



Civilian workers

This profile provides an overview of job requirements for civilian workers in the U.S. economy. Civilian workers include private industry as well as state and local government workers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 76.0 percent of civilian workers, and work was self-paced for 19.2 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of civilian workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	48.6	51.4
Pace: Pause control	53.2	46.8
Telework	14.9	85.1
Work review: Presence of supervisor	56.3	43.7
Work review: Supervising others	17.3	82.7
Working around crowds	2.2	97.8

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

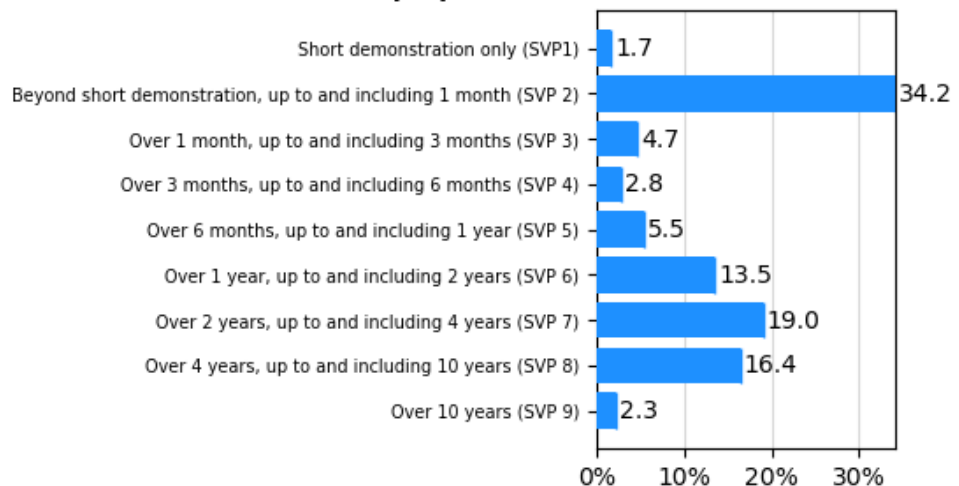
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 40.4 percent of civilian workers. Prior work experience was required for 42.9 percent and on-the-job training was required for 80.9 percent.

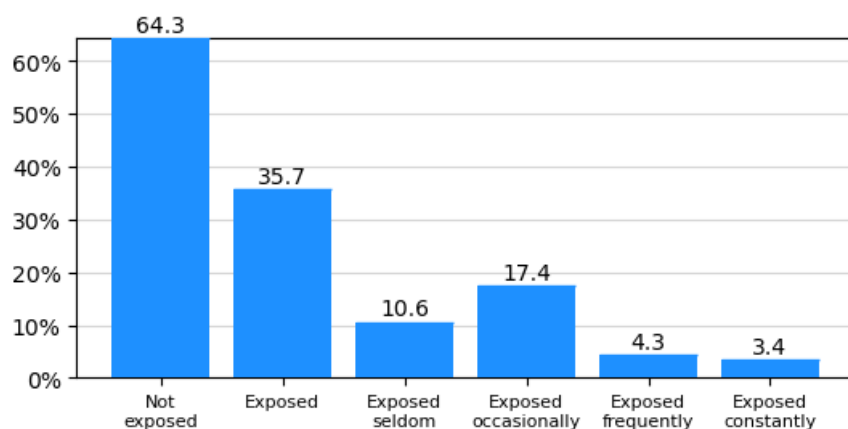
No minimum education was required for 31.7 percent of civilian workers and a high school diploma was required for 39.6 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of civilian workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



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

Chart 2. Percentage of civilian workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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.

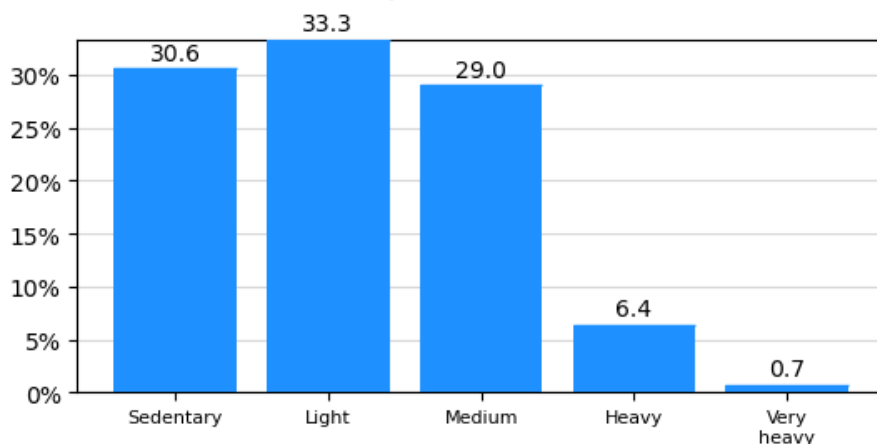
In 2024, 95.9 percent of civilian workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 96.8 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 67.4 percent, 98.6 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 64.3 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 70.6 percent of civilian workers and was not required for 29.4 percent. For 9.5 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 47.0 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 13.7 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of civilian workers by strength level requirements, 2024



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

Performing work in low postures was required for 56.1 percent of civilian workers and was not required for 43.9 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 37.5 percent of civilian workers. On average, workers spent 45.0 percent of the workday sitting and 55.0 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of civilian workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	37.5	62.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	19.6	80.4
Driving	26.7	73.3

