

Strengths for Success Report Exclusively for Patricia Greene



Introduction

This report will provide you with valuable information based on your personality type and productivity style. Use this report as a guide to increase your effectiveness in the workplace and to enhance your personal life.

Self Discovery Assessment

Although all individuals are unique, people of the same personality type share many similarities in the way they work and interact with others. Of all the factors that can contribute to a successful work experience, an understanding of your personality type is one of the most useful. By understanding the role personality type plays, you can gain important insights into your job, career and relationship needs.

Understanding Personality Type

Personality type theory seeks to understand human behavior by recognizing the different ways in which people naturally see the world and make decisions. It is based upon the belief that there are 16 distinctly different types, and that every person can be most accurately described by one of them. Widely employed by educators, counselors, clergy and the majority of Fortune 500 companies, personality type is used to improve management effectiveness, facilitate better teamwork, and help people make the most satisfying career decisions.

Other programs work by matching a person's values, skills and interests to specific jobs. It's important to look at multiple factors during career selection and, in that regard, all three of these are important. However, interests, skills and values are also quite fluid and often change significantly. In that way, they differ from one's personality type -- a set of basic drives and motivations which remains constant throughout a person's life.

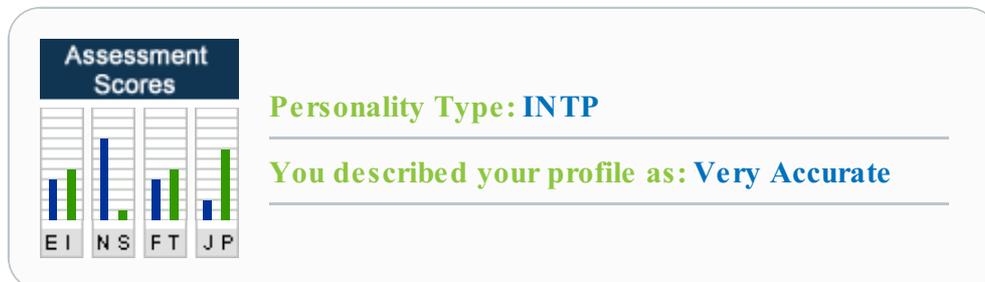
We believe that people are born with a type and that one's type does not change. Certainly we grow, mature and adjust as a result of life experiences. We also develop a range of behaviors appropriate to given situations -- enabling us to act differently at work than we do on vacation, for example. But it is really our behavior that changes, and not our personality type.

Remember, personality type theory is non-judgmental. There are no better or worse, healthier or deficient types. Each type has its own inherent strengths and potential weaknesses. Personality type does not predict ability; rather it identifies important natural predispositions and tendencies.

If you would like more detailed information about personality type, please visit our website and download our [**Guide to Personality Type**](#).

Your Personality Type

The small chart shows your results in the four dimensions of personality type, each with two sides: Extravert (E) vs. Introvert (I), Intuitive (N) vs. Sensing (S), Feeling (F) vs. Thinking (T), and Judging (J) vs. Perceiving (P). The green and blue bars represent the items in the assessment you selected for each side of the dimension. If a bar appears missing, it is simply at zero, meaning you didn't select any items on that side. The higher bar in each pair indicates your final type. A few individuals will score close between the two sides of a personality dimension. In those cases, an additional assessment question, rather than bar height, determines their final type.



About You, Patricia

People like you are great strategic thinkers, creative problem solvers and architects of ideas. You are especially interested in mastering and perfecting theoretical or complex issues. Quiet, serious and thoughtful, you are intellectual and complicated and may appear quite dispassionate and reserved. However, you can become excited and persuasive about your ideas once you are ready to share them. You are logical and analytical, with a strong need to make sense of the world, and you have a natural ability to look at things from a global perspective.

Strongly independent, you are driven to increase your personal mastery of subjects and are drawn to people of power and expertise. You are open-minded, intrigued with anything imaginative, enjoy learning new things and taking calculated risks. You prefer to look beyond what is known or accepted at the present time, and eagerly consider more creative yet reasonable approaches to problems or ways of perfecting systems.

Ruled mostly by logic, you can sometimes neglect to consider the more human side of issues. You can be critical and argumentative and may dismiss the feelings of others unless you understand them and can see that they make sense. You set such incredibly high standards for yourself and your projects that you can become discouraged when you don't reach or exceed them. You may tend to ignore the more practical aspects of your work, may fail to follow up, and let important details fall through the cracks.

