



Community and social service occupations

This occupational group includes counselors, social workers, health educators, probation officers, correctional treatment specialists, community health workers, clergy, and directors of religious activities.

Cognitive and mental requirements

The qualifications that workers need to use judgment, make decisions, interact with others, and adapt to changes in jobs.

In 2022, verbal interactions were required constantly (every few minutes) for 26.2 percent of community and social service workers, and were required not constantly, but more than once per hour for 65.6 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of community and social service workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2022

Requirement	Yes	No
Pace: Pause control	81.7	18.3
Interaction with general public	99.8	-
Working around crowds	3.2	96.8
Telework	16.6	83.4
Work review: Supervising others	11.9	88.1
Work review: Presence of supervisor	41.8	58.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

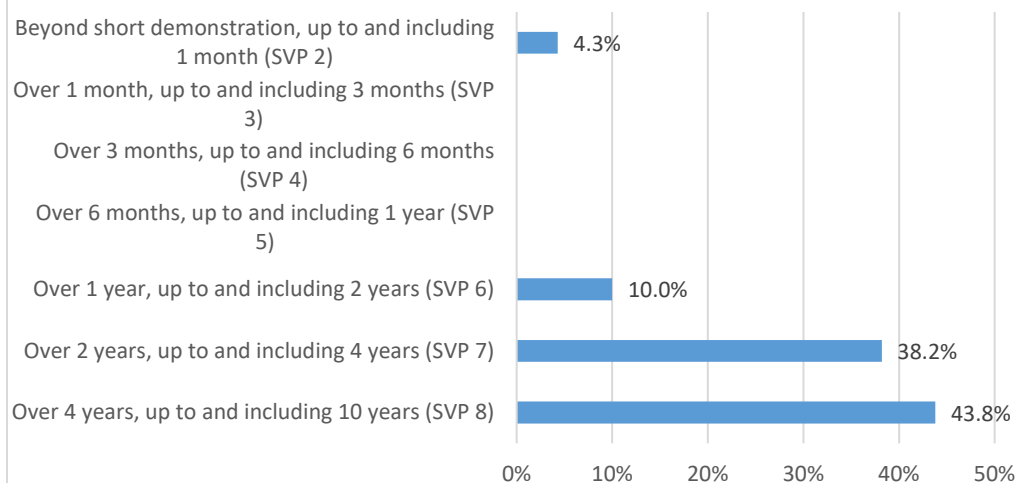
Education, training, and experience requirements

The minimum level of formal education required, credentials necessary, on-the-job training, and prior work experience necessary for average performance in jobs.

In 2022, credentials were required for 73.1 percent of community and social service workers. Prior work experience was required for 61.2 percent and on-the-job training was required for 68.4 percent.

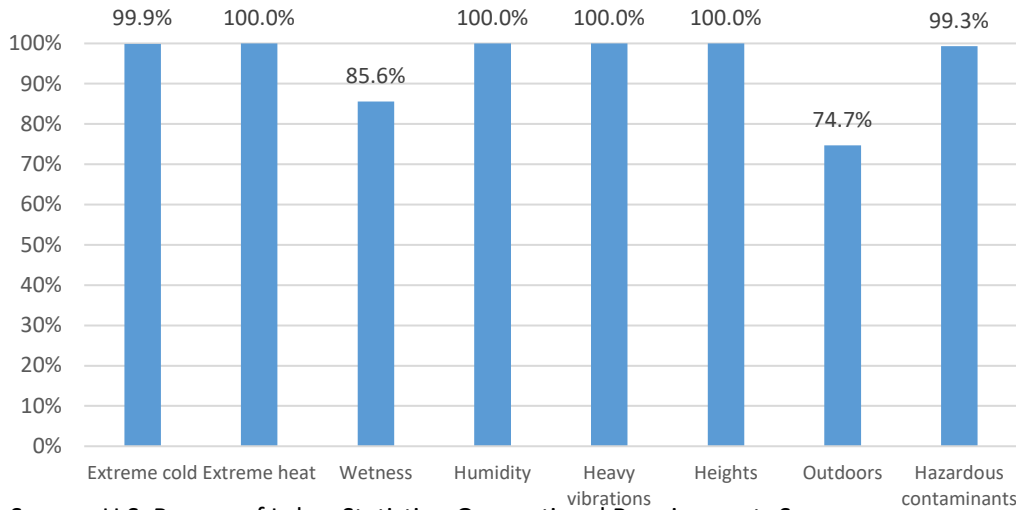
A bachelor's degree was required for 39.0 percent of community and social service workers and a master's degree was required for 35.7 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of community and social service workers by specific preparation time (SVP) level, 2022



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of community and social service workers without exposure to environmental conditions, 2022



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Environmental conditions

The various tangible or concrete hazards or difficulties that are in the vicinity of where jobs' critical tasks are performed.

In 2022, a quiet noise exposure was present for 17.0 percent of community and social service workers, and 82.8 percent were exposed to moderate noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was not used by 99.7 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure.

Physical demands

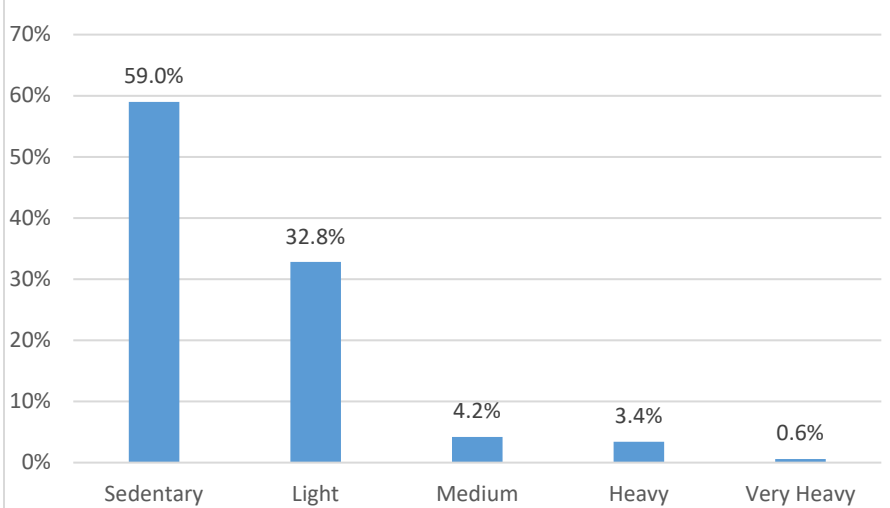
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2022, keyboarding was required for 97.9 percent of community and social service workers. For 1.8 percent of workers, keyboarding was seldom performed, for 55.3 percent keyboarding occurred occasionally, and 40.4 percent frequently.

Performing work in low postures was required for 27.9 percent of community and social service workers and was not required for 72.1 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 82.2 percent of community and social service workers. On average, workers spent 70.3 percent of the workday sitting and 29.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of community and social service workers by strength level requirements, 2022



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of community and social service workers with physical demands, 2022

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	82.2	17.8
Driving	49.0	51.0
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	31.2	68.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey