in their surroundings.



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12. Intentional - People who are driven to assist others for a specific purpose, not just for the sake of being helpful or supportive.



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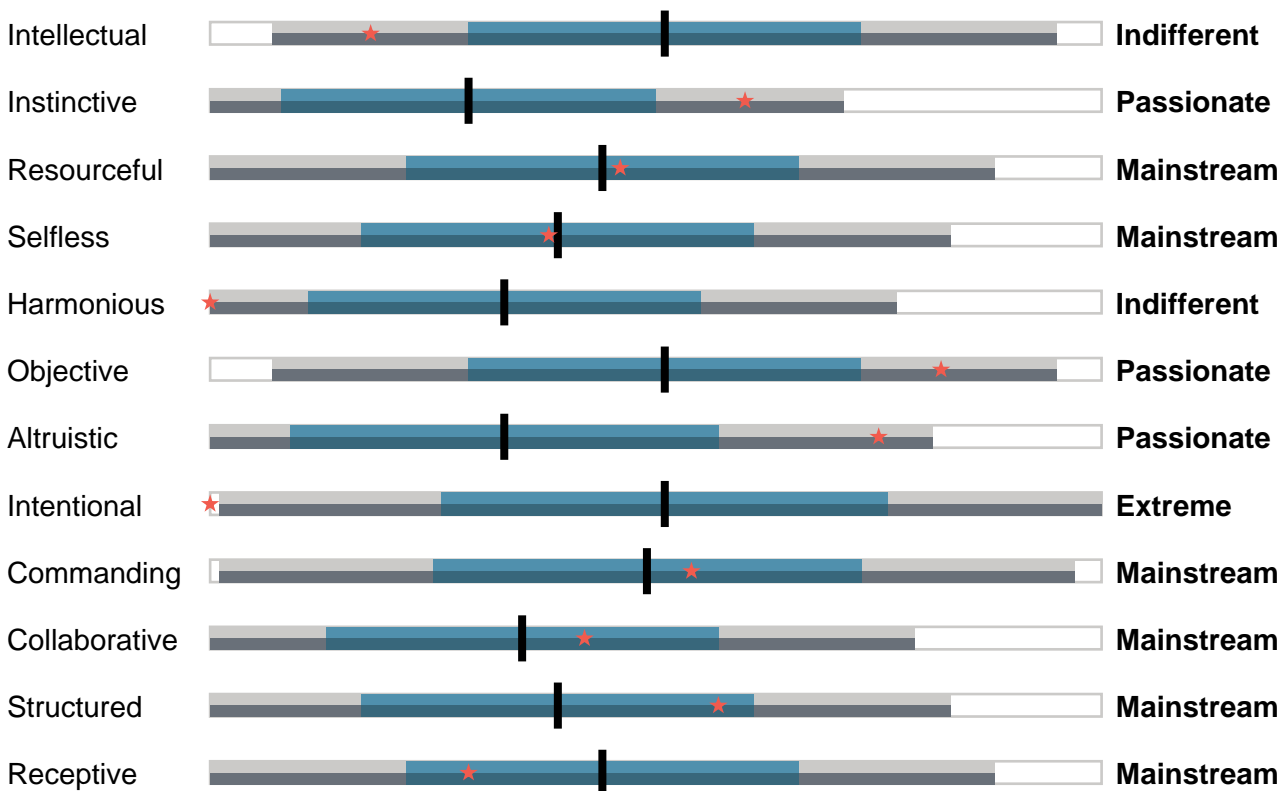


Areas for Awareness

For years you have heard statements like, "Different strokes for different folks," "to each his own," and "people do things for their own reasons, not yours." When you are surrounded by people who share similar driving forces, you will fit in with the group and be energized. However, when surrounded by people whose driving forces are significantly different from yours, you may be perceived as out of the mainstream. These differences can induce stress or conflict.

This section reveals areas where your driving forces may be outside the mainstream and could lead to conflict. The further away you are from the mainstream on the high side, the more people will notice your passion about that driving force. The further away from the mainstream on the low side, the more people will view you as indifferent and possibly negative about that driving force. The shaded area for each driving force represents 68 percent of the population or scores that fall within one standard deviation above or below the national mean.