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



Architecture and engineering workers

This occupational group includes architects, surveyors, cartographers, photogrammetrists, engineers, drafters, engineering technicians, electro-mechanical technicians, and mapping technicians.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 95.0 percent of architecture and engineering workers, and basic people skills were required for 5.0 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of architecture and engineering workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	25.5	74.5
Pace: Pause control	97.2	2.8
Telework	46.9	53.1
Work review: Presence of supervisor	39.7	60.3
Work review: Supervising others	16.4	83.6
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

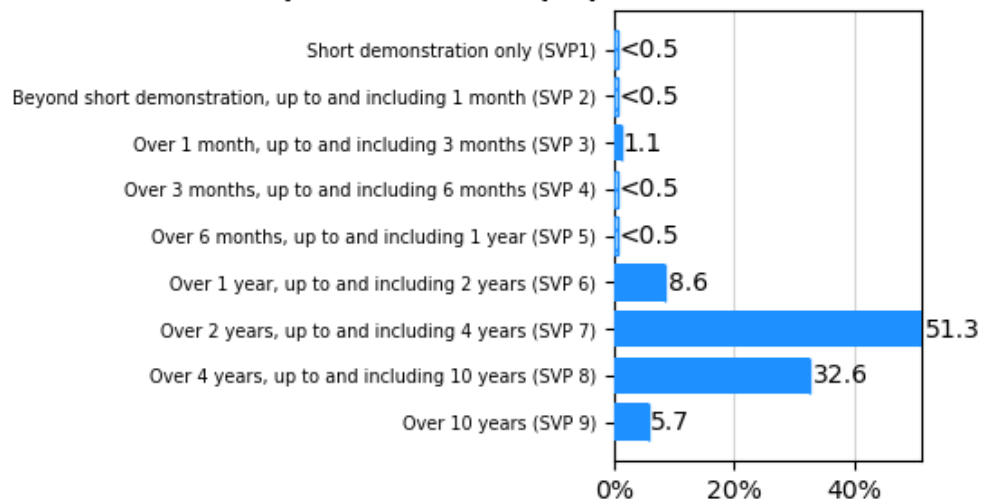
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 40.4 percent of architecture and engineering workers. Prior work experience was required for 56.6 percent and on-the-job training was required for 79.2 percent.

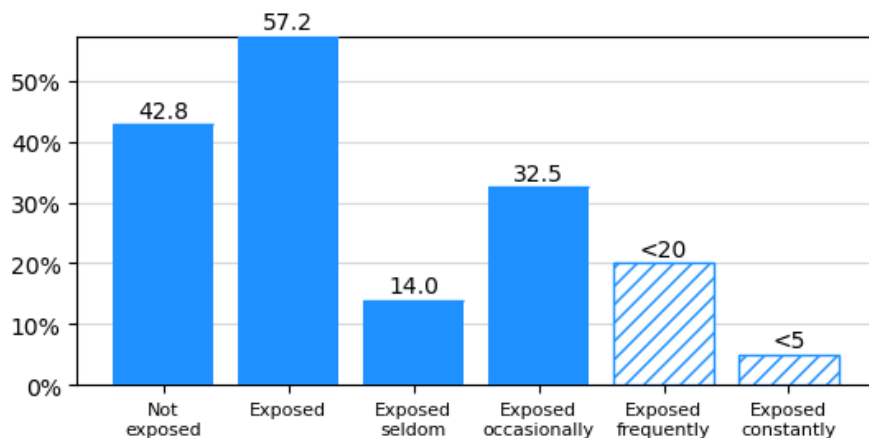
A bachelor's degree was required for 66.9 percent of architecture and engineering workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of architecture and engineering workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of architecture and engineering workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Environmental conditions

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

In 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of architecture and engineering workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 99.4 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 91.6 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 42.8 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Physical demands

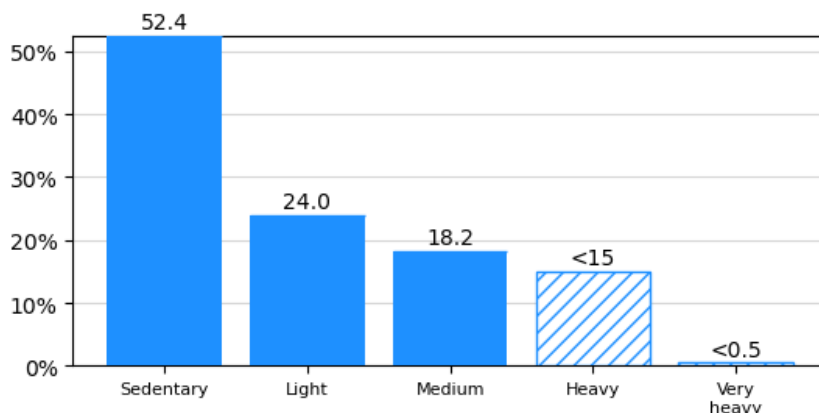
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 60.4 percent of architecture and engineering workers and was not required for 39.6 percent.

