



THE JOB OUTLOOK 2006-2016



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Estimated Subgroup Occupation	Percent Change in Employment 2006-2016	Numerical Change in Employment 2006-2016	Employment Prospects
<i>EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS</i>			
Accountants and auditors	18	226,000	Faster than average growth. Changing financial laws, increased regulations, and an overall rise in the number of businesses are projected to drive job growth. Favorable opportunities are expected, especially for CPA's.
Administrative services managers	12	29,000	About average growth. As businesses strive to run facilities more efficiently and securely, the need for these workers is expected to increase. Keen competition is expected for top managers; better opportunities are expected at the entry level.
Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations and sales managers	12	68,000	About average growth. New technological applications in the workplace are expected to continue driving demand for information technology workers and their managers. Excellent opportunities are expected. Job prospects should be best for those with strong computer and management skills.
Budget analysts	7	4,400	About average growth. Increasingly complex budgets and broader job responsibilities should drive demand for these workers. Good job prospects are expected, especially for those with a master's degree.
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	9	29,000	About average growth. Employment should grow as the number of insurance claims increases. Keen competition is expected for investigator jobs. College graduates should have the best prospects.
Cost estimators	19	41,000	Faster than average growth. The increasing number of complex construction projects is expected to drive demand for these workers. Job prospects should be very good, especially for those with experience in construction or manufacturing and a bachelor's degree in construction science, mathematics, statistics, or engineering.
Computer and information systems managers	16	43,000	Faster than average growth. New technological applications in the workplace are expected to continue driving demand for information technology workers and their managers. Excellent opportunities are expected. Job prospects should be best for those with strong computer and management skills.
Education administrators	12	53,000	About average growth. Increasing student enrollments, particularly at the preschool and postsecondary levels, are expected to drive demand for these workers. Greater responsibilities and stricter accountability standards have kept some teachers from seeking these jobs, so prospects are good for those who apply.
Financial analysts and personal financial advisors	37	147,000	Much faster than average growth. As the baby-boom generation retires, the need for financial advice is expected to grow rapidly. The increased complexity of security offerings should also spur demand for financial expertise. But keen competition is expected for these prestigious jobs.
Tax Examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	2	1,700	Little or no change. Automation of tax review processes is expected to reduce demand for these workers, but tax workers should still be needed to decipher complex tax laws. Many openings will stem from the need to replace workers who retire.

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Engineering and natural sciences managers	8	18,000	About average growth. As the number of engineers and scientists increases, so will the number of workers who supervise them. The best opportunities are expected in the rapidly growing medical, biomedical, and environmental specialties. Managers with advanced technical knowledge and strong communication and business skills should have the best prospects.
Financial managers	13	64,000	About average growth. An expanding global economy, increased investment levels, and regulations dictating more oversight are expected to drive job growth for these financial experts. Keen competition is expected. Candidates with a master's degree, certification, and licenses to sell insurance and investment products are expected to have the best prospects.
Top executives	2	34,000	Little or no change. The number of top executives is expected to remain steady, but some positions may be lost through consolidation of businesses. Keen competition is expected for these sought-after jobs.
Medical and health services managers	16	43,000	Faster than average growth. The healthcare industry will continue to expand and diversify, requiring more managers. Good job opportunities are expected.
Lodging managers	12	8,700	Above average growth. Steady business travel and increased tourism are expected to drive job growth. But rising numbers of limited-service lodging properties, which require less management, should temper that growth.
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists and managers	17	147,000	Faster than average growth. Efforts to recruit and retain employees, the growing importance of employee training, and new legal standards are expected to increase demand for these workers. Opportunities should be best for college graduates who have a certification.
Industrial production managers	-6	-9,200	Moderate decline. Employment declines are expected for some types of production workers and their managers, in part because of rising worker productivity. Opportunities should be best for college graduates with production experience.
Occupational health and safety specialists and technicians	9	5,200	About average growth. More specialists and technicians are expected to be needed to ensure healthy work settings, emergency preparedness, and loss prevention.
Insurance underwriters	6	6,600	Slower than average growth. Job growth should result from insurers' need to restore profits from years of underwriting losses and from an expected increase in insurance activity. However, growth should be tempered by underwriting software and other technological advances that increase productivity.
Loan officers and counselors	11	43,000	About average growth. New jobs are expected to stem from overall growth in the population and economy. College graduates and those with banking, lending, or sales experience should have the best prospects.
Management analysts	22	149,000	Much faster than average growth. As the economy becomes more competitive, organizations are expected to rely increasingly on outside expertise to improve performance. Keen competition is expected for the many qualified people seeking these jobs.
Property, real estate, and community association managers	15	50,000	Faster than average growth. The number of apartments and professionally managed commercial properties is expected to increase because of a growing economy and an increased demand for retirement communities by an aging population. Jobseekers with a college degree and a professional designation should have the best prospects.