Norms & Comparisons Table - Norm 2015

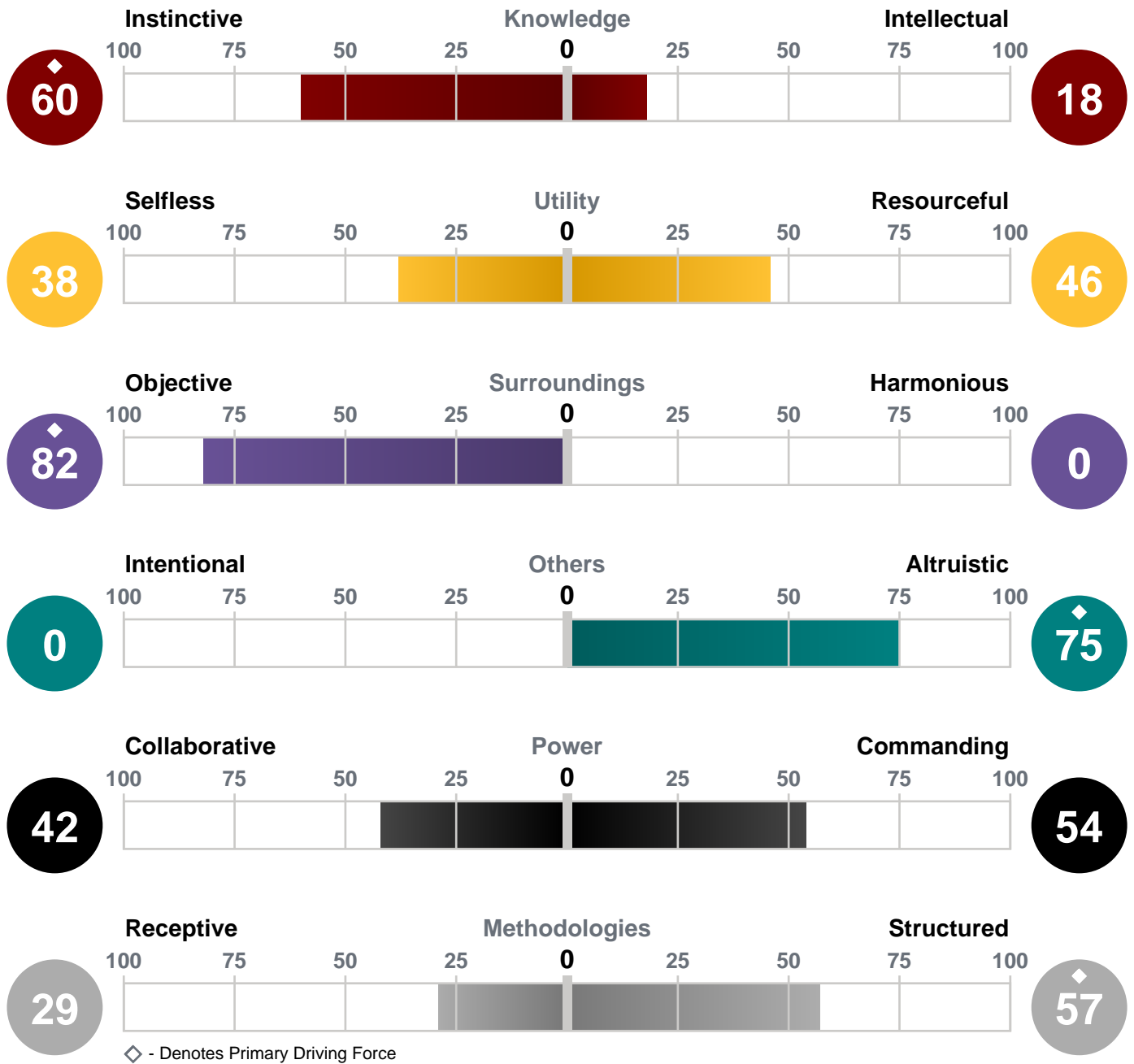


■ - 1st Standard Deviation - * 68% of the population falls within the shaded area. ■ - national mean ★ - your score
 ■ - 2nd Standard Deviation
 □ - 3rd Standard Deviation

