

Handwriting Reports

Employment Profiles Graphoanalysis Report

Handwriting Sample Of: Sam Smith

Report Date: January 10, 2000



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Introduction

The mission of Handwriting Reports is to provide with the utmost integrity and value our clients highly accurate personality profile assessments through handwriting analysis. Utilizing Graphoanalysis, the scientific discipline of handwriting analysis that encompasses the largest organized international body of handwriting analysts, we are able to reveal and evaluate a person's personality traits. This information can be used by one to further understand how the other thinks and reacts to life situations.

How Handwriting Analysis (Graphoanalysis) Works:

Your brain has controls your writing. Although you have formed the characters as a result of habits, the pressure and the formation of individual parts of the letters are in themselves a picture of the force and purpose that existed in your brain. Your writing becomes more than a mechanical operation; it is a process of putting on paper a picture of the WAY YOU THINK. The handwriting betrays or portrays the mental activities of the writer. Think of handwriting analysis as "concentrated body language on paper."

This report is broken down into ten sections as described below:

I. Emotional Responsiveness - These levels measure the inner reaction of the individual to experiences. There are seven degrees of emotional responsiveness which can range from complete lack of responsiveness and a presence of self-interest to mild responsiveness tempered by objectivity and judgement. These levels can also display strong responsiveness and impulsiveness. Emotional depth is measured to reveal how long and intense one remembers emotional experiences. Rhythm is also documented to bring to light one's consistency and regularity of emotional responsiveness.

II. Mental Processes - The methods a person employs in thinking, how mentally alert he or she is, and how he or she attempts to solve problems. The five mental processes that will be evaluated in the section are 1)Analytical 2)Comprehensive 3)Cumulative 4)Exploratory and 5)Investigative.

III. Imagination - This section describes the ability to form new ideas and concepts based on one's fund of knowledge, memories and experiences. Abstract and material imagination and the desire for change and variety are measured along with the openness or narrowness to other's viewpoints.

IV. Forces to Achieve - Planning - The planning stage of any project or endeavor is critical. This section of Forces To Achieve reveals the major components of one's planning ability. These include the level of goals, the will power to set them, organizational skills to structure them and the decisiveness to set them.

V. Forces to Achieve - Implementation - Implementation of those set goals require the determination to see them through, the enthusiasm and positive outlook to overcome conflicts and not letting the small things become a problem.

VI. Fears and Anxieties - Most people have some anxieties and even fears. Acknowledging and understanding one's own anxieties and fears along with those of the partner can not only enhance a relationship but also help to avoid and/or resolve conflicts.

VII. Defenses - When fears and anxieties arise, defenses are activated. These defenses are grouped into three categories: 1)Adjustment 2)Resistance and 3)Escape. When times get rough one or more of these defenses may be employed.

VIII. Social Interaction - Here the traits that can contribute or reduce one's social interaction abilities are brought to light. These include the need for approval from others, how strong one holds their ground and several communication traits.

IX. Anger .vs. Control - Traits such as irritability, temper and impulsiveness need to be restrained by control traits like self-control, pride, dignity, caution, decisiveness, self-confidence, will power and objectiveness.

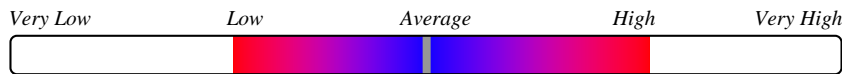
X. Aptitudes - There are traits revealed by one's handwriting that can bring to light natural abilities in certain fields. This section is the evaluation of dozens of traits that point to one or more possible fields of interest.

XI. Summary - The prior ten sections are evaluated and graphically displayed. The general analysis summary highlights the strengths and weakness this personality profile.

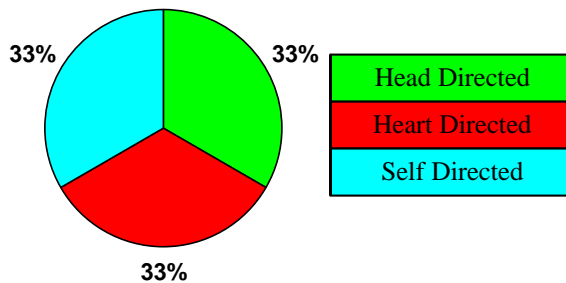
I. Emotional Stability

The stability of a person's emotions plays a significant role in the work place. This section will examine several important emotional factors.