Performing work in low postures was required for 49.2 percent of architecture and engineering workers and was not required for 50.8 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 71.0 percent of architecture and engineering workers. On average, workers spent 65.3 percent of the workday sitting and 34.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of architecture and engineering workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of architecture and engineering workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	71.0	29.0
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	18.8	81.2
Driving	50.2	49.8

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



Civil engineers

Perform engineering duties in planning, designing, and overseeing construction and maintenance of building structures and facilities, such as roads, railroads, airports, bridges, harbors, channels, dams, irrigation projects, pipelines, power plants, and water and sewage systems. Includes architectural, structural, traffic, and geotechnical engineers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for greater than 95 percent of civil engineers, and basic people skills were required for less than 5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of civil engineers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	12.0	88.0
Pace: Pause control	>99.5	<0.5
Telework	85.3	14.7
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

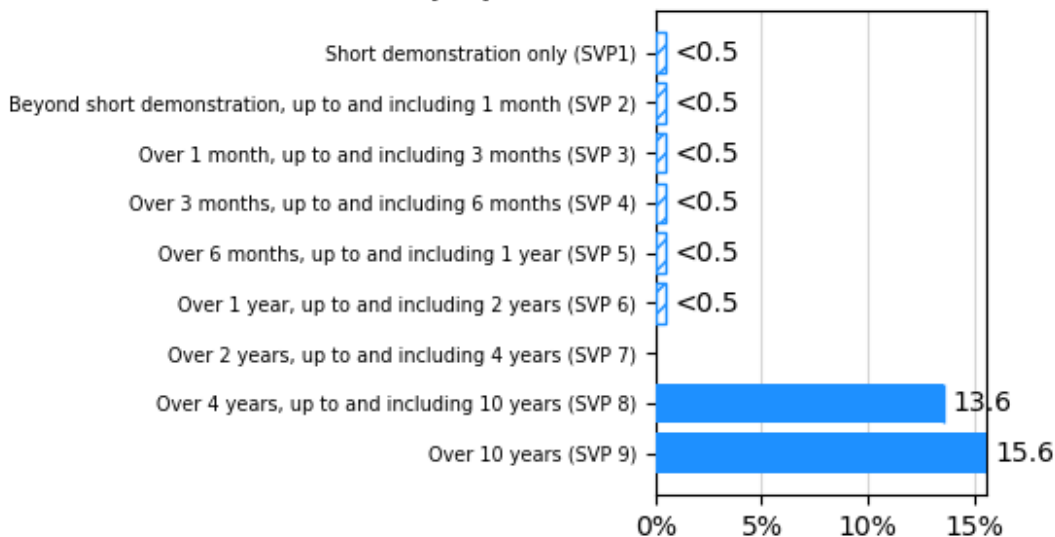
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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.

A bachelor's degree was required for 91.6 percent of civil engineers.

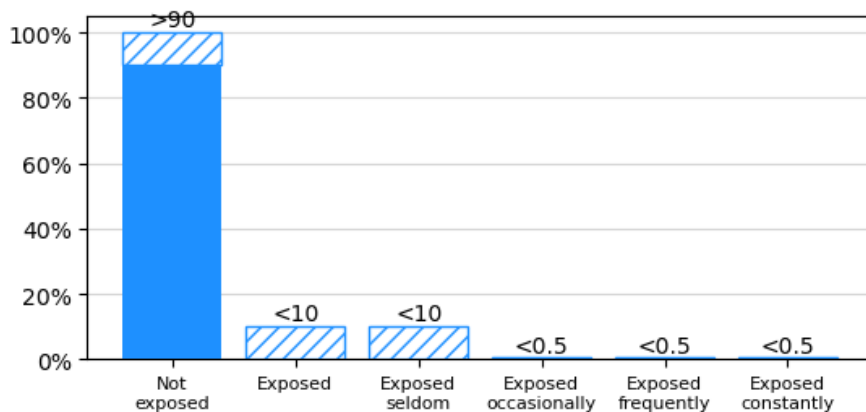
Chart 1. Percentage of civil engineers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey



Chart 2. Percentage of civil engineers with wetness exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

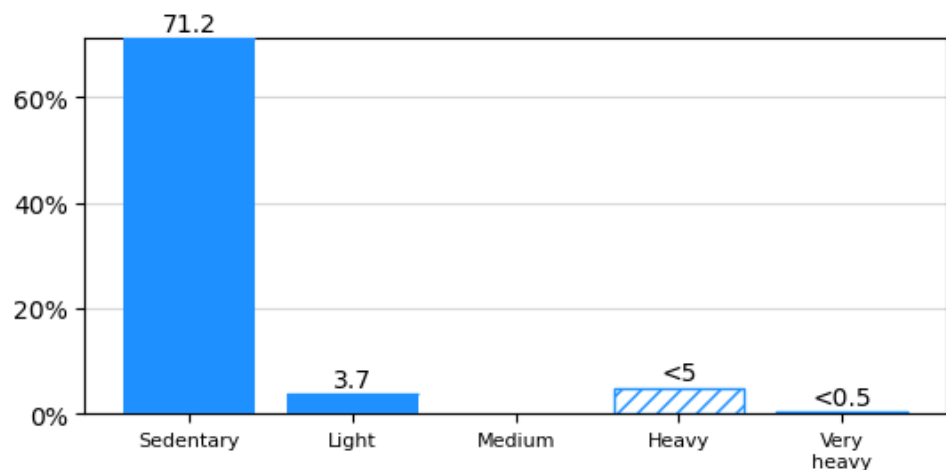
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 15.8 percent of civil engineers. Another 84.2 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 3.6 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 96.4 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.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 93.0 percent of civil engineers. On average, workers spent 81.5 percent of the workday sitting and 18.5 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of civil engineers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of civil engineers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	93.0	7.0

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



Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers

This occupational group includes art directors, artists, fashion designers, actors, producers, directors, coaches, dancers, choreographers, musicians, singers, radio announcers, writers, editors, interpreters, sound engineering technicians, photographers, and film editors.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 88.5 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media

workers, and basic people skills were required for 11.5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	37.1	62.9
Pace: Pause control	73.4	26.6
Telework	31.8	68.2
Work review: Presence of supervisor	42.8	57.2
Work review: Supervising others	10.7	89.3
Working around crowds	7.5	92.5

