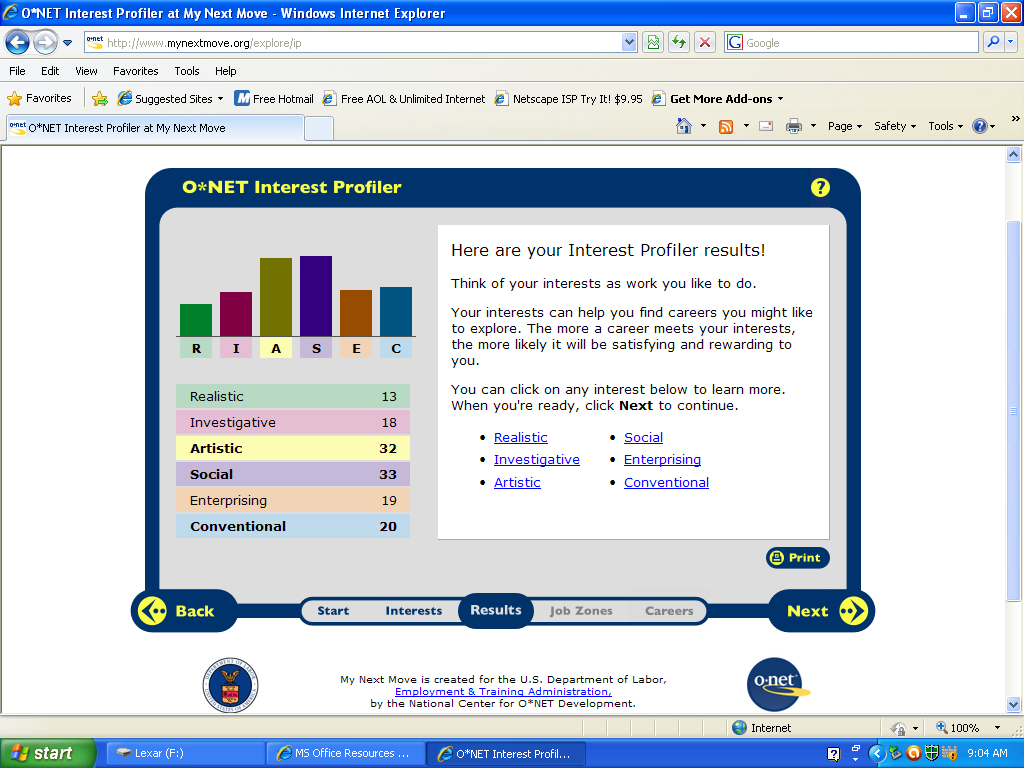
Vanessa Kroeger

Period 2



I think the results of the Interest Profiler are matching with my personality, plans and interests. I am really interested in art and music. I’ve sung all my life in different choirs, alone or in a Rock and Pop Band for several years. I also like to draw, read, write poems or little stories and photography is one of my interests, too. This shows that I’m a very creative person. Additional to that I like to help people and especially work with children. I already worked as a babysitter and did a practicum in a day care for 2 weeks. I like to give advices and try to teach others, that’s why I think that these results match my personality. Additional to that I already decided to study something social, applied for a school and have been accepted, what means when I’ll be back in Germany I will go in a social direction.

1. Instructional Coordinator
   1. Definition: An Instructional Coordinator helps to do the framework from which teachers instruct their students. Instructional Coordinators select textbooks and supporting materials, introduce new technologies and innovative teaching methods. For work in the public schools, Instructional Coordinators must hold a master's degree in Education, in addition to a teaching or administrator's license from the state in which they work.
   2. Related Occupations: [Counselors](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos067.htm) [Education, administrators](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos007.htm) [Human resources, training, and labor relations managers and specialists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos021.htm), [Teachers (kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos318.htm)), [Teachers (postsecondary](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos066.htm)), [Teachers (preschool),](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos317.htm) [Teachers (special education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos070.htm))
   3. The best personality type for this job is “social”.
   4. Required education: The minimum educational requirement for most instructional coordinator positions in public schools is a master's degree or higher - usually in education - plus a State teacher or administrator license. A master's degree also is preferred for positions in other settings.
   5. Technology skills: Instructional coordinators should have training in curriculum development and instruction. Courses in research design teach how to create and implement research studies to determine the effectiveness of a given method of instruction or curriculum and how to measure and improve student performance.
   6. Wages: Median annual wages of instructional coordinators in May 2008 were $56,880. The middle 50 percent earned between $42,070 and $75,000. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $31,800, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $93,250.
   7. A [much faster than average](http://www.bls.gov/oco/oco20016.htm) job growth is projected. Job opportunities should be [favorable](http://www.bls.gov/oco/oco20016.htm), particularly for those with experience in math and reading curriculum development.

