



**MANUAL FOR
GUIDING MENTEES
USING THE DISC 
MONEY
PERSONALITY TEST**

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Using the DISC Test for Financial Mentoring A Money Mentor's Guide

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The DISC assessment provides money mentors a clear framework for understanding each client's unique money personality. By focusing on a client's primary DISC type, mentors can guide clients towards building on their strengths, addressing weaknesses, mitigating risks, and embracing growth opportunities. Using DISC creates a personalised mentoring approach that fosters financial growth, self-awareness, and decision-making that aligns with each individual's natural tendencies. Ultimately, clients can achieve greater financial well-being, informed by a deeper understanding of themselves and their unique relationship with money.

The DISC assessment identifies a primary personality type—Dominance (D), Influence (I), Steadiness (S), or Conscientiousness (C)—that reveals a person's natural approach to managing money. While everyone has a blend of these types, focusing on the dominant type allows mentors to personalise financial guidance to align with clients' core motivations, enhancing understanding and effective decision-making. Below is an in-depth look at each type's strengths, weaknesses, risks, and potential areas for growth in financial behaviour.



1. Understanding the Four DISC types for Money Management

The DISC model divides personalities into four main types, each characterised by unique traits, motivations, and behaviours. Each type brings unique strengths and perspectives, making the DISC model useful for understanding how different personalities approach life and, more specifically, money management. Whether it's a D-type's focus on achievement, an I-type's enthusiasm, an S-type's consistency, or a C-type's attention to detail, each type contributes valuable qualities that can inform a balanced financial strategy.

Here's a concise prose version of the DISC personality types in relation to money:

The **D-Type** personality is driven, goal-oriented, and confident in taking charge, especially when it comes to financial decisions. D-types are natural leaders who enjoy challenges and aren't afraid to take calculated risks for the sake of ambitious financial goals. While their decisiveness is a strength, they can sometimes overlook details or push too quickly, making patience an area for growth.

The **I-Type** personality is optimistic, enthusiastic, and highly social. I-types love engaging with others and often bring creativity into their financial approach, preferring flexible strategies that align with their lifestyle aspirations. However, they can be impulsive and may struggle with follow-through, so they benefit from support in maintaining focus and consistency in their financial plans.

The **S-Type** personality is calm, dependable, and supportive, preferring stability and harmony. S-types value security and often take a conservative approach to money, favouring savings and cautious investment. They're reliable team players, though they may resist change or hesitate with fast decisions. Financially, they thrive with steady, long-term plans that align with their priorities, particularly those related to family or personal stability.

The **C-Type** personality is highly analytical, precise, and organised, approaching finances with a focus on detail and accuracy. C-types are disciplined planners who prefer low-risk, well-researched financial strategies, often relying on structured budgets. While their attention to detail is an asset, they can sometimes overthink decisions or become perfectionistic, so balancing their need for thoroughness with timely action is key.

2. Identifying the Client's Primary DISC Type

1. The first step in effectively using the DISC assessment is to help clients understand their primary personality type. This can be done by guiding them through an online DISC assessment or asking structured questions that reveal patterns in their behaviour, especially in relation to financial decisions. Examples might include questions about their attitudes toward risk, budgeting, and spending habits. Aim to identify if their tendencies align with the assertiveness of a D-Type, the optimism of an I-Type, the steadiness of an S-Type, or the analytical nature of a C-Type.



2. Once their primary type is determined, explain to clients that the DISC assessment identifies a dominant personality type, but everyone has a unique blend of traits across the four categories. For example, a person may be primarily a D-Type but have secondary traits of a C-Type, meaning they may be decisive yet also value careful planning. Recognising these secondary traits is valuable because they add depth to the client's profile and offer additional insights into how they approach money. While the primary type gives a sense of the client's core motivations and tendencies, secondary traits reveal potential flexibility in different situations.
3. Knowing the dominant DISC type is especially useful because it helps mentors focus advice on strategies that resonate with the client's central personality, building confidence in their approach to finances. For example, a C-Type who values structure and detailed planning may thrive with highly organised financial strategies, while an I-Type may prefer a more goal-oriented and flexible budgeting approach. At the same time, acknowledging secondary traits gives room for growth and adaptability, allowing mentors to suggest strategies that draw on strengths from more than one DISC type when needed.
4. This balanced understanding provides a personalised foundation that respects the client's core motivations while offering tailored guidance that takes their full personality spectrum into account. It also prepares clients to adapt their financial strategies in ways that feel natural, helping them to remain consistent in their financial goals while handling life's inevitable changes.