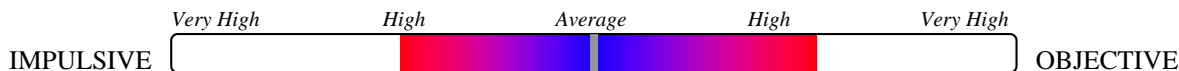
Emotional Consistency - Consistency of emotions and regularity of emotional responsiveness is measured. With Rhythm the personality has stability, control and integration; without it, one can expect instability, lack of control and disorganization.



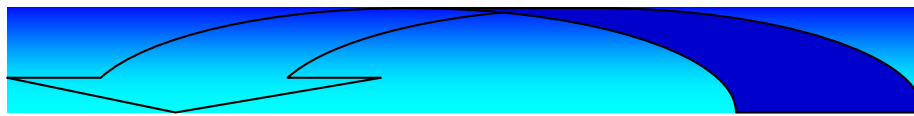
Emotional Compass - This reveals the directional sources of feelings, thoughts and actions which are determined by combining the seven degrees of Emotional Responsiveness (displayed above) into three groups: Head Directed = Objective & Cool Headed, Heart Directed = Emotional & Sometimes Impulsive, Self Directed = Withdrawn & Sometimes Self-centered.



Decision Influences - A person makes personal and professional decisions everyday. The graph below shows if any extreme of impulsiveness or objectivity. An IMPULSIVE personality is driven primarily by one's emotions and may act suddenly with little thought. An OBJECTIVE personality has cool judgement and tends to see things as they are and is uncolored by emotions.



Anger .vs. Control - Traits such as irritability, temper and impulsiveness need to be restrained by control traits like self-control, pride, dignity, caution, decisiveness, self-confidence, will power and objectiveness. IF a HIGH ANGER FACTOR is accompanied by a LOW CONTROL FACTOR there could be a high risk of problems.



ANGER FACTOR

Sam

CONTROL FACTOR



The ANGER FACTOR is comprised of temper, irritability, impatience and impulsiveness.



The CONTROL FACTOR is comprised of self-control, pride, dignity, caution, decisiveness, self-confidence, will power and objectiveness.

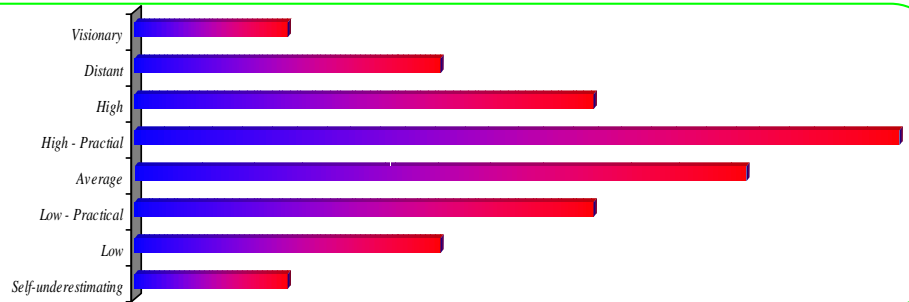
Section I Summary

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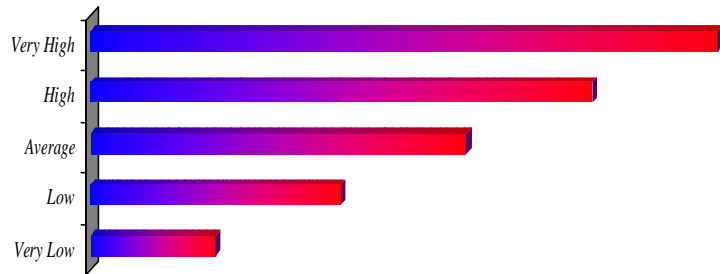
IV. Forces To Achieve - Planning

The planning stage of any project or endeavor is critical. This section of Forces To Achieve reveals the major components of one's planning ability. These include the level of goals, the will power to set them, organizational skills to structure them and the decisiveness to set them.

