“The whole experience at Herron is so individualized. I took with me such a wealth of experiences and insights that I would have never experienced at a traditional school.”

“Herron gave me the foundational training for creative thinking, color theory, collaboration, analysis and critique.”

“My arts training has made me more organized and a better problem solver. At work I dispense medication, bill and speak with health care professionals, and I am in charge of the pharmacy inventory. My time at Herron also showed me how to cater my résumé to all different kinds of jobs.”

“Many paths to success

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By the time they graduate, Herron students possess these core abilities to:

- Approach problems in non-routine ways
- Ask “what if” questions to reframe problems
- Detect new and unexpected patterns
- Risk failure
- Heed critiques to improve ideas
- Bring resources together to launch novel ideas
- Use visual, oral, written and media-related tools to communicate ideas

These skills are applicable not only for art and design, art history and art education, but for solving problems in a variety of disciplines. A Herron education can take a student places.

Creativity is a scarce commodity in high demand, with endless possibilities for application.

According to Artist Employment Projections through 2018, a report issued by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) in 2011, “...artist occupations will increase by 11 percent, compared with an overall increase in the labor force of 10 percent.”

Careers associated directly with the study of art and design include:

- Art conservation and restoration
- Museum work and teaching
- Historic preservation and research
- Art librarianship
- Architecture
- Auctions and auctioning
- Art critics and journalism
- Advertising
- Exhibit design and preparation
- Interior and commercial design
- Consulting
- Publishing
- Art direction
- Marketing
- Illustration
- Studio art

Employment projections through 2018

Arts workers are twice as likely as other U.S. workers to have college degrees—a trend that may provide some advantage to artists in the U.S. economy, which increasingly requires workers to have at least some college-level education.

To access the full NEA report, visit: www.nea.gov/research/Notes/103.pdf

The NEA report also cites data from the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, which found that by 2018, more than 75 percent of jobs that fall under the fine-forart growing industries will require a postsecondary education. And yet, according to the study, the U.S. will have a shortfall of three million degrees by 2018.

To view the most recent SNAAP survey results, visit: www.herron.iupui.edu/snaap