3. Encouraging Growth and Self-Awareness

One of the most significant benefits of using the DISC assessment in financial mentoring is empowering clients to grow in self-awareness and confidence in their decision-making. Start by helping clients identify the strengths inherent to their primary DISC type—whether that's the decisiveness of D-types, the creativity of I-types, the reliability of S-types, or the precision of C-types. Reinforce these positive traits, showing clients how these natural abilities can be powerful assets in managing their finances.

Encourage clients to acknowledge areas of potential challenge, as each DISC type has its pitfalls. For example, D-types may struggle with patience, I-types with impulsivity, S-types with risk aversion, and C-types with overanalysis. Understanding these tendencies allows clients to make adjustments that don't require them to change who they are entirely. Instead, they can recognise when their personality tendencies are helpful and when they need balancing. This empowers them to make thoughtful financial decisions that respect their true nature while still fostering personal growth and adaptability.

Ultimately, by enhancing their self-awareness, clients become more intentional with their financial choices, creating a money management approach that feels both authentic and adaptable. This process helps clients grow in financial skills and confidence, allowing them to make informed money decisions that support their long-term financial and personal goals.



D-Type (Dominance): The Driven Decision-Maker

Strengths

- Goal-oriented and motivated by achievement, D-types are naturally decisive and confident with money.
- They are willing to take risks to pursue financial independence and frequently seek out high-impact financial opportunities.
- Their ambition often drives them to set clear, measurable financial goals, helping them stay on track with significant milestones.

Weaknesses

- D-types can become overly focused on short-term wins, neglecting the importance of a balanced, long-term strategy.
- They may overlook details in their rush to achieve goals, potentially leading to unforeseen issues in their plans.
- Impatient with slower growth, they can be prone to quick decisions that don't always account for possible downsides.

Risks

- Their high-risk tolerance can lead to investments that may compromise financial stability if not balanced with caution.
- A D-Type's tendency to take on aggressive goals may lead to burnout or financial strain, particularly if outcomes don't align with expectations.

Areas for Growth

- Encourage D-types to embrace a more strategic approach, balancing immediate goals with sustainable, long-term planning.
- Guide them to consider the impact of smaller, incremental financial wins, as well as the benefits of patience and persistence.
- Help them develop the habit of reviewing financial details and contingencies, so their decisions are as informed as possible.

I-Type (Influence): The Enthusiastic Investor

Strengths

- I-types are naturally enthusiastic, optimistic, and creative in their approach to money, often seeing potential and opportunity where others might not.
- Their social and outgoing nature makes them open to collaboration, allowing them to connect with valuable networks and resources.
- Generosity is a hallmark of the I-Type, and they are often eager to support others and share their wealth.

Weaknesses

- I-types can be impulsive with spending, leading to challenges in sticking to budgets and long-term financial plans.
- Their desire for experiences and enjoyment may overshadow the need for consistent savings and structured financial goals.
- They may have difficulty maintaining financial discipline and can find it challenging to delay gratification.

Risks

- The spontaneity of I-types can lead to impulsive spending decisions, which, if unchecked, may result in debt or depleted savings.
- Their optimistic outlook may prevent them from adequately preparing for potential financial setbacks or emergencies.

Areas for Growth



- Encourage I-types to establish a flexible budget that allows for both essential expenses and discretionary spending.
- Help them prioritise saving and investing by highlighting enjoyable and meaningful goals that align with their social and lifestyle aspirations.
- Support them in setting boundaries to ensure that generosity and spontaneous spending do not jeopardise their financial security

S-Type (Steadiness): The Reliable Saver

Strengths

- S-types are stable, practical, and committed to financial security, making them consistent and reliable savers.
- They value steady growth and are usually patient in achieving financial goals, which aligns well with long-term investment strategies.
- Family-oriented and community-focused, S-types often prioritise financial stability to protect and support loved ones.

Weaknesses

- Risk-averse by nature, S-types may avoid potentially beneficial investments, sticking solely to low-risk options that may yield slower returns.
- Their aversion to change can make them resistant to new financial strategies or adjustments that could improve their financial situation.
- A strong desire for security may lead to excessive caution, missing out on opportunities for growth.

Risks

- Over-reliance on safe, low-return investments may limit wealth accumulation and financial growth over time.
- Their cautious approach might lead them to miss opportunities that could provide financial advantages with manageable risks.