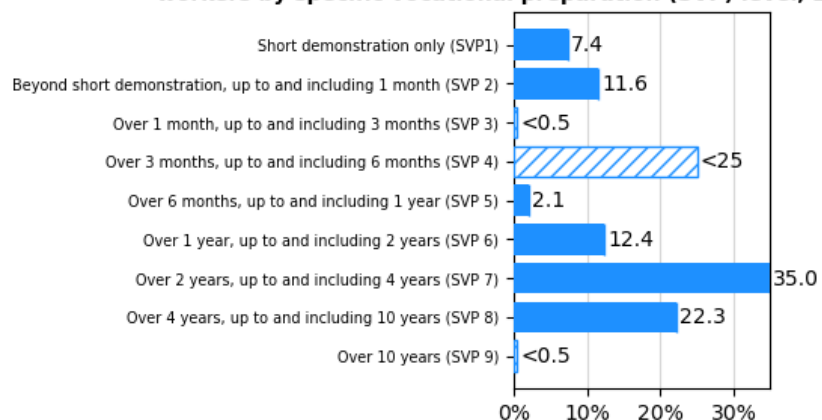
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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 2024, credentials were required for 25.4 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers. Prior work experience was required for 62.9 percent and on-the-job training was required for 65.1 percent.

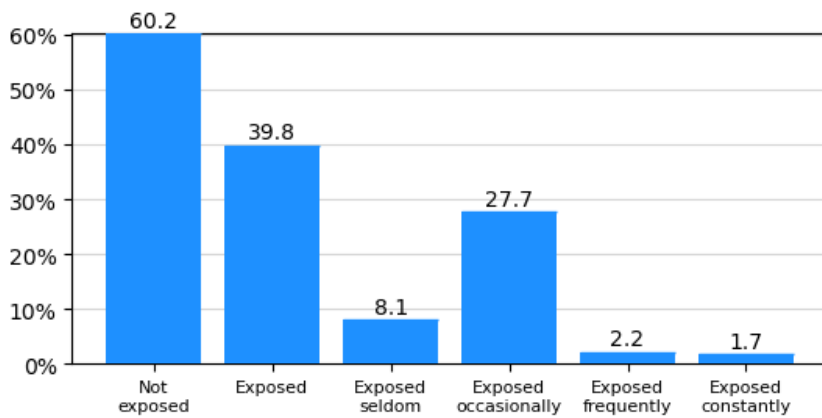
Chart 1. Percentage of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

A bachelor's degree was required for 39.1 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers.

Chart 2. Percentage of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 24.2 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers. Another 72.0 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 10 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 95 percent.

Physical demands

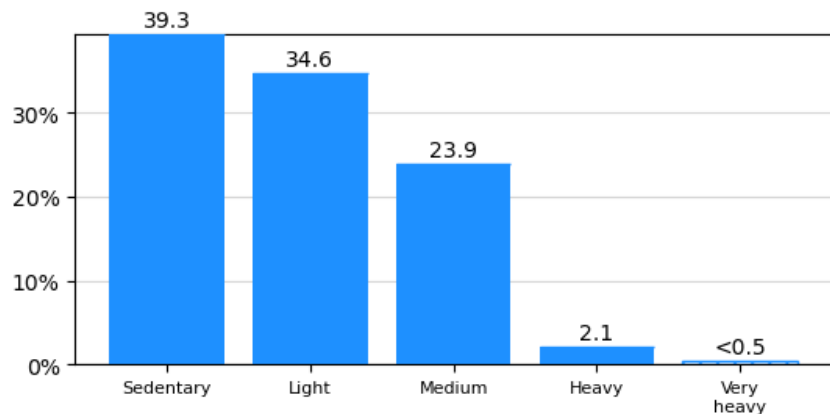
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 61.9 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers and was not required for 38.1 percent. For 13.9 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 37.3 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 10.8 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 43.2 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers and was not required for 56.8 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 63.8 percent of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers. On average, workers spent 58.1 percent of the workday sitting and 41.9 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	63.8	36.2
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	19.1	80.9
Driving	30.0	70.0

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



Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers

This occupational group includes janitors, maids and housekeeping cleaners, pest control, landscaping, pesticide handlers, tree trimmers, and grounds maintenance workers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 9.0 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance

workers, and basic people skills were required for 91.0 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	53.7	46.3
Pace: Pause control	66.6	33.4
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	30.4	69.6
Work review: Supervising others	7.8	92.2
Working around crowds	0.6	99.4

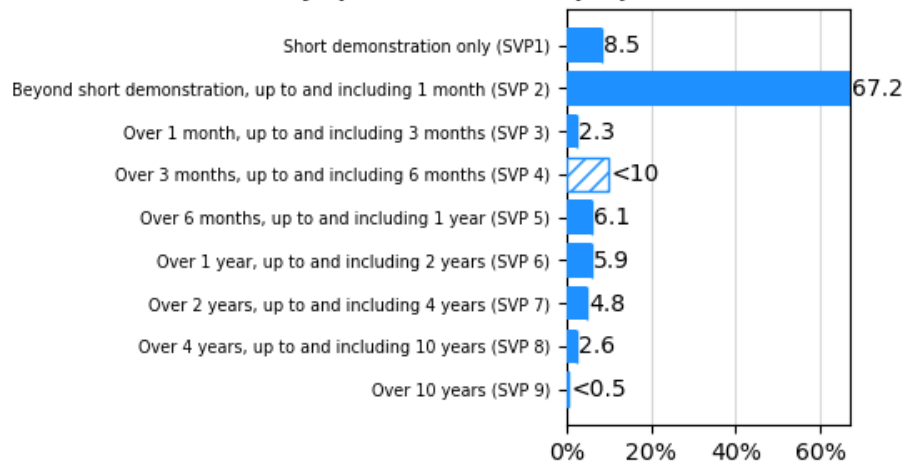
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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 2024, credentials were required for 20.7 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers. Prior work experience was required for 21.9 percent and on-the-job training was required for 87.8 percent.

