Allison Pereira



 On the O\*NET Interest Profiler Test I scored the Highest in Social, Artistic, and Investigative. I agree with these results. I really do not enjoy working outdoors or with tools as the realistic cluster describes. Similarly I don’t enjoy making decisions, or leading like the enterprising cluster, nor following a strong leader and working with strict rules like the conventional cluster. On the other hand I enjoy critical thinking problems like the investigative cluster, and I enjoy creativity, music, and art like the artistic cluster. The social cluster includes interests with working with others, something I like to do, helping people and giving advice, which really matches my personality.

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| SocialDietitian or NutritionistDietetic TechnicianRegistered NurseLicensed Practical or Vocational Nurse | InvestigativePhysicianObstetricianPediatricianPharmacist |

HRM

1. What are the definition of each occupation that your group has chosen and the nature of the work?

**Social**

* 1. Dietitians or Nutritionists are experts in food and nutrition who give advice to people on what to eat in order to lead a healthy life or reach a health-related goal.
	2. Dietetic Technicians assist in the providing food services and nutritional programs, under the supervision of a dietitian. They can plan and produce meals based on guidelines, teach principles of food and nutrition, or counsel individuals.
	3. Registered nurses (RNs) provide and manage patient care, educate patients and the public about various health conditions, and provide advice and emotional support to patients and their family members.
	4. Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (known as LPNs or LVNs) provide basic nursing care under the direction of registered nurses and doctors.

**Investigative**

* 1. Physicians examine patients, take medical histories, prescribe medications, and order, perform, and interpret diagnostic tests.
	2. Obstetricians are physicians who provide medical care related to pregnancy or childbirth. They diagnose, treat, and help prevent diseases of women, particularly those affecting the reproductive system. May also provide general medical care to women.
	3. Physicians for children. (look to f)
	4. Pharmacists distribute prescription medications to patients and offer advice on their safe use.
1. What are some of the related occupational fields?

**Social**

1. Health Educators, Dental Hygienists, Diagnostic medical sonographer, Emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics, Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (LPNs or LVNs), and Physician assistants (PAs).

**Investigative**

1. Chiropractors, Dentists, Optometrists, Physician assistants (PAs), Podiatrists, Registered nurses (RNs), Veterinarians, Gynecologists, Biochemists and biophysicists, Medical scientists, and Pharmacy technicians.
2. Which personality type(s) is best suited to the occupations/jobs you have researched?
	1. Social, and Investigative.
3. What kind of education, training and qualifications are required?
	1. Dietitian or Nutritionist: Most dietitians and nutritionists have a bachelor’s degree and have participated in supervised training. Also, many states require dietitians and nutritionists to be licensed.
	2. Dietetic Technician: Same as Dietitian or Nutritionist
	3. Registered Nurses: Registered nurses usually take one of three education paths: a bachelor's degree in nursing, an associate’s degree in nursing, or a diploma from an approved nursing program. Registered nurses must also become licensed by passing a national licensing examination
	4. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses must complete a state-approved educational program, which usually takes 1 year. They also must pass an exam and get a license before they can work.
	5. Physician: Complete at least 4 years of undergraduate school, 4 years of medical school, and 3 to 8 years of internship and residency, depending on their specialty.
	6. Obstetrician: Same as Physician
	7. Pediatrician: Same as Physician
	8. Pharmacist: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), a 4-year professional degree. They also must be licensed, which requires passing two exams.
4. What technology skills are needed to be successful in the career/occupational fields you have explored?
	1. Dietitian or Nutritionist: Analytical or scientific software, Data base user interface and query software, Graphics or photo imaging software, Internet browser software, Medical software, Spreadsheet software, Word processing software
	2. Dietetic Technician: Analytical or scientific software, Calendar and scheduling software, Data base user interface and query software, Desktop publishing software, Electronic mail software, Enterprise resource planning ERP software, Internet browser software, Inventory management software, Medical software, Presentation software, Spreadsheet software, Word processing software
	3. Registered Nurses: Data base user interface and query software, Medical software, Office suite software, Spreadsheet software, Time accounting software
	4. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: Calendar and scheduling software, Medical software, Office suite, Spreadsheet software, Word processing software
	5. Physician: Data base user interface and query software, Electronic mail software, Email software, Information retrieval or search software, Drug reference software, Medical information databases, Internet browser software, Web browser software, Medical software, Advance-d Data Systems, Patient electronic medical record, EMR software
	6. Obstetrician: Calendar and Scheduling Software
	7. Pediatrician: Data base user interface and query software, Electronic mail software, Email software, Information retrieval or search software, Drug reference software, Medical information databases, Internet browser software, Web browser software, Medical software, Advance-d Data Systems, Patient electronic medical record, EMR software
	8. Pharmacist: computerized patient profiles, automated dispensing cabinets, automated IV manufacturing devices, automated delivery systems, and computerized paitent records. May use some automated counting devices, automated Punch card systems, automated dispensing devices, automated counting robotics, visual recognition software, and the same patient profile systems that other retail pharmacies utilize.