Areas for Growth

- Encourage S-types to gradually explore low to moderate-risk investment opportunities that align with their risk tolerance.
- Provide support in adopting flexible financial strategies, helping them become comfortable with making small adjustments for greater growth.
- Guide them in creating a balanced approach that maintains security while incorporating opportunities for modest, sustainable wealth-building.

C-Type (Conscientiousness): The Detail-Oriented Planner

Strengths

- C-types are analytical, disciplined, and meticulous, excelling at creating detailed financial plans and managing budgets effectively.
- They value structure and are likely to take time to research financial decisions, ensuring they are well-informed and thought-out.
- Their strong sense of ethics often leads to financially responsible behaviour, with an emphasis on integrity and accountability.

Weaknesses

- C-types can get bogged down in analysis, leading to "analysis paralysis" and delaying critical financial decisions.
- Their cautious nature may lead them to miss opportunities or avoid manageable risks that could improve their financial outlook.
- They may find it difficult to delegate or seek help, preferring to retain control over their financial decisions.



Risks

- The tendency to overanalyse can result in missed opportunities for growth, as they might feel the need for perfect information before acting.
- Their preference for control and precision may limit their ability to be flexible in response to changes in their financial landscape.

Areas for Growth

- Encourage C-types to set actionable goals with specific timelines, helping them break down tasks to prevent overthinking.
- Support them in accepting some level of risk as a necessary component of wealth-building, particularly for long-term investments.
- Help them embrace a collaborative approach, encouraging them to consult with trusted advisors or mentors to gain new perspectives on their financial strategies.

4. How do the different personality types interact?

Different DISC personality types interact with each other in unique ways, with each type bringing strengths, communication styles, and preferences that can complement or, at times, challenge each other. Understanding these dynamics can improve communication, enhance teamwork, and facilitate more effective mentoring relationships. Here's a closer look at how each DISC type interacts with the others:

D-Type (Dominance)

- **With Other D-types:** D-types appreciate each other's directness and efficiency but can clash due to their strong-willed nature and desire to lead. Mutual respect and clear goal alignment are essential for smooth collaboration.
- **With I-types:** D-types find I-types' enthusiasm refreshing but may see them as overly optimistic or unfocused. I-types can help D-types see the value of creativity and people-centred approaches, while D-types can keep I-types on track.
- **With S-types:** D-types appreciate S-types' reliability but may become frustrated with their slower, cautious approach. S-types can temper D-types' impatience by encouraging thoughtful consideration, while D-types can motivate S-types toward action.
- **With C-types:** D-types value C-types' analytical skills but may see them as overly meticulous or hesitant. C-types can help D-types refine their strategies with detailed insights, while D-types can encourage C-types to take decisive action.

I-Type (Influence)

- **With Other I-types:** I-types enjoy each other's energy and enthusiasm but may struggle with focus or accountability. Together, they excel at brainstorming but may need support in implementing their ideas.
- **With D-types:** I-types appreciate D-types' decisiveness but may feel pressured by their intensity. D-types can help I-types stay organised and grounded, while I-types can bring creativity and optimism to D-types' plans.
- **With S-types:** I-types enjoy S-types' supportive and steady nature, finding them easy to work with. S-types provide balance and grounding, helping I-types to focus and follow through on ideas.



- **With C-types:** I-types may view C-types as overly detail-oriented, while C-types may see I-types as scattered. However, C-types can help I-types refine ideas with structured planning, while I-types can inspire C-types to consider new possibilities.

S-Type (Steadiness)

- **With Other S-types:** S-types enjoy each other's supportive and cooperative approach, working well together in harmonious environments. However, they may need encouragement to take initiative or make decisions.
- **With D-types:** S-types appreciate D-types' clarity but may feel overwhelmed by their fast-paced, assertive style. D-types can encourage S-types to take calculated risks, while S-types can remind D-types of the value of stability and teamwork.
- **With I-types:** S-types appreciate the positivity and warmth of I-types, finding their energy uplifting. I-types can motivate S-types to be more open to change, while S-types offer I-types the patience and stability they may lack.
- **With C-types:** S-types and C-types appreciate each other's preference for structure and stability, working well in organised settings. However, they may both shy away from risk-taking, so they benefit from more assertive types to drive action.

