

Aviation_employment_trends.edited.docx

by

Submission date: 28-Sep-2021 07:18AM (UTC-0600)

Submission ID: 1659719671

File name: Aviation_employment_trends.edited.docx (14.03K)

Word count: 744

Character count: 4479

Aviation Employment Trends

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Aviation Employment Trends

My career field of choice is an aeronautical engineer. As an aerospace engineer, I will design, analyse, construct, and produce airplanes. Similarly, aerospace engineering offers various employment opportunities, ranging from developing the elements that comprise different aircraft and aerospace systems to testing and improving such systems. Numerous large corporations hire aeronautical engineers regularly. The significant companies or contributors in this career field are discussed below.

Boeing

Boeing, founded in 1916, is the largest global aerospace business and the leading manufacturer of commercial airplanes, defense aircraft, and telecommunications equipment. Yother et al. (2017) argue that they also supplied technical assistance to NASA's International Space Station and the now-retired Space Craft. They offer their employees cutting-edge medical coverage as well as a variety of other advantages. Their corporate headquarters are in Chicago, and they employ over 140,000 people worldwide. Internship programs are also available to help new engineers get their foot inside the industry.

Airbus

Airbus is one of the leading avionics firms in 2018, has dramatically enhanced its image in recent years due to massive expenditures and a fierce rivalry with Boeing. They are Europe's largest providers to the aerospace sector, with a vast commercial development network. Some of the benefits of working at Airbus, which now employs about 133,000 people across four countries, include a worker workplace and aggressive backing for new and innovative ideas.

Lockheed Martin

Lockheed Martin is a well-known brand in the defense industry for its expertise in developing and producing cutting-edge military technologies. Its primary client is the United States Department of Defense. Lockheed Martin additionally possesses Sikorsky Helicopters, a significant participant in the production and development of helicopters and associated equipment. Lockheed Martin has worked on several notable projects throughout the years, including the Orion Spacecraft, for which it was the prime contractor. The Orion capsule is a component of NASA's Space Launch Structure. It also launched the SR-71 Blackbird in 1964, which still maintains the record for fastest human-crewed aircraft ever flown (Goncharenko, 2017). Lastly, another Lockheed Martin project, the F-22 Raptor, is perhaps the most sophisticated fifth-generation combat aircraft globally, with unparalleled stealth technology.

Northrop Grumman

Northrop Grumman is a defense and aerospace technology firm that was realized in 1994 after Northrop acquired Grumman. They are in charge of weapon manufacturing for military planes such as the F-22 and F-16 fighters. They also create crewless aerial vehicles (UAVs), satellites, and other military-related technology. They employed over 85,000 people worldwide, and despite being a modest firm than the big aerospace powerhouses, Boeing and Airbus, they have the most distinctive work culture. Staff and managerial interaction are taken extremely seriously, resulting in a very effective workplace environment.

Boeing is the world's most extensive aircraft business, a prominent maker of passenger planes, defense, aerospace, and security technologies, and an aftermarket customer support provider. Thus, it has been actively hiring to match the market demand due to the mass production of aircraft. Contrastingly, between 2019 and 2029, labor in the aerospace sector is anticipated to grow at or above the national average. This growth is primarily due to the adoption

of more economical aircraft, the simplification of airline routes, and the advancement of technology. However, the employment prognosis varies by particular position and is often better for individuals with more experience or university education (Schroedel & Geyer, 2019). Therefore, this is comparable to the national average for all jobs. Opportunities will be most significant for those entering the field in current high-demand research areas, such as aviation fuel economy and safety. National defense initiatives are also intended to provide long-term job opportunities. However, some sectors, such as manufacturing, are anticipated to develop slower than the rest.

The significant gap in this field is the decline in the workforce. In contrast, the need for skills rises, meaning the United States aerospace workforce must reduce incapacity, become more innovative and more productive. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, aeronautical employment growth has been steadily declining since 2012.

References

- Schroedel, J., & Geyer, P. (2019). *Employment Trends for Occupations Requiring Vocational and Associate's Degrees*. JADARA, 29(3), 9.
- Goncharenko, A. (2017). *A Hybrid Approach to the Optimal Aeronautical Engineering Maintenance Periodicity Determination*. Proceedings of the National Aviation University, (3), 42-47.
- Yother, T. L., Johnson, M. E., Kozak, B., & Thom, J. (2017, June). *Board# 73: Developing an Aeronautical Engineering Technology Course for Commercial Space Operations*. In 2017 ASEE Annual Conference & Exposition.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

1 %

SIMILARITY INDEX

1 %

INTERNET SOURCES

0 %

PUBLICATIONS

0 %

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.kantis.kr

Internet Source

1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off