-Steven Carvalho

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I believe that my personality matches up with investigative pretty well. I do like to putting my brain to the test with a cross word here and there. I also like to learn about history too. On the other hand I do not think that I go with enterprising much. Enterprising is someone that likes to discuss politics and debate topics like that but I am not a huge fan about things like that. I’m not into arguing unless its about something I know for a fact for instance sports. Another thing that was among the top of my three personalities was social. Social is someone that just likes to be around people and I like doing that. I love making new friends and just hanging around with new people. I did work at a snack shack over the summer and I had to talk to people all day. I didn’t really mind it at all. Realistic was also up there as well. Realistic is more of a hands on approach like building something or landscaping. I do like building things if I need to because my dad has me help him a lot if he needs help with tools or wood.

INVESTIGATIVE

* Biomedical engineer
* Medical lab technician

ENTERPRISING

* Financial manager
* Gaming service worker

SOCIAL

* Coach or scout
* Athletic trainer

REALISTIC

* Correctional officer
* Safety & law enforcement

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
A biomedical engineer is the application of engineering principles and design concepts to medicine and biology.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some fields that relate to biomedical engineering are Agriculture and food scientist, atmospheric scientist, biological scientist, computer scientist, etc.
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
The personality types that best suit the occupations I have researched are investigative, enterprising, realistic, and social
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
Biomedical engineers require considerable knowledge of both engineering and biology, and typically have a Master's (M.S., M.S.E., or M.Eng.) or a Doctoral (Ph.D.) degree in BME (Biomedical Engineering) or another branch of engineering with considerable potential for BME overlap.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

You need hands-on mechanical skills, the ability to problem solve, versatility, flexibility, and good communication skills. Also, you may work alone, so the ability to be self-directed is helpful.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
In my area of the United States the hourly mean wage for a biomedical engineer is $45.54 and they also make an annual wage of $94,720. (as shown in the table below) the lowest 10% annual mean is $61,238. And the highest 10% annual mean is $142,960

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| State | employement | Employment per thousand jobs | Location quotient | Hourly mean wage | Annual mean wage |
| [Massachusetts](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_MA.htm)  | 1,440 | 0.46 | 3.85 | $45.54 | $94,720 |

RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
The projected growth of biomedical engineers in the next ten year is to go from 16,000 to 27,600 employees that’s around fifty-eight percent increase.
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

The biomedical engineering society is a national biomedical engineering society that would hire someone.

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Biomedical engineers develop devices and procedures that solve medical and health-related problems by combining their knowledge of biology and medicine with engineering principles and practices. Many do research, along with medical scientists, to develop and evaluate systems and products such as artificial organs, prostheses, instrumentation, medical information systems, and health management and care delivery systems. Biomedical engineers also may design devices used in various medical procedures, imaging systems such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and devices for automating insulin injections or controlling body functions. Some specialties within biomedical engineering are biomaterials, biomechanics, medical imaging, rehabilitation engineering, and orthopedic engineering.
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
No a biomedical engineer is not part of collective bargaining units
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

Engineers may advance to become technical specialists or to supervise a staff or team of engineers and technicians. Some eventually may become engineering managers or enter other managerial or sales jobs.

MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIAN

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
When patients require a medical device to help them see clearly, chew and speak well, or walk, their healthcare providers send requests to medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians. These technicians produce a variety of implements to help patients.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some related occupational fields include: dentists, orthotists and prosthetists, and medical equipment repairs
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
The personality types that best suit being a medical lab technician are investigative and realistic.
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
Although there is no formal education or training requirements to become a medical, dental, or ophthalmic laboratory technician, having a high school diploma is typically the standard requirement for obtaining a job. High school students interested in becoming medical, dental, or ophthalmic laboratory technicians should take courses in mathematics and science.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

Skills in Mathematics and science will help. Also courses in metal and wood shop, art, drafting, and computers are recommended. Courses in management and business may help those wishing to operate their own laboratories.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?

The middle 50 percent earned between $26,600 and $47,210. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $21,720, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $63,750.
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
A medical lab technician is projected to rise fourteen percent by 2018

RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

Charlton Memorial Hospital and any local hospitals in my area.

