

Job seekers must choose 'lasting' work field

By JOAN KORINEK

By 1990, an estimated 125 million people will comprise the labor force in the United States, according to *Eighth Annual Report: The Work Revolution*, published in 1982.

That would represent an increase of about 20 million working people during the 1980s. In such a large labor force, current job seekers and future job planners might consider now then what career areas are most likely to grow and what trends will unfold.

These questions are difficult to answer. No one can be sure which career field will grow or which will be less popular.

Nationally, engineering is a "hot area" to go into, Jacque Baluch, operations manager for the Nebraska Job Service, said. The 1983 *Annual Survey — Chang-*

ing Times says engineering graduates are most in demand. Companies need graduates in various engineering specialties, from traditional electrical and mechanical engineering to high-tech areas like computer-aided design and telecommunications.

A future trend will demand technically skilled workers rather than people with degrees, Baluch said.

"The world of tomorrow is the world of the technician," she said.

Most of the jobs in the greatest demand will not require a college degree but will require advanced technological training, said Ron Kutscher, associate commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as quoted in a September 1982 *Resource* article. He indicated that those jobs requiring advanced technical training most in demand will include data processing,

mechanics, computer operators, office machine repairers and tax preparers.

The *Resource* article says the jobs that will require a college degree will include computer systems analysts, physical therapists, computer programmers, speech and hearing therapists and aerospace technicians.

Another trend will be toward more service-oriented fields, like accounting or banking, Baluch said. The *Eighth Annual Report*, compiled by the National Commission for Employment Policy states that the growth of service sector jobs, especially health care and other personal services, could provide many new job opportunities.

Although the Nebraska unemployment rate is lower than the national one, that does not mean it is easier to find a job here.

In Lincoln, the supply of people with

degrees outweighs the jobs available, Baluch said.

Lincoln has a "unique labor market" because it is a government, education and a social service community instead of an industry-related one, Baluch said. If a graduate is limited to finding a job within the Lincoln market, she said, it might be tough to find a job for which that person is trained.

Some people with degrees take two or three part-time jobs to equal full-time work, she said.

Computer technology areas are good to enter, Baluch said. In the past 10 years, computer-related careers have added 5 percent of the new jobs. In addition, she said, some of the spinoff jobs don't require a college education.

Nationally and locally, law school graduates have a difficult time getting into the legal field, Baluch said.

The health field is growing, she said.

UNL colleges help place graduates

By JOAN KORINEK

The placement office is not the only source of help for job-hunting graduates at UNL. Individual colleges also help market their graduates.

In the College of Engineering and Technology, the first three lectures of a senior class are spent covering job placement, resume writing and other related skills, according to Al Witte, assistant dean of the college. In addition, the college periodically announces which companies will be visiting the campus to interview for prospective employers, he said.

Most engineering graduates find employment outside of Nebraska, Witte said.

The department of political science helps its students in several ways. Louis Picard, interim department chairman, said the department's staff members help undergraduate students with resumes and letters of reference. The department also has an internship program, Picard said. Sometimes an internship will turn into a job, he said.

Although the time lag between graduation and finding a job may be about six months, Picard said, most graduates eventually will be employed. Most political science graduates find jobs within the state, he said.

Undergraduates in the College of Business Administration can attend seminars that teach inter-

view skills and resume writing, said D'vée Buss, director of advising.

When a company is looking for someone with certain qualifications, Buss said, faculty members will recommend certain people.

The dean's list (those with a GPA of 3.6 or more) is sent to companies that may be interested in hiring a business graduate, Buss said. The same things are done for people working on graduate degrees, Buss said. Resume booklets listing all job candidates with advanced degrees also are sent out, she said.

Buss said enrollment figures show that the business field is still growing. In fall of 1978, there were 299 graduate students and 2,598 undergraduates, compared with 448 graduate students and 3,096 undergraduates in the fall of 1983, Buss said.