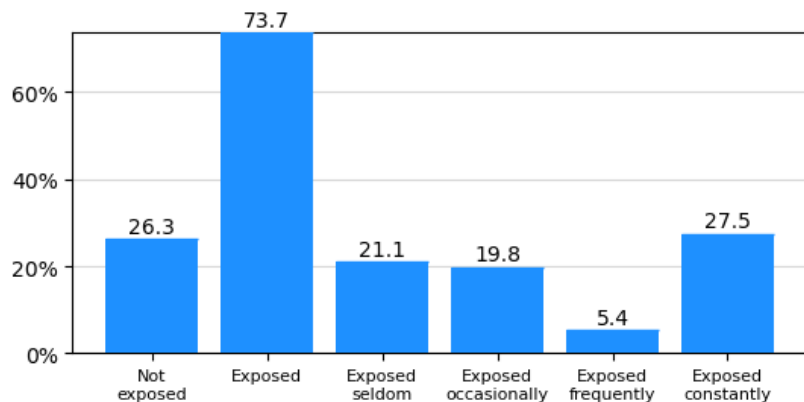
Chart 1. Percentage of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

No minimum education was required for 65.2 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers and a high school diploma was required for 34.1 percent.

Chart 2. Percentage of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, 99.4 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 98.9 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 26.3 percent, 99.3 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 26.3 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

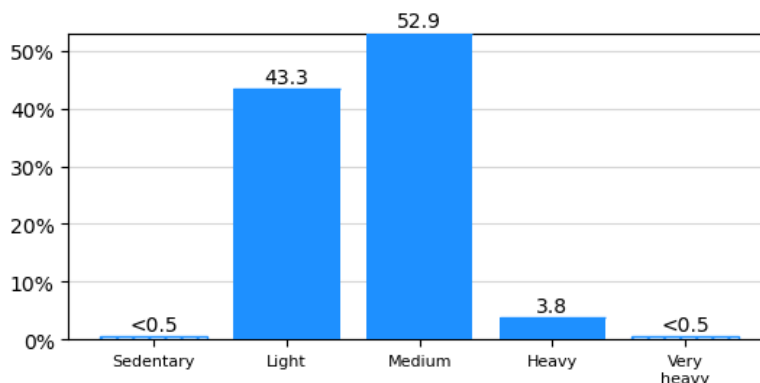
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 98.4 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers and was not required for 1.6 percent. For less than 5 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 63.0 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 32.6 percent frequently, and for less than 5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 96.8 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers and was not required for 3.2 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 2.3 percent of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers. On average, workers spent 8.9 percent of the workday sitting and 91.1 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	2.3	97.7
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	44.5	55.5
Driving	32.2	67.8

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



Maids and housekeeping cleaners

Perform any combination of light cleaning duties to maintain private households or commercial establishments, such as hotels and hospitals, in a clean and orderly manner. Duties may include making beds, replenishing linens, cleaning rooms and halls, and vacuuming.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 91.0 percent of maids and housekeeping cleaners, and work was self-paced for less than 20 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of maids and housekeeping cleaners with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	51.1	48.9
Pace: Pause control	80.3	19.7
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	27.2	72.8
Work review: Supervising others	1.3	98.7
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

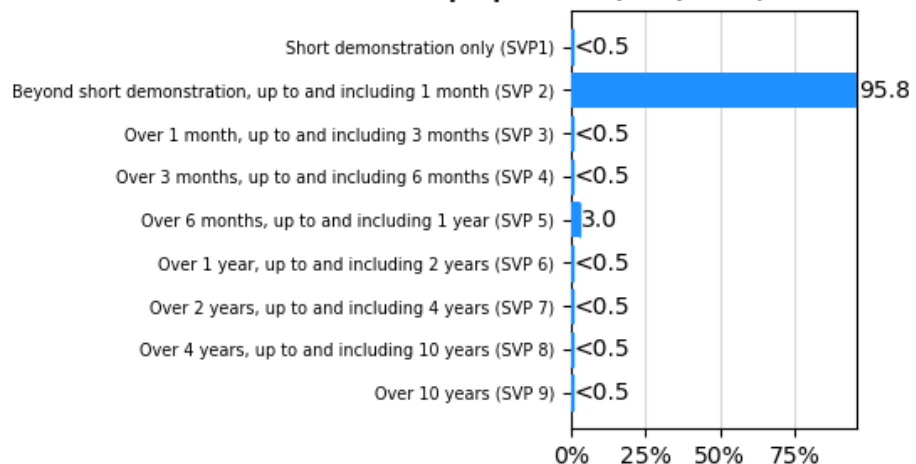
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 3.9 percent of maids and housekeeping cleaners and on-the-job training was required for 99.3 percent.

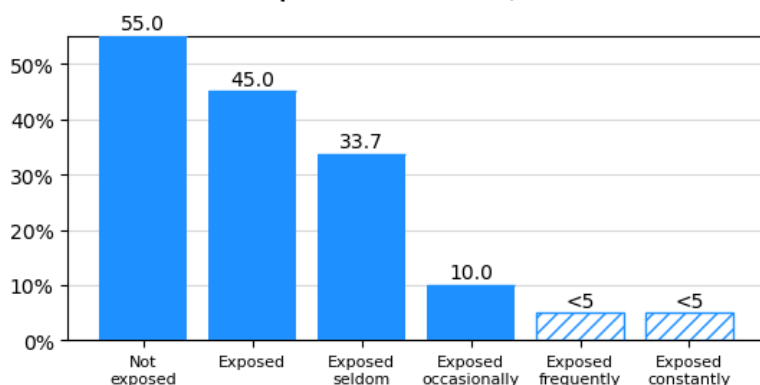
No minimum education was required for 71.3 percent of maids and housekeeping cleaners.

