



Life, physical, and social science occupations

This occupational group includes agricultural scientists, food scientists, biological scientists, medical scientists, astronomers, physicists, chemists, hydrologists, economists, survey researchers, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, anthropologists, archeologists, geographers, historians, political scientists, and nuclear technicians.

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, more than basic people skills were required for 92.9 percent of life, physical, and social science workers, and basic people skills were required for 7.1 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2022

Requirement	Yes	No
Pace: Pause control	82.2	17.8
Interaction with general public	69.8	30.2
Working around crowds	0.7	99.3
Telework	16.1	83.9
Work review: Supervising others	14.3	85.7
Work review: Presence of supervisor	48.3	51.7

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

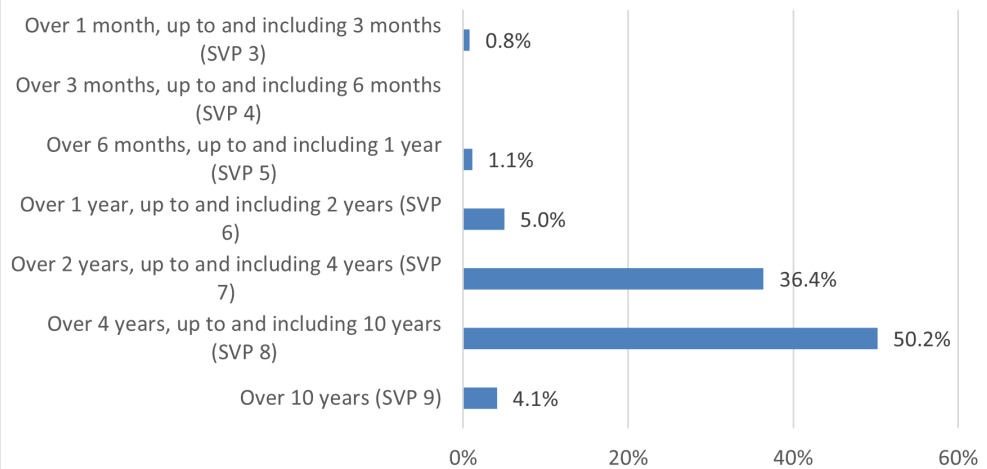
Education, training, and experience requirements

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 52.6 percent of life, physical, and social science workers. Prior work experience was required for 72.1 percent and on-the-job training was required for 70.3 percent.

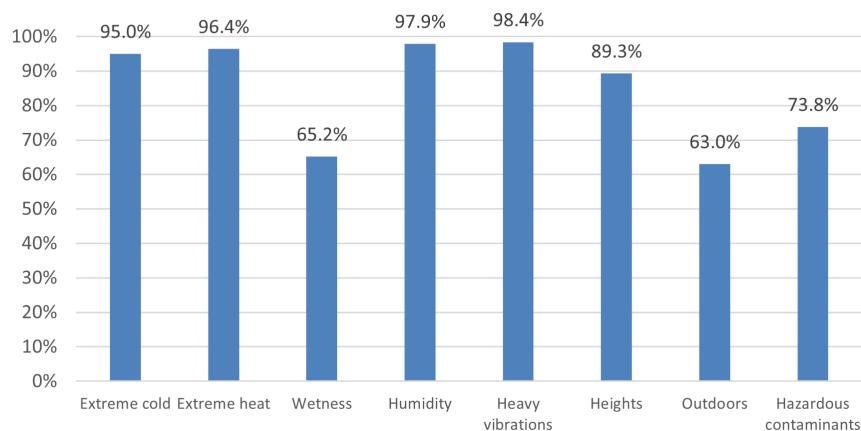
A bachelor's degree was required for 53.1 percent of life, physical, and social science workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers by specific preparation time (SVP) level, 2022



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

Chart 2. Percentage of life, physical, and social science 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 19.1 percent of life, physical, and social science workers. Another 78.6 percent were exposed to moderate noise, and 2.3 percent were exposed to loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 12.7 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 87.3 percent.

Physical demands

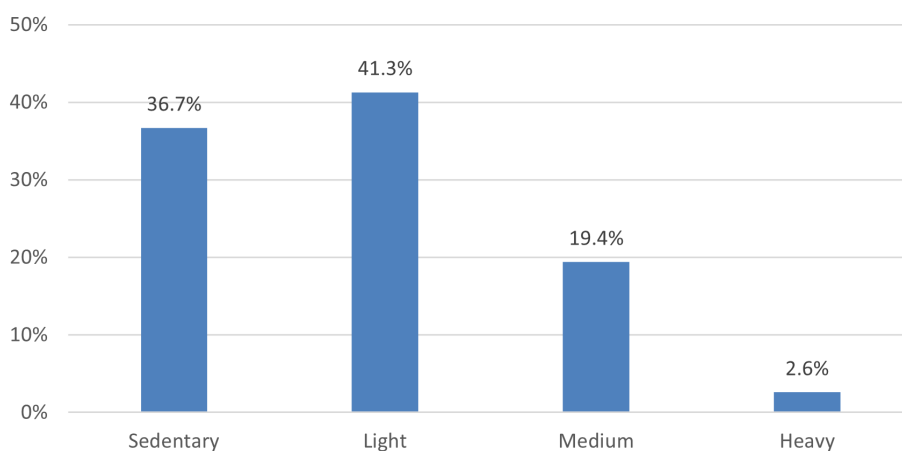
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2022, keyboarding was required for 99.3 percent of life, physical, and social science workers and was not required for 0.7 percent. For 0.9 percent of workers, keyboarding was seldom performed, for 62.9 percent keyboarding occurred occasionally, 34.7 percent frequently, and 0.8 percent keyboarding occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 46.9 percent of life, physical, and social science workers and was not required for 53.1 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 73.3 percent of life, physical, and social science workers. On average, workers spent 63.3 percent of the workday sitting and 36.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers by strength level requirements, 2022



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

Table 2. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers with physical demands, 2022

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	73.3	26.7
Driving	38.7	61.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	22.6	77.4

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