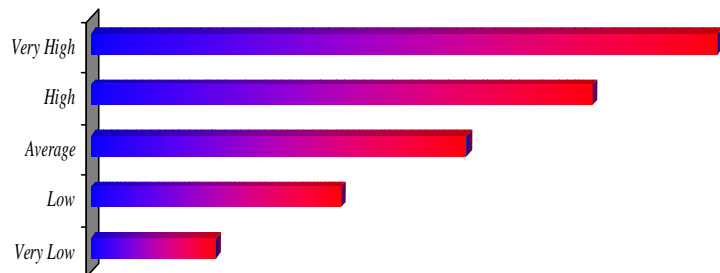
Goal Setting - The level of one's goals reflect self-confidence and abilities.



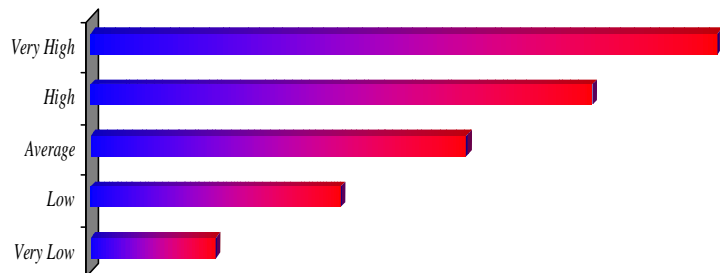
Will Power - Self-direction; the ability to direct one's actions in a purposeful manner. Will power helps set goals.



Organizational Ability - The capacity for putting things or ideas in order. This focuses on the balance of imagination in both the planning and implementation.



Decisiveness - The ability to come to conclusions and make definite decisions.



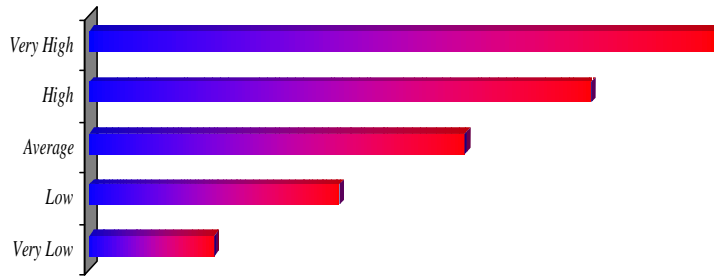
Section IV Summary

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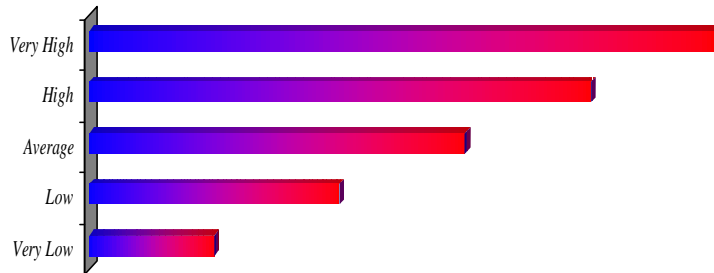
V. Forces To Achieve - Implementation

Implementation of those set goals require the determination to see them through, the enthusiasm and positive outlook to overcome conflicts and not letting the small things become a problem.

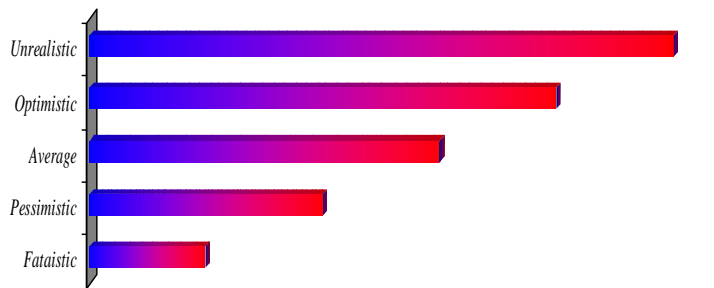
Determination - The intent to finish projects; the capacity to keep moving ahead continuously toward a goal; staying power.



