

TAKING FLIGHT STUDENT PROFILE



Take Flight Learning

INDIVIDUAL STUDENT REPORT



Sarah Dovefeather
April 12, 2023

 *Take Flight Learning*



Welcome!

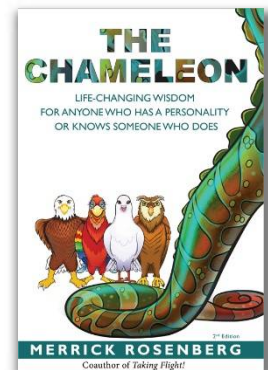
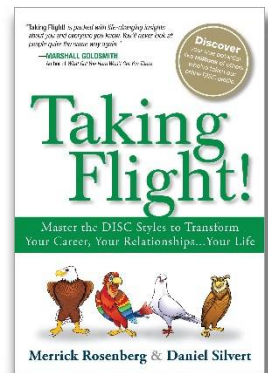
The *Taking Flight with DISC* report is based on the DISC styles originally created by Dr. William Moulton Marston in 1928. Through his work, along with the extensive research of those who followed in his footsteps, traits have been grouped together into four major styles. People with similar styles tend to exhibit specific behavioral characteristics common to that style. Of course, nobody is just one of these styles, as all people share these four styles in varying degrees of intensity.

In its current form, the DISC acronym is represented by the words, Dominant, Interactive, Supportive, and Conscientious. In 2012, Merrick Rosenberg, in his first book, *Taking Flight!*, linked the four styles to Eagles, Parrots, Doves, and Owls to make the styles more visual and easier to remember. This was followed by *The Chameleon* in 2016, which introduced 22 short fables on how to be flexible and adaptable with your style while staying true to yourself, and *Which Bird Are You?* in 2021 to introduce the birds to children.

Understanding the styles can help you better understand yourself and everyone you encounter. This can lead to more robust and healthier relationships, greater success at work, and a more joyful life.

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Eagles



Eagles represent the D Style. In the wild, Eagles are wired for the big picture and often claim a vast territory. They're in charge! They embody conviction, authority, and confidence. Without hesitation, Eagles can dive at tremendous speed and seize their prey in mid-flight. Eagles are so driven to achieve their goal, once their talons have locked onto their prey, they would rather drown before releasing it. That's commitment! Eagles are designed for vision, power, and results.

Results-oriented

Authoritative Moves quickly

Takes charge

Goal-oriented

Daring



Driven

Fervent

Autonomous

Confident

Bottom-line

Action

Decisive

Competitive

Strong

Risk taker

Direct

Assured

Dominant

Be brief. Be brilliant. Be gone.





Eagles

Tendencies

- Seek immediate results
- Cause action
- Accept challenges
- Make quick decisions
- Question the status quo
- Solve problems

Desired environment

- Power and authority
- Prestige and challenge
- Direct answers
- Opportunity for advancement
- Freedom from controls
- Many new and varied activities

To be more effective

- Understand that others are needed to increase success
- Consider all options before deciding
- Be aware of the emotional needs of others
- Communicate more respectfully under stress
- Verbalize reasons for conclusions
- Be aware of existing norms and expectations
- Relax more and slow down the pace
- Listen more effectively

Stress Response

- Overstep boundaries
- Act restlessly
- Pressure others to achieve results
- Make reckless mistakes
- Overrule others
- Speak bluntly and sarcastically
- Steamroll others
- Become restless with routine
- Resist team participation





Parrots



Parrots represent the I style. Enter a forest filled with Parrots, and you will immediately feel their energy. They are colorful, charismatic, and talkative. They're social creatures that love to be where the action is... so they can comment on it. Parrots are in perpetual motion and seek near constant entertainment. They are the ultimate multi-taskers who jump from one object to another, then back again to what originally caught their attention. Parrots are truly the life of the forest.

Group-oriented

Enthusiastic **Motivational**

Inspiring

Persuasive

Optimistic
Social

FUN



Lighthearted

Builds morale

Upbeat
Humorous

Flexible
Chatty

Influential

Imaginative

Interactive

I'm not here to be average, I'm here to be awesome!





Parrots

Tendencies

- Connect with people
- Add fun to the environment
- Motivate and encourage others
- Generate enthusiasm
- View people and situations optimistically
- Participate in a group

Desired environment

- Popularity and social recognition
- Public recognition of ability
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom from control and detail
- Opportunity to verbalize ideas
- Coaching and counseling
- Positive and upbeat work environment

To be more effective

- Be objective in decision-making
- Be more realistic in appraisals
- Set priorities and deadlines
- Talk less and listen more
- Complete one task before starting another
- Follow through on commitments
- Pay more attention to the details
- Practice good time management skills

Stress response

- Act impulsively
- Make gut decisions without facts
- Overestimate the abilities of others
- Oversell
- Inattentive to detail
- Trust people indiscriminately
- Lose focus
- Underestimate the time needed
- Become overly optimistic





Doves



Doves represent the S style. Unlike Eagles who demand their space, Doves nest with hundreds of other Doves in close proximity, sharing resources and supporting each other. Throughout history, Doves have been the universal symbol of peace and love. Doves place a high priority on the needs of those in their flock and when they find food, they are quite willing to call to their friends to share in the bounty. As creatures of habit, Doves have been known to travel in groups of up to 4000 birds to return to their former nesting sites.

Supportive

Patient
 Compassionate
 Helpful
 Keeps the peace
 Kind
 Approachable
 Calm
 Sincere
 Harmonious
 Empathetic
 Considerate
 Loyal
 Predictable
 Good listener
 Consistent
 Sympathetic
 Caring
 Relationship-oriented



Can't we all just get along?





Profile for Sarah Dovefeather



Doves

Tendencies

- Desire to help others
- Create a stable, harmonious work environment
- Demonstrate patience
- Show loyalty
- Listen with empathy
- Perform in a consistent, predictable manner

Desired environment

- Maintenance of the status quo
- Predictable routines
- Calm working conditions
- Sincere appreciation
- Identification with a group
- Minimal conflict
- Credit for work accomplished

To be more effective

- Validate their own self-worth
- Become involved in more than one thing
- Set limits with others
- Encourage creativity
- State needs during times of change
- Be more assertive
- Step out of comfort zone and try new things
- Accept that conflict can lead to a better solution

Stress response

- Insist on maintaining status quo
- Help others before themselves
- Take a long time to adjust
- Have trouble multitasking
- Need to be kept fully informed
- Difficulty with innovation
- Wait for orders before beginning
- Need structured guidance
- Appear calm while stressed





Owls



Owls represent the C style. With large, penetrating eyes and a turn of the head, Owls can literally see 360 degrees around them. They are equipped to take in every detail of their world. Owls can spot a mouse in near darkness 100 yards away and their directional hearing is so precise, they can adjust their trajectory in mid-flight. The unrivaled accuracy of the Owl is evident in everything they do. Owls don't seek the spotlight. They work mostly at night and are far more numerous than you might think.

Conscientious

Logical
 Questioning
 Accurate
 Discreet
 Data-driven
 Deliberate
 Detail-oriented
 Objective
 Efficient
 Observant
 Analytical
 Pursues quality
 Diplomatic
 Organized
 Contemplative
 Establishes structure



If I'm going to do something, I'm going to do it right.





