



# Onboarding New Starter Report

### Sam Sample

Generated 15/07/2020





# What is 'identity'

This report is based on the individual's responses to 'identity' – a fully validated psychometric instrument, used to gather information about how that individual sees themselves. These self-perceptions are compared with the working population to provide a measure of 36 different personality scales when seen in relation to others.

#### Important points to note about self-perception information:

- It is not a definitive statement about how the person behaves it is just an indicator
- Information relates to their working style and preferences not ability
- Although broad patterns can be consistent across time, a person's profile can change with experience.

The tables in the report relate to the individual's responses to the different personality scales. The scales in the full profile use Sten scores i.e. a score from 1 to 10.

\***Responses '5' or '6'** are considered to be typical of most people in the working population and therefore more people score 5 and 6. Responses more to the left or right of these scores show stronger preferences in that particular direction.

\*Responses '4' and '7' are slight preferences, '3' and '8' are stronger preferences.

\***Responses '1, 2' and '9, 10'** are more extreme and distinctive preferences that will characterise the person when compared to the working population. Many fewer people score at these extremes.

#### Keeping this report secure

Please ensure that this report containing personal information is handled confidentially and professionally and in keeping with Data Protection and GDPR legislation.

The shelf-life of the information contained in this report is typically 12 months. It should only be used for the specific purpose outlined to the individual before they completed the questionnaire – it should not be used for a different purpose without the express approval of the individual.

# **Onboarding Report**

### **Benefits of Onboarding**

It has been shown that the successful onboarding of new employees increases business performance, enhances job satisfaction and reduces turnover of staff. Research shows that building a strong relationship with new colleagues in the earliest stages of employment is particularly important to help you engage, retain, and get the best from your people. With the help of this report, spending some time to better understand new members of your team will benefit the whole team in the following ways:

- 1. New members will start performing in their role more quickly, and be less reliant on you.
- 2. You will better understand your new colleague's personal strengths and areas to improve straightaway, ensuring you know how to support and get the best from them.
- 3. You can build an open relationship and provide greater clarity of the role/ challenges straightaway.
- 4. Your colleague can make a start on their Personal Development Plan without waiting for a formal appraisal, 6-12 months into the role.
- 5. Your new colleague is likely to be more engaged, feel more motivated and confident in their new role, helping to reduce the likelihood of them leaving the business early on.

### Prompts when conducting an Onboarding Meeting

Consider exploring:

- What are their strengths what things do they particularly enjoy doing? Which skills must they apply in the role?
- What are they good at but do not enjoy doing? i.e. strengths that drain them?
- What are their weaknesses areas that they will need to continue to manage? i.e where they may need support from others?
- What do they actively want to develop?
- Who are their key customers?
- What resources are available for them e.g. budget, staffing, mentors, training?
- What is the best way to communicate and manage your new starter? e.g. frequency of meetings? How will you both review performance and provide each other with feedback?
- What are the longer term opportunities for the new starter, e.g. skills development, career options, etc?

Then, in conjunction with the requirements of their new role, start to build a development action plan to help them succeed. It is recommended a Review Meeting is also conducted 2-3 months after to assess their progress and set additional targets as necessary.

This report rank-orders the key traits, based on the strength of Sam's responses. It offers an insight into when Sam's working style is likely to be an asset or an inhibitor to performance.

Note: These rankings are only indicators, based on Sam's responses. Therefore, this report should be used as a springboard for further discussions with Sam.

## **Work Preferences - Rank Ordered**

The following section of this report is designed to give you an overview of Sam's full personality profile. It has rank ordered Sam's preferences based on the strength of her response.

Note: only preferences that are significantly above or below the average for the working population are indicated here. As you read through the report, think about how you and Sam can work together to both harness her strengths and support her possible areas for improvement.

w	Sam prefers to take a more objective approach to problem solving and will robably build an evidence based case of what action should be taken and hy. Use this to its advantage, e.g. when there is a need to sift through a lot f information.
su	Avoid placing Sam in situations where she must make decisions based on ubjective insights or feelings as this will be much more difficult for her. Work ith her to become more comfortable in this area.

STRONG PREFERENCE	<b>Lower Empathy –</b> Suggests she may feel less comfortable dealing with 'people-focused' aspects of tasks or projects.							
	$\checkmark$ Sam is less likely to get bogged down in solving people's problems and instead will be more committed to attending to the task in hand.							
	On the flip side though, there may be times when she comes across as unsupportive of people on a more personal level. To overcome this, she may need more coaching or feedback when leading in areas that are potentially sensitive or contentious to others.							

STRONG	Lower Completing - Sam may be someone who can leave tasks unfinished.						
	$\checkmark$ You can harness this to become a strength by giving her work that requires exploration and experimentation where she can pick it up and put it down more easily.						
	Sam may be less concerned with meeting set deadlines. To avoid this happening take her through a regular, structured progress report to ensure she remains on track.						