RC

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

a. Dietitian or Nutritionist: $53,250

b. Dietetic Technician: $26,730

c. Registered Nurses: $64,690

d. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: $40,380

e. Physician: $189,402 - $407,292 (based on specialty)

f. Obstetrician: $281,190

g. Pediatrician: $192,148

h. Pharmacist: $111,570

1. What is the projected growth for this career field over the next 10 years? (will there be more or less jobs like this in the future?)
2. Dietitian or Nutritionist: 20%
3. Dietetic Technician: 20%
4. Registered Nurses: 26%
5. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: 22%
6. Physician: 24%
7. Obstetrician: 26%
8. Pediatrician: 26%
9. Pharmacist: 25%
10. Please identify local or national organizations that would hire someone in each career field you have explored.
11. Dietitian or Nutritionist: Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Commission on Dietetic Registration
12. Dietetic Technician: Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Commission on Dietetic Registration
13. Registered Nurses: American Nurses Association, National League for Nursing, American Association of Colleges of Nursing, National Council of State Boards of Nursing, National Association of Clinical Nurse Specialists, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, American College of Nurse-Midwives, American Academy of Nurse Practitioners
14. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service, National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses, National League for Nursing
15. Physician: American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Board of Medical Specialties, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Federation of State Medical Boards
16. Obstetrician: American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Board of Medical Specialties, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Federation of State Medical Boards
17. Pediatrician: American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Board of Medical Specialties, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Federation of State Medical Boards
18. Pharmacist: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, American Pharmacists Association

