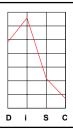


All people are not the same. A strategy that works very effectively with one person may be disastrous with another. Trial and error learning about which strategies are effective with which person can be very costly in both time and emotion. This section provides a starting point for developing strategies based on Paul's natural behavioral tendencies. By reviewing and discussing the strategies listed for each key behavioral area, you can develop an effective plan for creating a positive relationship with Paul.



#### **Creating a Positive Climate for Paul**

	Show interest in him by asking personal questions
	Provide opportunities to interact with others in a positive, enthusiastic manner
	Allow time for discussions where he can verbalize thoughts, feelings and ideas
	Accept that he tends not to pay attention to details about tasks
	Assist him by following up on details
	Listen responsively to him
	Accept that he prefers to avoid negative or unpleasant discussions
	Accept that he may desire to interact often and with many different people
	Provide choices for activities, letting him make the decision
	Allow him to direct the efforts of others
	Accept his need to compete and win
	Give your undivided attention to his interests
	Direct more attention to getting results than discussing emotions
	Accept his need for variety and change
	Let him set the pace for activities
Ho	ow to Communicate with Paul
	Paul tends to prefer informal, open-ended discussions in social environments such as over lunch or dinner
	Paul desires an opportunity to share experiences, stories and ideas in an enthusiastic, responsive exchange
	He may need to be directed to stay closer to the subject under discussion in order to finish within a reasonable time frame
	He may have difficulty listening to negative information
	Paul tends to prefer direct, to the point communications without a lot of time spent on social chatter
	Be prepared to listen to his ideas before moving on to other topics



--Continued--Strategies For Creating a Positive Relationship (Continued) ☐ Tends to practice selective perception, only hearing and/or remembering that with which he agrees Consider checking at end of discussion to make sure everything was heard, and stored in memory, by asking him to repeat what he heard **How to Compliment Paul** Use enthusiastic public praise for verbal ability and interpersonal skills Compliment him on positive changes in his appearance Acknowledge his persistently optimistic attitude in situations that others might find discouraging Recognize his skill at involving others in discussions and activities Compliment his ability to organize social functions Praise his ability to generate enthusiasm in others Use brief, direct factual statements Focus on his achievements, and his demonstrated leadership abilities Acknowledge his ability to take charge of a difficult situation Compliment his ability to take risks, to set precedents Recognize the unique or innovative nature of his thoughts, ideas and/or actions Acknowledge his ability to get the maximum results with the minimum investment of time and effort How to Provide Feedback to Paul Provide opportunity for him to express his feelings after hearing your feedback Acknowledge his feelings and direct the discussion to facts and results Resist his attempts at side-stepping the discussion, re-directing his attention to the facts Use open-ended questions (who, what, where, when, how) to keep the discussion focused Discuss specific action plans for change rather than general statements about changes in attitude Continue to validate his worth as a person separate from the desired changes in his behavior Counter emotional escalations by focusing on specific actions and behaviors



--Continued--

<u>St</u>	rategies For Creating a Positive Relationship (Continued)
	Have him restate your feedback in his own words to ensure accurate listening
	Close the discussion with a specific statement of what actions he is going to take as a result of your feedback
	Focus discussion on obstacles to achieving results and how he can eliminate them
	Discuss desired changes in his behavior in terms of potential impact on results
	Describe current negative consequences from his behavior and request solutions
	Keep feedback factual, neutral and nonjudgemental
	Reduce his defensiveness by focusing solely on actions and consequences
	Disengage from right/wrong debates
	Keep discussion focused on actions, rather than motives or intentions
<u>Hc</u>	ow to deal with Paul in Conflict
	Paul tends to avoid open, direct conflict
	Acknowledge his discomfort in dealing with conflict by saying "I understand this may be uncomfortable for you"
	State the issue factually, without judgement about him as a person
	Allow him to verbalize his feelings
	Respond to his feelings by saying "I understand you are angry (sad, mad, glad, scared)"
	Acknowledge his feelings if he becomes blaming or personally attacking by saying "I understand you are upset", and re-direct the discussion to the issue
	Limit sidetracking in the discussion by acknowledging other issues that may need to be discussed at another time, and immediately move back to the current issue
	State repeatedly that this conflict is about a specific issue not about him personally, as Paul tends to fear loss of approval
	Affirm his value to you and state the problem by saying, "I like you, and I'm upset with your behavior"
	Counter his attempts to minimize the problem by focusing on his actions and consequences to him and others
	Counter his attempts to placate you without solving the problem, by requiring a commitment from him for specific actions



