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Giotto SA Narrative Interpretation with PRI

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section 1: introduction

Giotto is based on a model of personality derived from the work of the classical scholar Prudentius. Prudentius believed that the human character develops through a series of choices that we make throughout our lives. These lay down habitual styles of responding that become increasingly ingrained as we mature. Giotto interprets these choices in terms of habitual working styles.

Thus we may have developed the habit of (A) being prudent or careless in carrying out our tasks; (B) working hard or only as necessary; (C) being prone to settle disputes by reconciliation or by aggression; (D) being trusting or suspicious in our dealings with our colleagues; (E) having faith in our employers or only in ourselves; (F) being open or scheming in our dealings with others; and (G) of welcoming or resisting change at work.

Although Prudentius saw these choices in terms of virtues and vices, he did not believe in the wholly virtuous person. Rather, he saw it as part of the human condition that we each have our own particular strengths and weaknesses. Giotto recognises that each employment setting will require an optimal balance of characteristics among its employees. Ideally we should each seek the type of work that will utilise our strengths and accommodate our weaknesses.

Giotto is designed to assess our primary strengths and weaknesses to enable us to match these to an appropriate choice of work. Given below are 7 scores relating to the characteristics outlined above. Each score is on a scale from 1 to 19. Giotto has been standardised using a representative sample of 1009 working people in South Africa to give a mean score of 10 (S.d.= 4).

Giotto scores should not be interpreted in isolation. Account should be taken of the respondent's work history, social and educational background, present employment, future job aspirations and reasons for taking the test. Other sources of information, such as interview or Curriculum Vitae, should also be considered. Giotto should only be used by a qualified professional.

section 2: brief characterisation

The box below indicates two key strengths and two key weaknesses of the candidate to give a brief overview of the candidate's character.

Personality Summary

An effective and confident orientation to hard work.

Honest and open in dealings with others.

Somewhat pessimistic about the future.

Tends to be suspicious of the intentions of others.

section 3: the seven scales

introduction

Prudence -assesses degree of care that is likely to be taken in carrying out a task. It is of relevance to occupations in which mistakes can have particularly severe consequences.

Fortitude -assesses work ethic and is of relevance to positions where absenteeism may present a problem, or where staff are required to work long hours under duress.

Temperance -assesses the ability to control aggression in whatever form. It is of relevance to environments where bullying has been a particular concern.