ISC

1. 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.)?
	1. Dietitian or Nutritionist: Dietitians and nutritionists work in hospitals, cafeterias, nursing homes, and schools. Some dietitians and nutritionists are self-employed and maintain their own practice. They work as consultants, providing advice to individual clients, or they work for healthcare establishments on a contract basis. Most dietitians and nutritionists work full time, although about 20 percent work part time. Self-employed, consultant dietitians have more flexibility in setting their schedules.
	2. Dietetic Technician: Dietitians and nutritionists work in hospitals, cafeterias, nursing homes, and schools. Some dietitians and nutritionists are self-employed and maintain their own practice. They work as consultants, providing advice to individual clients, or they work for healthcare establishments on a contract basis. Most dietitians and nutritionists work full time, although about 20 percent work part time. Self-employed, consultant dietitians have more flexibility in setting their schedules.
	3. Registered Nurses: The remainder worked mainly in government agencies, administrative and support services, and educational services. Most registered nurses work in well-lit, comfortable healthcare facilities. Home health and public health nurses travel to patients' homes, schools, community centers, and other sites. Some registered nurses work in correctional facilities, schools, summer camps, and nurses often work with the military. Some move frequently, traveling in the United States and throughout the world to help care for patients in places where there are not enough healthcare workers. Because patients in hospitals and nursing care facilities need round-the-clock care, nurses in these settings usually work in rotating shifts, covering all 24 hours. They may work nights, weekends, and holidays. They may also be on call. Nurses who work in offices, schools, and other places that do not provide 24-hour care are more likely to work regular business hours. In 2010, about 20 percent of registered nurses worked part time.
	4. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses work in settings such as nursing homes and extended care facilities, hospitals, physicians' offices, and private homes. LPNs and LVNs often wear scrubs, a type of medical clothing that usually consists of a V-neck shirt and drawstring pants. Nurses must often be on their feet for much of the day and may have to help lift patients who have trouble moving in bed, standing, or walking. These duties can be stressful, as can dealing with ill and injured people. Three-fourths of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses worked full time in 2010. The rest worked part time or on variable schedules. Many LPNs and LVNs work nights, weekends, and holidays because medical care takes place at all hours. They may be required to work shifts of longer than 8 hours.
	5. Physician: Many physicians work in private offices or clinics, often helped by a small staff of nurses and administrative personnel. Increasingly, physicians work in group practices, health care organizations, or hospitals where they share a large number of patients with other doctors. The group setting gives doctors backup coverage, allows them more time off, and lets them coordinate care for their patients, but it gives them less independence than solo practitioners have. Many physicians work long, irregular, and overnight hours. Physicians may travel between their offices and hospitals to care for their patients. While on call, a physician may need to address a patient’s concerns over the phone or make an emergency visit to a hospital or nursing home.
	6. Obstetrician: Same as physician, just in the Maternity Ward
	7. Pediatrician: Same as Physician, just in the Children’s Ward
	8. Pharmacist: Work in pharmacies, including those in grocery and drug stores. They also work in hospitals and clinics. In most settings, they spend much of the workday on their feet. Most pharmacists work full time, although about 21 percent worked part time in 2010. Because many pharmacies are open at all hours, some pharmacists work nights and weekends.
2. Are positions in this career field typically part of collective bargaining units (unions)?
3. Dietitian or Nutritionist: No
4. Dietetic Technician: No
5. Registered Nurses: Yes
6. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: Yes
7. Physician: No
8. Obstetrician: No
9. Pediatrician: No
10. Pharmacist: No
11. What kind of opportunities for advancement are there for each career? (Is there a chance to get promoted, etc.?)
12. Dietitian or Nutritionist: Promoted to be a head dietitian in a facility or practice
13. Dietetic Technician: requires additional education
14. Registered Nurses: head nurse or special certification, nurse practitioner
15. Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: requires additional education
16. Physician: requires specific education in a certain specialty
17. Obstetrician: become head of practice
18. Pediatrician: become head of practice
19. Pharmacist: become lead pharmacist

Colleges:

* Dietitian or Nutritionist: Marshall University, Laboure College, Delta College
* Dietetic Technician: Gaston College, North Shore Community College, City University of New York: LaGuardia Community College
* Registered Nurse: University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, University of Rochester School of Nursing, University of Tampa
* Licensed Practical or Vocational Nurse: North Shore community College, Gardne City Community College, Victoria College
* Physician: Butler University, Grove City College, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences
* Obstetrician: Same as Physician
* Pediatrician: Same as Physician
* Pharmacist: Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Auburn University, Angelina College