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Purchasing managers, buyers, and purchasing agents	0	1,200	Little or no change. Job growth is expected to be limited by use of the Internet to make purchases, technology that reduces paperwork, and the outsourcing of some tasks to foreign workers.
Food service managers	5	18,000	Slower than average growth. Employment growth is expected in full-service restaurants and with special food service companies, such as hospital cafeteria contractors, but a decline is expected in fast-food establishments. Job prospects should be good because many workers leave the occupation and need to be replaced.
<i>PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUATIONS</i>			
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	13	14,000	Average growth. Employment of pilots is expected to increase as the population grows, the economy expands, and demand for travel increases. Pilots seeking jobs with major airlines face strong competition; opportunities should be better with regional and low-fare airlines. Newer planes usually do not need flight engineers.
Engineer	11	160,000	About average growth. Most employment growth is expected to be in service industries. Expected employment varies by specialty, with civil, industrial, and electrical and electronics engineers projected to account for the most new jobs and biomedical and environmental engineers expected to have the fastest rates of job growth.
Engineering technicians	7	34,000	About average growth. Demand for new products and improved designs are expected to create jobs for these workers. Expected employment varies by specialty, with civil engineering accounting for most new jobs and environmental engineering having the fastest rate of job growth.
<i>COMPUTER, MATHEMATICS, OPERATIONS RESEARCH OCCUPATIONS</i>			
Actuaries	24	4,300	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth in the insurance industry should be stable. Jobs in healthcare and consulting are expected to grow rapidly as companies seek to manage risk. Good prospects are expected, especially for those who have passed at least one certification exam.
Computer programmers	-4	-18,000	Moderate decline. Advancements in the software development process, the off shoring of jobs, and other workers' ability to do some programming are expected to reduce the need for programmers, even as employment in other computer occupations grows.
Systems analysts, computer scientists, and database administrators	37	200,000	Much faster than average growth. Job growth is expected as organizations integrate sophisticated networking and other technologies. Excellent job opportunities are expected. Workers who have specialized knowledge and an ability to quickly learn new software applications and programming languages should have the best prospects.
Mathematicians	10	300	About average growth. Technological advances increase the need for workers with knowledge of mathematics, creating new jobs for mathematicians. But many mathematics experts work in other occupations, such as computer engineer and operations researcher, tempering job growth
Operations research analysts	11	6,200	About average growth. Increased competition should spur organizations to hire these workers for help in improving productivity and reducing costs.
Statisticians	9	1,900	About average growth. Technological advances are expected to spur demand for statisticians, as faster computers allow more data to be gathered and sorted for analysis.

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<i>LIFE SCIENTISTS</i>			
Agricultural and food scientists	9	3,100	About average growth. Biotechnology research is expected to drive job growth. Opportunities should be good for those with a master's degree who seek applied research positions. Those with a Ph.D. should have the best prospects.
Biological scientists	19	14,300	Average growth. The demand for medical research is expected to drive growth. More opportunities are expected for bachelor's degree holders in non-research positions.
Conservation scientists and foresters	4	1400	Slower than average growth. The strongest growth is expected in consulting firms that specialize in issues related to environmental protection, land management, and water.
<i>PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS</i>			
Chemists and materials scientists	9	8,000	About average growth. Biotechnology research and development should continue to spur job growth. Competition is expected for basic research positions, which usually require a Ph.D. Those with a bachelor's or master's degree are likely to find nonscientist jobs related to biology.
Environmental scientists and hydrologists	25	23,000	Much faster than average growth. Job Growth should be strongest in private consulting firms. Driving this growth is the need to comply with regulations on flood control, clean air, and ground water decontamination and the need to cope with demands on resources by a growing population.
Geoscientists	22	6,800	Much faster than average growth. The need for energy, environmental protection, and land and water management is expected to spur growth. Those with a master's degree should have excellent opportunities, especially in the management, scientific, and technical consulting industry. Budget constraints are expected to limit opportunities in governments.
Physicists and astronomers	7	1,200	About average growth. Growth in biotechnology and nanotechnology research should continue to be strong. Limited Federal research spending and increased enrollment in physics programs are expected to increase competition for basic Ph.D. research jobs, but prospects should be favorable in applied research and development. Those with a bachelor's degree may qualify for positions related to engineering, mathematics, computer science, and environmental science.
<i>LEGAL</i>			
Paralegals and legal assistants	22	53,000	Much faster than average growth. Employers trying to reduce costs and increase the availability and efficiency of legal services are expected to hire more paralegals to perform tasks previously done by lawyers.
<i>SOCIAL SCIENTISTS</i>			
Economists	7	1,100	About average growth. The demand for workers who have knowledge of economics is projected to grow, creating new jobs. But many jobs that require economic knowledge are in other occupations. Ph.D. holders are expected to have the best prospects for finding work as economists; those with less education should have better prospects in related fields.
Psychologists	15	25,000	Faster than average growth. Increased demand for psychological services is expected to employ more of these workers. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers with a master's degree or Ph.D. and strong quantitative skills.