2008: 133,900 2018: 165,000

* 1. Schools, Colleges, Sport training centers
  2. Many instructional coordinators work long hours. They often work year round. Some spend much of their time traveling between schools and meeting with teachers and administrators. The opportunity to shape and improve instructional curricula and work in an academic environment can be satisfying. However, some instructional coordinators find the work stressful because they are continually accountable to school administrators.
  3. You have to be member of a union if you work in this job.
  4. Depending on experience and educational attainment, instructional coordinators may advance to higher administrative positions in a school system or to management or executive positions in private industry.

1. Child Care Worker
   1. Definition: Child care workersteach and care for children while their parents are away. They make sure children are safe. They might also help them play games, do art, and read books.
   2. Related occupations: [Teacher assistants](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos153.htm), [Teachers (kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos318.htm)), [Teachers (preschool),](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos317.htm)  [Teachers (special education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos070.htm))
   3. The best personality type for this job is “social”.
   4. Required education: Licensure and training requirements vary greatly by State, but some jobs require less than a high school diploma.
   5. Technology skills: The handling of a computer to organize information is sometimes required.
   6. Wages: Pay depends on the educational attainment of the worker and the type of establishment. Although the pay generally is very low, more education usually means higher earnings. Median hourly wages of child care workers were $9.12 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $7.75 and $11.30. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.04, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $13.98.
   7. Child care workers are expected to experience job growth that is [about as fast as the average](http://www.bls.gov/oco/oco20016.htm) for all occupations. Job prospects will be [good](http://www.bls.gov/oco/oco20016.htm) because of the many workers who leave the occupation and need to be replaced.

2008: 1,301,900 2018: 1,443,900

* 1. Elementary Schools, Kindergartens, Nurseries
  2. Helping children grow, learn, and gain new skills can be very rewarding. The work is sometimes routine, but new activities and challenges mark each day. Child care can be physically and emotionally taxing as workers constantly stand, walk, bend, stoop, and lift to attend to each child's interests and problems. These workers experienced a larger than average number of work-related injuries or illnesses.
  3. You have to be part of a union to work in this job.
  4. Opportunities for advancement are limited. However, as child care workers gain experience, some may advance to supervisory or administrative positions in large child care centers or preschools. Often, these positions require additional training, such as a bachelor's or master's degree. Other workers move on to work in resource and referral agencies, consulting with parents on available child care services. A few workers become involved in policy or advocacy work related to child care and early childhood education. With a bachelor's degree, workers may become preschool teachers or become certified to teach in public or private schools. Some workers set up their own child care businesses.

1. Columnist or Commentator
   1. Definition: Columnists write about people, places and things. Commentators judge for example sport events.
   2. Related occupations: [Authors, writers, and editors](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos320.htm), [Public relations specialists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos086.htm), [Announcers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos087.htm), [Interpreters and translators](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos175.htm), [Retail salespersons](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos121.htm), [Teachers (kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos318.htm)), Teachers (postsecondary)
   3. The best personality type for this job is “artistic”.
   4. Required education: Most employers prefer individuals with a bachelor's degree in journalism or mass communications, but some hire graduates with other majors. They look for experience at school newspapers or broadcasting stations, and internships with news organizations. Large-city newspapers and stations also may prefer candidates with a degree in a subject-matter specialty such as economics, political science, or business. Some large newspapers and broadcasters may hire only experienced reporters.
   5. Technology skills: Students planning a career in broadcasting take courses in radio and television news and production. To create stories for online media, they need to learn to use computer software to combine online story text with audio and video elements and graphics.
   6. Wages: Salaries for news analysts, reporters, and correspondents vary widely. Median annual wages of reporters and correspondents were $34,850 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $25,760 and $52,160. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $20,180, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $77,480. Median annual wages of reporters and correspondents were $33,430 in newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishing, and $37,710 in radio and television broadcasting.
   7. Competition will continue to be keen for jobs at large metropolitan and national newspapers, broadcast stations, networks and magazines. Job opportunities will be best for applicants in the expanding world of new media, such as online newspapers or magazines. Small local papers and news stations also will provide greater job prospects for potential reporters and news analysts.