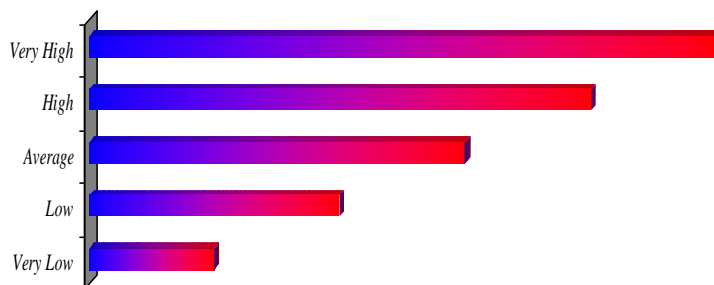
Enthusiasm - The zeal and fervor in the pursuit of one's interests or projects.



Outlook - The Outlook sets the "climate" for one's forces to achieve. An optimistic person has the inclination to look on the bright side of life, whereas the pessimistic person tends to continuously see the downside.



Attention To Details - The observance of minor points or minor duties; a realization of the importance of each part to the whole.



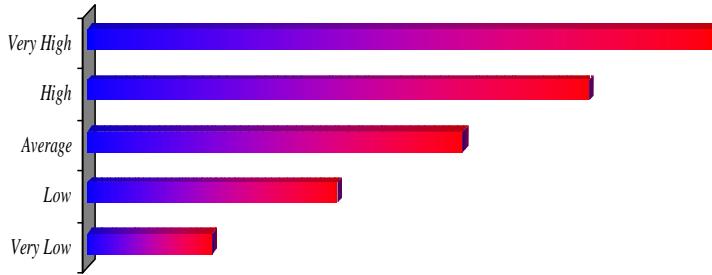
Section V Summary

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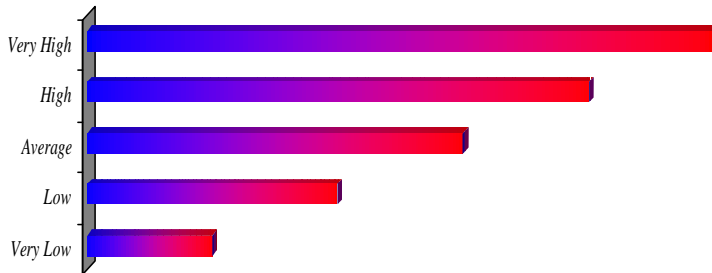
V. Forces To Achieve - Reductive Factors

This section inventories four commonly found traits that have a negative effect on the Forces to Achieve.

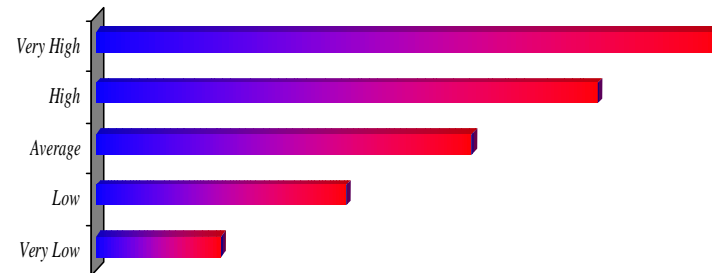
Procrastination - The intent to finish projects; the capacity to keep moving ahead continuously toward a goal; staying power.



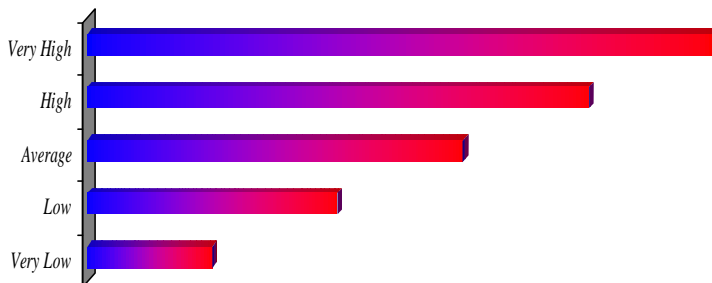
Confusion of Interests - The tendency to become involved in too many



Yieldingness - The tendency to give in or be subject to influence of others.



