Communicating Effectively: An Essential's View

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Brief History and Background on the "Primary Emotions"

Reference: Marston, W. M. (1928). Emotions of Normal People. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.

Dominance (D)

- To exercise control over things
- To prevail

Inducement (I)

- To influence or act on something
- To lead to action

Submission (S)

- To give up to another
- To yield

Compliance (C)

 To be complacent or courteous

Procedural and calculated.

Able to solve complex problems.

Independent and self-reliant.

Holds high expectations for

themselves and others.

Understanding the Different Personality Types

Dominance (D)

- Controlling / likes control.
- Task-oriented Wants to get the task done and move on the to the next
- Professionalism.
- High confidence.
- Risk taker Makes decisions based on instinct.
- Quick decision maker.
- Premium options and customized

Inducement (I)

- · Likes interaction and influencing
- Optimistic Will see the positive side of almost everything.
- Creative Will come up with creative
- solutions to problems.
- Impulsive decision maker. Sociable – Excellent in environments where a personable personality is
- . Trusting.

needed.

Submission (S)

- Enjoys lifestyles that provide security
 Values accuracy and caution. and steadiness.
- Peacemakers Will try to help
- Good at processing information.
- instructions.

- resolve issues and keep the peace in

- Needs more guidance and clear

Propose safe or traditional options.

Be able to back up your solutions

Make "S" feel comfortable during the

Have an even exchange ("I'll do...if

Anticipate that they want to plan

- Calming presence.
- · Good listeners.

with evidence.

conversation.

you'll...")

Compliance (C)

To align

Likes data.

Dominance

- Authoritative
- Determined
- Task-oriented

Influence

- Inspirational
- Sociable
- Supportive

Steadiness

- Dependable
- Supportive
- Sympathetic

Conscientiousness

- Thorough
- Organized
- Detailoriented

How to Communicate Effectively to Each Personality Type

Get to the point.

comment.

DON'T

- Likes the "bottom line"
- Be decisive / direct Present the solution and request

Expect sensitivity.

Ask for a decision and give options.

- Bring up trends and patterns.
- and "lead the way."
- Be creative in solutions.
- popularity it will have.

· Use lots of data.

DON'T

- Be too serious or stick to a serious subject for too long.
- Use negativity or pessimism to get
- Get caught up in their intensity. ideas across. They can appear confrontational.
- They can be laser-focused.

Provide too many details.

Don't "walk on eggshells".

- Get their attention
- Bring solutions that will be positive
- Bring up solutions by highlighting the

DON'T

- Rush them into an answer or decision.
- Be too open-ended or vague.
- Change topics or discussion too quickly.
- Discouraged when they lose focus on Assume they aren't leaders.

Be more formal.

· Rule-followers.

- Respect their privacy.
- Aim for high-quality.
- Use data analysis for results.

DON'T

- Rush the conversation.
- Put them on the spot.
- Be too disorganized or emotional.

Final Thoughts

From our personal and professional relationships to our safety culture at our workplaces, effective communication is ingrained in our daily lives. In particular, the safety culture in our workplaces, the preparation for emergencies, and our professional development depend on everyone's ability to communicate effectively.