



**Suggestions welcome:**  
Do you have an item for the Grab Bag?  
Send it to: [ooqinfo@bls.gov](mailto:ooqinfo@bls.gov)

## Aid in choosing a college

Deciding where to go to college is a big decision. The U.S. Department of Education has an online tool—the College Finder—to help prospective college students identify 2- or 4-year schools that best fit their needs. Students type in information, such as desired location, school size, and subjects of interest, and the College Finder creates a list of schools that match these criteria.

Try the College Finder at [studentaid2.ed.gov/gotocollege/collegefinder/advanced\\_find.asp](http://studentaid2.ed.gov/gotocollege/collegefinder/advanced_find.asp). The site also provides links to information that helps students prepare for, apply to, and pay for college.

The College Finder might be a good starting point for researching schools, but it is only one of many resources. High school guidance counselors and public libraries often have books and other helpful sources of

information on colleges and universities.

Students also should keep in mind that even the best school description doesn't guarantee a perfect fit for them. Visiting schools and meeting with students or professors are the best ways to get a feel for the school and its surroundings. These visits can be arranged by contacting school admissions offices.



## Training grants from the U.S. Department of Labor

Some training programs look good on paper but languish for lack of funding. Now, the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) awards grants for programs that offer employment and career training in high-growth, high-demand industries or for selected populations.

ETA grants seek to satisfy workforce needs in some of the hottest and fastest growing industries, such as hospitality, biotechnology, and health-care. To bolster the pool of qualified workers, ETA offers competitive grant money through the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative to organizations that provide employment training and career development resources in these industries. Recipients of these grants typically include community colleges, workforce investment boards, and chambers of commerce.

And now, an online application makes the process of obtaining grants even easier. Visit [www.doleta.gov/grants/apply\\_grant.cfm](http://www.doleta.gov/grants/apply_grant.cfm) for forms and information about finding and applying for the ETA grants.

If you think that your program might qualify for an ETA grant, or if you'd like to learn more about the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative, write to the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210; call toll-free, 1 (877) US-2JOBS (872-5627); or visit online, [www.doleta.gov/BRG/JobTrainInitiative](http://www.doleta.gov/BRG/JobTrainInitiative).

## Electroneurodiagnostic technologists

Mind your synapses: electroneurodiagnostic technologists are trying to get inside your head. It's their job to operate instruments that track what's going on inside the brain.

These workers monitor and record brain and other neurological activity to diagnose disorders such as strokes, Alzheimer's disease, and brain tumors. Their work with patients also involves taking medical histories and explaining medical procedures and results.

Electroneurodiagnostic technologists need a strong background in science, so high school coursework in biology and human anatomy is recommended. But math-

ematics and communications also are good preparation for people interested in entering this occupation. Workers gain practical skills through on-the-job training, but recent standards established by the American Society of Electroneurodiagnostic Technologists require that new technologists have completed at least an associate degree and an accredited training program.

For more information about a career in electroneurodiagnostic technology, write to the society at 6501 East Commerce Avenue, Suite 120, Kansas City, Missouri 64120; call (816) 931-1120; or visit its Web site, [www.aset.org/about\\_end/career\\_information.php](http://www.aset.org/about_end/career_information.php).

## Jobseeking via the Internet

It may be the Internet age, but that doesn't mean that people go online to look for work. Only about 1 of every 10 people logged on to search for a job, according to data from a special supplement to the October 2003 Current Population Survey. The rate was higher among jobseekers aged 20 to 34—but even in this age group, only about 1 in 5 used the Internet when looking for a job.

The chart shows some of the most common activities of these Internet jobseekers in 2003. The Internet was used most often to gather information about jobs or employers. It was less commonly used to convey jobseekers' qualifications to potential employers. Internet jobseekers of all ages and demographic groups used the Internet in similar ways.

These data confirm that Internet job-search methods supplement, but do not replace, traditional ones. (For more on the subject of Internet jobseeking, see Matthew Mariani's article, "Job search in the age of Internet: Six jobseekers in search of employers," online in the summer 2003 *Quarterly*,

[www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/2003/summer/art01.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/2003/summer/art01.pdf).)

The survey also describes computer and Internet use by occupation and demographics. Get more information by writing to the BLS Division of Labor Force Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Room 4675, Washington, DC 20212; calling (202) 691-6378; or visiting online at [www.bls.gov/cps](http://www.bls.gov/cps).

**Most common Internet job-search activities of people aged 16 and older, October 2003**