Chart 1. Percentage of maids and housekeeping cleaners by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of maids and housekeeping cleaners with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of maids and housekeeping cleaners were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 95 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 12.1 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 55.0 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

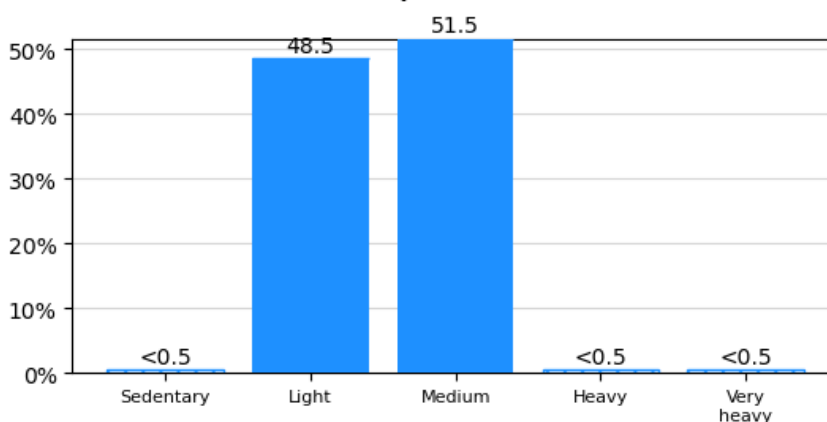
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 95 percent of maids and housekeeping cleaners and was not required for less than 5 percent. For less than 5 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 54.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 43.0 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for greater than 95 percent of maids and housekeeping cleaners and was not required for less than 5 percent.

On average, maids and housekeeping cleaners spent 2.1 percent of the workday sitting and 97.9 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of maids and housekeeping cleaners by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of maids and housekeeping cleaners with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<0.5	>99.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	35.1	64.9
Driving	10.4	89.6

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



Business and financial operations workers

This occupational group includes purchasing agents, compliance officers, human resource workers, logisticians, fundraisers, market research analysts, accountants, auditors, credit counselors, and tax examiners.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 98.3 percent of business and financial operations workers, and basic people skills were required for 1.7 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of business and financial operations workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	30.1	69.9
Pace: Pause control	98.1	1.9
Telework	60.6	39.4
Work review: Presence of supervisor	49.0	51.0
Work review: Supervising others	20.9	79.1
Working around crowds	0.9	99.1

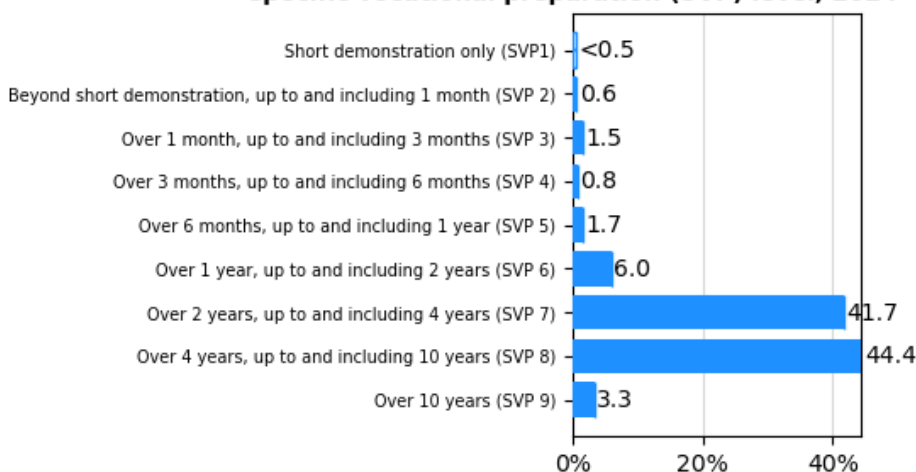
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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 2024, credentials were required for 28.8 percent of business and financial operations workers. Prior work experience was required for 77.3 percent and on-the-job training was required for 75.9 percent.

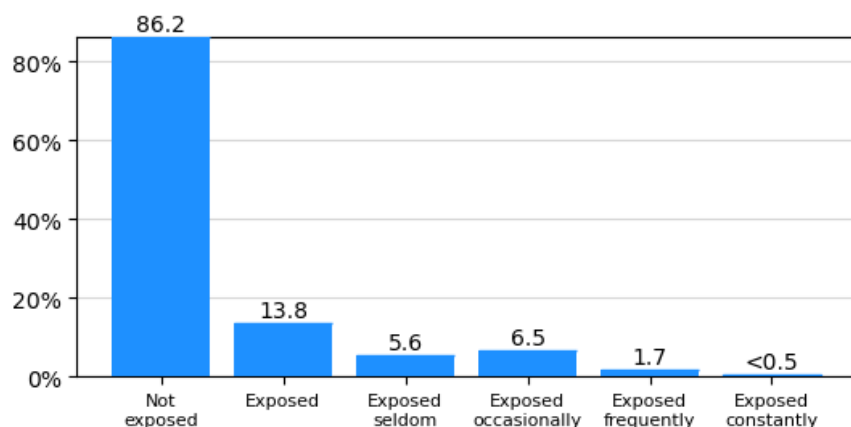
Chart 1. Percentage of business and financial operations workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

A bachelor's degree was required for 60.5 percent of business and financial operations workers.