2008: 69,300 2018: 64,900

* 1. Newspapers, magazines, informational websites, television, radio stations, life commentator on a sports game
  2. The work of news analysts, reporters, and correspondents is usually hectic. They are under great pressure to meet deadlines. Broadcasts sometimes are aired with little or no time for preparation. Some news analysts, reporters, and correspondents work in comfortable, private offices; others work in large rooms filled with the sound of keyboards and computer printers, as well as the voices of other reporters. Curious onlookers, police, or other emergency workers can distract those reporting from the scene for radio and television. Covering wars, political uprisings, fires, floods, and similar events can be dangerous; however, the rate of injuries for reporters and correspondents is relatively low. Work hours vary. Reporters on morning papers often work from late afternoon until midnight. Radio and television reporters usually are assigned to a day or evening shift. Magazine reporters usually work during the day. Reporters sometimes have to change their work hours to meet a deadline or to follow late-breaking developments. Their work may require long hours, irregular schedules, and some travel. Because many stations and networks are on the air 24 hours a day, newscasters can expect to work unusual hours.
  3. To work in this job you don’t have to be part of a union.
  4. Most reporters start at small publications or broadcast stations as general assignment reporters or copy editors. They are usually assigned to cover court proceedings and civic and club meetings, summarize speeches, and write obituaries. With experience, they report more difficult assignments or specialize in a particular field. Large publications and stations generally require new reporters to have several years of experience. Some news analysts and reporters can advance by moving to larger newspapers or stations. A few experienced reporters become columnists, correspondents, writers, announcers, or public-relations specialists. Others become editors in print journalism or program managers in broadcast journalism, supervising reporters. Some eventually become broadcasting or publishing industry managers.

1. Translator or Interpreter
   1. Definition: Interpreters and translators facilitate the cross-cultural communication necessary in today's society by converting one language into another. However, these language specialists do more than simply translate words - they relay concepts and ideas between languages. They have to be sensitive to the cultures associated with their languages of expertise.
   2. Related occupations: [Teachers (adult literacy and remedial education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos289.htm)), [Teachers (kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos318.htm)), [Teachers (self-enrichment education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos064.htm)), [Teachers (special education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos070.htm))
   3. The personality type that’s best for the job is “artistic”.
   4. Required education: Interpreters and translators must be fluent in at least two languages. Their educational backgrounds may vary widely, but many need a bachelor's degree. Many also complete job-specific training programs.
   5. Technology skills: Translators working in localization need a solid grasp of the languages to be translated, a thorough understanding of technical concepts and vocabulary, and a high degree of knowledge about the intended target audience or users of the product. Because software often is involved, it is not uncommon for people who work in this area of translation to have a strong background in computer science or to have computer-related work experience.
   6. Wages: Interpreters and translators had median annual wages of $38,850 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $28,940 and $52,240. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $22,170, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $69,190.
   7. Urban areas, especially Washington, DC, New York, and cities in California, provide the largest numbers of employment possibilities, especially for interpreters; however, as the immigrant population spreads into more rural areas, jobs in smaller communities will become more widely available. Job prospects for interpreters and translators vary by specialty and language. For example, interpreters and translators of Spanish should have [good](http://www.bls.gov/oco/oco20016.htm) job opportunities because of expected increases in the Hispanic population in the United States. Demand is expected to be strong for interpreters and translators specializing in healthcare and law because it is critical that information be fully understood among all parties in these areas. 2008: 50,900 2018: 62,200
   8. Meetings of politicians of different Countries (Government), Businesses/ Companies, for single Persons that for example just use sign language, in court, Tourist centers
   9. Interpreters and translators facilitate the cross-cultural communication necessary in today's society by converting one language into another. However, these language specialists do more than simply translate words—they relay concepts and ideas between languages. They must thoroughly understand the subject matter in which they work in order to accurately convey information from one language into another. In addition, they must be sensitive to the cultures associated with their languages of expertise.
   10. For this job you have to be part of a union.
   11. There is currently no universal form of certification required of interpreters and translators in the United States. However there are a variety of different tests that workers can take to demonstrate proficiency, which may be helpful in gaining employment. For example, the American Translators Association provides certification in 24 language combinations involving English for its members.
2. Singer
   1. Definition: Singers sing alone or conduct groups in vocal performances. They perform solo or as part of a group, mostly in front of live audiences in nightclubs, concert halls, and theaters. They also perform in recording or production studios for radio, TV, film, or video games. Regardless of the setting, they spend considerable time practicing alone and with their bands or other musical ensembles.
   2. Related occupations: [Musical instrument repairers and tuners](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos356.htm), [Actors, producers, and directors](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos093.htm), [Announcers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos087.htm), [Dancers and choreographers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos094.htm)
   3. The personality type that’s best for this job is “artistic”.
   4. Required education: Long-term on-the-job training is the most common way people learn to become musicians or singers. Aspiring musicians begin studying an instrument at an early age. They may gain valuable experience playing in a school or community band or orchestra or with a group of friends. Singers usually start training when their voices mature. Participation in school musicals or choirs often provides good early training and experience. Composers and music directors usually require a bachelor's degree in a related field.
   5. Technology skills: None required.
   6. Wages: Median hourly wages of wage-and-salary musicians and singers were $21.24 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $11.49 and $36.36. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.64, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $59.92. Median hourly wages were $23.68 in performing arts companies and $12.50 in religious organizations. Annual wage data for musicians and singers were not available because of the wide variation in the number of hours worked by musicians and singers and the short-term nature of many jobs. It is rare for musicians and singers to have guaranteed employment that exceeds 3 to 6 months. Median annual wages of salaried music directors and composers were $41,270 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $26,480 and $63,200. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $16,750, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $107,280.
   7. Growth in demand for musicians will generate a number of job opportunities, and many openings also will arise from the need to replace those who leave the field each year because they are unable to make a living solely as musicians or singers, as well as those who leave for other reasons. Competition for jobs as musicians, singers, and related workers—especially full-time jobs—is expected to be keen. The vast number of people with the desire to perform will continue to greatly exceed the number of openings. New musicians or singers will have their best chance of landing a job with smaller, community-based performing arts groups or as freelance artists. However, talent alone is no guarantee of success: many people start out to become musicians or singers but leave the profession because they find the work difficult, the discipline demanding, and the long periods of intermittent unemployment a hardship.