Shallow Purpose - The inclination to take a light attitude towards one's goals or lacking seriousness of intent.



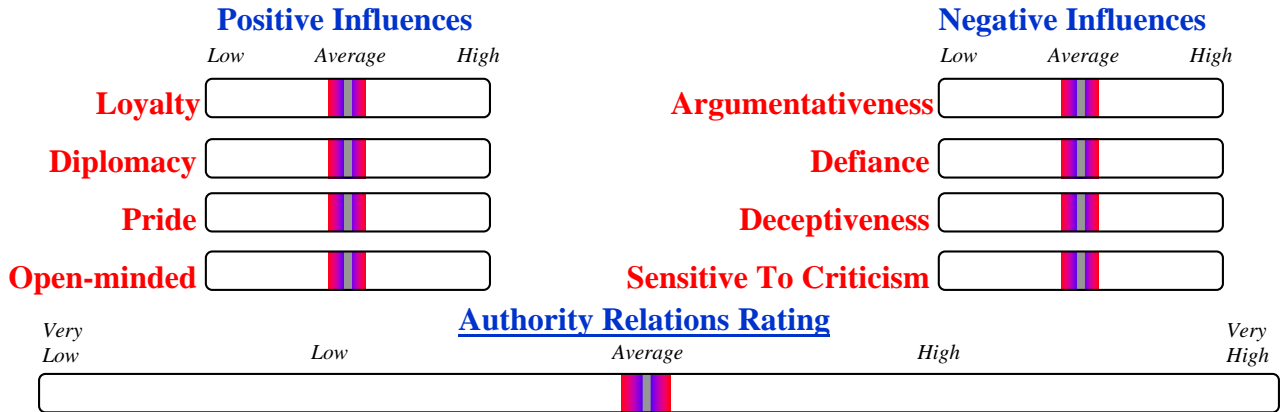
Section V Summary

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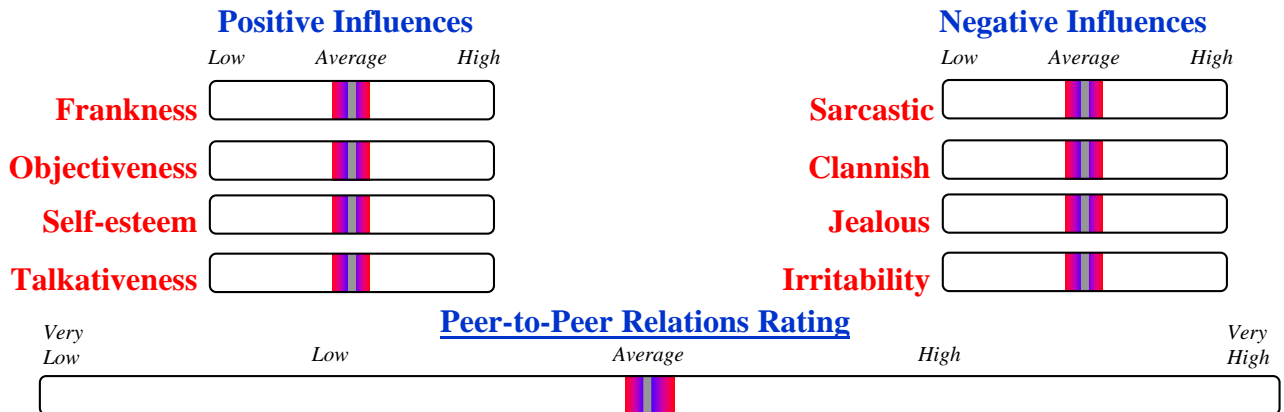
VI. Social Interaction Assessment

Productive social interaction is critical between a worker and his superiors, peers and subordinates. This section will evaluate these three relationships and how certain traits can support or degrade them.