Chart 2. Percentage of business and financial operations workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 42.8 percent of business and financial operations workers. Another 57.1 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 1.2 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 98.8 percent.

Physical demands

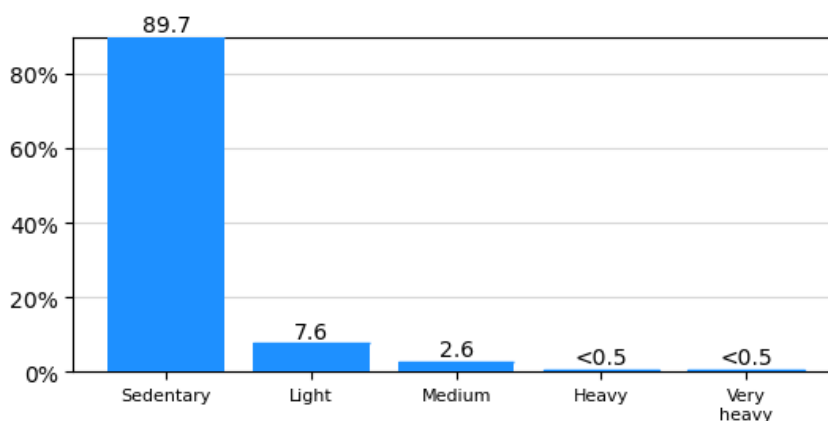
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 25.7 percent of business and financial operations workers and was not required for 74.3 percent. For 10.6 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 14.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 0.7 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 8.0 percent of business and financial operations workers and was not required for 92.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 90.1 percent of business and financial operations workers. On average, workers spent 90.2 percent of the workday sitting and 9.8 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of business and financial operations workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of business and financial operations workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	90.1	9.9
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	14.2	85.8
Driving	24.5	75.5

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



Accountants and auditors

Examine, analyze, and interpret accounting records to prepare financial statements, give advice, or audit and evaluate statements prepared by others. Install or advise on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 97.2 percent of accountants and auditors, and basic people skills were required for 2.8 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of accountants and auditors with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	33.7	66.3
Pace: Pause control	>99.5	<0.5
Telework	73.8	26.2
Work review: Presence of supervisor	52.0	48.0
Work review: Supervising others	20.2	79.8
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

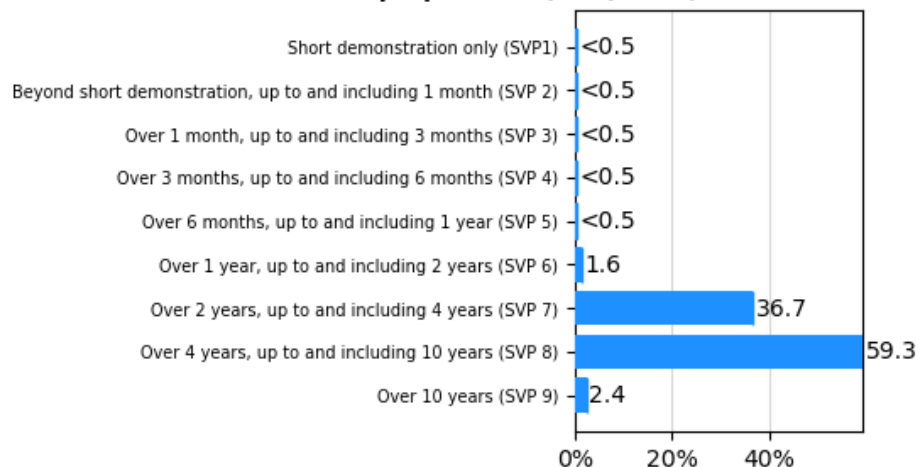
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 82.9 percent of accountants and auditors and on-the-job training was required for 72.0 percent.

A bachelor's degree was required for 91.4 percent of accountants and auditors.

Chart 1. Percentage of accountants and auditors by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

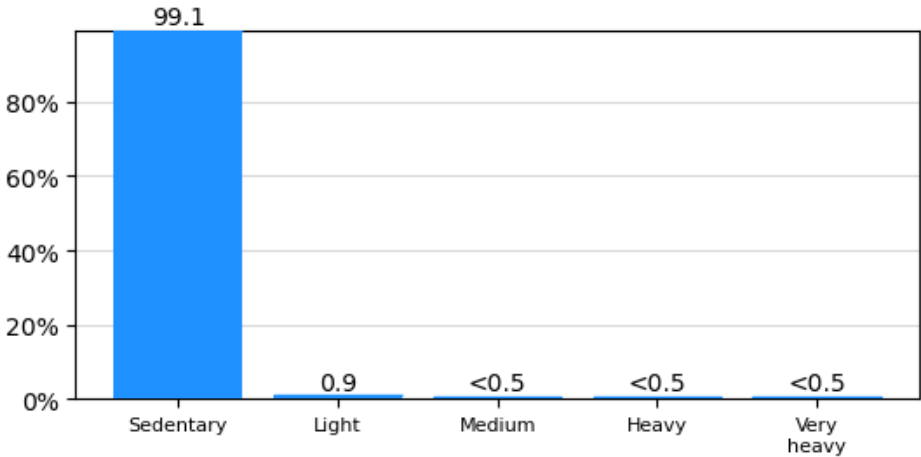
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 43.9 percent of accountants and auditors. Another 56.1 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 24.8 percent of accountants and auditors and was not required for 75.2 percent. For 16.1 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 8.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 2. Percentage of accountants and auditors by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 3.8 percent of accountants and auditors and was not required for 96.2 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to greater than 99.5 percent of accountants and auditors. On average, workers spent 94.4 percent of the workday sitting and 5.6 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of accountants and auditors with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	>99.5	<0.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	4.8	95.2
Driving	12.0	88.0

