### **Career Checkup**

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ore than 1,500 fluid-power engineers and professionals from across the country participated in the *Hydraulics & Pneumatics* 2016 Salary and Career Report, providing insight about changes in the industry, compensation, and overall job satisfaction. The average annual salary increased by 3%—which has been the average income increase since 2014, according to consulting firm Towers Watson—for a final amount of \$95,167. While 49.4% of respondents report an increase in salary since last year, 37% said theirs stayed the same.

Nearly 90% of respondents recommend fluid-power engineering to the young professional. Some claim that fluid-power skills and knowledge are in high demand in various industries from mobile equipment to aerospace, and will open opportunities for technician, engineering, and sales careers. Others recognize it as a niche industry where skilled workers will most often find a role, but should only pursue one if they have a passion or affinity for fluid power. Only 74% think that the potential for salary advancement is as promising as it was five years ago. Others recommend that fluid-power engineers develop skills in other areas that are becoming increasingly integrated into fluid-power systems. These include skills in industrial electronic controls, PLC programming, and BUS/Ethernet communications. One design and development engineer says, "Instead of just recommending hydraulic components, a big part of my job is designing and developing the control software to work with the hydraulics."

The survey also measures the industry's participation in the Internet of Things (IoT), in which machinery and components may output continuous data for monitoring or collaborative behavior with other machines. Although more than a third of respondents say their companies are replacing older devices with interconnected ones, only 34% of this sample looks for engineers that can help develop products for the IoT. Half say their company hires systems engineers, and a quarter says their company hires digital specialists. In addition, only 33% of companies that adopt interconnected devices provide training for IoT systems, which may feed into one of the longstanding challenges of engineering: staying current on new and emerging technologies.

Nearly half of respondents say their company currently outsources work, mostly because they lack in-house services and want to make use of existing engineering resources. Three quarters of respondents say their companies participate in onshore outsourcing, while a quarter reports outsourcing to India, and 11% to China. The most outsourced work is manufacturing and assembly, followed by CAD/CAE, and software engineering/development.

The sample is split into thirds when it comes to optimistic, pessimistic, and neutral outlooks on the health of the economy. "Election year brings uncertainty with company spending. I think it will be a harder year for companies to invest in machinery until a clear path is known from the government on taxes/ spending," says one commenter.



# THE TYPICAL ENGINEER

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

Age

25-29

30-34

35-39

Years in the Profession 14.4% 15% 12.4%11.5% 11.8% 12% 9.7% 9.1% 9.4% **9.7%** 8.7% 9% 6% 3.2% 3% 0% 0-14 5-19 35-39 5-9 20-24 25-29 30-34 4-1 40+ v

45-49

40-44

50-54

55-59

+09

## 68% of engineers have 15+ years of experience

In 2016

### Typical engineer quotes: How have your design responsibilities changed as technology has advanced?

"I perform more analysis because the tools are so good and readily available. I do my own solids modeling and drafting as the organizations have become very lean and I perform a wider variety of tasks."

"The integration of electronics to the automation process involved learning computer languages and programming PLCs as well in keeping up with new technologies for cost effective solutions. Our machines do not require much automation or PLCs, and the most I've had to learn lately is programming variable frequency drives."



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Education

## How Engineers are Keeping Up





# 2016 What's keeping engineers up at night?



#### Planning to Reasons for Outsourcing Outsource? Lack of in-house 43.2% 95% talent/specialty skills No To put existing resources 37.4% to better use To save money 36.4% Yes Ease workload 29.2% Currently To save time Outsourcing? 28.8% 46.5% Yes Work Being Outsourced Design Manufacturing/ 42.3% assembly 32.7% CONCERNS **Resources** Time Funding R&D Software 14.3% engineering/ development 26.8% Top Concerns at Work Design (on a scale of 1-10) CAD/CAE verification 34.3% 18.1% Insufficient people resources to get the job done 6.85 Time-to-market pressures 6.3 Insufficient funding for my design projects 6.14 Inability to adequately test Drafting Software product designs 6.13 36.1% verification/ Competitive market pressures 6.08 test 9.1% Having to compromise my design 6.00 approaches Lack of design management direction 5.58 Second sourcing for the components Final test PCB specified 5.18 6.9% layout Politics at work 5.15 6.9% Shrinking product life cycles 5.14 Management is taking company in wrong direction 4.78 Seniority issues 4.00

OUTSOURCING

# THE INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)

# My Company is...



## Artificial Intelligence

How concerned are you that artificial intelligence will replace large amounts of people in the workforce?

22.8%

Very concerned

28.5

the workforce

Are concerned about

ТІГ

Al replacing them in

5.7%