You are a very private person, needing lots of space and plenty of quiet time alone to think things through or tinker with the subjects and projects that really interest you. You generally don't like to be crowded or pressured to participate in social activities that are too hectic or superficial, and tend to have a very small cluster of close, trusted friends. Inventive and imaginative, you generally make quick and insightful connections and enjoy coming up with original solutions to problems. But you probably get bored quickly, dislike repetition, and may struggle to explain your ideas simply and clearly to other people.

You are also able to remain calm and cool in almost any situation. Because you are bothered by unfairness and inconsistency, and are rarely influenced by other people's opinions, you tend to speak your mind honestly, if sometimes a bit bluntly. Above all, you strive to meet or exceed your own high standards rather than worrying about trying to please others. You easily see both sides of issues so you may enjoy debating, and you are great at finding the flaws in other people's arguments.

Job and Career Satisfiers

To most people, job satisfaction is as important as the money they earn. The following are career satisfiers that match your personality type:

- Work in depth on one creative challenge at a time, giving it your full attention without a lot of interruptions
- The opportunity to develop innovative approaches and systems but not get bogged down in the details of implementation
- An atmosphere of professionalism and mutual respect, where your expertise is recognized and respected and you have a significant say in how you are evaluated and compensated
- An unstructured environment that encourages free thinking and improvisation, without senseless rules, unnecessary meetings or paperwork
- Opportunities to logically analyze existing and potential systems and make recommendations for strategically sound changes

Your Strengths

Among your most important strengths are your:

- Creative problem solving: The desire and ability to consider new possibilities and develop innovative and imaginative solutions
- Logical analysis of complex problems: The ability to understand and synthesize large amounts of information and to come to conclusions
- Independence and autonomy: The ability to work independently, chart your own course and take calculated risks; also, great powers of concentration and ability to focus considerable attention on one matter at a time
- Confidence: A deep belief in your competence and abilities, which you are often able to use to inspire and persuade others
- Objectivity and strategic thinking: The ability to evaluate situations objectively and free of emotion. Able to successfully apply strategic thinking to long-range planning
- Aptitude for technology: Learning new skills and technology quickly and applying it with confidence and ease
- Adaptability: The ability to alter your approach easily when necessary and change directions quickly

Interpersonal Negotiating Style

Among your most important strengths with interpersonal negotiations:

- Understand complexities and nuances of issues
- Competent and knowledgeable about subjects you're interested in
- Creative problem solver; often gifted in devising innovative options
- Confident in your abilities and often communicate that to others
- Brilliant strategist

Among your possible weaknesses with interpersonal negotiations:

- May not communicate clearly; what makes sense to you may be confusing to others
- May be impatient with others who are not as quick or as smart as you are
- May have unrealistic expectations of what is achievable within a certain time period
- May not always prepare adequately, and may lack timely follow-through
- May not be as able to respond in the moment because you do your best thinking in private

Potential Challenges

Potential Challenge: Communicating clearly.

Success Strategy: Recognize that you process complex information more quickly and easily than most others. You need to try to present ideas one at a time and work at being patient with others who may not be as intelligent or quick, or who process information differently than you do.

Potential Challenge: Being realistic and grounded.

Success Strategy: Since you much prefer to deal with exciting possibilities than with mundane facts and details, you can be unrealistic about how long a particular task or project will take or what resources will be required. You should try to factor in these important aspects and rely on others to provide them when necessary.

Potential Challenge: Ignoring blind spots and weaknesses.

Success Strategy: Understand that recognizing a blind spot is not a weakness but a strength, a necessary first step in developing competencies in that area. If you have difficulty identifying your weaknesses, ask others who know you well for their input.

Potential Challenge: Being organized and efficient.

Success Strategy: Prioritizing your work, and therefore being organized, is likely to be a challenge for you. You may benefit from a system that helps keep you on track, such as an electronic organizer or day planner. Becoming more organized will greatly increase your productivity and efficiency.

Potential Challenge: Not over-improving things.

Success Strategy: Because you tend to believe that things can always be improved, you may tend to make excessive attempts to improve them. Being aware of this tendency can help you recognize when a project has reached an acceptable threshold, so you can turn your attention to other important matters.

If you are in a management position, this may also be applicable:

Potential Challenge: Understanding and motivating others.