Owls

Tendencies

- Concentrate on important tasks
- Think analytically, weighing pros and cons
- Act in a diplomatic way with people
- Check for accuracy
- Analyze performance quality
- Use a systematic approach to solve problems

Desired environment

- Clearly defined performance expectations
- Valuing quality and accuracy
- Reserved, business-like atmosphere
- Control over factors that affect performance
- Opportunity to ask “why” questions
- A framework to work within
- Time to perform up to their high standards

To be more effective

- Consider the intent of rules and guidelines
- Respect personal worth as much as accomplishments
- Exhibit enthusiasm and excitement for success
- Tolerate ambiguity
- Develop tolerance for conflict
- Delegate important tasks
- Initiate and facilitate discussions
- Make decisions without all of the information

Stress response

- Require clear direction to act
- Hesitant to decide without data
- Bound by existing procedures
- Make slow, thoughtful decisions
- Avoid interpersonal conflict
- Focus exclusively on tasks
- Internalize stress
- Impose rigid restrictions on others
- Rely solely on facts, not intuition





Characteristics of Each Style

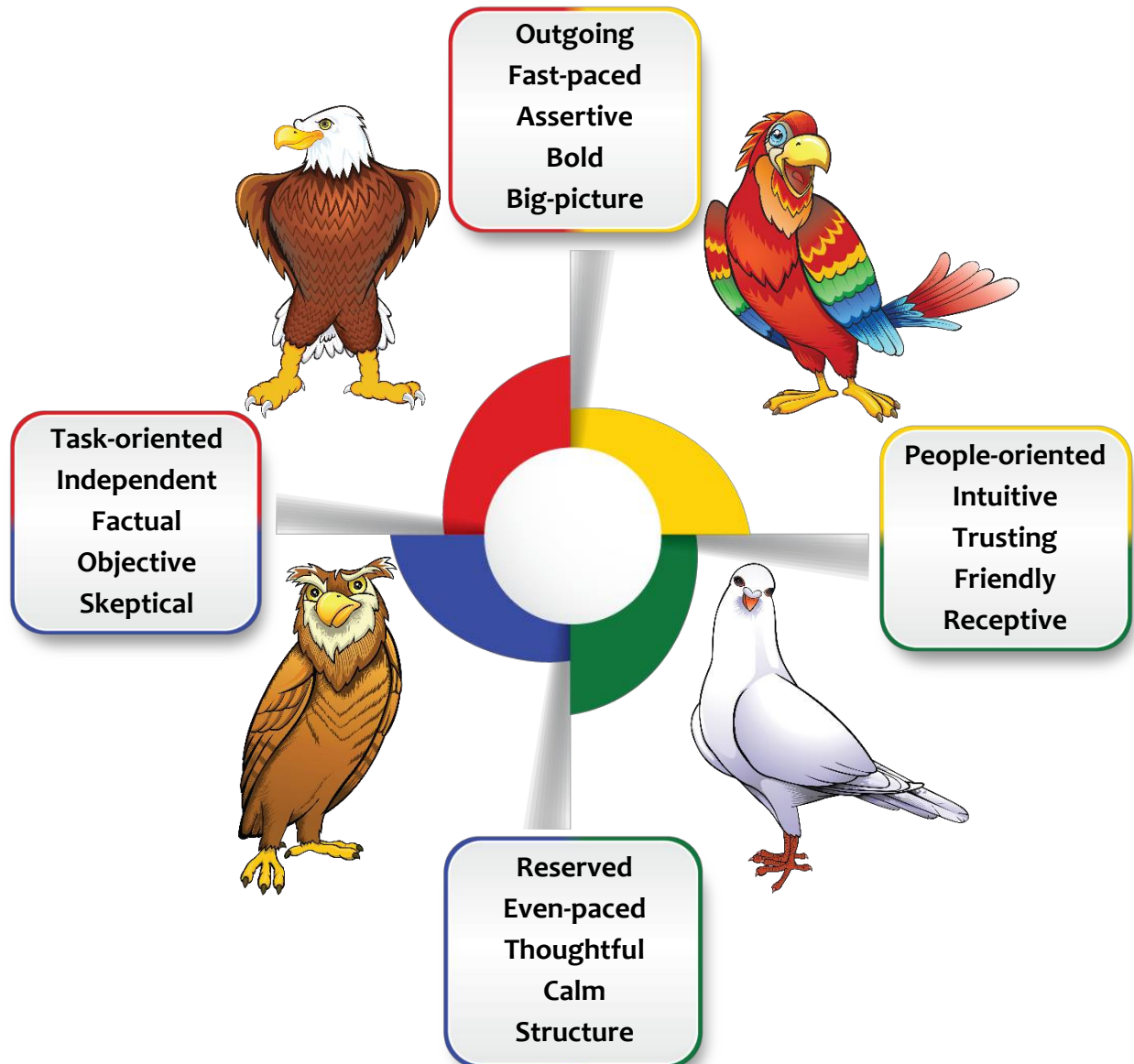


Traits	Decisive Competitive Daring Direct Innovative Persistent Adventurous Problem Solver Results Oriented	Charming Talkative Convincing Enthusiastic Inspiring Optimistic Persuasive Sociable Trusting	Calm Friendly Good Listener Patient Harmonious Sincere Empathetic Steady Team Player	Accurate Logical Analytical Questioning Diplomatic Detailed Fact Finder Objective Precise
Tends to Be	Assertive	Enthusiastic	Caring	Contemplative
Primary Drive	Independence	Interaction	Stability	Correctness
Personal Strength	Driver	Motivator	Supporter	Organizer
Comfortable with	Taking charge	Social friendliness	Being part of a team	Order and planning
Preferred Tasks	Challenging	People related	Standardized	Structured
Needs	Control	Positivity	Routine	Standards
Desires	Control, Action	Approval, Less Structure	Routine, Harmony	Standards, Quality
When in Conflict	Demands Action	Deflects	Accommodates	Analyzes
Personal Fear	Losing	Rejection	Sudden Change	Being Wrong
Irritations	Indecision, Inefficiency	Routines, Complexity	Insensitivity, Unexpected change	Mistakes, Irrationality
Measures Worth by	Impact or results, Track record	Acknowledgments, Compliments	Compatibility, Contributions	Precision, Accuracy, Quality of results
Under Stress May Become	Dictatorial, Aggressive	Sarcastic, Superficial	Submissive, Indecisive	Withdrawn, Headstrong
Measuring Maturity	Giving up control	Objectively handling rejection	Standing up for self when confronted	Not being defensive when criticized
Needs to Work on	Empathy and patience	Controlling emotions and follow-through	Being assertive and direct	Worrying less about perfectionism



Shared Style Characteristics

Sometimes characteristics are shared by pairs of styles, helping to bridge the gap from one quadrant to the next. For example, Eagles and Parrots are both outgoing, while Eagles and Owls both share an independent nature.





Your Graph Explanation

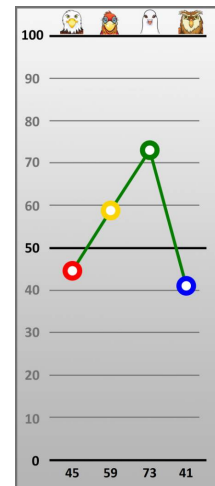
Everyone has some of each of the four styles. Nobody is just an Eagle, Parrot, Dove, or Owl. The highest point on your graph represents your strongest style. The combination of the four points creates your overall behavioral pattern. The information contained in this report is based on Graph 3, your Overall Style.

The midline represents a line of energy. The points above the line are likely to energize you. The points below the line are likely to drain you of energy. The numbers on the left side of the graph indicate the intensity of each style and the greater the likelihood that you display that style with great frequency.

There are many configurations of the graphs and none are good or bad. Some graphs hover towards the midline, while others may have high highs and low lows. If a style is high on the graph, such as above 80, you likely exhibit behaviors related to that style with great frequency and they likely feed you. Styles that have points below 20 are likely displayed less often and likely take energy to exhibit.

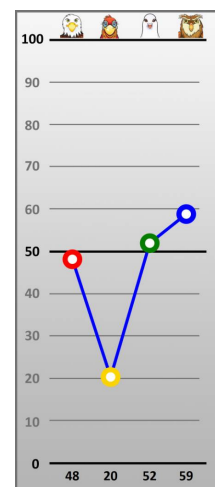
Graph 1 – Adapted Style / Public Self

This graph indicates how you may be adapting to the world around you. If you thought of yourself in a work setting as you took this profile, this graph likely symbolizes how you act at work. Sometimes, we do not reveal our core self because our natural approach is inconsistent with the culture we are in or the job requirements of the role we are playing. The desire for acceptance or to facilitate harmony may also cause a person to display different behaviors than their Natural Style. This graph may change when you change roles or move to a different environment.



Graph 2 – Natural Style / Private Self

This graph indicates the intensity of your instinctive behaviors, motivators, and fears. This is your core approach to the world and it is likely to capture the "real you." This is how you act when you feel comfortable in your home and are not attempting to impress others or flex to a job or the environment. This graph tends to be more stable over time.