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Social scientists, other	10	1,800	About average growth. Many social scientists work for governments, but growth is expected to be concentrated in the private sector as organizations continue to include social science in their policy, marketing, and other research. Jobseekers may face competition.
Urban and regional planners	15	4,900	Faster than average growth. Employment growth should be driven by the need to plan for population and business growth and for public services. The desire for redevelopment and historic preservation is also expected to create jobs. Those with a master's degree, strong computer skills, and Geographic Information Systems experience should have the best prospects.

SOCIAL AND RECREATION WORKERS

Social and human service assistants	34	114,000	Much faster than average growth. New jobs are expected to result from increasing demand for services for substance abusers, the elderly, and people with mental and physical disabilities. Opportunities should be excellent, particularly for those who have some training after high school.
Fitness workers	27	63,000	Much faster than average growth. New jobs are expected to be created as people spend more time and money on fitness and as more businesses offer employee fitness programs. Good prospects are expected, especially for part-time work.
Recreation workers	13	41,000	About average growth. Job growth is expected as many retiring baby boomers have more leisure time, high disposable income, and concern for fitness. Job prospects should be best for part-time and seasonal work; competition should remain keen for full-time, year-round positions.
Social workers	22	132,000	Much faster than average growth. The rapidly increasing elderly population is expected to spur demand for social services. Job prospects should be favorable because of the need to replace the many workers retiring or leaving the field. Although a bachelor's degree is the minimum qualification, a master's degree in social work may sometimes be required.
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	11	10,000	About average growth. Jobs are expected to increase with government funding levels. The need to replace workers who retire is expected to create excellent prospects.

TEACHERS, COUNSELORS

Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	18	5,000	Faster than average growth. The increasing amount of information preserved is expected to create demand for more archivists to manage it. The demand for curators and museum technicians should rise as more museums are renovated and as finances and museum visits remain stable. Keen competition is expected for these popular jobs.
Counselors	21	136,000	Much faster than average growth. Job growth is expected from demand for rehabilitation, marriage and family, mental health, and substance abuse counseling services. Prospects should be excellent, because many current workers are expected to retire or leave the occupation for other reasons.
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	15	38,000	Faster than average growth. Employment is expected to grow as more people participate in organized sports for recreation, entertainment, and physical conditioning. Very keen competition is expected for jobs at the highest levels of sport.

