



### Legal occupations

This occupational group includes lawyers, judicial law clerks, judges, arbitrators, mediators, conciliators, paralegals, legal assistants, court reporters, title examiners, abstractors, and searchers.

### 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 9.4 percent of legal workers, and were required not constantly, but more than once per hour for 65.4 percent.

**Table 1. Percentage of legal workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2022**

Requirement	Yes	No
Interaction with general public	98.7	1.3
Telework	48.8	51.2
Work review: Supervising others	28.5	71.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	56.2	43.8

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

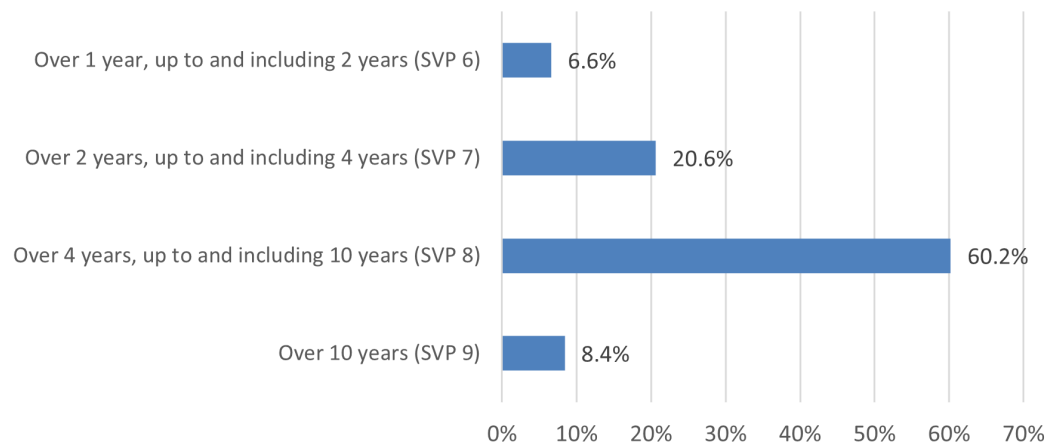
### Education, training, and experience requirements

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 77.9 percent of legal workers. Prior work experience was required for 56.3 percent and on-the-job training was required for 63.4 percent.

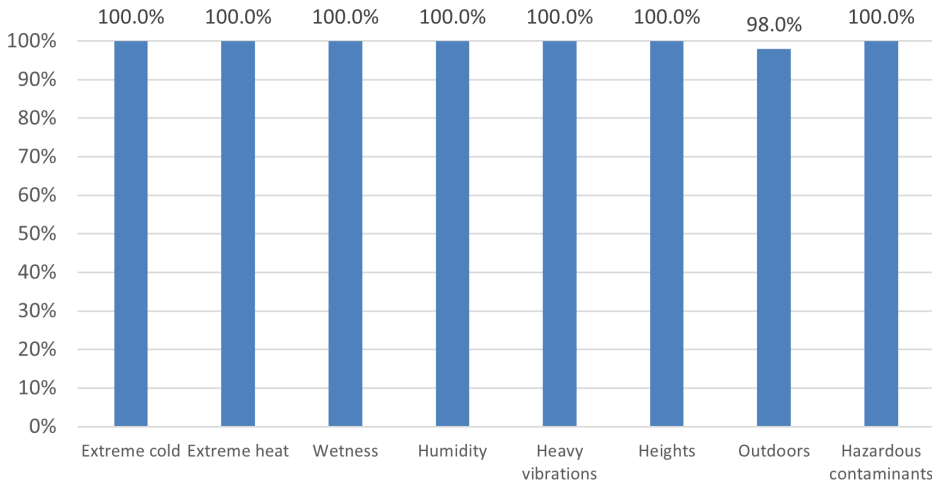
A professional degree was required for 59.1 percent of legal workers.

**Chart 1. Percentage of legal workers by specific preparation time (SVP) level, 2022**



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

**Chart 2. Percentage of legal 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 39.1 percent of legal workers, and 60.9 percent were exposed to moderate noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was not used by 100.0 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure.

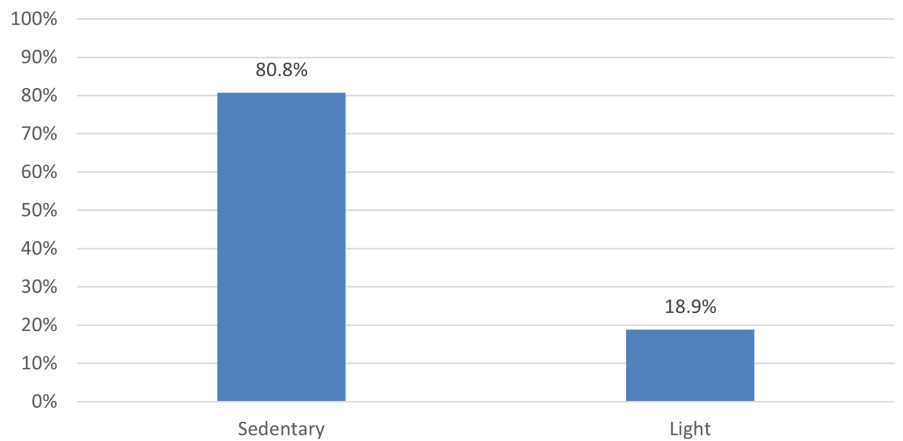
### Physical demands

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, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 44.8 percent of legal workers and was not required for 55.2 percent. For 17.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, and for 27.9 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally.

Performing work in low postures was required for 7.8 percent of legal workers and was not required for 92.2 percent.

**Chart 3. Percentage of legal workers by strength level requirements, 2022**



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

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 87.2 percent of legal workers. On average, workers spent 83.7 percent of the workday sitting and 16.3 percent of the workday standing.

**Table 2. Percentage of legal workers with physical demands, 2022**

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	87.2	12.8
Driving	38.7	61.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	15.7	84.3

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