Success Strategy: Recognize that many people are primarily motivated by their feelings. For these people, it is especially important to make sure to express your appreciation regularly and preface criticism by acknowledging their contributions to the organization.

You have many natural strengths, Patricia. You will achieve maximum success by developing the competencies that will enable you to meet the challenges described above. Continue to use your considerable creativity, strategic thinking and vision to accomplish your goals.

Productivity Style

Productivity Preferences is based on the idea that people prefer to work and learn differently from one another. Research shows that knowing and adjusting to your learning and productivity preferences can help you to be happier and more productive.

Human resource professionals and career counselors use productivity style (sometimes known as learning style) to discover how, and in what environment, an individual works best. This is helpful if you're trying to improve your efficiency and effectiveness at work — to get a raise, improve a performance review, apply for a different position in the same organization or find new

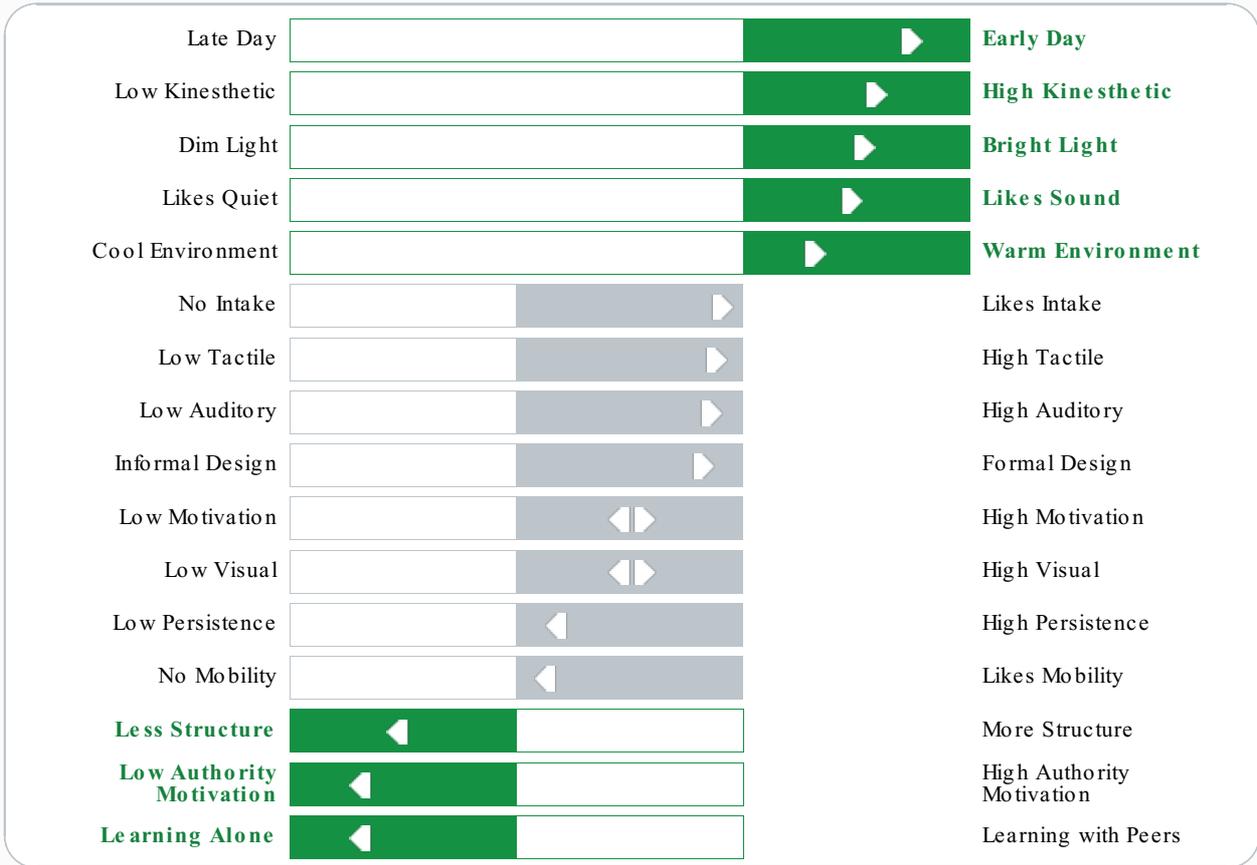
employment.

The chart below is a profile of your preferences based on your responses to the survey. The white arrows inside the colored bars indicate how you scored in each preference compared to a large sample of your peers. Your strong preferences are shown in green. The gray areas are shown when you have no preference or only a very small preference.