Your Graph Explanation Continued

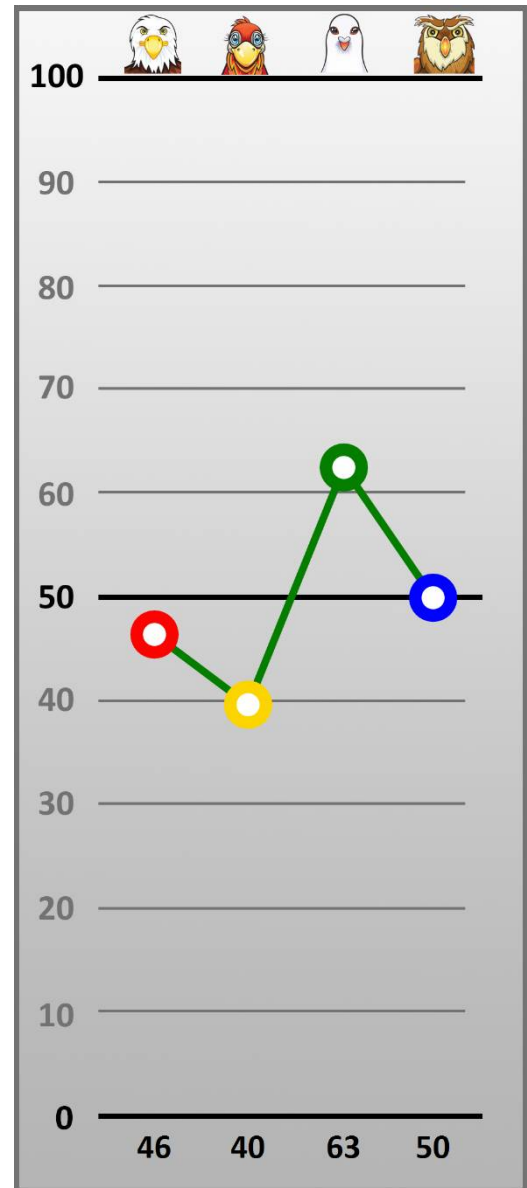
Graph 3 – Overall Style / Perceived Self

Since you see yourself at home, at work, and everywhere you go, you are the only person that has a holistic view of how you act in the world. This graph represents how you are likely to see yourself as it captures how you act and respond to people and situations.

Little or no difference between your Public and Private Selves indicates that you use the same natural behaviors throughout your life. In this case, there is not much need for you to adapt your style to the environment. For instance, if you thought about yourself at work as you took this assessment, your job allows you to display your core self and does not often require you to stretch out of your natural approach.

If the Public Self is different from the Private Self, you may perceive a need to flex your style to fit your job, the work environment, or the expectations that have been placed upon you given your role. This may create stress or fatigue over a long period of time as working outside of your Natural Style takes energy.

If this graph is relatively flat (e.g. all points fall between 40 and 60), you may be experiencing significant change in your life. Major life events, such as starting a new job, getting married, or having a child, can temporarily flatten this graph as you navigate the behaviors that are needed in your new reality. Compare Public and Private Self graphs and look for differences. Consider what might be causing those discrepancies and consider whether this depletes your energy or causes stress.

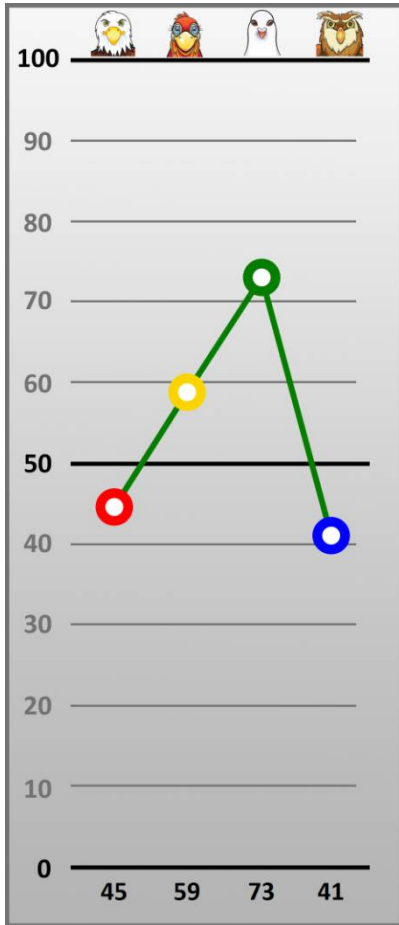




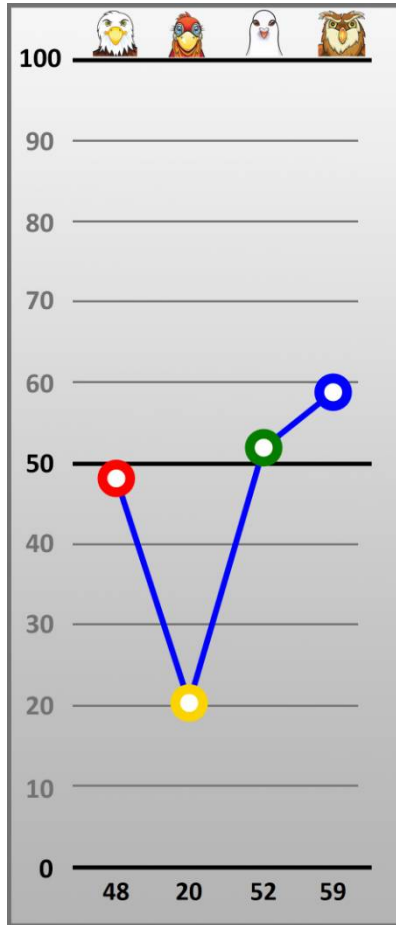
Your Graphs

These three graphs represent a snapshot of your style.

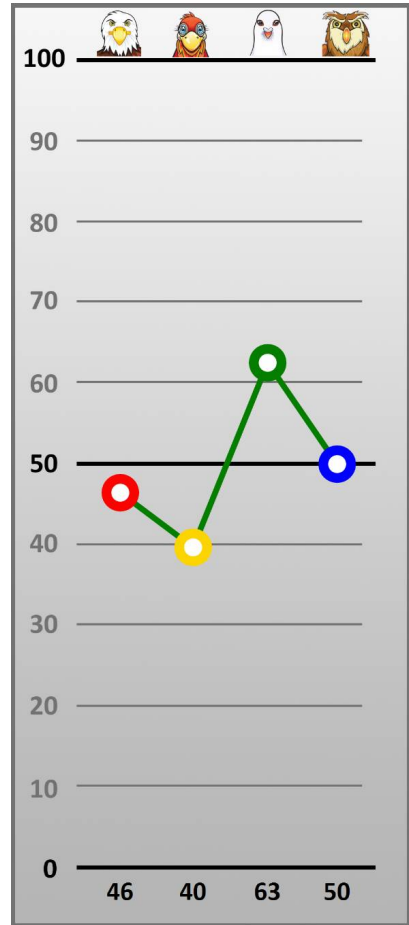
Graph 1 - Adapted Style/Public Self



Graph 2 - Natural Style/Private Self



Graph 3 - Overall Style/Perceived Self





Understanding Yourself

You may be somewhat suspicious of new ideas or innovations, until you have an opportunity to do your own investigation and research. This may be a bit of a two-edged sword: you are a bit of a risk-taker, but you prefer those risks to be calculated. That is, once you're convinced that the risk is worth taking, you'll jump in and give it a try. Until that time, the suspicion flag flies high.



You possess a sense of urgency that is sometimes not readily visible to others. Your sense of urgency is masked a bit by your high level of patience and detail orientation. This subjects others to the illusion that they can be more laid back on a project you're working on or are in charge of. It may come as a surprise to them that, in reality, you expect them to proceed full-speed ahead.

You tend to make decisions through logic, rather than emotion. This can be very important in negotiation situations. When others may get emotionally involved, you tend to remain factual, deliberate, and objective.

You tend to provide an objective and vocal opinion when you feel strongly about an issue or procedure. The interesting point here, Sarah, is that while you may remain somewhat quiet through much of the team's deliberation, you have the ability to present your case with vigor when you have an idea. This may sometimes take team members by surprise.

You are persistent and tenacious when it comes to solving complex problems. Along with your competitive spirit comes a high degree of patience when dealing with detailed problems and situations. Your high attention to quality control also motivates you to solve problems accurately.