2008: 240,000 2018: 259,600

* 1. Nightclubs, Music studios, Theaters, Opera houses, Radio, TV
  2. Musicians, singers, and related workers play musical instruments, sing, compose or arrange music, or conduct groups in instrumental or vocal performances. They perform solo or as part of a group, mostly in front of live audiences in nightclubs, concert halls, and theaters. They also perform in recording or production studios for radio, TV, film, or video games. Regardless of the setting, they spend considerable time practicing alone and with their bands, orchestras, or other musical ensembles.
  3. For this job you don’t have to be part of a union.
  4. Advancement for musicians usually means becoming better known, finding work more easily, and performing for higher earnings. Successful musicians often rely on agents or managers to find them performing engagements, negotiate contracts, and develop their careers.

1. Talent Director
   1. Definition: Directors are responsible for the overall creative decisions of a production. They interpret scripts, audition and select cast members, conduct rehearsals, and direct the work of cast and crew. They approve the design elements of a production, including the sets, costumes, choreography, and music. As with producers, large productions often have many levels of directors working on them. Assistant directors cue the performers and technicians, telling them when to make entrances or light, sound, or set changes. All directors must ultimately answer to the executive producer, who has the final say on all factors related to the production.
   2. Related occupations: [Artists and related workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos092.htm), [Fashion designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos291.htm), [Floral designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos292.htm), [Interior designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos293.htm), [Architects, except landscape and naval](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos038.htm), [Computer software engineers and computer programmers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos303.htm), [Desktop publishers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos276.htm), [Drafters](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos111.htm), [Engineers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos027.htm)
   3. The personality type that’s best for this job is “artistic”.
   4. Required education: A bachelor's degree is required for most entry-level commercial and industrial design positions. Experience through internships and a good portfolio of work are also important for jobseekers to have.
   5. None required
   6. Wages: Median annual wages of producers and directors were $64,430 in 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $9.81 and $29.57. Median hourly wages were $14.48 in performing arts companies and $28.72 in the motion picture and video industry.
   7. Competition for acting jobs is intense, as the number of actors auditioning for roles greatly exceeds the number of parts that become available. Only performers with the most stamina and talent will find regular employment. Venues for live entertainment, such as theaters, touring productions, and repertory Theaters in many major metropolitan areas, as well as theme parks and resorts, are expected to offer many job opportunities. However, prospects in these venues are variable because they fluctuate with economic conditions.