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians generally work in clean, well-lighted, and well-ventilated laboratories. They have limited contact with the public.
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
No
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

With additional formal education, medical appliance technicians who make orthotics and prostheses can advance to become orthotists or prosthetists—practitioners who work with patients who need braces, prostheses, or related devices and help to determine the specifications for those devices.

FINANCIAL ENGINEER

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
Almost every firm, government agency, and other type of organization employs one or more financial managers. *Financial managers* oversee the preparation of financial reports, direct investment activities, and implement cash management strategies. Managers also develop strategies and implement the long-term goals of their organization.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some occupational fields that related to being a financial manager are accountants, budget analysts, financial analysts, insurance sales agents, etc.
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
My enterprising personality best suites being a financial manager
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
A bachelor's degree in finance, accounting, economics, or business administration is the minimum academic preparation for financial managers.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

Candidates for financial management positions need many different skills. Interpersonal skills are important because these jobs involve managing people and working as part of a team to solve problems. Financial managers must have excellent communication skills to explain complex financial data. Because financial managers work extensively with various departments in their firm, a broad understanding of business is essential.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
Median annual wages, excluding annual bonuses and stock options, of wage and salary financial managers were $99,330 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $72,030 and $135,070.
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
Financial manager is projected to grow 8 percent by 2018
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

Most government agencies are looking for financial managers. Banks are also in the mix as well.

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Working in comfortable offices, often close to top managers and with departments that develop the financial data those managers need, financial managers typically have direct access to state-of-the-art computer systems and information services. They commonly work long hours, often up to 50 or 60 per week. Financial managers generally are required to attend meetings of financial and economic associations and may travel to visit subsidiary firms or to meet customers.
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
I believe that most of these jobs are in the collective bargaining agreement.
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

Because financial management is so important to efficient business operations, well-trained, experienced financial managers who display a strong grasp of the operations of various departments within their organization are prime candidates for promotion to top management positions. Some financial managers transfer to closely related positions in other industries. Those with extensive experience and access to sufficient capital may start their own consulting firms.

GAMING SERVICE WORKER

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
Legalized gambling in the United States today includes casino gaming, State lotteries, pari-mutuel wagering on contests such as horse or dog racing, and charitable gaming. There are a number of service occupations that are unique to the multibillion-dollar world of gaming, the playing of games of chance.

HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some occupational fields that are related with being a gaming service worker are Cashiers, retail salesperson, teller, etc.
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
The personality type that is best suited to the gaming service worker is enterprising

HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
There usually are no minimum educational requirements for entry-level gaming jobs, although most employers prefer workers with at least a high school diploma or GED.

HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

In addition to possessing a license, gaming services workers need superior customer service skills. Casino gaming workers provide entertainment and hospitality to patrons, and the quality of their service contributes to an establishment's success or failure

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
Wages for gaming services workers vary according to occupation, level of experience, training, location, and the size of the gaming establishment but the median wage was around $44,000
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
The growth is projected to increase about 14% up into 2018
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

A place such as the American Gaming Association would be looking to hire

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Most casinos are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Employees can be expected to work nights, weekends, and holidays. Casino work can be physically demanding. Most occupations require that workers stand for long periods; some require the lifting of heavy items. The atmosphere in casinos exposes workers to certain hazards, such as cigarette, cigar, and pipe smoke. Noise from slot machines, gaming tables, and talking workers and patrons may be distracting to some, although workers wear protective headgear in areas where loud machinery is used to count money.
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
I do not believe so
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

Advancement opportunities in casino gaming depend less on workers' previous casino duties and titles than on their ability and eagerness to learn new jobs. For example, an entry-level gaming worker eventually might advance to become a dealer or card room manager or to assume some other supervisory position.