You tend to be less talkative in work or social situations. This is not a reflection on ability or interest, just that you allow others be the more vocal participants. Even though they share your risk-taking attitude, those who score like you will frequently admit to feeling a bit introverted. They analyze situations internally rather than "thinking out loud," as others may do. When they arrive at a solution, they have a sound plan, a carefully thought-out design, and a pathway to achievement.

Sarah, your response pattern to the instrument indicates that you may tend to be most productive when working alone and undisturbed, or in rather self-contained small groups or teams. In some ways, you may become your own best ally on a project. Your risk-taking nature tends to allow you to function somewhat independently from the group, and your attention to detail is best amplified in an undisturbed climate. Letting others know, in a polite way, that you need some personal space in getting the job done can lead to a win-win situation for both you and the team.

Sarah, you score like those who have a high degree of self-discipline. This comes from three primary traits: your somewhat strong tendency toward risk avoidance, your high degree of patience, and your overall detail orientation. These three traits in combination are somewhat rare, but they converge in ways that provide a versatile strength for you. This strength can be used in both personal and business ventures.





Style Overview

General Characteristics:

- **Personal direction:** Focuses on specific goals and the details necessary to reach them
- **Strengths offered:** Can work in a solitary way or with others of equal quality alignment
- **General characteristics:** Ability to handle complex roles that require follow-through and detailed attention
- **Contributions to others:** High degree of follow-through and focus on progressing toward goals
- **Getting along with others:** Appreciates data, logic, and clear information from others
- **When stressed:** May be non-demonstrative with others, but retain thoughts and feelings of disappointment
- **Keep in mind:** Can become undiplomatic and question others' motives
- **Additional notes:** High goal orientation and direction, but may need to increase interaction with others to find greatest effectiveness



Your Strengths:

- You are able to provide factual, authoritative, and objective communication on topics to which you have given proper intellectual consideration.
- You bring a high degree of objectivity to the organization's systems and projects.
- You demonstrate a high degree of expertise in the operations which you choose to perform.
- You tend to be patient in working with others.
- You provide excellent support and expertise to challenging problems and assignments.
- You always follow through, with a strong emphasis on completeness.
- You utilize a very deliberate and systematic approach in analyzing answers and creating solutions.

Your Potential Development Areas:

- You may dispense strong criticism, and even sarcasm, when others don't measure up to your standards.
- You tend to be a selective listener, hearing only what you want to hear.
- You can sometimes be blunt, opinionated and inflexible when asked to make sudden changes without prior warning or consideration.
- You may be indecisive at times and need help learning to set priorities.
- You may take some criticism personally, even if it was directed at a work process and not you.
- You could project a bit more enthusiasm at times. This is necessary for building team spirit and morale.
- You may tend to hang on too much to current or past procedures, especially when faced with impending change.





Sarah at Work

Each of us tends to act within a range of behaviors based on our style. We can imagine that Parrots bring enthusiasm to the workplace while Doves seek to create harmony. Eagles keep people focused on the goal while Owls ensure quality. Of course, anyone can display any behavior, but we all have tendencies that are seen on a regular basis. We also have an ideal work environment that resonates with our style. When we work in that type of culture, we feel at ease and comfortable. This section describes Sarah's behavioral tendencies while at work as well as the type of environment in which Sarah will thrive.



Your Work Style Tendencies:

- You are able to research into a variety of complexities and emerge with new facts that can be of value in future decision making.
- You tend to be more quiet, letting others be the more vocal participants in meetings or groups.
- You demonstrate a tireless work ethic in solving complex problems.
- You have a need to see projects reach completion and closure and will work hard to ensure success along the way.
- You persuade others on the team through perseverance and determination to get the project completed.
- You are able to demonstrate independence from the team and take your own path, based on analysis of the facts and data.
- You provide a very realistic approach to projects and ideas.

You Tend to Be Most Effective In Environments That Provide:

- Freedom from constraints, direct supervision, and process bottlenecks.
- An organizational culture that keeps an eye out for future trends and issues.
- A direct, detailed approach to what needs to be done on a project.
- The ability to work independently with no interruptions.
- A culture that encourages open expression and dialogue of ideas and creativity.
- A close association with a small group or team, rather than a shallow association with a large number of people.
- A minimum of conflict, hostility, pressure, or sudden change.





Needs and Motivators

As Dr. Abraham Maslow explained, we all have physiological needs, such as food, water, and shelter. We also have safety and security needs, social needs, esteem needs, and the desire for self-actualization. If we extend this model, individuals also have needs based on their style. For example, Eagles have a high need for accomplishment and a desire to win. Parrots need copious amounts of positivity and excitement. Doves need acceptance and harmony. And owls need structure and accuracy. Each person, based on their style, is motivated to take action to meet their needs. Following are Sarah's style-driven needs and motivators.



Needs:

- A support system to eliminate some of the repetitive or routine parts of the job or project.
- Streamlining of some systems and procedures to allow additional time for complex analysis.
- Appreciation for your skills, and freedom to do the job with few interruptions.
- An occasional revalidation of your contribution to the team or organization at large.
- Consistent time schedules and well-informed deadlines.
- A supervisor who delegates by using specifics, not ambiguities.
- A supportive team that is tolerant of the occasional blunt or critical remark.

Motivators:

- Established and efficient procedures for completing projects of a detailed and complex nature.
- Independence from direct supervision or control in the creative or analytic processes.
- Opportunities to work independently, or as a member of a small team.
- Clear lines of communication and responsibility.
- Colleagues with whom you can identify and share information of a complex and important nature.
- Recognition of your analytical ability and leadership capability. This doesn't have to come in the form of awards, but perhaps as an occasional verbal reminder that your contributions are valued.
- Up-to-date facts and figures for use in analysis and critical thinking.





Leading in Style

Leading at its best:

As leaders, we communicate, delegate, and give feedback. We weigh options, make decisions, and own the outcomes. We create a culture, share a vision, and rally others to come along. We join diverse personalities together into a team or community. No bird style is “better” or “worse” at leadership. Rather, each style approaches leadership differently and must navigate its strengths and challenges. The following are your unique strengths and contributions as a leader.



- You serve as a moral compass, reminding people to stay true to their values.
- To keep people organized, you establish timelines, regular meetings, and check-ins.
- In discussions, you set ground rules that give each person a chance to speak and be heard.
- During conflicts, you create space for people to share their feelings and reach a resolution.
- When people are stressed, you gladly offer help and encourage others to share the load.
- You create safe, nurturing environments where people feel belonging and support.

Leadership under stress:

Every personality style can provide effective leadership, especially under ideal conditions. We tend to express our strengths and manage our weaknesses gracefully when everything goes well. But under the most daunting, stressful, and challenging circumstances, we risk overusing our strengths. We may express sides of our style that serve neither us nor the people we lead. By anticipating how our personality may stumble in tough conditions, we can catch ourselves before we fall. We can muster the style flexibility and emotional awareness to stay on our feet and move nimbly through a rough environment. Here’s what your leadership style may look like when you are not at your best:

- To avoid hurting feelings, you tolerate underperformance and withhold constructive feedback.
- You try to please everyone but feel resentful unless that effort is acknowledged.
- You pretend like everything is ok to avoid acknowledging crises and interpersonal conflicts.
- You postpone difficult but necessary decisions, especially if they’ll make a teammate unhappy.
- Dislike of change and unknowns may lead you create a culture that resists innovation and new ideas.
- You struggle to say no to people who may take advantage of your kindness and leniency.





Managing Stress

Stress is neither good nor bad. We intentionally stress our bodies to improve our strength and endurance. We stress our minds to grow our knowledge and capabilities. We even stress relationships to resolve conflicts and build a healthier connection. What we perceive as stressful depends on our style, but every style has the experience of being “stressed out.” That’s when our physical, mental, and emotional stressors begin to feel unbearable yet unescapable. To get relief, we often act in ways that, ironically, create even more stress for ourselves (and others). But with awareness of how we respond to stress – and what we need to overcome it – we can navigate stressful situations more gracefully.



Under Stress You May Appear:

- Over-reliant on data and documentation
- Resentful
- Unimaginative
- Withdrawn
- Slow to act

Under Stress You May Need:

- A slow pace for "processing" information
- Understanding of principles and details
- Guarantees that you are right





Managing Conflict

Conflict often occurs when people have needs or opinions that are incompatible. Conflict also occurs when people of different styles do not understand each other. When differences are handled poorly, we can create hurt feelings, make ineffective decisions, and get poor results. But if conflict is managed well, it can deepen our capacity for empathy, strengthen our relationships, and allow us to solve problems efficiently and effectively. Each style has the potential to make a conflict destructive or constructive – and when we understand how our style impacts our approach to conflict management, we can turn disagreements into positive interactions.



