



# JOBS OF THE FUTURE

Scott Carlson, Chronicle for Higher Education

Carol Rogers, Indiana Business Research Center



“The Bureau of Labor Statistics and labor economists see science, technology, engineering, and healthcare fields growing rapidly, while employment in manufacturing will decline. As the economy continues to migrate toward service jobs, soft skills will be important to success, and the liberal arts are often touted as a means of delivering those skills...liberal-arts degrees will be much more marketable with the addition of hard technical skills, like coding.”



# Scott Carlson, Chronicle for Higher Education

Scott Carlson writes about a range of issues: college management and finance, the cost and value of higher education, buildings, campus planning, energy, architecture, and sustainability. Before joining The Chronicle, he worked at the Star Tribune and City Pages, both in Minneapolis, and at City Paper in Baltimore, where he wrote about arts and culture. He has been a speaker at conferences and colleges across the United States and in Canada, talking about libraries, architecture, and sustainability.



# Carol Rogers, Indiana Business Research Center

As deputy director and CIO of IBRC, Carol Rogers directs its information systems and services, overseeing the development of websites, publications, training, research projects and other services. She works extensively with economic developers, government officials and businesses throughout Indiana and the nation, providing them with economic and demographic information for and about Indiana and its localities.



- How much will automation impact the lives and jobs of the students you serve?
- What is the future of middle-skills jobs in the automated future? How will training for middle-skills jobs have to change?
- What can colleges do to help “stranded workers,” those people knocked out of the workforce by automation or other disruptions? What are the particular challenges in assisting this population?

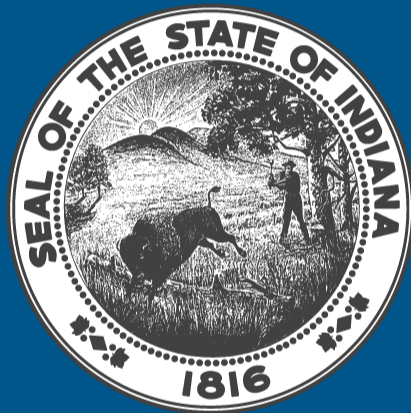


- Experts believe that the most coveted jobs of the future will require a mix of technical skills and soft skills. How should colleges adapt to prepare students for those jobs?
- Do we need to reconsider the timing or structure of a college education to adapt to a churn in the workforce? How would college business models have to change to offer continuous retraining and/or updates to a college degree?



- How can employers cultivate closer relationships with colleges to get the skills they need? And, what can higher education do to work more closely with employers?
- What role will liberal-arts disciplines have in workforce training in the future?





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