--Continued--

Stı	rategies For Creating a Positive Relationship (Continued)
	Direct the discussion to specific facts and actions rather than talking in generalities or emotional expressions
	Close the discussion with a clear statement of what is going to happen by when, and affirm the value of the discussion in maintaining a positive relationship with him
	Paul may tend to take a direct, aggressive approach, resulting in an "I win, you lose" outcome
	Acknowledge his logic or reasoning by saying "I can see your point" or "I can see the logic in your thinking"
	After acknowledging his thinking, calmly restate your point
	Disengage from right/wrong debates by acknowledging the differences between the two of you, without judgement
	Accept that the only workable, win/win solution may be to agree to disagree
	Counter blaming statements by refocusing on the issue and what corrective action is going to be taken
	Resist any impulse to retaliate with blaming, attacking or sarcastic comments
	Reduce your defensiveness when attacked and acknowledge any error on your part
	Use open-ended questions (how, what, where, when, who) to define the real issues in the situation
	Ask him what it is that he really wants as an outcome
	Call a time-out if emotions escalate to high levels of aggression or hostility, scheduling a time to continue the discussion
	Conclude the discussion with a summary of what each person has committed to do to resolve the conflict
Ho	ow to deal with Paul's Problem-solving Style
	Paul tends to avoid handling complex, detailed problems requiring follow-up
	He may need to be coached through a logical problem-solving process instead of relying on a "gut-feeling"
	Paul may have difficulty acknowledging that a problem exists due to his optimistic perception
	He may need to have the actual or potential consequences of the problem clearly stated
	Paul tends to take a practical, results-oriented approach, preferring simple, easy-to - implement, immediate solutions



--Continued--Strategies For Creating a Positive Relationship (Continued) ☐ He may need to be directed toward considering the long term consequences of the decision He may need coaching in handling complex problems due to his natural tendency to over-simplify in a rush for immediate results How to deal with Paul's Decision-making Style Paul may tend to avoid making decisions involving negative consequences and/or interpersonal conflict Discuss how making a decision will reduce negative outcomes in the long term Describe how his indecisiveness frustrates others and makes him look bad Paul tends to make emotion-based decisions, sometimes impulsively, based on a "gut-feeling" ☐ He may need assistance developing a more logical, fact-based approach to decisions Paul tends to be a quick decision-maker He may need to be encouraged to take enough time to gather sufficient information and consider possible consequences before making decisions Point out the benefits of taking more time in terms of improved results



### **Strategies for Positive Relationships Worksheet**

After reviewing the information contained in the section on Strategies for Creating a Positive Relationship with Paul, select the most effective strategies based on the specific needs of the environment. Using your knowledge of the environment and your direct experience with Paul's behavior, select those action strategies most likely to produce the results desired. It may be helpful to use the Start, Stop, Continue formula in developing strategies. To relate to Paul effectively, what behaviors do you need to START using more often, STOP using so much of, and CONTINUE using as much as you are using?

What action strategies would be most effective for creating a positive climate for Paul?	
2. What strategies would be effective and appropriate for communicating with Paul in this environment?	
3. When complimenting Paul, what strategies will you need to use?	
4. When providing feedback to Paul, what would be the most effective approach?	

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# **Strategies for Positive Relationships Worksheet**

Continued	
5. When dealing with Paul in conflict, what strategies would be most effective for you to use?	
6. When dealing with Paul's problem-solving activities, what will you need to do to relate effectively?	
7. When dealing with Paul's decision-making behavior, what will you need to do to be most effective in this environment?	



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