Your Typical Behaviors in Conflict:

- You are quite uncomfortable with overt conflict, aggression and anger. You will do whatever you can to avoid these situations and to avoid individuals with whom you have a disagreement.
- You tend to hold conflicts or conflicting views in your mind, looking for proof that you are right or a new valid way of looking at things that accommodates both points of view.
- You often resort to various indirect techniques to manipulate the environment to make it more favorable to your position. You may resort to little known rules and procedures, the literal meaning of regulations, the use of committees, and other indirect approaches.

Strategies to Reduce Conflict and Increase Harmony:

- Be sure to share the reasoning behind your decisions. Failure to do so makes them seem arbitrary.
- Include all the people involved with a project in your decision-making process. Ask for their suggestions as well as their data.
- Stand up for yourself with supervisors, friends, and coworkers rather than avoiding them or pretending to go along with them.





Sarah's Communication Style

When we speak and write, everything makes sense! We naturally communicate the way we would want others to communicate with us. In our minds, the substance, tone, and nonverbal content match our intent. To others, perhaps not. What may seem clear to one style may be a word puzzle or emotional riddle to another. In the absence of understanding, we are left with assumptions that take direction from who we are. But with deeper awareness of how we tend to communicate, we can become more effective at sharing our requests, ideas, feelings, and opinions. We can anticipate how our communication style will land with the other birds.



- You tend to use reserved language and hedge statements with “may,” “might,” and “perhaps.”
- You tend to communicate disagreement by asking questions rather than stating your position.
- Speaking one-on-one feels natural but speaking before large groups probably feels intimidating.
- You like to rehearse before speaking to ensure that you don't cause offense or conflict.
- When listening, you tune into the emotions of the person you are speaking to.
- You tend to frame requests as questions or ideas rather than commands or directions.





Communication Tips for Others

The following suggestions can help others who interact with you understand and be aware of your communication preferences. To use this information effectively, share it with others and also discuss their preferences.



When Communicating with Sarah, DO:

- Motivate and persuade Sarah by pointing out objectives and expected results.
- List pros and cons to suggestions you make.
- Do your homework, because Sarah's homework will already be done.
- Take your time; be precise and thorough.
- Give Sarah time to verify the issues and assess potential outcomes.
- Approach issues in a straightforward, direct and factual way.
- Be candid, open, logical, and patient.

When Communicating with Sarah, DON'T:

- Forget or lose things necessary for the meeting or project.
- Try to develop "too close" a relationship, especially too quickly.
- Manipulate or bully Sarah into agreement.
- Engage in rambling discussion, and waste Sarah's time.
- Threaten with position or power.
- Be domineering or demanding.
- Be rude, abrupt, or too fast-paced in your delivery.






Making Career Decisions & Planning Your Career Path

The following section of this Taking Flight report is linked to O*NET, a database of occupational job titles. Your style has been matched to careers that closely correlate to your innate abilities. Take the time to review these potential career paths and decide if any of them appeal to you based on your skills, values, lifestyle and educational level.

The list of possible careers is designed to promote thoughts about jobs that you might not have considered or to reinforce existing beliefs of potential occupations. Note that you will find additional job titles related to the specific jobs on your list through the “Crosswalk” option on the O*NET website, located at <http://online.onetcenter.org>.

On the O*NET website, you will notice that some jobs have the following symbol:  This symbol indicates jobs with a **Bright Outlook**.

Each Bright Outlook occupation matches at least one of the following criteria:

- Projected to grow much faster than average through 2024
- Projected to have 100,000 or more job openings through 2024
- Designated as a new and emerging occupation in a high growth industry

Your career listing on the following pages will have “Job Zone” indicators defined as follows:

O*NET Job Zone Definition

Each occupation has a Job Zone Number (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5)

The table below lists the five zones and its assigned experience, education, and on-the-job training.

JOB ZONE	EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING ASSIGNED TO ZONES
1	May require high school diploma or GED
2	High school diploma; may require some vocational training or job-related course work
3	Training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or associate’s degree
4	Four-year bachelor’s degree, 2-4 years of work experience, or both
5	Bachelor’s degree, graduate school, or both, plus experience





Career Information for Sarah

Note: After the search displays the page with your job title information, pay particular attention to the Alternate Job Titles for more possibilities. In addition to reading the job description, increase your options by scrolling to the bottom of that section to view the Related Occupations Section.

Job Zone	ONET CODE	Job Title
1	43-4171.00	Receptionists and Information Clerks
2	43-3021.00	Billing and Posting Clerks
2	41-2021.00	Occupational Title: Sales Agents, Retail
2	43-6014.00	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants
3	43-3031.00	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks
3	29-2042.00	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics
3	43-6011.00	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants
3	11-2021.00	Marketing Managers
3	29-2034.00	Radiologic Technologists
3	41-1011.00	Sales Managers
4	15-1143.00	Computer Network Architects
4	15-1131.00	Computer Programmers
4	15-1121.00	Computer Systems Analysts
4	17-1022.01	Geodetic Surveyors
4	17-2112.00	Industrial Engineers
4	17-2111.01	Industrial Safety and Health Engineers
4	33-3021.06	Intelligence Analysts
4	13-1081.01	Logistics Engineers
4	29-9011.00	Occupational Health and Safety Specialists
4	15-1199.01	Software Quality Assurance Engineers and Testers
4	19-3099.01	Transportation Planners
5	19-1029.01	Bioinformatics Scientists
5	15-2041.01	Biostatisticians
5	19-3011.00	Economists
5	17-2112.00	Industrial Engineers
5	15-2021.00	Mathematicians
5	15-2031.00	Operations Research Analysts
5	29-1051.00	Pharmacists
5	19-3022.00	Survey Researchers





Communicating with the Eagle

People with the Eagle style are time-sensitive, so do not waste their time. Be organized and get to the point. Give them relevant information and options, with probabilities of success. Give them written details to read at their leisure - all on a single page, if possible. Appeal to their sense of accomplishment. Bolster their egos by supporting their ideas and acknowledge their power and prestige. Let them be in charge. If you disagree, argue facts, not feelings. In groups, allow them to have their say, as they will not take a back seat to others. In general, be efficient and competent.

In Relationships:

- Provide solutions rather than empathy
- State your emotions clearly rather than expecting them to intuit your emotional state
- Give them the opportunity to have input on decisions, even minor ones
- Recognize that their assertive and direct communication style does not necessarily mean they are angry or even feel strongly about something
- Let the Eagle shine when bargaining for a house or car
- Accept that the Eagle needs you to share short stories and explanations rather than the long story

In social settings:

- Let them know that you don't intend to waste their time
- Acknowledge their victories and impact
- Give them your time and undivided attention
- Break from the routine and be spontaneous
- Participate in friendly competition
- Give them the opportunity to make decisions

At work help them to:

- More realistically gauge risks
- Exercise more caution and deliberation before making decisions
- Follow pertinent rules, regulations, and expectations
- Recognize and solicit the ideas of others
- Tell others the reasons for decisions
- Cultivate more attention and responsiveness to emotions





Communicating with the Parrot

People with the Parrot style thrive on personal recognition, so pour it on enthusiastically. Support their ideas, goals, opinions, and dreams. Try not to argue with their pie-in-the-sky visions; get excited about them. They are social butterflies, so be ready to flutter around with them. A strong presence, stimulating and entertaining conversation, jokes, and liveliness will win them over. They are people-oriented, so give them time to socialize. Avoid rushing into tasks. In general, be interested in them.