Please remember, there is nothing good or bad about any of the scores on your profile. They just describe the kind of environment in which you prefer to work and learn. Like your fingerprint, everyone has a unique style, and it is important for you to know what your personal preferences are.

After the chart, the report provides personalized strategies you can use to adapt your environment or *adapt to* your working environment. There are many strategies to choose from. Focus on the strategies that you feel will work best for you.

PREFERENCE CHART



KEY



Strong preference in arrow's direction



Small preference in arrow's direction



No preference in either direction

Time of Day Preference



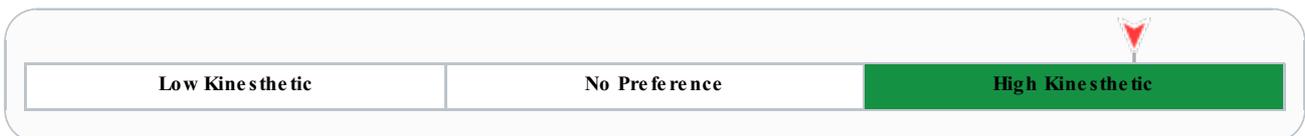
Research has proven that the time of day during which you work has a direct effect on your productivity and success.

Your results indicate that *you prefer early in the day as the time you do your best work*, and you probably prefer to go to bed early at night. You are alert and will do your best work earlier in the day.

The following are some tips that may help you accommodate your preference for early morning work:

- If you can, schedule your most difficult work for early in the morning.
- Do your difficult and creative tasks in the early part of the day and routine tasks later.
- Try to work with your manager or supervisor to allow you to work in the early morning rather than later in the day towards evening.
- Let your manager or supervisor know that you do your best work in the early morning.

Kinesthetic Preference

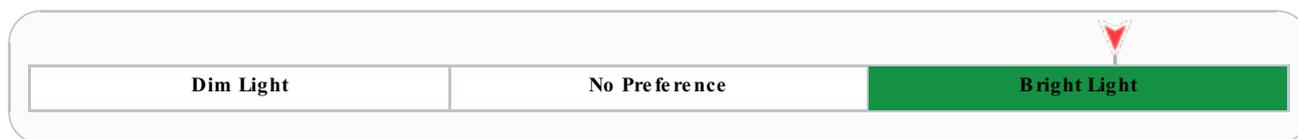


Kinesthetic working is related to tactile working. It's a type of total body experience, a feeling deep inside of you. Some people work best by "doing" things or moving around while working. Kinesthetic workers are generally well-coordinated and have a good sense of timing and body movement, and will concentrate better and work more productively when movement is involved. Other people do not work best this way.

Your results indicate that *you prefer kinesthetic working*. You remember things better when you are able to move around while working and are more productive when you are doing hands-on work.

- During meetings or seminars, keep your pen or pencil active by taking notes, writing down questions or drawing in the margins -- keeping yourself physically involved in what you are doing.
- Break down large projects into smaller pieces and reward yourself when each segment is completed.
- Form work groups to help keep you active and go on site inspections or other kinds of field work.
- Use the Internet to find new information about what you are doing.
- Let your manager or supervisor know that you need movement and to be physically involved in what you are doing.
- Actively participate in meetings and discussions to increase motivation and recall.
- Chew gum to remain alert while working.
- When learning new and difficult work material, begin with kinesthetic learning strategies and then reinforce your learning with visual, tactile and auditory techniques, according to your preferences.

Light Preference



The amount of light in your working environment can affect your achievement and productivity, based on your preference. Some people work and produce better in a brightly lit environment, while others achieve more in a dimly lit area.

Your results indicate that *when you work you prefer to do so in a brightly lit area*. Bright light helps you see your material better, both visually and in your mind, and helps you to concentrate. Too dim an area will be distracting for you and will affect your level of productivity.

The following are some tips that may help you accommodate your preference for working in a brightly lit environment:

- Be careful to avoid shadows on your work or reading material.
- Always try to make your working environment as brightly lit as is comfortable for you by making sure you have enough overhead lighting or lamps and windows available to you.
- If you are in an office or other workplace that is too dimly lit for you, try sitting closer to a window with the sun shining over your shoulder.
- Let your manager or supervisor know that you do your best work in a brightly lit environment.