STRONG PREFERENCE	High Decisive – Sam reports to prefer to make decisions more quickly, perhaps with less deliberation.
	$\checkmark$ More decisive individuals are often effective at thinking on their feet and won't shy away from making a decision when under pressure. In fact, she may work better in situations where decisions need to be reached and actioned quickly.
	She may become frustrated when engaging in prolonged discussions, and may become agitated by indecisive colleagues. Play to Sam's strength by using her to unlock situations where no one is taking a decision and momentum is required.

MARKED PREFERENCE	<b>Lower Open -</b> Sam will probably be more self-controlled and perhaps seen as more emotionally mature than others.								
_	$\checkmark$ If this is the case she is likely to be more focused on her tasks and rarely let emotions cloud her judgement.								
	She may not want to talk about her feelings, and will need encouragement to do so when appropriate e.g. when under stress Sam is probably a more private individual, and less easy to read by colleagues.								
MARKED PREFERENCE	<b>Lower Consultative -</b> Sam states she is more comfortable making decisions alone.								
	$\checkmark$ Sam will probably be effective when given responsibility to make her own decisions, and will want to be empowered in this respect.								
	Beware that she could make errors of judgement if she relies solely on her own viewpoints, especially when the decision affects other people. Support her to understand why/ when consulting may be required and why this is important.								
MARKED PREFERENCE	<b>Low Systematic -</b> Preference for a less structured approach that embraces flexibility and less need to focus on detail.								
_	$\checkmark$ You should be able to rely on Sam to get started on work quickly and sort out the details along the way.								
	Sam may however struggle with the planning and organising of projects or tasks. She may become less engaged when working in areas that require a more meticulous approach. Ensure tasks allow time for her to refine or polish her work.								
×									
MARKED PREFERENCE	<b>Lower Protocol-following –</b> Sam may be more inclined to bend or break rules from time to time, especially if she feels they are over-compromising or restricting potential gain.								
_	$\checkmark$ Use this to its advantage e.g. when there is a need to challenge assumptions or consider alternative ways of doing tasks.								
	Take time to ensure she is aware of the risks and consequences of not following important safeguards.								
MARKED	High Need to Win - Sam is likely to be quite competitive.								
	$\checkmark$ Sam will respond well to being set stretching targets and being benchmarked against others.								
	She will probably want to excel at what she turns her hand to, so do not be afraid to give her feedback on her performance and where she could improve further.								



Sam's full identity profile is presented overleaf.

#### Profile-Respondent Name: Sam Sample



Interval											
Drivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Low need for control over situations, little interest in leading others											Higher need for control, likes to take charge, takes responsibility, leads
Values participation over winning, has little need to excel over others					Need						High need to win at activities, desires to excel over others in chosen fields
More willing to compromise goals or targets, less driving for ambitions					Deter						More persistent in realising ambitions, less likely to sacrifice or compromise goals
Preference for taking time over decisions, steady approach to problem solving						sive					Makes fast decisions, makes mind up quickly, less deliberation
Values caution over risk, less likely to act if outcomes are uncertain						aking					More willing to take risks to achieve objectives, takes chances to gain higher rewards
Stronger belief in effects of chance of luck in life, less likely to see potentia influence					Self A	gency					Sees self in control, less belief in luck, more likely to see potential influence over events
Emotional	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
More able to relax, can switch off from pressure, less tense					eneral						Feels more anxiety, higher general state of tension, less able to switch off
Lower tendency to worry before important events, less anxious in key situations					ļ,						Higher worry before important events, concerned that things may go wrong
Less confident in abilities, conscious of areas for development, self-critica					Self A						More confident in own abilities, sees less scope for self-improvement
More likely to be affected by setbacks, more likely to ruminate and focus on failures						ience					Less likely to be affected by setbacks, will seek to move on quickly from failures
More likely to view things sceptically, less positive about matters					Posi	tive					More positive about things, less likely to be sceptical, focuses on the positive
Working Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(n=3500)
Response higher than	1	4	11	32	40	60	77	88	96	99	% of Comparison Group
Style Scales	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
More likely to admit personal weaknesses, higher tendency to acknowledge emotional issues					elf Pro						Less likely to acknowledge or admit to emotional issues, more rejecting of personal weakness
Has shown less need to follow what is socially valued in responses, more self-critical											Has responded in a more socially valued manner, less self-critical
Less reviewing and self-analysis of own behaviour, less focus on past experience				S	elf Re						More reviewing of past behaviours, focused on assessing self and interactions
Values first impressions, tends to reflect on matters less, prefers clear, polar opinions					Refle	ctive					Reflective when evaluating matters to a more complex level, more open to new information
Working Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(n=3500)
Response higher than	1	4	11	32	40	60	77	88	96	99	% of Comparison Group

Self-Perception Information – Points to Bear in Mind:

- not a definitive statement about how the individual will behave just an indicator
- about style and preference, NOT about ability without support from further evidence
- a comparative measure of how the individual sees themself in relation to the rest of the professional working population
- although broad patterns are likely to be consistent through time, an individuals' profile can change with experience and role
- this profile should not be interpreted by anyone who is not trained or professionally supported to do so