Mainstream - one standard deviation of the national mean
Passionate - two standard deviations above the national mean
Indifferent - two standard deviations below the national mean
Extreme - three standard deviations from the national mean

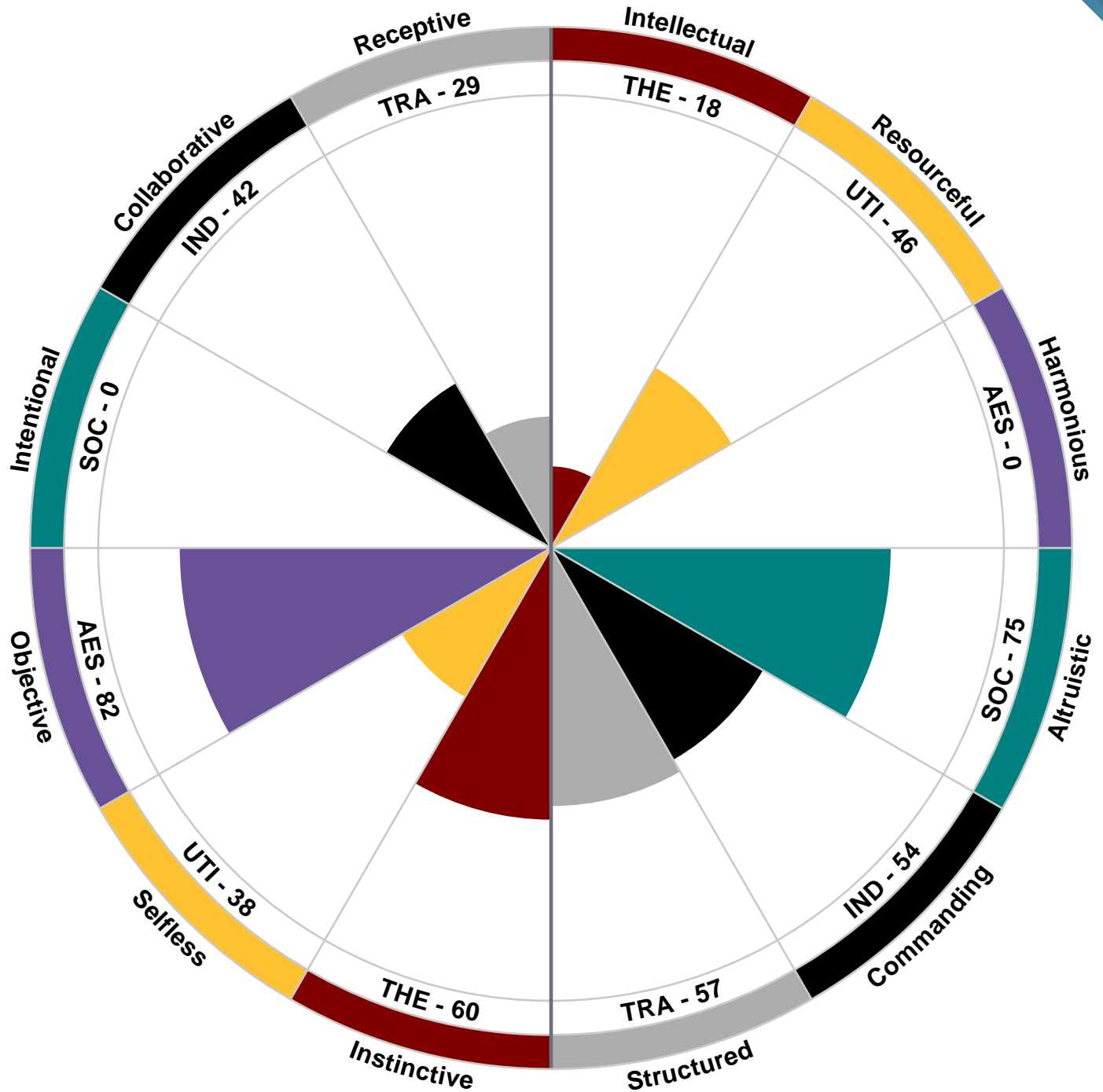


Driving Forces Graph





Driving Forces Wheel





Descriptors Wheel

