



The Geospatial Information Science & Technology Certificate*

Availably completely online!

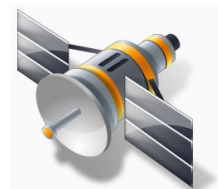
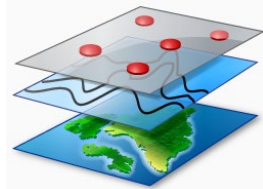
What do Geospatial Information Scientists and Technologists do?

Geographic technologies, such as **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**, **Remote Sensing**, **Global Positioning Systems (GPS)**, and **online mapping**, are increasingly important for understanding our complex world. Geospatial Information Scientists and Technologists research and develop geospatial technologies. They may produce databases, perform applications programming or coordinate projects. Many also specialize in areas such as agriculture, mining, health care, retail trade, urban planning, or military intelligence.

Job Outlook and Wages

In 2010 the US Department of Labor released a statement highlighting geospatial technology as one of the **most important emerging and evolving fields** in the technology industry.

Normal pay for Geospatial Information Scientists and Technologists is \$54,457 per year. That is about \$4,538 per month, or \$26.18 per hour. New workers generally start around \$28,242 per year, while highly experienced workers can earn as much as \$93,155 per year.



Two-Semester Sequence

Fall Semester:

Physical Geography Lab (GEG 100) – 1 cr.
Physical Geography (GEG 101) – 3 cr.
Digital Earth (GEG 130) – 3 cr.
Cartography (GEG 131) – 3 cr. (Fall only)
Intro to Remote Sensing (GEG 133) – 3 cr. (Fall only)

Spring Semester:

Human Geography (GEG 102) – 3 cr.
Spatial Analysis and GIS (GEG 230) – 3 cr. (Spring only)
Capstone Course in Geospatial Technology (GEG 239) – 2 cr. (Spring only)
Elective (speak with advisor for options) – 3-4cr.

* All courses are available online!

For More Information

Jonathon Little (jlittle@monroecc.edu) or Heather Pierce (hpierce@monroecc.edu)

The GeoTech Consortium of Western New York was funded through the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Advanced Technological Education under Grants Award #1501076 to Monroe Community College. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.