Sound Preference



People use sound in two ways. Some people use sound to absorb noise and provide a background for other sounds. They find silence very distracting and background sounds help them concentrate and focus better. People like this usually incorporate sound as part of their working environment.

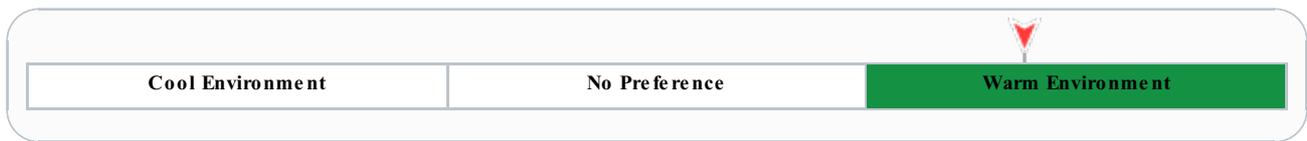
Other people require a quiet environment to work and learn. They find background sound distracting and they have trouble concentrating on their work.

Sometimes it is difficult for people who prefer an environment with sound to appreciate other individuals' sound preferences. They may think that if they need background sound to work, everyone does. Please be sensitive to others' needs with regard to sound and background noise.

Your results indicate that *you prefer to have sound in your environment while you work*. The following are some tips that may help you accommodate this preference:

- Turn on the radio or television, or use an MP3 or CD player in the area you are working in. However, do not make the volume so loud that too much sound will distract you. If you choose television as your background sound, make sure you are not watching it! That is visually distracting and will prevent you from working at your best.
- It might be a good idea to work with or near others who prefer to have background sound in their environment.
- If there are other people working in the same area, be respectful of those who prefer quiet and use headphones or find a more suitable place to work that will not affect others.

Temperature Preference



Research has shown that people work differently in a warm or cool environment. Your productivity will generally increase if your preference for a warm or cool environment is accommodated.

Your results indicate that *you prefer to work in a warm environment*. You often feel uncomfortable in a cool environment and making sure you are warm enough will positively affect your productivity.

The following are some tips that may help you accommodate your preference for working in a warm environment:

- You should always have a sweater or jacket with you, even when other people are in short sleeves.
- Try sitting near a window in the sunshine or near another source of heat.
- Don't be afraid to ask to have the heat raised in the area in which you are working.

Intake Preference



Some people work better when they are able to snack, chew on or drink something while in their work environment. Other people find that eating or drinking in their work environment is distracting to them.

For the Intake preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference but are leaning towards needing food or drink while working*. If you decide you work best when you can eat or drink, then the following may apply:

- You should nibble on nutritious food like cheese, fruit, crackers, carrots or celery and drink water while working.
- Let your manager or supervisor and co-workers know that you do your best work when you are able to eat or drink.

Tactile Preference



Some people work best when they can touch or have a hands-on experience with their work activities. Other people do not need to "touch" what they are working on.

For the Tactile preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference but are leaning towards needing hands-on activities while working*. If you decide you work best if you have a hands-on experience, then the following may apply:

- Take comprehensive notes during meetings and seminars.
- After a meeting or seminar, read and then rewrite your notes until you have understood the material.
- Try to select a job or career with work activities that allow you to do things with your hands.
- Let your manager or supervisor know that you work best with a hands-on experience.
- Keep your desk clear of distracting objects.
- When learning new or difficult material, begin with tactile learning strategies and then reinforce your learning with visual, auditory and kinesthetic learning strategies, according to your preferences.

Auditory Preference



Some people like to work by listening and talking. Others find listening and talking distracting to their work.

For the Auditory preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference but are leaning towards being an auditory worker*. If you decide you work best by listening, then the following may apply:

- Let your manager or supervisor know that you work and understand things best by listening and talking.
- Ask your manager or supervisor to clarify what you are not sure of by speaking to him or her directly.
- Try to use audio aids (such as tape recorders, MP3 players or audio books) with recordings of the material in question to help you understand your tasks and work assignments.
- Incorporate a rhythm or music to what you are trying to remember and recite what you are reading aloud or silently in your mind.
- Get together with co-workers to discuss your tasks or assignments to help you better understand your responsibilities.
- Since you learn by listening, you may not think you need to take notes. However, note taking is necessary for review and long-term recall. In meetings or seminars, focus on writing down the key ideas in your notes and leave spaces to fill in the details. As soon as you can after taking notes, review them and add important details that you remember hearing. To review your notes, read them aloud.
- Try to work in a quiet area to avoid distractions.