COACH OR SCOUT

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
Coaches organize amateur and professional athletes and teach them the fundamental skills of individual and team sports. (In individual sports, instructors sometimes may fill this role.) Coaches train athletes for competition by holding practice sessions to perform drills that improve the athletes' form, technique, skills, and stamina.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Fitness workers, recreation workers, recreational therapists, etc.
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
Social is the best personality type for coaches or scouts
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
Most athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers get their training from having played in the sport at some level. All of these sports-related workers need to have an extensive knowledge of the way the sport is played, its rules and regulations, and strategies, which is often acquired by playing the sport in school or recreation center, but also with the help of instructors or coaches, or in a camp that teaches the fundamentals of the sport.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

Persons who are State-certified to teach academic subjects are likely to have the best prospects for obtaining coaching and instructor jobs in schools. The need to replace the many high school coaches will provide most coaching opportunities.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
In May 2008, median annual wages of coaches and scouts were $28,340. The middle 50 percent earned between $18,220 and $43,440. The lowest paid 10 percent earned less than $15,530, and the highest paid 10 percent earned more than $62,660. However, the highest paid professional coaches earn much more
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
The coaches and scouts are projected to go up 25% through 2018
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

Anny middle or high school maybe collages and the professional teams.

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Irregular work hours are common for athletes, coaches, umpires, referees, and other sports officials. They often work Saturdays, Sundays, evenings, and holidays. Athletes and full-time coaches usually work more than 40 hours a week for several months during the sports season, if not most of the year. High school coaches in educational institutions often coach more than one sport.
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
Yes

ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

Many coaches begin their careers as assistant coaches to gain the knowledge and experience needed to become a head coach. Head coaches at large schools and colleges that strive to compete at the highest levels of a sport require substantial experience as a head coach at another school or as an assistant coach. To reach the ranks of professional coaching, a person usually needs years of coaching experience and a winning record in the lower ranks or experience as an athlete in that sport.

ATHLETIC TRAINER

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
Athletic trainers help prevent and treat injuries for people of all ages. Their patients and clients include everyone from professional athletes to industrial workers. Recognized by the American Medical Association as allied health professionals, athletic trainers specialize in the prevention, diagnosis, assessment, treatment, and rehabilitation of muscle and bone injuries and illnesses.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some occupational fields related to athletic training is Chiropractors, message therapists, physical therapists, etc.
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
The personality that best suits being an athletic trainer is social
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
A bachelor's degree is usually the minimum requirement, but many athletic trainers hold a master's or doctoral degree. In 2009, 47 States required athletic trainers to be licensed or hold some form of registration.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

Because all athletic trainers deal directly with a variety of people, they need good social and communication skills. They should be able to manage difficult situations and the stress associated with them, such as when disagreements arise with coaches, patients, clients, or parents regarding suggested treatment. Athletic trainers also should be organized, be able to manage time wisely, be inquisitive, and have a strong desire to help people.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
Most athletic trainers work in full-time positions, and typically receive benefits. The salary of an athletic trainer depends on experience and job responsibilities, and varies by job setting. Median annual wages for athletic trainers were $39,640 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $32,070 and $49,250. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $23,450, while the top 10 percent earned more than $60,960.
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)

The projected growth for athletic trainers are projected to go up by 37%
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored

Schools, recreational sports, gyms, etc.

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
There is some stress involved with being an athletic trainer. The work of athletic trainers requires frequent interaction with others. They consult with physicians as well as have frequent contact with athletes and patients to discuss and administer treatments, rehabilitation programs, injury-preventive practices, and other health-related issues. Athletic trainers are responsible for their clients' health, and sometimes have to make quick decisions that could affect the health or career of their clients
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
If you work within a school then yes but any other job probably not
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

There are a few ways for athletic trainers to advance. Some athletic trainers advance by switching teams or sports to gain additional responsibility or pay. Assistant athletic trainers may become head athletic trainers and, eventually, athletic directors or physician, hospital or clinic practice administrators where they assume a management role. Some athletic trainers move into sales and marketing positions, using their expertise to sell medical and athletic equipment.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
*Correctional officers*, also known as *detention officers* when they work in pretrial detention facilities, are responsible for overseeing individuals who have been arrested and are awaiting trial or who have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to serve time in a jail, reformatory, or penitentiary.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some related occupational fields that relate to correctional officer are Police and detectives, security guards
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
Realistic is the best personality type that suits this job
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
A high school diploma or graduation equivalency degree is required by all employers. The Federal Bureau of Prisons requires entry-level correctional officers to have at least a bachelor's degree; 3 years of full-time experience in a field providing counseling, assistance, or supervision to individuals; or a combination of the two. Some State and local corrections agencies require some college credits, but law enforcement or military experience may be substituted to fulfill this requirement.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