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Teachers – preschools, kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary.	12	479,000	About average growth. Overall enrollment will grow more slowly than in recent years, but expanded offerings at the preschool and kindergarten levels are expected to create more teaching jobs. Prospects are usually better in urban and rural regions, for bilingual teachers, and for teachers of mathematics or science.
Teachers – special education	15	71,000	Faster than average growth. Employment of these teachers is expected to rise as more students qualify for special education services and as recent reforms raise graduation standards and emphasize training and employment of people with disabilities. Excellent job prospects are expected.
HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATING OCCUPATIONS			
Recreational therapists	4	900	Slower than average growth. An increasing number of older people, who are more likely to have health problems, should increase demand for these workers. But cost-containment efforts, especially in nursing homes and hospitals, will temper job growth. Competition for jobs is expected, but applicants who have specialized and well known certifications should have good opportunities.
Registered nurses	23	587,000	Much faster than average growth. Registered nurses are projected to have the largest number of new jobs among all occupations. Growth will be driven by technological advances, which permit more health problems to be treated, and by an increasing emphasis on preventive care. Also, the number of older people, who are more likely than younger people to need nursing care, is projected to grow. Excellent job opportunities are expected.
HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS			
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	26	12,000	Much faster than average growth. Increased demand is expected from an aging population, which has higher rates of disease and other complications of the heart and vascular system. Also, medical advances and greater public awareness are expected to result in better disease detection, creating more demand for vascular treatments. And increasing Medicaid reimbursement should spur additional demand for vascular exams.
COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS			
Announcers	-7	-4,900	Moderate decline. Consolidation among broadcasting companies and new technology that increases announcers' productivity are expected to reduce the overall number of jobs. Keen job competition is expected.
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	17	18,000	Faster than average growth. The movement toward digital broadcasting is expected to create jobs for technicians who can install and operate digital transmitters. Competition should be keen in major metropolitan areas, where pay is often higher.
News analysts, reporters, and correspondents	2	1,200	Little or no change. Consolidation in the broadcasting and publishing industries is expected to limit job growth. Prospects should be best in digital media. Competition is expected to be keen in national markets and large metropolitan areas.

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Public relation specialists	18	43,000	Faster than average growth. An increasingly competitive business environment should spur demand for these workers. Keen competition is expected for these high-profile jobs, but those who speak multiple languages should be in demand. College graduates with a degree related to communications and relevant internship experience are expected to have the best prospects.
Writers and editors	10	30,000	About average growth. Online publications are growing in number and sophistication, spurring demand for writers and editors – especially those with multimedia experience. Competition for jobs is expected to be keen because print-only publications are diminishing. Job prospects should be best for technical writers and those with training in a specialized field.
<i>VISUAL ARTS AND DESIGN OCCUPATIONS</i>			
Commercial and industrial Designers	7	3,400	About average growth. Demand for new medical, high-tech, and other products is expected to spur demand for the workers who design them. Keen competition is expected for these popular jobs. Those with training in engineering and computer-aided design should have the best prospects.
Fashion designers	5	1,000	Slower than average growth. A growing population is expected to create demand for more, and more stylish, clothing, especially among middle-income consumers. But some clothing manufacturing jobs are moving abroad, tempering growth. Keen competition is expected, as many are attracted to this occupation.
Flora designers	-9	-7,700	Moderate decline. Despite growing demand for floral decorations, these jobs are expected to decline because more shops are cutting costs by purchasing flowers directly from growers. But the need to replace the many florists who leave the occupation should create good opportunities.
Graphic designers	10	26,000	About average growth. Jobs are expected to increase with the expanding video entertainment outlets, including television, movies, and made-for-Internet. Interactive media – Web sites, cellular telephones, and other technology – and the demand for advertising materials are also expected to create opportunities. Keen job competition is expected.
Interior designers	19	14,000	Faster than average growth. Economic expansion, growing homeowner wealth, and an increasing interest in interior design should spur demand for these workers. Design expertise related to healthcare facilities, ergonomics, and the environment is also expected to create jobs. But keen competition is expected for these sought-after jobs.
Photographers	10	13,000	About average growth. The growth of Internet newspapers, journals, and magazines is expected to increase demand for commercial photographers. As the population increases, demand should also rise for portrait photographers. Keen job competition is expected for commercial photographers and photojournalists; freelancers may have the best opportunities.
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	12	5,700	About average growth. Rapid expansion in the entertainment market and in Internet media is expected to spur job growth. Keen competition is expected for these popular jobs.
Artists and related workers	16	34,000	Faster than average growth. Many of these new jobs are expected to be for multimedia artists and animators as demand for realistic digital images increases. Keen competition is expected for art jobs in all fields.