In Relationships:

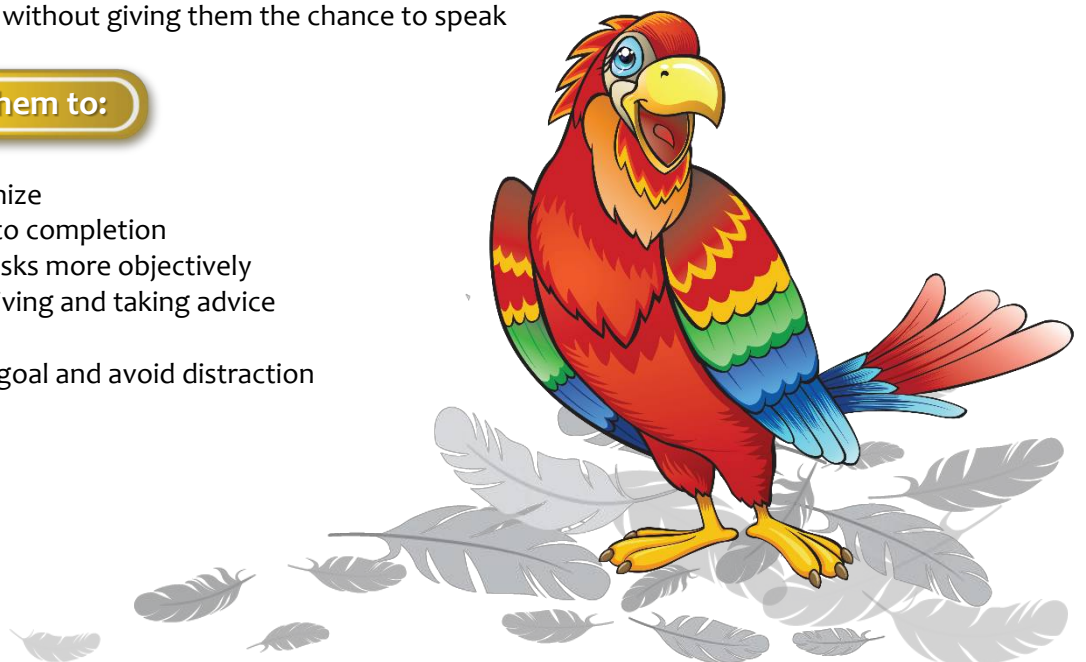
- Look for opportunities to be spontaneous
- Let chores go in exchange for having fun first
- Celebrate their accomplishments with enthusiasm
- Break out of predictable patterns to add variety
- Understand that they aren't attached to their out-of-the-box ideas
- Accept that they talk a lot and may dominate the conversation, but reel them in when necessary

In social settings:

- Focus on a positive, upbeat, warm approach
- Listen to their stories and experiences
- Respond openly and congenially
- Avoid negative or messy problem discussions
- Don't require much follow-up, detail, or long-term commitments
- Don't talk too long without giving them the chance to speak

At work help them to:

- Prioritize and organize
- See tasks through to completion
- View people and tasks more objectively
- Avoid overuse of giving and taking advice
- Write things down
- Focus on the main goal and avoid distraction





Communicating with the Dove

People with the Dove style are relationship-oriented and want warm and fuzzy relationships, so take things slow, earn their trust, support their feelings, and show sincere interest. Talk in terms of feelings, not facts. The Doves do not want to ruffle feathers. They want to be assured that everyone will approve of them and their decisions. Give them time to solicit co-workers' opinions. Never back a Dove style into a corner. In general, be non-threatening and sincere.

In relationships:

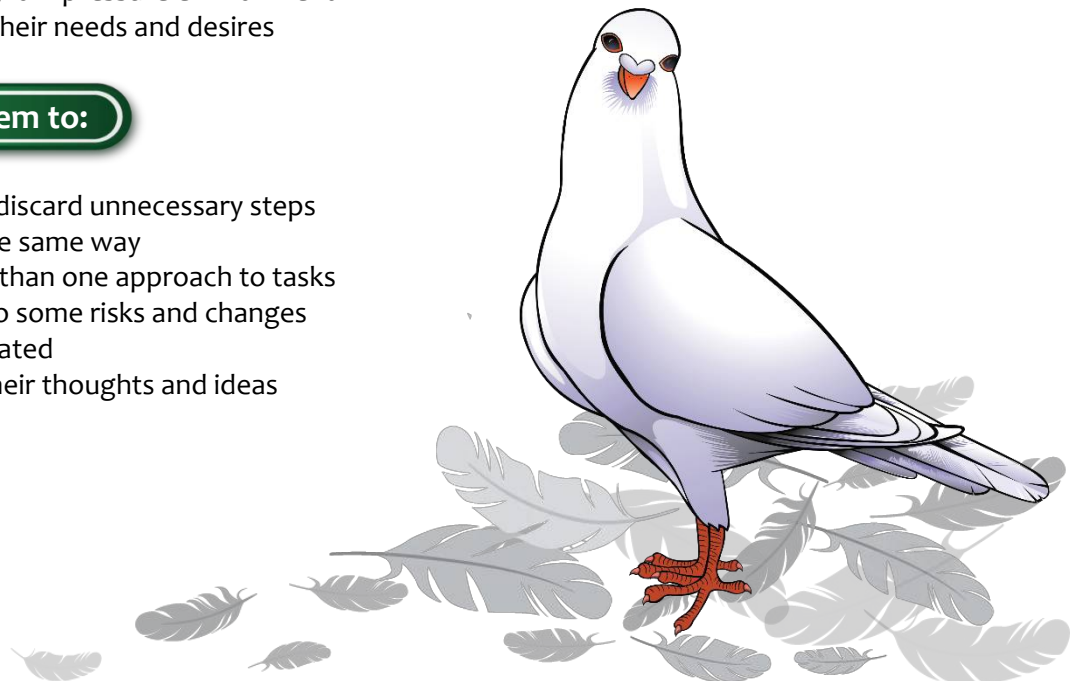
- Honor their need to talk about how they feel
- Stop doing everything else when they are talking to you and be present
- Give them time to think about major decisions
- Seek to satisfy their unstated needs
- Recognize that Doves can still be upset even when they say they are fine
- Accept that Doves value patterns and can be uncomfortable with breaking existing paradigms

In social settings:

- Take a measured, steady approach
- Avoid talking about controversial topics that may create conflict
- Respond sensitively and compassionately
- Privately acknowledge what makes them special
- Create a comfortable, low-pressure environment
- Invite them to share their needs and desires

At work help them to:

- Utilize shortcuts and discard unnecessary steps
- Avoid doing things the same way
- Realize there is more than one approach to tasks
- Become more open to some risks and changes
- Feel sincerely appreciated
- Speak up and voice their thoughts and ideas





Communicating with the Owl

When dealing with people with the Owl style, be sensitive to their schedules. They need details, so give them data. When working with them, do not expect to become their friend. Support their organized approach to problem-solving. Be systematic, logical, well-prepared, and exact. Give them time to make decisions and work independently. In groups, do not expect them to be leaders or outspoken contributors, but do rely on them to conduct research, crunch numbers, and perform detailed footwork for the group. When appropriate, set guidelines and deadlines. In general, be thorough, well prepared, detailed, and business-like.

In relationships:

- Understand that Owls occasionally need some alone time away from their partner
- Allow for clearly defined ways of doing things in your relationship or your home
- Give them the chance to plan carefully for everything from large purchases to family vacations
- Provide the space to work on crafts, hobbies, or home improvement
- Recognize that their questions do not mean they don't trust you
- Accept that Owls need time and information before making big life decisions, and sometimes small ones too

In social settings:

- Listen to their concerns, reasoning, and suggestions
- Respond formally and politely
- Privately acknowledge them about their thinking
- Focus on how pleased you are with their procedures
- Solicit their insights and suggestions
- Don't put them on the spot to be the center of attention

At work help them to:

- Share their knowledge and expertise with others
- Shoot for realistic deadlines and parameters
- View people and tasks less seriously and critically
- Balance their lives with both interaction and tasks
- Keep on course with tasks, less checking
- Maintain high expectations for high priority items





Connect and communicate with the Eagle by:



- Recognizing their achievements
- Being prepared, fast-paced, and to the point
- Behaving in a professional and businesslike manner
- Learning what their goals and objectives are – what they want to accomplish
- Understanding how they currently are motivated to do things and what they would like to change
- Suggesting solutions with clearly defined and agreed upon consequences
- Relating feedback specifically to their goals
- Providing options and letting them decide, when possible
- Letting them know that you don't intend to waste their time
- Conveying openness and acceptance of them
- Allowing them to speak
- Showing interest in what they have to say and listening to their suggestions

Connect and communicate with the Owl by:



- Preparing so that you can answer as many of their questions as soon as possible
- Greeting them cordially but proceed quickly to the task. Don't start with personal or social talk
- Asking questions that reveal a clear direction and that fit into the overall scheme of things
- Documenting how and why something applies
- Giving them time to think. Avoid pushing them into a hasty decision
- Telling them both the pros and cons and the complete story
- Using a logical approach
- Listening to their concerns, reasoning, and suggestions
- Responding formally and politely
- Privately acknowledging them about their thinking
- Soliciting their insights and suggestions
- Showing them by what you do, not by what you say





Dealing with Others

Connect and communicate with the Parrot by:



- Showing that you're interested in them and letting them talk
- Allowing your animation and enthusiasm to emerge
- Taking the initiative to introduce yourself in a friendly, informal manner and being open to discussing topics that interest them
- Supporting their dreams and goals
- Illustrating your ideas with stories and emotional descriptions
- Clearly summarizing details and directing these toward mutually agreeable objectives and actions
- Focusing on a positive, upbeat, warm approach
- Listening to their personal feelings and experiences
- Responding openly and congenially
- Avoiding negative discussions
- Making suggestions that allow them to look good
- Giving them your attention, time, and presence

Connect and communicate with the Dove by:



- Doing what you say you will do
- Getting to know them more personally
- Approaching them in a non-threatening, pleasant and friendly but professional way
- Developing trust, friendship, and credibility at a relatively slow pace
- Asking them to identify their own emotional needs as well as their task or business expectations
- Using emotional words and phrases like "I feel"
- Avoiding rushing them
- Avoiding arguments and conflict
- Responding sensitively and sensibly
- Privately acknowledging them with specific, believable compliments
- Showing them step-by-step procedures
- Providing stability with a minimum of change





Style Tips

We all respond to people and situations in different ways. Discover how the four styles vary in their level of directness, openness, pace, and priorities.

	Eagles	Parrots	Doves	Owls
Directness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be direct and upfront • State what you need clearly and concisely • Stay focused on the goal and task at hand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be direct as long as your tone is positive • Expect time for socializing before getting down to business • Keep it light and upbeat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be polite and friendly • Take time for pleasantries and small talk • Watch your tone and take a softer approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State clear and logical facts directly • Explain what you need in detail • Stay business-oriented
Openness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep business first • Name the elephant in the room • Prepare to discuss accomplishments or achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect them to speak about themselves freely • Prepare to share stories about commonalities • Be willing to diverge from the agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect a quiet but friendly exterior at a first meeting • Answer questions about how you're feeling • Engage in deep personal discussions when comfortable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stick to the agenda • Maintain a polite, professional countenance • Avoid discussing feelings or personal topics first
Pace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let them make high-level decisions quickly • Speak in short sound bites to get to the point quickly • Be ready to move and work swiftly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow them to make quick intuitive decisions • Increase pace of speech as excitement level increases • Prepare for increasing work speed as deadlines approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow time to consider all sides before making decisions • Build rapport before getting to business • Appreciate the carefully cultivated and predictable routine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine all data thoroughly before making decisions • Allow ample time for detailed questions • Provide the time to work accurately and for highest quality results
Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start with the most important item first • Recognize Eagle accomplishments • Allow them to control their agenda and process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin by making a social connection • Maintain optimism and positivity in their environment • Offer freedom to be creative with little constraint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a harmonious environment where everyone feels comfortable and safe • Establish norms and consistencies so they know what to expect • Provide opportunities to connect and bond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate their thoroughness and precision • Allow them to work independently to avoid distractions • Provide the opportunity to share their logic and information





Accepting Others

Perhaps the highest level of applying the styles is elevating our perception from judging others to valuing who they are and recognizing their unique contribution. Let's take a look at how increasing our level of acceptance of others can go a long way towards improving relationships with others.

Eagles may need to accept that:

- Not everyone likes to engage in conflict
- They're not always right
- Patience is a good thing
- The feelings of others matter
- There's more to consider than the bottom line



Parrots may need to accept that:

- It's often important to create a plan before acting
- Too much enthusiasm is not welcomed by everyone
- It can't always be fun
- Other people like to talk, too
- Follow-through is critical to success



Doves may need to accept that:

- It's ok to say "no" - out loud
- Conflict can be good
- Change can be good
- Most relationships can be strengthened through candor
- It's better to confide early and often than rarely and too late



Owls may need to accept that:

- It doesn't always have to be perfect
- Sometimes you have to act without a well-thought-out plan
- Not everyone appreciates sarcasm
- Others can make effective decisions through intuition
- Remember that deadlines are needed to stay on track



When working with, coaching, or simply getting along with others, try to remember that what is obvious to you may represent a genuine blind spot for them, and vice versa. While Doves don't need to be taught the value of patience, Eagles struggle with it. Being optimistic comes naturally to a Parrot and drives their ability to solve problems with creative solutions, but Owls are skeptical that emotions like optimism can be helpful. Owls prefer rigorous analysis instead. By understanding how these qualities and preferences play out, we can walk the path from judgment to understanding, respecting, and fully valuing others.





Potential Difficulties

While each style shines in different situations, there are some behaviors that each of us finds difficult to display. What's easy for one person may be challenging for another. Below you'll find examples of actions that may require more effort and energy for each style.

Eagles may find it difficult to:

- Appreciate that others need more processing time when making decisions
- Show empathy when someone needs validation rather than solutions
- Consider the emotional needs of others during stressful times
- Slow down and spell out the fine details when necessary
- Take the time to speak diplomatically instead of directly

Parrots may find it difficult to:

- Consider potential pitfalls in their optimistic ideas
- Practice good listening skills when they have a story they want to share
- Provide constructive feedback to help redirect behavior
- Finish routine tasks when more exciting tasks also need to be completed
- Take the time to appreciate the fine details when considering options

Doves may find it difficult to:

- Make decisions without consulting all members of the group
- Say no when they don't have the time or capacity to help someone else
- Directly state their own desires and needs
- Work quickly when under stress, even with a deadline looming
- Ask for help when they feel overwhelmed

Owls may find it difficult to:

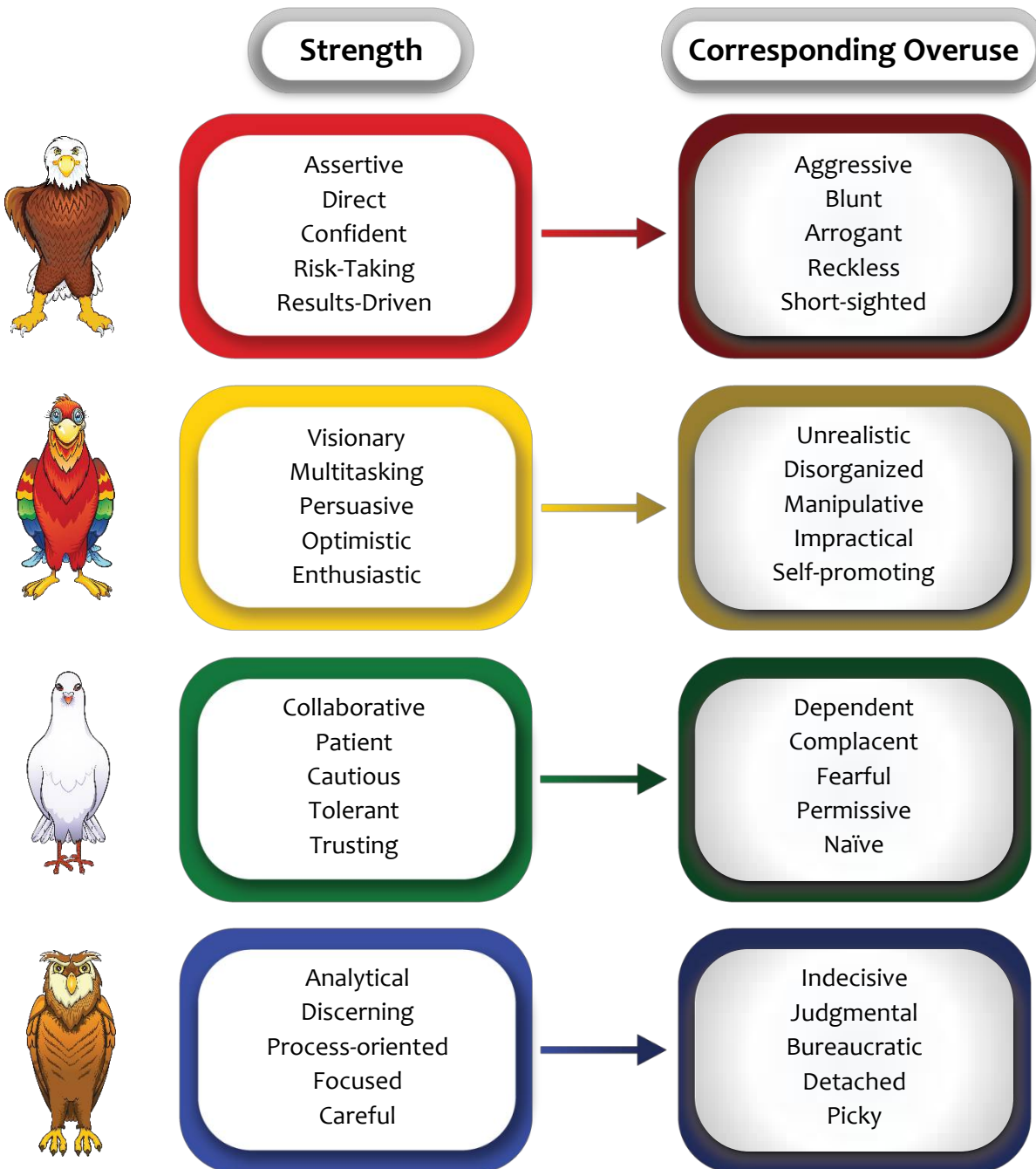
- Make quick decisions when all of the data is not available
- Understand how people can make intuitive decisions without analyzing the data
- Participate in casual conversations when there is no clear goal or objective
- Decipher how much detail is needed or wanted in any given interaction
- Discuss their feelings or appreciate when others need to do so