2008: 155,100 2018: 172,000

* 1. Theatres, Opera houses, Schools, Circus
  2. Directors are responsible for the overall creative decisions of a production. They interpret scripts, audition and select cast members, conduct rehearsals, and direct the work of cast and crew. They approve the design elements of a production, including the sets, costumes, choreography, and music. As with producers, large productions often have many levels of directors working on them. Assistant directors cue the performers and technicians, telling them when to make entrances or light, sound, or set changes. All directors must ultimately answer to the executive producer, who has the final say on all factors related to the production. Actors, producers, and directors work under constant pressure. Many face stress from the continual need to find their next job. To succeed, actors, producers, and directors need patience and commitment to their craft. Actors strive to deliver flawless performances, often while working under undesirable and unpleasant conditions. Producers and directors organize rehearsals and meet with writers, designers, financial backers, and production technicians. They experience stress not only from these activities, but also from the need to adhere to budgets, union work rules, and production schedules.
  3. For this job you don’t have to be part of a union.
  4. As the reputations and box-office draw of actors, producers, and directors grow, some of them work on bigger budget productions, on network or syndicated broadcasts, in more prestigious theaters, or in larger markets. Actors may advance to lead roles and receive star billing. A few actors move into acting-related jobs, becoming drama coaches, directors, or producers. Some actors teach drama privately or in colleges and universities.

1. Commercial or Industrial Designer
   1. Definition: Commercial and industrial designers combine the fields of art, business, and engineering to design the products people use every day. In fact, these designers are responsible for the style, function, quality, and safety of almost every manufactured good. Usually designers specialize in one particular product category, such as automobiles and other transportation vehicles, appliances, technology goods, medical equipment, furniture, toys, tools and construction equipment, or housewares.
   2. Related occupations: [Artists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos092.htm), [Fashion designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos291.htm), [Floral designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos292.htm), [Graphic designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos090.htm), [Interior designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos293.htm)
   3. The personality type that’s best for this job is “artistic”.
   4. Required education: A bachelor's degree is required for most entry-level commercial and industrial design positions. Experience through internships and a good portfolio of work are also important for jobseekers to have. A bachelor's degree in industrial design, architecture, or engineering is required for most entry-level commercial and industrial design jobs. Coursework includes principles of design, sketching, computer-aided design, industrial materials and processes, manufacturing methods, and some classes in engineering, physical science, mathematics, psychology, and anthropology. Many programs also include internships at design or manufacturing firms.
   5. Programming and designing on the computer
   6. Wages: Median annual wage-and-salary wages for commercial and industrial designers were $57,350 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $41,550 and $76,700. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $31,400, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $97,770.
   7. Projections: Competition for jobs will be keen because many talented individuals are attracted to the design field. The best job opportunities will be in specialized design firms which are used by manufacturers to design products or parts of products. Increasingly, manufacturers have been outsourcing design work to these design services firms to cut costs and to find the most qualified design talent, creating more opportunities in these firms. As the demand for design work

2008: 44,300 2018: 48,300

* 1. becomes more consumer-driven, designers who can closely monitor, and react to, changing customer demands—and who can work with marking and strategic planning staffs to come up with new products—will also improve their job prospects. Employment of designers can be affected by fluctuations in the economy. For example, during periods of economic downturns, companies may cut research and development spending, including new product development.
  2. Stores, Film Productions, Companies, Cinemas;
  3. Designers employed by manufacturing establishments, large corporations, or design firms generally work regular hours in well-lighted and comfortable settings. Designers in smaller design consulting firms, or those who freelance, may work under a contract to do specific tasks or designs. They frequently adjust their workday to suit their clients' schedules and deadlines, meeting with the clients evenings or weekends when necessary. Consultants and self-employed designers tend to work longer hours and in smaller, more congested, environments. Additional hours may be required to meet deadlines. Designers may work in their own offices or studios or in clients' homes or offices. They also may travel to other locations, such as testing facilities, design centers, clients' exhibit sites, users' homes or workplaces, and manufacturing facilities. With the increased speed and sophistication of computers and advanced communications networks, designers may form international design teams and serve a more geographically dispersed clientele.
  4. For this job you don’t have to be member of a union.
  5. Beginning commercial and industrial designers usually receive on-the-job training and normally need a few years of training before they can advance to higher level positions. Experienced designers in large firms may advance to chief designer, design department head, or other supervisory positions. Some designers leave the occupation to become teachers in design schools or in colleges and universities. Many faculty members continue to consult privately or operate small design studios to complement their classroom activities. Some experienced designers open their own design firms.