Design Preference



Extensive studies over the last 30 years have shown that the physical design of the furniture in your working environment has a direct effect on productivity. The traditional straight-backed chairs and formal desk environment do not always work for some people who prefer a less formal design.

For the Design preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference but are leaning towards having a more formal design in your working environment*. If you decide that having a more formal design in your environment is more acceptable to you, then the following may apply:

- At work, always try to sit on a straight-backed chair at a table or desk.
- Avoid sitting on a couch, soft cushions or other cozy furniture while you are trying to work.
- If your workspace only has soft seating, try finding more traditional and formal seating.

Motivation Preference



Motivation is a key element that affects your productivity in your working environment. Since different people have different levels of motivation, it becomes your goal to discover the things that motivate you and to work harder and smarter on the things that do not motivate you.

For the Motivation preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference for being self-motivated or for being less motivated at work*.

Visual Preference



Some people work best by reading, observing and seeing things. Others work best by listening and talking.

For the Visual preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference for studying and working by reading, observing and seeing things*.

Persistence Preference



Persistence, as it relates to work, measures a person's inclination to finish tasks and activities. Some people like to complete one task before starting another. Others have many unfinished tasks and activities going on at the same time. Persistence may also indicate whether or not you procrastinate when completing tasks or activities. Your personality type may also provide some clues to your persistence.

For the Persistence preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference but are leaning towards generally not finishing tasks or activities*. If you decide that you generally do not finish tasks or activities, then the following may apply:

- Keep work fun and interesting by understanding the importance of completing tasks and activities.
- Work on managing your time to meet deadlines.
- Work in groups that include some people who regularly complete tasks as well as some people who don't. In this way, you can explore possibilities, have fun and be organized.
- Be careful not to overextend yourself by working on too many projects at once.
- You might complete tasks better if they are short and specific, with immediate outcomes. This way you can complete them in a short time and get an immediate response once your work is checked.
- Let your manager or supervisor know that you do not do your best work when you have too many tasks going on at the same time.
- Learn more about your personality type and how it might affect your persistence level.

Mobility Preference



People who have the preference for mobility need to move around, at least every 15 to 20 minutes, while they work. It is difficult for them to sit in one place for a long time. Frequent breaks to move around are important to maintain their ability to concentrate on their work.

Others, who do not have this preference, can easily work while sitting in one place for a long time. Their ability to concentrate on work is not affected by being immobile.

For the Mobility preference your score indicates that *you have no strong preference but are leaning towards not needing mobility while working*. Your concentration is not affected by sitting in one place for a long time.

Structure Preference



Structure is a measure of how much detail you need when given an assignment or task. Some people like to have a lot of detail about how the task should be completed. Others like to work out the details on their own. Your preference for structure may also be related to your personality type.

Your results indicate that when you get directions for a task or assignment, *you like to work out the details on your own*. You like to choose your own method and organize the project yourself. You like lots of control in completing the task. That kind of independence is good; however, you must be careful not to overlook required details that your manager or supervisor is looking for in the assignment or task.

Here are some tips to help you be independent and in control while making sure you are going in the right direction:

- Pay attention to the detailed requirements your manager or supervisor gives you. Understand that completing the task or assignment with the detail provided does not diminish your independence or control.
- Be aware that throughout your life there are things you need to do according to detailed instructions -- like preparing tax returns, handling personal financial management, doing certain employment tasks, going through airline security, and so on. By recognizing that these things are very important to you, you can complete them according to the details provided.
- Learn more about your personality type and how it affects your requirements for instructional detail.

Authority Motivation Preference



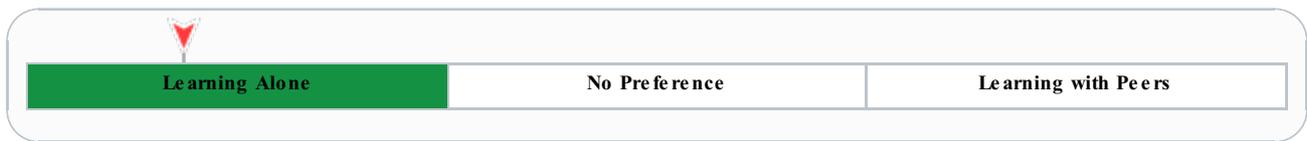
Research has shown that some people like to work when there are authority figures present in the working environment. "Authority figure" generally means a manager or supervisor or other person they can look up to or respect. Other people do not like to have an authority figure present. They may feel that these people are looking over their shoulder or judging the work they are doing.