At the conclusion of formal instruction, all State and local correctional agencies provide on-the-job training, including training on legal restrictions and interpersonal relations. Many systems require firearms proficiency and self-defense skills.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
Median annual wages of correctional officers and jailers were $38,380 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $29,660 and $51,000. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $25,300, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $64,110. Median annual wages in the public sector were $50,830 in the Federal Government, $38,850 in State government, and $37,510 in local government. In the facilities support services industry, where the relatively small number of officers employed by privately operated prisons is classified, median annual wages were $28,790.
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
The job is projected to increase by 9 %
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

Any prison maybe court houses as bailiffs also jails

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Correctional officers usually work an 8-hour day, 5 days a week, on rotating shifts. Some correctional facilities have longer shifts and more days off between scheduled work weeks. Because prison and jail security must be provided around the clock, officers work all hours of the day and night, weekends, and holidays. In addition, officers may be required to work paid overtime
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
Yes
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

Qualified officers may advance to the position of correctional sergeant. Correctional sergeants supervise correctional officers and usually are responsible for maintaining security and directing the activities of other officers during an assigned shift or in an assigned area. Ambitious and qualified correctional officers can be promoted to supervisory or administrative positions all the way up to warden. In some jurisdictions, corrections officers are given the opportunity to “bid” for a specialty assignment, such as working in correctional industries, correctional health or correctional counseling, and receive additional training. Promotion prospects may be enhanced by attending college.

SAFETY & LAW ENFORCEMENT

HR1. What is the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?
*Uniformed police officers* have general law enforcement duties. They maintain regular patrols and respond to calls for service. Much of their time is spent responding to calls and doing paperwork. They may direct traffic at the scene of an accident, investigate a burglary, or give first aid to an accident victim. In large police departments, officers usually are assigned to a specific type of duty.
HR2. What are some of the related occupational fields?
Some relating occupational fields are fire fighters, private detectives, etc.
HR3. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
Realistic is the personality that best suits being a police officer
HR4. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
Applicants usually must have at least a high school education, and some departments require 1 or 2 years of college coursework or, in some cases, a college degree. Physical education classes and participation in sports are also helpful in developing the competitiveness, stamina, and agility needed for many law enforcement positions. Knowledge of a foreign language is an asset in many Federal agencies and urban departments.
HR5. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?

Candidates must be U.S. citizens, usually must be at least 21 years old, and must meet rigorous physical and personal qualifications. Physical examinations for entry into law enforcement often include tests of vision, hearing, strength, and agility. Eligibility for appointment usually depends on one’s performance in competitive written examinations and previous education and experience.

RC1. What does each occupation pay, or what are the average earnings nationally and in this area of the country?
In May 2008, median annual wages of detectives and criminal investigators were $60,910. The middle 50 percent earned between $45,930 and $81,490. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $36,500, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $97,870. Median annual wages were $73,170 in Federal Government, $53,910 in State government, and $55,930 in local government.
RC2. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (i.e. will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
It is projected to increase by 17%
RC3. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.

Some jobs would be at local police station, maybe a federal organization

ISC1. What are the working conditions or work environment for each job you or your group decided to research (such as work schedule, hours, exempt/salaried or non-exempt/hourly, etc.)?
Police and detective work can be very dangerous and stressful. Police officers and detectives have one of the highest rates of on-the-job injury and illness. In addition to the obvious dangers of confrontations with criminals, police officers and detectives need to be constantly alert and ready to deal appropriately with a number of other threatening situations. Many law enforcement officers witness death and suffering resulting from accidents and criminal behavior.
ISC2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
Yes
ISC3. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (i.e. Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)

Police officers usually become eligible for promotion after a probationary period ranging from 6 months to 3 years. In large departments, promotion may enable an officer to become a detective or to specialize in one type of police work, such as working with juveniles. Promotions to corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain usually are made according to a candidate's position on a promotion list, as determined by scores on a written examination and on-the-job performance.