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<i>PERFORMING ARTS OCCUPATIONS</i>			
Actors, producers, and directors	11	18,000	About average growth. Expanding cable and satellite channels and demand for more movies are expected to create more jobs for these workers. Keen competition is expected because there are many applicants.
Dancers and Choreographers	6	2,400	Slower than average growth. Funding is not expected to keep pace with rising production costs, but continued public interest in dance is expected to be enough to sustain larger companies. Keen job competition is expected.
Musicians, singers, and related workers	11	29,000	About average growth. Most new jobs are expected to be in religious organizations. Keen competition is expected for full-time jobs.
<i>MARKETING AND SALES OCCUPATIONS</i>			
Demonstrators, product promoters, and models	18	19,000	Faster than average growth. The need for these workers is expected to increase as trade shows and in-store promotions become larger and more frequent. Keen competition is expected for modeling jobs.
Insurance sales agents	13	56,000	About average growth. Population growth and the increasing popularity of health and long-term care insurance are expected to increase sales and create jobs for these workers
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	9	182,000	About average growth. Job growth is expected to be driven by increases in the number and variety of goods sold. But growth is expected to be limited somewhat by technology that increases worker productivity. Keen competition is expected for these relatively high-paying jobs.
Real estate brokers and sales agents	11	60,000	About average growth. Relatively low interest rates, the perception that real estate often is a good investment, and a growing population in need of housing are expected to create jobs for these workers. But job growth is expected to be limited by communications technology that improves productivity.
Retail salespersons	12	557,000	About average growth. Rising consumer spending and a growing population are expected to increase demand for these workers. Good job prospects are expected, especially for part-time work.
Sales worker supervisors	4	91,000	Slower than average growth. An expanding population and economy are expected to create jobs for these workers, but growth should be tempered as sales workers take on more of the tasks previously done by supervisors.
Securities, commodities, and financial services sale representatives	25	79,000	Much faster than average growth. The retirement of the baby-boom generation and the replacement of traditional pension plans with defined-contribution plans should increase demand for financial products and services and the workers who sell them. But keen competition is expected for these relatively high-paying jobs.
Sales engineers	9	6,500	About average growth. The need to sell goods and services that are increasingly varied and technical is expected to spur demand for these workers.
Travel agents	1	1,000	Little or no change. Despite increased spending on travel and tourism, employment is not expected to increase much as the Internet allows more customers to plan and buy their own trips. Fair to good job prospects are expected, especially for those who specialize in specific destinations or types of travelers or in exotic or luxury travel.

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL			
Bill and account collectors	23	101,000	Much faster than average growth. Rising levels of debt and companies' increased emphasis on collecting debts quickly are expected to raise the demand for these workers. Opportunities should be favorable, especially in the healthcare industry and with third-party bill collectors.
Customer service representatives	25	545,000	Much faster than average growth. Employment is expected to rise as tasks become more complex and as organizations rely more on these workers to assist customers. Excellent opportunities are expected, especially for jobseekers who are bilingual or have training after high school.
Tellers	13	82,000	About average growth. More bank branches and extended banking hours are expected to create job growth for these workers, even as ATMs and other technology temper it. Favorable prospects are expected, especially for tellers with customer service skills and the ability to sell financial products.
Communications equipment operators	-12	-25,000	Rapid decline. New laborsaving communications technologies, the proliferation of cell phones, and the consolidation of operator jobs are expected to reduce employment. But turnover should create good job prospects.
Computer operators	-25	-32,000	Rapid decline. Increasingly complex software is automating tasks previously done by these workers. Because not all tasks can be automated, some opportunities are expected.
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing occupations	1	20,500	Little or no change. Growth varies by detailed occupation. Numerous job openings are expected to result from the need to replace workers who permanently leave these very large occupations.
Office and administrative support supervisors and managers	6	82,000	Slower than average growth. Job growth is expected to be tempered by technology that makes these workers more efficient and also slows growth in the clerical occupations these workers supervise. Keen competition is expected.
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12	264,000	About average growth. New jobs are expected to result from an increase in the number of business, changing financial laws, and more stringent regulations. Good opportunities are expected in this large occupation, especially for those with certification and experience.
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	19	19,000	About average growth. As human resources assistants assume more duties, employment is expected to grow with the overall economy. Opportunities should be best for those with excellent communication, office, and computer skills.
PERSONAL SERVICE			
Childcare workers	18	248,000	Faster than average growth. More jobs are expected as two-income families seek formal childcare. Good prospects are expected.

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<i>PROTECTIVE SERVICE</i>			
Correctional officers	16	82,000	Faster than average growth. Mandatory sentencing and reduced parole are expected to increase the number of people housed in correctional facilities. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Police and detectives	11	97,000	About average growth. Increased security concerns and continued population growth are expected to spur demand. Job prospects in local police departments should be excellent; more competition is expected for Federal and State jobs.
Private detectives and investigators	18	9,400	Faster than average growth. Heightened security concerns, increased, litigation, and the need to protect property and information are expected to create jobs. Keen competition is expected for these popular jobs.

*The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
forecasted the job outlook for selected fields usually requiring college degrees.*



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