C-Type (Conscientiousness)

- **With Other C-types:** C-types share a preference for data, precision, and structure, leading to effective collaboration on analytical tasks. However, they may overemphasise detail, resulting in slow decision-making.
- **With D-types:** C-types respect D-types' confidence but may feel pressured by their fast-paced approach. D-types can help C-types make quicker decisions, while C-types can encourage D-types to consider thorough analysis.
- **With I-types:** C-types may view I-types as too spontaneous, while I-types may find C-types overly serious. I-types can help C-types become more flexible and open to new ideas, while C-types can help I-types follow structured plans.
- **With S-types:** C-types and S-types share a methodical approach and an appreciation for consistency. C-types can offer S-types logical insights for problem-solving, while S-types provide a supportive environment where C-types feel comfortable expressing ideas.

Key Takeaways for Interactions:

- **D-types and C-types:** Can balance each other well with D-types driving decisions and C-types ensuring precision.
- **I-types and S-types:** Often bring out the best in each other, with I-types encouraging new ideas and S-types providing stability.
- **D-types and I-types:** Can work effectively with clear goal alignment, as D-types focus on objectives while I-types boost morale.
- **S-types and C-types:** Can collaborate smoothly, especially in structured tasks, but benefit from added motivation to initiate action.



5. How do I mentor the different D.I.S.C. personalities concerning money?

To effectively mentor different DISC personalities regarding money management, you must tailor your approach to each type's characteristics and preferences.

By adapting your mentoring style to each DISC personality type, you can more effectively help individuals develop strong financial habits and achieve their monetary goals. While these guidelines are helpful, each person is unique, and you may need to adjust your approach based on individual preferences and needs.

Here's how you can mentor each DISC personality type on financial matters:

Mentoring D (Dominance) Personalities

D-types are results-oriented and prefer direct communication. When mentoring them about money:

- Be concise and focused: Present information straightforwardly, emphasising bottom-line results.
- Highlight achievements: Frame financial goals in terms of accomplishments and milestones.
- Provide challenges: Set ambitious financial targets that appeal to their competitive nature.
- Offer control: Give them options and allow them to make decisions, as they value autonomy.
- Focus on efficiency: Demonstrate how specific financial strategies can save time and increase productivity.

Mentoring I (Influence) Personalities

I-types are social and enthusiastic. When mentoring them about money:

- Make it interactive: Use engaging discussions and group activities to explore financial concepts.
- Emphasize relationships: Discuss how financial decisions can impact their social life and relationships.
- Use storytelling: Share anecdotes and real-life examples to illustrate financial principles.
- Provide recognition: Offer praise and positive reinforcement for good financial habits.
- Keep it fun: Incorporate games or challenges to make financial learning enjoyable.

Mentoring S (Steadiness) Personalities

S-types value stability and harmony. When mentoring them about money:

- Offer reassurance: Provide a supportive environment and emphasise the security aspects of financial planning.
- Take it slow: Introduce new financial concepts gradually, allowing time for adjustment.
- Show consistency: Demonstrate how regular, steady financial habits lead to long-term success.
- Emphasize teamwork: Frame financial goals in terms of how they benefit family or community.



- Provide detailed explanations: Offer step-by-step guidance for financial processes and decision-making.

Mentoring C (Conscientiousness) Personalities

C-types are analytical and detail-oriented. When mentoring them about money:

- Provide data: Offer comprehensive financial information, including statistics and historical trends.
- Encourage analysis: Allow time for them to research and evaluate different financial options.
- Focus on accuracy: Emphasize the importance of precise record-keeping and budgeting.
- Address risks: Discuss potential financial risks and strategies to mitigate them.
- Offer structure: Provide clear guidelines and systematic approaches to financial management.

6. Biblical personality types

D_personality

A prime example of a D-personality (Dominance) in the Bible regarding money handling is **King Solomon**. Known for his wisdom, wealth, and strong leadership, Solomon's approach to wealth and resources showcases many characteristics associated with a D-personality.

Characteristics of Solomon as a D-personality in Handling Money:

1. **Decisive Leadership:** Solomon displayed strong decision-making skills, particularly in his approach to governance and resource management. When he became king, he famously asked God for wisdom to rule justly (1 Kings 3:5-14), demonstrating a clear focus on achieving effective leadership. His decisive nature allowed him to make significant economic decisions that led to the prosperity of his kingdom.
2. **Ambitious Wealth Accumulation:** Solomon was known for his immense wealth, amassing it through trade, tribute, and wise investments. His ambitious pursuits of building projects, such as the Temple in Jerusalem and his own palace, reflect a goal-oriented mindset typical of D-personalities. He was focused on gathering wealth and using it to enhance the glory of God and his kingdom.
3. **Risk-Taking:** Solomon took calculated risks by engaging in extensive trade and diplomatic relationships, which expanded his wealth and influence. He established trade routes and partnerships with other nations (1 Kings 10:22), showcasing his willingness to pursue opportunities for economic growth.
4. **High Standards and Expectations:** Solomon had high expectations for himself and those who served him. He required skilled workers and craftsmen for his building projects and sought the best resources, reflecting a desire for excellence characteristic of D-personalities. His pursuit of perfection in his work is evident in the grandeur of the Temple, which took years to complete.
5. **Strong Vision:** Solomon had a clear vision for his reign and the future of Israel. His writings in Proverbs and Ecclesiastes demonstrate his understanding of wealth, wisdom, and the importance of a strong moral foundation in financial matters. This



visionary aspect aligns with the dominant traits of a D-personality, focused on long-term goals and legacy.

6. **Management of Resources:** Solomon effectively managed the vast resources of his kingdom, including grain, livestock, and precious metals. His ability to organise and allocate resources for various projects speaks to his strong leadership skills and strategic mindset.

King Solomon serves as an exemplary biblical character illustrating a D-personality in relation to money management. His decisive leadership, ambition, willingness to take risks, high standards, strong vision, and effective resource management highlight the strengths of this personality type. Solomon's life demonstrates how a dominant approach to leadership and wealth can be both impactful and influential, shaping the course of a nation while leaving a lasting legacy. His story serves as a reminder of the importance of wisdom and moral integrity in financial pursuits, as he ultimately recognised that true wealth lies in a relationship with God (Ecclesiastes 12:13-14).

I-personality

A notable biblical character displaying an I-personality (Influence) in relation to handling money is **Zacchaeus**, the tax collector who is prominently featured in the Gospel of Luke. His story illustrates the qualities of an I-personality through his social nature, eagerness to connect with others, and transformation regarding wealth.

Characteristics of Zacchaeus as an I-personality in Handling Money:

1. **Sociable and Outgoing:** Zacchaeus was a chief tax collector in Jericho, which positioned him in a role that required strong social skills. His desire to see Jesus led him to climb a sycamore tree, demonstrating his proactive and enthusiastic nature. This reflects the sociable qualities of an I-personality, eager to engage with others, even in unconventional ways.
2. **Influential:** As a tax collector, Zacchaeus had considerable influence in his community, although it was often viewed negatively due to the corrupt practices associated with tax collection. His position allowed him to interact with various people, showcasing his ability to connect and influence others socially.
3. **Generosity Post-Transformation:** After his encounter with Jesus (Luke 19:1-10), Zacchaeus experienced a profound change of heart. He declared he would give half of his possessions to the poor and repay anyone he had defrauded four times the amount. This immediate shift towards generosity highlights the I-personality's enthusiasm and willingness to share and uplift others financially.
4. **Desire for Acceptance:** Zacchaeus's actions indicate his desire for acceptance and connection with Jesus and his community. His willingness to redistribute his wealth demonstrates the characteristic of an I-personality to foster relationships and support others, seeking to repair any social damage caused by his previous actions.
5. **Joyful Transformation:** The joy that Zacchaeus felt after his encounter with Jesus is reflective of the exuberance often found in I-Personalities. His excitement about his newfound faith and commitment to making amends showcases his optimistic outlook and passion for engaging positively with those around him.

Zacchaeus exemplifies an I-personality in how he approached money, particularly through his initial role as a tax collector and subsequent transformation. His sociability, influence, generosity, desire for acceptance, and joyful response to change highlight the strengths of an I-



personality. His story serves as a powerful reminder of how financial behaviour can dramatically change when one encounters Jesus' transformative love, motivating individuals to engage positively with their resources for the benefit of others.

S-personality

A prominent biblical character who exemplifies an S-personality (Steadiness) in handling money is **Joseph**, the son of Jacob. His story showcases the qualities associated with an S-personality, such as patience, reliability, and a focus on community and family.