Your results indicate that *you do not like to have authority figures present when you work*. You may generally like to do your work on your own and provide the results of your work later on.

It is important for you to recognize that:

- While you may do your best work on your own, it is still important to attend meetings so you do not miss important information provided by your manager or supervisor.
- Having authority figures present, while it may make you uncomfortable, can sometimes be helpful because you have quick access to more information that could make your work more productive.

Alone/Peer Preference



This preference indicates whether people are more productive working with peers, or whether they do better by working alone. This is a very important criteria for future success. If people work better with peers, they would not be satisfied in a job where they spend most of their time by themselves. On the other hand, if they prefer working alone, they would be distracted by having peers around most of the time and would be less efficient and productive.

Your results indicate that *you prefer to work alone and often find it distracting when other people are around*. You may have difficulty working in an environment where people are walking by or moving around.

If you find yourself in a situation where you are not alone when you need to work:

- Try to find an area that provides you with the privacy you need.
- While being with others isn't your ideal working environment, understand that you can learn important things from other people. You can do your more difficult work when you are alone.
- Let your manager or supervisor know that you need privacy in order to do your best work.
- Learn more about your personality type so that you can better understand your need to be alone while working.

Personality Type and Career Choice

Personality type is one of the foundations of this program because people are happiest and most successful in jobs that allow them to use their greatest natural gifts. Personality type is the best way of determining what those gifts are and in which occupations they find the greatest opportunity for expression.

Potential careers and majors for you to consider

The careers listed below, grouped by career cluster, are all linked to your personality type. They are organized in order, from the cluster(s) in which you have expressed the most interest down to those in which you have indicated the least interest. While there is never a guarantee, people of your type have indicated job satisfaction with these careers.

The Arts

(Very Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Architectural and Civil Drafters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architectural Drafting• Drafting, General
Art Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Art, General• Arts Management
Commercial and Industrial Designers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fashion Design and Illustration• Graphic Design, Commercial Art and Illustration• Home Furnishings and Equipment Installers and Consultants, General• Industrial Design
Directors- Stage, Motion Pictures, Television, and Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acting and Directing• Drama/Theater Arts, General• Parks, Recreation and Leisure Facilities Management• Radio and Television Broadcasting• Technical Theater/Theater Design and Stagecraft
Fashion Designers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clothing and Textiles• Fashion Design and Illustration• Graphic Design, Commercial Art and Illustration
Graphic Designers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graphic Design, Commercial Art and Illustration
Landscape Architects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architectural Environmental Design• Landscape Architecture
Marine Architects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architectural Engineering• Architecture
Music Composers and Arrangers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Music Theory and Composition• Music, General
Music Directors and Composers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Music - General Performance• Music Theory and Composition• Music, General
Producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acting and Directing• Drama/Theater Arts, General• Film-Video Making/Cinematography and Production• Radio and Television Broadcasting• Technical Theater/Theater Design and Stagecraft

Communication and Media

(Very Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Copy Writers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advertising
Interpreters and Translators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication Disorders, General• Foreign Language Interpretation and Translation• Foreign Languages and Literatures, General• Sign Language Interpreter
Reporters and Correspondents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broadcast Journalism• Drama/Theater Literature, History and Criticism• English Creative Writing• Film/Cinema Studies• Journalism• Music - General Performance• Music History and Literature
Technical Writers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business Communications• English Creative Writing• English Technical and Business Writing

The Environment

(Very Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Environmental Engineering Technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental and Pollution Control Technology/Technician
Environmental Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Science/Studies• Natural Resources Conservation, General

Agriculture and Natural Resources

(Pretty Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Agricultural Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agricultural Engineering• Agriculture/Agricultural Sciences, General• Agronomy and Crop Science
Conservation Scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture/Agricultural Sciences, General• Natural Resources Conservation, General
Forestry and Conservation Science Teachers, Postsecondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forest Management• Forestry Sciences• Forestry, General
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geology
Petroleum Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geological Engineering• Geology• Natural Sciences