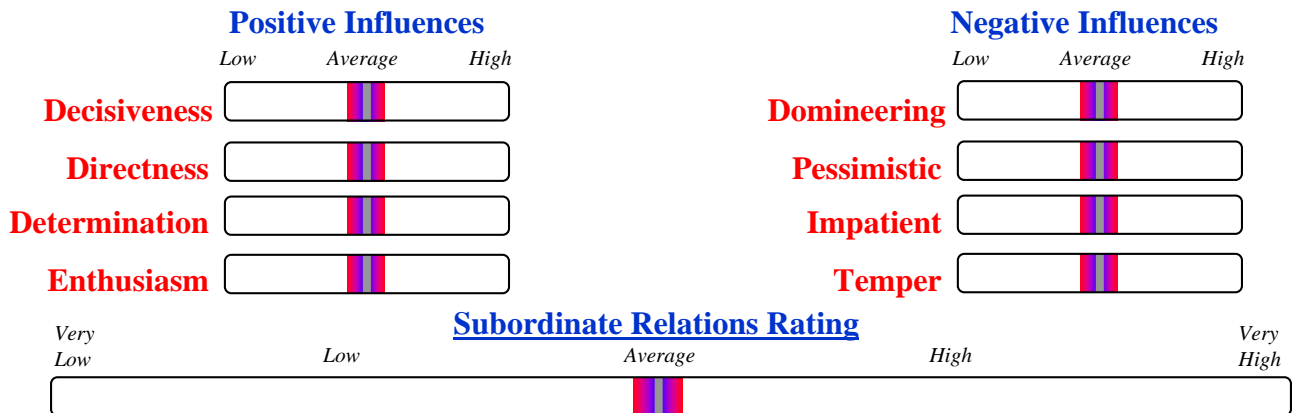
Authority Relations - This relationship requires restraint and respect for superiors and others of authority.



Peer-to-Peer Relations - Interacting with co-workers in a productive and positive manner is critical for the workplace.



Subordinate Relations - It takes certain tact for a boss to deal successfully with employees.

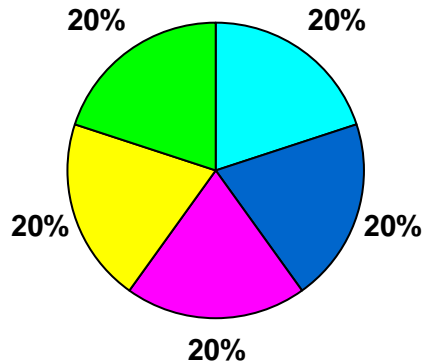


Section VI Summary

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VII. Mental Processes

This section describes how the person thinks and the mental processes he or she employ.



Analytical - Capable of sifting or separating ideas and facts and determining their values and weaknesses.

Comprehensive - The ability to instantly grasp ideas.

Cumulative - A pattern of thinking characterized by the slow and methodical accumulation of ideas and data, and building to a conclusion based on the information.

Exploratory - A mental process which probes deeply into a subject with the purpose of discovering new or unknown information.

Investigative - The mental ability to search and probe for known facts.

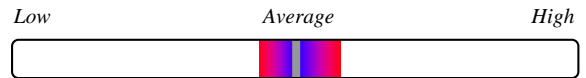
Section VII Summary

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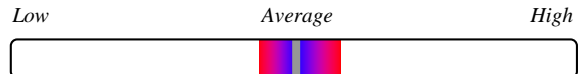
VIII. Imagination

This section describes the ability to form new ideas and concepts based on one's fund of knowledge, memories and experiences.

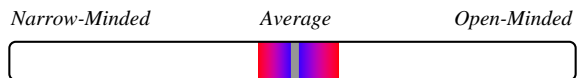
Abstract Imagination - This is a power of creating mental images that are apart from the material or practical; the ability to understand ideas and theories created by others.