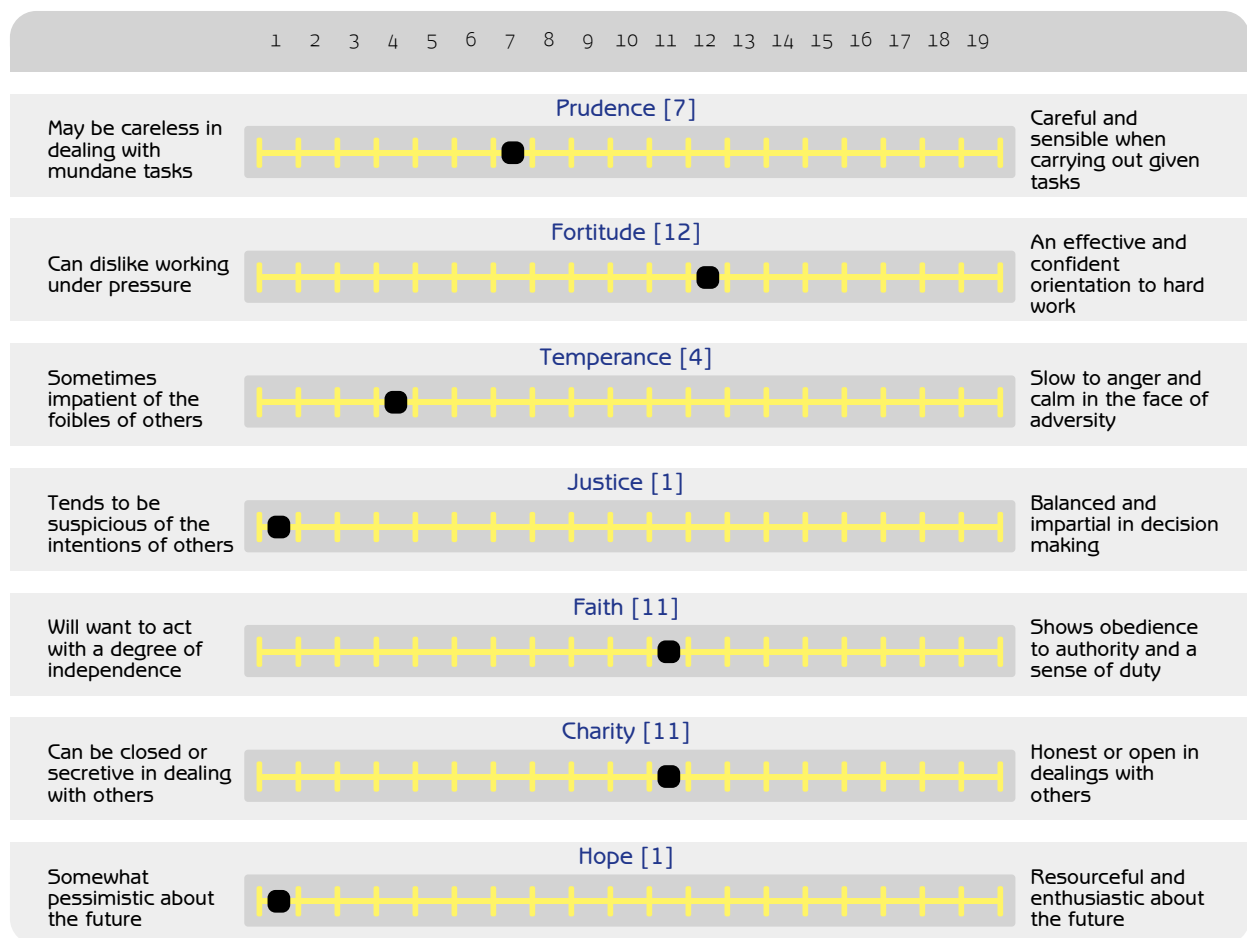
Justice -assesses fairness in judging the actions of others. It is of relevance to environments which are beset with strife.

Faith -assesses the sense of obedience to company policy and is of relevance to work situations that necessitate independent action of staff on the organisation's behalf.

Charity -principally composed of social desirability items. Low scores indicate lack of openness in responding. Bear this in mind when interpreting all other scales.

Hope -assesses a sense of purpose and forward-looking approach. It is of relevance to organisational settings about to undergo major change.

chart for seven scales



Norm Group: GiottoSA Norm

name Thabisa Molwana

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section 4: the giotto narrative