Computer Sciences and Technology

(Pretty Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Computer and Information Scientists, Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Engineering • Computer Programming • Information Sciences and Systems
Computer Hardware Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer and Information Sciences, General • Computer Engineering • Information Sciences and Systems
Computer Programmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Computer Programming/Programmer • Computer Programming • Management Information Systems and Business Data Processing, General
Computer Security Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Administration and Management, General • Business Computer Facilities Operator • Business Systems Analysis and Design • Computer and Information Sciences, General • Computer Science • Computer Systems Analysis • Management Information Systems and Business Data Processing, General
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Graphics • Computer Programming • Engineering Design
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Engineering • Computer Programming • Computer Science
Computer Specialists, All Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer and Information Sciences, General
Computer Support Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Maintenance Technology/Technician • Computer Science • Electrical, Electronic and Communications Engineering Technology/Technician • Information Sciences and Systems • Management Information Systems and Business Data Processing, General
Computer Systems Analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Programming • Computer Science
Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Science • Computer Systems Analysis • Management Information Systems and Business Data Processing, General
Multi-Media Artists and Animators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art, General • Computer Graphics • Fine/Studio Arts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphic Design, Commercial Art and Illustration
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Systems Analysis and Design • Business Systems Networking and Telecommunications • Computer Systems Analysis • Systems Science and Theory
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Management • Computer Systems Analysis • Systems Engineering • Systems Science and Theory
Web Developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer and Information Sciences, General • Computer Programming

Health Services

(Pretty Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Medical Technology/Technician • Pre-medicine Studies
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological and Physical Sciences • Pre-medicine Studies
Surgeons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-medicine Studies
Surgical Technologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Administrative Assistant/Secretary • Surgical/Operating Room Technician

Science and Scientific Research

(Pretty Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Aerospace Engineering and Operations Technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering Technology/Technician
Animal Scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Animal Breeding and Genetics • Agricultural Animal Health • Animal Sciences, General • Dairy Science
Anthropologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthropology • Archaeology • Demography/Population Studies • International Relations and Affairs • Musicology and Ethnomusicology • Social Sciences, General
Archeologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthropology • Archaeology
Astronomers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomy • Astrophysics • Earth and Planetary Sciences
Atmospheric and Space Scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric Sciences and Meteorology
Biological Scientists, All Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological and Physical Sciences • Biology, General • Biostatistics
Chemists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Engineering • Chemistry, General
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geochemistry • Geology • Geophysics and Seismology
Life Scientists, All Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological and Physical Sciences • Biomedical Science • Biomedical Technology • Biostatistics • Biotechnology Research
Materials Scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Science
Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematics
Microbiologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biochemistry • Cell Biology • Medical Microbiology • Microbiology/Bacteriology
Nuclear Equipment Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Radiologic Technology/Technician

Technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear/Nuclear Power Technology/Technician
Physical Scientists, All Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Sciences, General
Physicists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astrophysics • Chemical and Atomic/Molecular Physics • Elementary Particle Physics • Nuclear Physics • Physical and Theoretical Chemistry • Physics, General • Theoretical and Mathematical Physics

Sports and Entertainment

(Pretty Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Agents and Business Managers of Artists, Performers, and Athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts Management • Business Marketing and Marketing Management • Drama/Theater Arts, General • Hospitality and Recreation Marketing Operations • Music - General Performance • Music Business Management and Merchandising • Music, General • Public Relations and Organizational Communications
Talent Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting and Directing • Drama/Theater Arts, General

Engineering

(Somewhat Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Aerospace Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerospace, Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering
Biomedical Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomedical Engineering-Related Technology/Technician • Biomedical Science
Engineering Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering Science • Engineering, General
Industrial Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering, General
Marine Engineers and Naval Architects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering

Marketing and Sales

(Somewhat Interested)

Career Title	Field of Study/Major
Market Research Analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applied and Resource Economics• Econometrics and Quantitative Economics• Economics, General• Marketing Research

Strengths for Success is based on the work of Katharine Briggs and Isabel Myers, creators of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the book Do What You Are, by Paul D. Tieger and Barbara Barron, and on The Productivity Environmental Preferences Survey, by Dunn, Dunn and Price. Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, Myers Briggs and MBTI are registered trademarks of MBTI Trust, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries. Do What You Are is a registered trademark of Paul D. Tieger and Barbara Barron, used under license by Human eSources Ltd. The Productivity Environmental Preferences Survey is a trademark of Price Systems Inc., used under license by Human eSources Ltd. Strengths for Success is a trademark of Human eSources Ltd. in the U.S. and other countries. Copyright © 2003- 2015 Human eSources Ltd. All rights reserved.