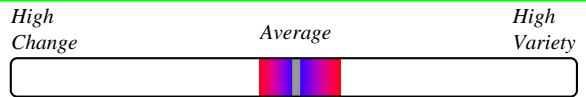
Material Imagination - This has to do with the world that our senses perceive - the world of people, places, things and experiences in physical reality.



Mindedness - This can be the willing or unwillingness to consider the merits of views, ideas and practices differing from one's own.



Desire for Change and Variety - Evidence of restlessness, need for constant change, the inability to be satisfied in an inactive or sedentary situation.



Section VIII Summary

Sam

IX. Professional Profile

The Professional Profile analyzes specific trait groupings that indicate certain aptitudes. These aptitudes and trait groupings bring to light natural abilities to perform in the following roles.

Troubleshooter / Firefighter

Low Average High



Analytical
Decisive
Direct
Fluid
Imaginative
Intuitive
Investigative
Keen Comprehension
Objective
Self-confident

Builder / Designer

Low Average High



Attention To Details
Cautious
Cumulative
Imaginative
Line Appreciation
Manual Dexterity
Objective
Persistent
Precise
Proud

Maintenance / Support

Low Average High



Conservative
Consistent
Determination
Generous
Investigative
Loyal
Organized
Patient
Persistent
Tenacious

Documentation / Writer

Low Average High



Attention To Details
Consistent
Cumulative
Fluidity
Line Appreciation
Literary Leanings
Loyal
Open-minded
Persistent
Proud

Leader / Manager

Low Average High



Acquisitive
Cautious
Decisive
Desire for Responsibility
Diplomatic
Dominating
Dynamic
Loyal
Organized
Positive

Seller / Marketer

Low Average High



Acquisitive
Agressive
Enthusiastic
Fluidity
Independent Thinking
Initiative
Intuitive
Optimistic
Persistent
Self-confident

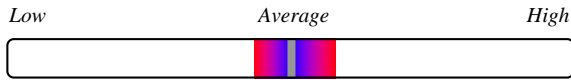
Section IX Summary

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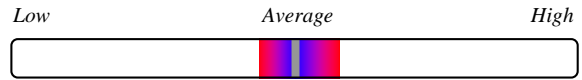
VI. Fears and Anxieties

Most people have some anxieties and even fears. Acknowledging and understanding one's own anxieties and fears can enhance their relationships can also help one to avoid and/or resolve conflicts.

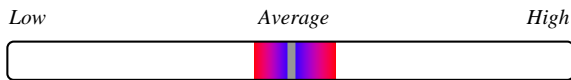
Sensitivity To Criticism - An acquired characteristic that is created from continued disapproval and nurtured by frequent hurts and rejections.



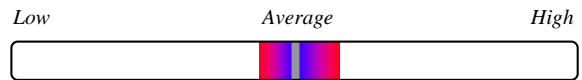
Self-consciousness - Undue consciousness of self as an object of the observation of others; shy, ill at ease in unfamiliar situations.



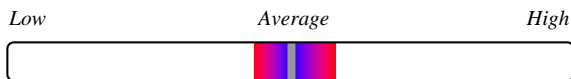
Withdrawal - Viewing life in relation to oneself, mentally retreating.



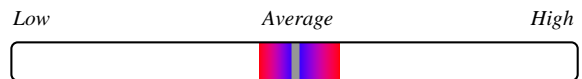
Jealousy - A complex state or attitude caused by fear of being replaced or uprooted.



Indecisiveness - Fear of making decisions and of the results of those decisions.



Self-underestimation - The lack of faith in one's abilities and the tendency to set easy-to-reach low goals.

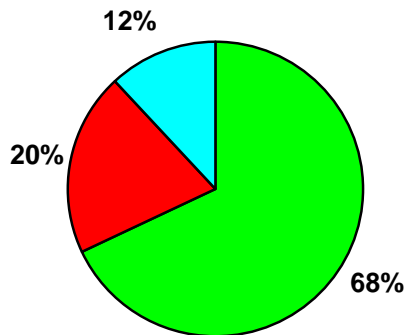


Section VI Summary

Sam

VII. Defenses

When the fears and anxieties start up, the defenses are activated. These defenses are grouped into three categories being 1)Adjustment 2)Resistance and 3)Escape. When times get rough one or more of these defenses may be employed.