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| Career Research Data for 4 Career Occupations |
| Career Research Questions: | 1st Career | 2nd Career | 3rd Career | 4th Career |
| HR1. Occupation Definition | Experts in food and nutrition who give advice to people on what to eat in order to lead a healthy life or reach a health-related goal. | Assist in the providing food services and nutritional programs, under the supervision of a dietitian. They can plan and produce meals based on guidelines, teach principles of food and nutrition, or counsel individuals. | Provide and manage patient care, educate patients and the public about various health conditions, and provide advice and emotional support to patients and their family members. | Provide basic nursing care under the direction of registered nurses and doctors.. |
| HR2. Related Occupations | Health Educators, Dental Hygienists, Diagnostic medical sonographer, Emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics, and Physician assistants (PAs). |
| HR3. Compatible Personality Type(s) | Social |
| HR4. Education/Training/Qualifications required | Most dietitians and nutritionists have a bachelor’s degree and have participated in supervised training. Also, many states require dietitians and nutritionists to be licensed. | Same as Dietitian or Nutritionist | Registered nurses usually take one of three education paths: a bachelor's degree in nursing, an associate’s degree in nursing, or a diploma from an approved nursing program. Registered nurses must also become licensed by passing a national licensing examination | Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses must complete a state-approved educational program, which usually takes 1 year. They also must pass an exam and get a license before they can work. |
| HR5. Technology Skills needed | Analytical or scientific software, Data base user interface and query software, Graphics or photo imaging software, Internet browser software, Medical software, Spreadsheet software, Word processing software | Analytical or scientific software, Calendar and scheduling software, Data base user interface and query software, Desktop publishing software, Electronic mail software, Enterprise resource planning ERP software, Internet browser software, Inventory management software, Medical software, Presentation software, Spreadsheet software, Word processing software | Data base user interface and query software, Medical software, Office suite software, Spreadsheet software, Time accounting software  | Calendar and scheduling software, Medical software, Office suite, Spreadsheet software, Word processing software |
| RC1. Entry Level Average Salary | $53,250 | $26,730 | $64,690 | $40,380 |
| RC2. 10 yr. Projected Job Growth | 20% | 20% | 26% | 22% |
| RC3. Organizations that hire for this occupation | Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Commission on Dietetic Registration | Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Commission on Dietetic Registration | American Nurses Association, National League for Nursing, American Association of Colleges of Nursing, National Council of State Boards of Nursing, National Association of Clinical Nurse Specialists, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, American College of Nurse-Midwives, American Academy of Nurse Practitioners | National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service, National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses, National League for Nursing |
| ISC1. Working Conditions | Work in hospitals, cafeterias, nursing homes, and schools. Some dietitians and nutritionists are self-employed and maintain their own practice. They work as consultants, providing advice to individual clients, or they work for healthcare establishments on a contract basis. Most dietitians and nutritionists work full time, although about 20 percent work part time. Self-employed, consultant dietitians have more flexibility in setting their schedules.  | Work in hospitals, cafeterias, nursing homes, and schools. Some dietitians and nutritionists are self-employed and maintain their own practice. They work as consultants, providing advice to individual clients, or they work for healthcare establishments on a contract basis. Most dietitians and nutritionists work full time, although about 20 percent work part time. Self-employed, consultant dietitians have more flexibility in setting their schedules.  | The remainder worked mainly in government agencies, administrative and support services, and educational services. Most registered nurses work in well-lit, comfortable healthcare facilities. Home health and public health nurses travel to patients' homes, schools, community centers, and other sites. Some registered nurses work in correctional facilities, schools, summer camps, and nurses often work with the military. Some move frequently, traveling in the United States and throughout the world to help care for patients in places where there are not enough healthcare workers. Because patients in hospitals and nursing care facilities need round-the-clock care, nurses in these settings usually work in rotating shifts, covering all 24 hours. They may work nights, weekends, and holidays. They may also be on call. Nurses who work in offices, schools, and other places that do not provide 24-hour care are more likely to work regular business hours. In 2010, about 20 percent of registered nurses worked part time. | Work in settings such as nursing homes and extended care facilities, hospitals, physicians' offices, and private homes. LPNs and LVNs often wear scrubs, a type of medical clothing that usually consists of a V-neck shirt and drawstring pants. Nurses must often be on their feet for much of the day and may have to help lift patients who have trouble moving in bed, standing, or walking. These duties can be stressful, as can dealing with ill and injured people. Three-fourths of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses worked full time in 2010. The rest worked part time or on variable schedules. Many LPNs and LVNs work nights, weekends, and holidays because medical care takes place at all hours. They may be required to work shifts of longer than 8 hours. |
| ISC2. Part of a Union? (Y/N) | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| ISC3. What kinds of Advancement Opportunities are there? | Promoted to be a head dietitian in a facility or practice | requires additional education | head nurse or special certification, nurse practitioner  | requires additional education |
| Universities/Colleges/Specialized Training Organizations | Marshall University, Laboure College, Delta College  | Gaston College, North Shore Community College, City University of New York: LaGuardia Community College  | University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, University of Rochester School of Nursing, University of Tampa | North Shore community College, Gardne City Community College, Victoria College |