1. Poet or Lyricist
   1. Definition: Writers produce a wide variety of written materials in an increasing number of ways. They develop content using any number of multimedia formats that can be read, listened to, or viewed onscreen. Although many people write as part of their primary job, or on online chats or blogs, only writers and editors who are paid to primarily write or edit are included in this occupation. Writers such as songwriters, screenwriters, or scriptwriters, produce content for radio and television broadcasts, motion pictures, and other types of performance. An increasing number of writers are producing scripted material directly for the Web and other communication devices.
   2. Related occupations are: [Announcers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos087.htm), [Interpreters and translators](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos175.htm), [News analysts, reporters, and correspondents](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos088.htm) and [Technical writers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos319.htm)
   3. The best personality type for this job is “artistic”.
   4. Required education: A college degree generally is required for a position as an writer or lyricist. Good facility with computers and communications equipment is necessary in order to stay in touch with sources, editors, and other writers while working on assignments, whether from home, an office, or while traveling.
   5. Good facility with computers and communications equipment is needed.
   6. Wages: Median annual wages for salaried writers and authors were $53,070 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $38,150 and $75,060. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $28,020, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $106,630. Median annual wages were $58,740 for those working in advertising, public relations, and related services and $43,450 for those working for in newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers.
   7. Competition is expected for writing and editing jobs as many people are attracted to this occupation. Competition for jobs with established newspaper and magazines will be particularly keen as many organizations move their publication focus from a print to an online presence and as the publishing industry continues to contract. Writers and editors who have adapted to the new media and are comfortable writing for and working with a variety of electronic and digital tools will have an advantage in finding new work. The declining costs of self-publishing and the growing popularity of electronic books and book readers will allow many freelancers to get their work published. Some job openings will arise

2008: 151,700 2018: 174,100

* 1. as experienced workers retire, transfer to other occupations, or leave the labor force.
  2. Newspapers, Commercial Designers, Radio Stations, Theatres, Opera houses;
  3. Advances in electronic communications have changed the work environment for many writers. Laptop computers and wireless communications technologies allow growing numbers of writers and authors to work from home and on the road. The ability to send e-mail or text messages, transmit and download stories, perform research, or review materials using the Internet allows writers and editors greater flexibility in where and how they complete assignments. Still, some writers and authors work in offices and many travel to conduct on-site research on their topic. Some writers keep regular office hours, either to maintain contact with sources and editors or to establish a writing routine, but most writers set their own hours. Many writers—especially freelance writers—are paid per assignment; therefore, they work any number of hours necessary to meet a deadline. As a result, writers must be willing to work evenings, nights, or weekends to produce a piece acceptable to an editor or client by the deadline. While many freelance writers enjoy running their own businesses and the advantages of working flexible hours, most routinely face the pressures of juggling multiple projects with competing demands and the continual need to find new work. Deadline pressures and long, erratic work hours—often part of the daily routine in these jobs—may cause stress, fatigue, or burnout. In addition, the use of computers for extended periods may cause some individuals to experience back pain, eyestrain, or fatigue.
  4. You don’t have to be member of a union for this job.
  5. Writing for smaller businesses, local newspapers, advertising agencies, or not-for-profit organizations either as a staff writer or on a freelance basis, allows beginning writers and authors to begin writing right away and take credit for their work. Opportunities for advancement within these organizations may be limited, because they either do not have enough regular work or do not need more advanced writing. In larger businesses, jobs and promotions usually are more formally structured. Beginners often read submissions, do research, fact check articles, or copy edit drafts, and advance to writing and editing more substantive stories and articles.

Possible College Choices:

* The University of Texas in Brownsville
* Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts (MCLA)
* Baker College of Allen Park, Michigan

Company which offers apprenticeships:

* Riverside Training Company, Spalding

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