The English department has a placement committee that helps graduate students find jobs, Barbara DiBernard, chairwoman of the committee, said.

Workshops on writing resumes and application letters are presented, as is a workshop about job ideas, DiBernard said. Because a tight job market awaits English majors, she said, alternative job ideas may be needed.

At the undergraduate level, an advising handbook and advisers can help students, she said.

DiBernard said it is difficult for graduates to get permanent full-time teaching jobs at universities. Competition is tough, she said.

Helpful Hints

The *Annual Survey — Changing Times*, of 1983 says that besides specific academic credentials, prospective employers look for other qualities in an applicant. They are:

- Work experience. "Work experience is becoming increasingly important, even if it is only an internship or a part-time position while in school," according to Amanda Hagins, college relations representative for UGI Corp., a Valley Forge, Pa., energy company.

- Communication skills, both verbal and written.

- Clear, realistic career objectives. "We will hire only top-notch candidates who are interested in long-term careers. We can no longer take the chance of hiring average candidates and hoping they will develop," said Jane Moore, recruiting and career development specialist for the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative.

- Good preparation for interviews. Applicants who indicate that they have done some research on that particular company's activities, plans, etc., are impressive.



On behalf of the
management and staff,
we'd like to wish you

the best of luck in your future endeavors!
Special thanks to all the sororities, fraternities
and campus groups and organizations for
your support. And remember - whenever
you need extra cash - we'll be here.

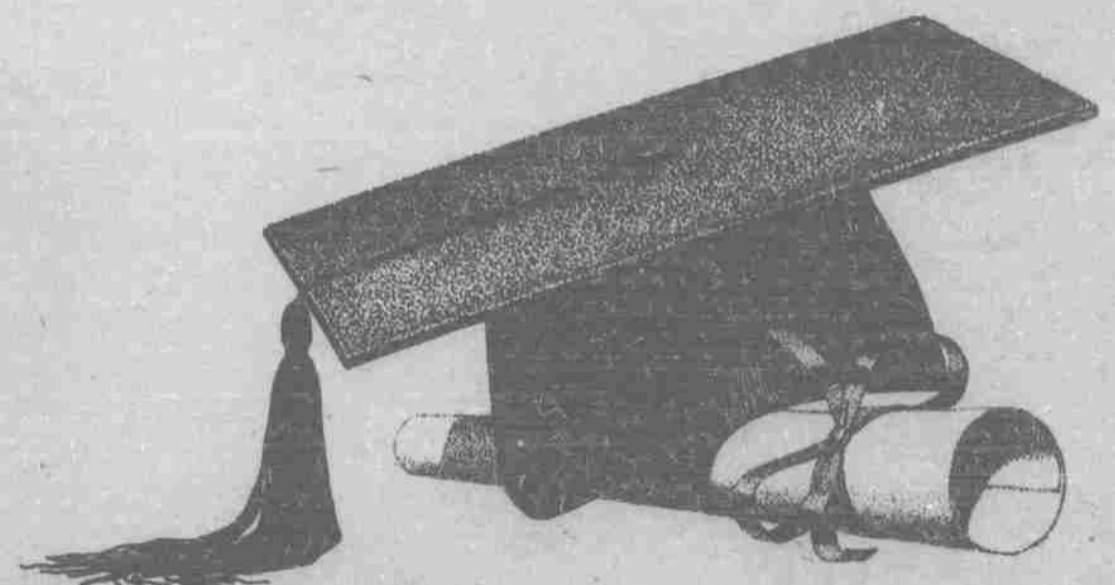
UNIVERSITY PLASMA CENTER

1442 O Street 475-8645

OPEN: 7:30 am to 7:00 pm MON, TUES, THURS, FRI

7:30 am to 6:00 pm WED. AND SAT.

FEDERALLY INSPECTED



CONGRATULATIONS
GRADUATES!

Good Luck and Much Success
In Your Future Endeavors.

Daily
Nebraskan