Overusing Strengths

Understanding personal strengths is a key component to getting the most out of Taking Flight with the DISC styles. Each style brings unique talents to their work and personal lives. However, the overuse of these same qualities transforms strengths into weaknesses. Under stress, this ‘shadow side’ of style often emerges and can irritate others and decrease overall effectiveness. Notice how each strength can become a weakness when overused. By utilizing our strengths at a healthy level, we create space within ourselves for less frequently used styles to emerge and strengthen our ability to adapt to the right style at the right time.





Dynamic Action Planning

Now that you've learned about your style, it's time to take action. The following questions were specifically selected based on your style. Take a moment to reflect on each question, formulate your plan, and take action. It's time to take flight with the power of the four styles.

Who in your life seems to have ideas that are risky, reckless, and unempathetic? What could you say to help them see their ideas from other people's perspectives?

What opportunities do your routines or the ways you like to do things prevent you from pursuing?

You are likely a valuable source of support for people. What do you think "support" means to people of each style and consider if you support them how they need to be supported.





Dynamic Action Planning

When someone says something mean or offensive to you, it might be tempting to hide your feelings. Instead, what could you say to that person that would lead them to treat you differently in the future?

Who or what in your life do you need to say “no” to more often? What are your concerns about doing that? What words could you use to make that “no” clear and respected?

Which decisions in your life feel the most difficult to make? Who does the decision affect? What steps could you take to make these decisions feel less stressful?



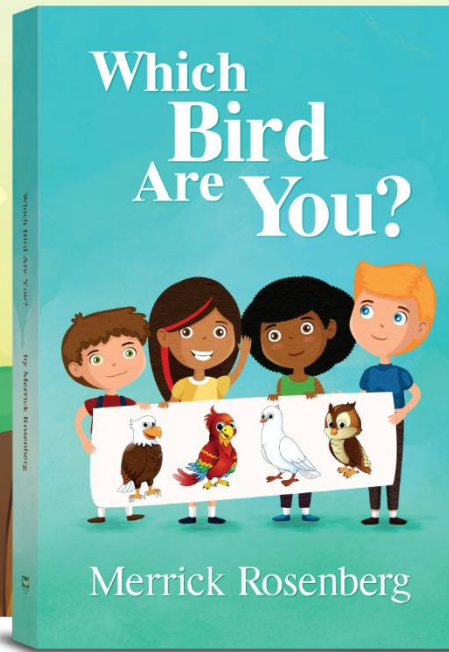
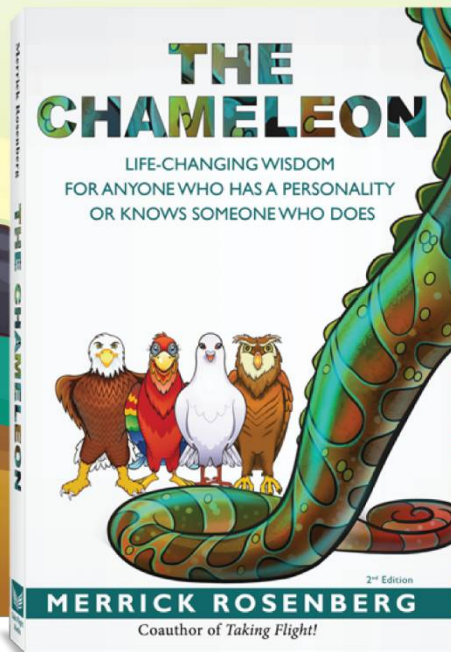


Onward and Upward

- 1. Understand your own style:** Aristotle said, “Knowing yourself is the beginning of all wisdom.” In modern times, studies repeatedly reveal that individuals with high self-awareness are happier, have stronger relationships, are better leaders, and have greater success in their careers. They tend to organize their lives around their strengths and better manage their weaknesses. Knowing your style increases self-awareness.
- 2. Recognize the styles of others:** The ability to identify someone else’s style based upon body language and tone is an important skill to master. Pay attention to how people move and speak. If their body language is confident and assertive, they are displaying Eagle energy. If they are soft-spoken and connecting, they are exuding Dove energy. If they are animated and charismatic, you are experiencing the Parrot, and if their body-language is measured and formal, that’s Owl energy.
- 3. Think about style when establishing expectations:** We often impose our own style on others by establishing expectations based on how we would act in a given situation. For example, if you take a highly organized and logical approach to decision-making, you may expect a colleague to follow a similar path. However, if that person’s approach is more intuitive, his or her decision-making process may not seem to be valid to you. Unrealistic expectations lead to frustration, conflict, and drama. Considering style when establishing expectations of others can decrease tension, improve relationships, and lead to better results.
- 4. Consider intention, not just behavior:** We judge ourselves by our intentions, but we judge others by their behavior. Better understanding of the intentions of others can prevent misinterpretations that lead to disagreements and stress. The four styles help to explain why people say and do the things they do. In general, people aim to satisfy their own needs, not create stress for others. So the next time you experience a difficult conversation, consider how their style explains their behavior. This can de-personalize the conflict and take the sting out of a difficult situation. However, just because you understand their style, it does not mean that you should tolerate disrespect, poor quality, or a failure to achieve results.
- 5. Use your strengths, but don’t overuse them:** When a strength is overused it becomes a weakness. Overuse is typically brought about by stress and each style has signature overuse behaviors that indicate they are under strain or pressure. Eagle assertiveness and directness can escalate into steamrolling and insensitivity. Parrot optimism and multi-tasking can morph into unrealistic expectations and disorganization. Dove patience and compassion can slide into complacency and a smothering of others. Owl precision can turn into paralysis and the need for perfection. Understanding one’s own personal strengths can prevent you from displaying the shadow-side of your style where your greatest assets become liabilities.
- 6. Apply the right style at the right time:** The ability to flex to the right style at the right time is a powerful way to improve many aspects of your life. Style adaptation enables you to choose your response rather than simply react based upon your primary style. Once fully developed, this skill provides you with a wide range of strategies for dealing with stressful situations and interactions.
- 7. Treat others how they need to be treated:** One of the most common mistakes people make when dealing with others is to apply the Golden Rule in matters of style. Treating people the way you want to be treated is wonderful wisdom when applied to virtues such as honesty, integrity, respect, and fairness. However, in matters of style, such as how much information to convey or the amount of energy to exude, you should treat others how *they* need to be treated. Satisfying the style-driven needs of others is a powerful way to build relationships and get results.



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