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| Career Research Data for 4 Career Occupations |
| Career Research Questions: | 1st Career | 2nd Career | 3rd Career | 4th Career |
| HR1. Occupation Definition | Examine patients, take medical histories, prescribe medications, and order, perform, and interpret diagnostic tests. | Are physicians who provide medical care related to pregnancy or childbirth. They diagnose, treat, and help prevent diseases of women, particularly those affecting the reproductive system. May also provide general medical care to women. | Physicians for children. (look to Physicians) | Distribute prescription medications to patients and offer advice on their safe use. |
| HR2. Related Occupations | Chiropractors, Dentists, Optometrists, Physician assistants (PAs), Podiatrists, Registered nurses (RNs), Veterinarians, Gynecologists, Biochemists and biophysicists, Medical scientists, and Pharmacy technicians |
| HR3. Compatible Personality Type(s) | Investigative |
| HR4. Education/Training/Qualifications required | Complete at least 4 years of undergraduate school, 4 years of medical school, and 3 to 8 years of internship and residency, depending on their specialty. | Same as Physician | Same as Physician | Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), a 4-year professional degree. They also must be licensed, which requires passing two exams. |
| HR5. Technology Skills needed | Data base user interface and query software, Electronic mail software, Email software, Information retrieval or search software, Drug reference software, Medical information databases, Internet browser software, Web browser software, Medical software, Advance-d Data Systems, Patient electronic medical record, EMR software | Calendar and Scheduling Software | Data base user interface and query software, Electronic mail software, Email software, Information retrieval or search software, Drug reference software, Medical information databases, Internet browser software, Web browser software, Medical software, Advance-d Data Systems, Patient electronic medical record, EMR software | Computerized patient profiles, automated dispensing cabinets, automated IV manufacturing devices, automated delivery systems, and computerized paitent records. May use some automated counting devices, automated Punch card systems, automated dispensing devices, automated counting robotics, visual recognition software, and the same patient profile systems that other retail pharmacies utilize. |
| RC1. Entry Level Average Salary | $189,402 - $407,292 (based on specialty) | $281,190 | $192,148 | $111,570 |
| RC2. 10 yr. Projected Job Growth | 24% | 26% | 26% | 25% |
| RC3. Organizations that hire for this occupation | American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Board of Medical Specialties, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Federation of State Medical Boards | American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Board of Medical Specialties, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Federation of State Medical Boards | American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Board of Medical Specialties, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Federation of State Medical Boards | American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, American Pharmacists Association |
| ISC1. Working Conditions | Many physicians work in private offices or clinics, often helped by a small staff of nurses and administrative personnel. Increasingly, physicians work in group practices, health care organizations, or hospitals where they share a large number of patients with other doctors. The group setting gives doctors’ backup coverage, allows them more time off, and lets them coordinate care for their patients, but it gives them less independence than solo practitioners have. Many physicians work long, irregular, and overnight hours. Physicians may travel between their offices and hospitals to care for their patients. While on call, a physician may need to address a patient’s concerns over the phone or make an emergency visit to a hospital or nursing home. | Same as physician, just in the Maternity Ward | Same as Physician, just in the Children’s Ward | Work in pharmacies, including those in grocery and drug stores. They also work in hospitals and clinics. In most settings, they spend much of the workday on their feet. Most pharmacists work full time, although about 21 percent worked part time in 2010. Because many pharmacies are open at all hours, some pharmacists work nights and weekends. |
| ISC2. Part of a Union? (Y/N) | No | No | No | No |
| ISC3. What kinds of Advancement Opportunities are there? | requires specific education in a certain specialty | become head of practice | become head of practice | become lead pharmacist |
| Universities/Colleges/Specialized Training Organizations | Butler University, Grove City College, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences | Same as Physician | Same as Physician | Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Auburn University, Angelina College |