Adjustment - Dealing with difficult situations by coping, understanding and modifying one's expectations.

Resistance - When times get frustrating, one may become resistant by showing irritability, defiance, resentment or stubbornness.

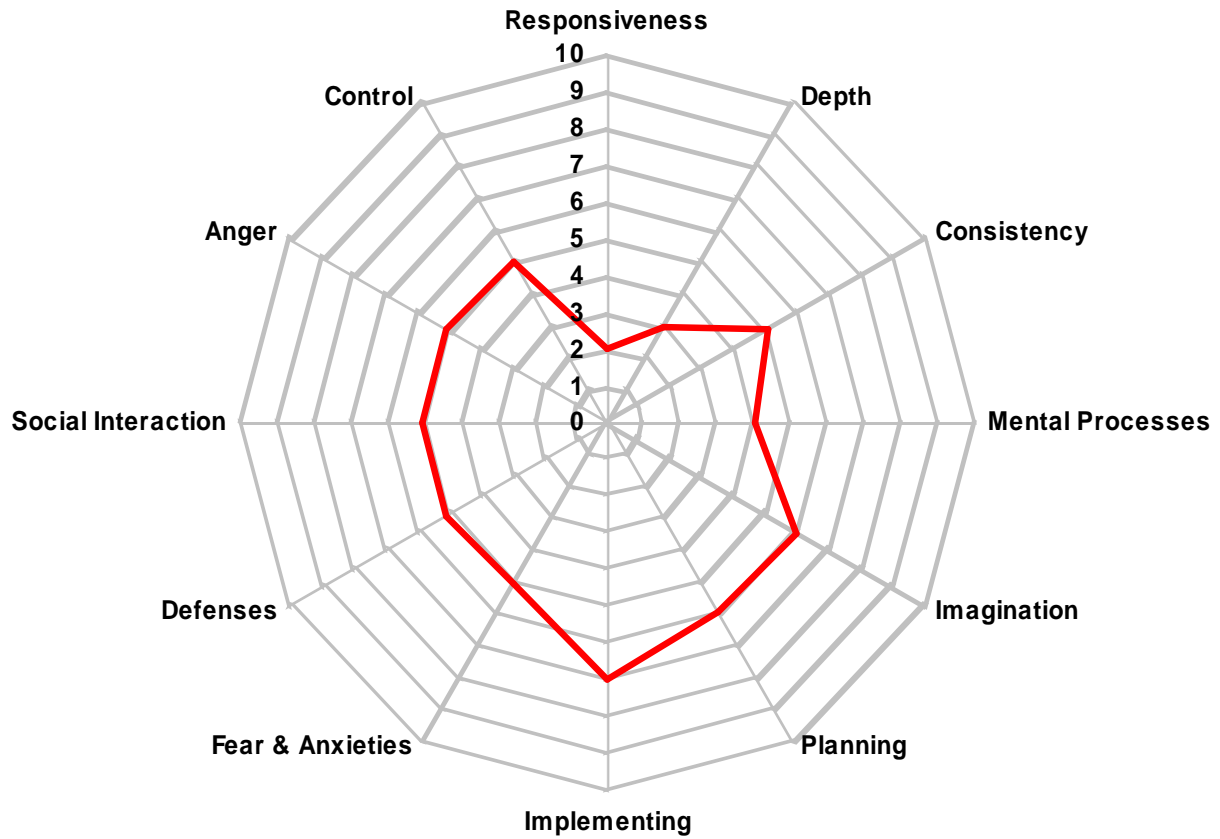
Escape - Avoidance is another method of defense the could involve secretiveness, deceptiveness and procrastination

Section VII Summary

Sam

X. Report Summary

The previous nine sections of this report have hopefully shed light on the similarities and differences between the partners' personalities. The graphical summary below maps components of the previous report sections.



Overall Job Applicant Analysis Summary

Sam