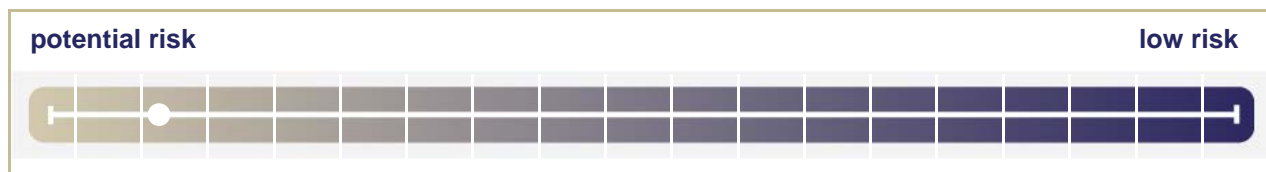
narrative interpretation

- Thabisa is a little more resilient than average, and has the capacity to work hard should the occasion demand it. She is able to keep to deadlines where they are important, and is usually able to perform reasonably well under stress. She has sufficient self-confidence on most occasions to enable her to make decisions comfortably, particularly where these are ones that are likely to have an impact on her work. She is able to work independently if this is required, and does not demand constant supervision. She can generally be trusted to get on with her work, and is unlikely to ask for time off without good reason. She might be distressed at the idea of losing friendships if this was the likely outcome of accepting a promotion or new posting. However, if the terms were right she would not let this stand in her way.
- Thabisa's sense of sympathy with her colleagues is in the high average range. She is usually willing to believe that people are being honest with her, and even when she is uncertain will generally give them the benefit of the doubt. She prefers to work in an environment where colleagues are open with each other, and feels uncomfortable when a situation arises in which this is no longer possible. She is not normally seen as a greedy person, and can usually be trusted to respect other people's property. She may not be particularly effective at telling lies and, knowing this, tries to avoid doing so if at all possible. On the other hand, Thabisa is fairly realistic in her expectations concerning human behaviour and is not easily hoodwinked.
- Thabisa does not take a particularly optimistic view of her chances of further success at work. She no longer finds it easy to be enthusiastic about everything that is going on, and may feel discouraged by recent events. This may have given her a general feeling of anxiety about the way things are moving now, not only at work but also in the world in general.
- She is likely to believe that things used to be better in the past, and that in those days people knew rather more about how things ought to be done. She may have developed a resentment against what she sees as newfangled approaches. Although she might wish the clock could be turned back, she probably does not have the stomach for a fight, knowing in her heart that change is inevitable. At the same time she probably feels that she can not reasonably be expected to encourage this trend. She is likely to be at her best, and shows her strongest qualities, within an organisation that fully respects its well-established reputation, and prides itself on its traditions. While she may not respond well to being asked to do things in new ways, she is delighted when her special skills are called upon, particularly those which are now becoming scarce.
- Thabisa may perceive herself as not being as popular with her colleagues as she should be. She may believe that many of her better suggestions are overlooked, or that when they are acted upon she is not given due credit. Additionally, her workmates often seem to get the wrong end of the stick as far as she is concerned, and consequently fail to properly recognise her true significance in the organisation. This view can be rather unfair, as her many skills could make an important contribution.
- Thabisa has an ability to question the real reasons for doing things and this can aid in an evaluation of organisational objectives and long term plans. Any expressions of concern about current practices and procedures that she has are generally based on a sincere belief that things could be better organised, and it should be recognised that this is usually the case. She may also have an ability to work independently, indeed she probably prefers to do so, taking particular pride in her own way of doing things. She is perhaps too ready to take responsibility for things that go wrong, and may not be as effective as her colleagues at passing the buck in these circumstances.

Potential Risk Indicator (PRI)

CONFIDENTIAL

The Giotto Potential Risk Indicator is a well-researched index enabling a psychologist or HR professional to conduct a risk assessment for a given candidate, bearing in mind that Risk is context specific. A person's behaviour may be seen as a risk in one environment yet as appropriate in another. For example, a trial-and-error approach is likely to be beneficial in an entrepreneurial context, yet yield fatal results in heart or brain surgery. The PRI is especially suitable for the financial and insurance industries, where cautious, loyal and rational decision-making is desirable.



POTENTIAL CONCERNS

The Giotto identifies four key integrity competencies, as listed below, to help predict potential concerns around economic crime. Potential concerns are context specific and can also be interpreted as areas of development, depending on its immediate importance for the position. A concern is flagged by the symbol 'X' when a candidate scores below average in a given competency. Further enquiry prior to final decision-making is strongly advised when all four potential concerns are flagged.

- X

Work Cautiousness

A concern in an environment where routine and meticulous attention to detail is required.
- X

Rational decision-making

A concern in an environment where fair and objective decision-making is crucial.
- ✓

Loyalty

A concern in an environment where work tasks require strict rule-following and compliance with instructions.
- ✓

Disclosure

A concern in an environment that requires frankness and sharing of information.