Characteristics of Joseph as an S-personality in Handling Money:

1. **Dependability and Trustworthiness:** Joseph's rise to power in Egypt is marked by his consistent reliability. Whether he was managing Potiphar's household or overseeing the prison, he proved to be a dependable worker (Genesis 39). This trustworthiness extended to his financial responsibilities, as he was entrusted with significant resources, reflecting the steadfastness typical of S-Personalities.
2. **Patience and Resilience:** Throughout his life, Joseph faced numerous challenges, including betrayal by his brothers, slavery, and imprisonment. His ability to remain patient and resilient in the face of adversity demonstrates the steadfast nature of an S-personality. He continued to work diligently, trusting in God's plan even when circumstances seemed bleak (Genesis 37-41).
3. **Long-Term Vision:** Joseph displayed remarkable foresight when interpreting Pharaoh's dreams about the upcoming years of plenty and famine (Genesis 41:14-30). He formulated a strategic plan to store grain during the years of abundance, showcasing the S-personality's strength in thinking ahead and planning for the future. This long-term vision ensured the survival of not only Egypt but also his own family during the famine.
4. **Community and Family Focus:** Joseph's actions were deeply rooted in a desire to support his family and community. After revealing his identity to his brothers, he invited them to come to Egypt for sustenance during the famine (Genesis 45:4-11). His willingness to share his resources reflects the nurturing aspect of S-Personalities, emphasising the importance of relationships and support.
5. **Cautious Decision-Making:** Joseph approached his responsibilities with careful consideration, making sure to manage resources wisely. His methodical approach in storing grain and allocating supplies during the famine shows the S-personality's characteristic of being thorough and cautious, particularly in financial matters.
6. **Ability to Foster Harmony:** After reuniting with his brothers, Joseph sought to foster reconciliation and harmony within the family. He reassured them of his forgiveness and expressed concern for their well-being, which is indicative of the relational strengths associated with S-Personalities.

Conclusion

Joseph exemplifies an S-personality in how he managed money and resources throughout his life. His dependability, patience, long-term vision, focus on family and community, cautious decision-making, and ability to foster harmony highlight the strengths of this personality type. Joseph's story serves as an inspiring reminder of the value of steadfastness and relational integrity in financial stewardship, showing that God can use even the most challenging circumstances to fulfill His purposes and provide for His people.

C-personality



A prominent biblical character exemplifying a C-personality (Conscientiousness) concerning handling money is **King David**, particularly in his later years when he prepared for the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem. His life illustrates many characteristics associated with a C-personality, such as careful planning, attention to detail, and a strong commitment to moral principles.

Characteristics of David as a C-personality in Handling Money:

1. **Meticulous Planning:** When David realised his desire to build a temple for God, he approached the project with careful consideration and detailed planning. Although God ultimately instructed Solomon to build the Temple, David gathered extensive resources and materials and provided detailed instructions for its construction (1 Chronicles 28:11-19). This level of thorough preparation showcases the analytical nature typical of a C-personality.
2. **Attention to Detail:** David demonstrated a strong attention to detail in his planning. He specified the types of materials, dimensions, and even the skilled workers needed for the project, ensuring that everything was aligned with God's vision. His dedication to maintaining high standards reflects the conscientious nature of C-Personalities.
3. **Moral Integrity:** Throughout his life, David significantly emphasised righteousness and justice. His decision to purchase the threshing floor of Araunah to build an altar demonstrates his commitment to doing things correctly, as he refused to offer to God that which cost him nothing (2 Samuel 24:24). This reflects the C-personality's focus on ethical considerations in financial dealings.
4. **Wise Stewardship:** David was also known for his wise stewardship of the resources entrusted to him as king. He organised the treasures and offerings for the Temple, demonstrating a responsible approach to managing finances and ensuring that everything was accounted for (1 Chronicles 29:1-9). His ability to manage resources effectively highlights the organisational skills characteristic of C-Personalities.
5. **Long-Term Vision:** David's desire to build a temple also reflects his long-term vision for Israel's worship and relationship with God. He understood the importance of creating a permanent place for worship and sought to establish a legacy that would outlast him. This foresight aligns with the conscientious nature of C-Personalities, who often consider the long-term impact of their decisions.
6. **Value of Knowledge:** David's emphasis on gathering wise counsel and understanding also points to his C-personality traits. He appointed skilled individuals to oversee various aspects of his kingdom, recognising the importance of expertise in governance and resource management.

King David serves as an excellent biblical example of a C-personality concerning money management. His meticulous planning, attention to detail, commitment to moral integrity, wise stewardship, long-term vision, and appreciation for knowledge highlight the strengths of this personality type. David's life demonstrates the importance of careful consideration and ethical practices in financial stewardship, showing that responsible management can lead to lasting impacts and legacies for future generations. His story encourages individuals to embrace diligence and integrity in their financial decisions, ultimately honouring God with their resources.