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



Human resources specialists

Recruit, screen, interview, or place individuals within an organization. May perform other activities in multiple human resources areas.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 45.3 percent of human resources specialists, and work was self-paced for 54.7 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of human resources specialists with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	29.4	70.6
Pace: Pause control	98.8	1.2
Telework	54.3	45.7
Work review: Presence of supervisor	59.8	40.2
Work review: Supervising others	12.1	87.9
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

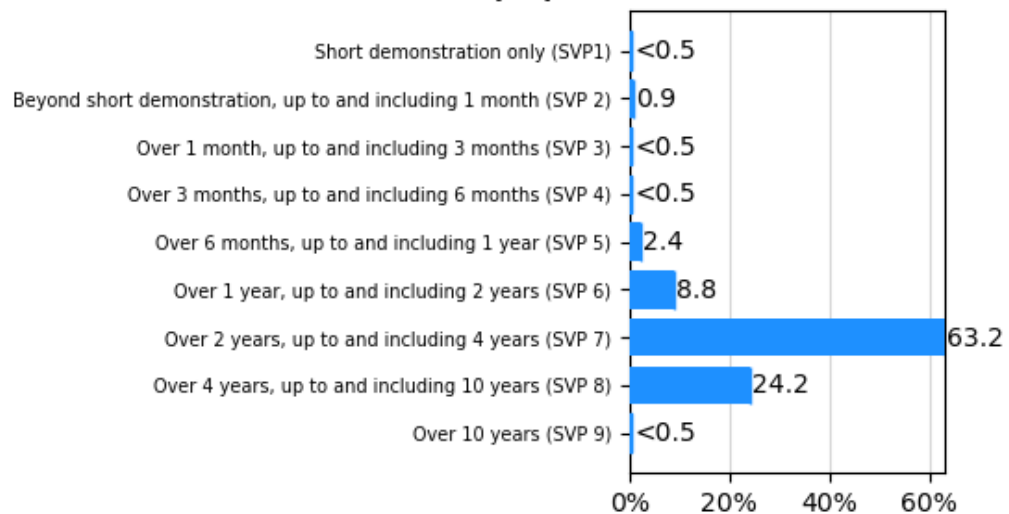
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 71.9 percent of human resources specialists and on-the-job training was required for 84.7 percent.

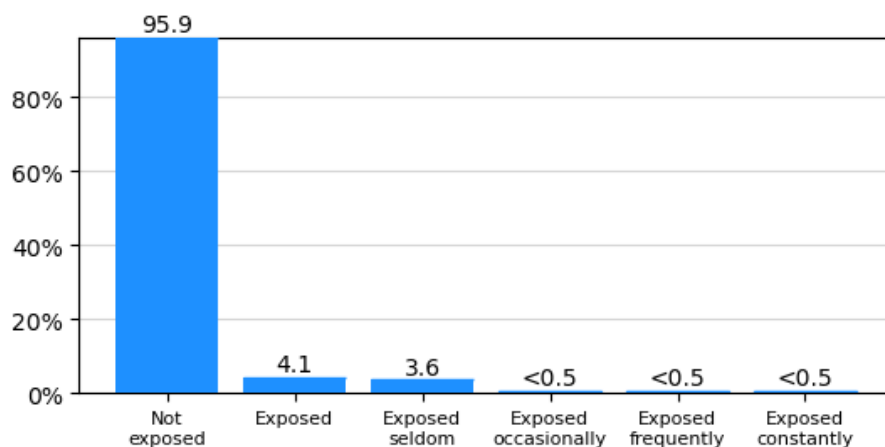
A high school diploma was required for 35.9 percent of human resources specialists and a bachelor's degree was required for 51.9 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of human resources specialists by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of human resources specialists with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 29.1 percent of human resources specialists. Another 70.9 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 1.3 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 98.7 percent.

Physical demands

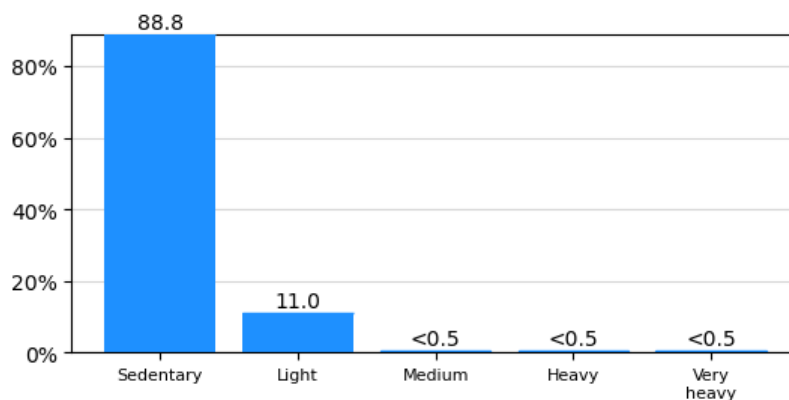
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 24.0 percent of human resources specialists and was not required for 76.0 percent. For 12.8 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 11.1 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 7.0 percent of human resources specialists and was not required for 93.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to greater than 65 percent of human resources specialists. On average, workers spent 92.0 percent of the workday sitting and 8.0 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of human resources specialists by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of human resources specialists with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	>65	<35
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	10.3	89.7
Driving	16.5	83.5

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



Community and social service workers

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 judgement, make decisions, interact with others, and adapt to changes in jobs.

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 75.1 percent of community and social service workers, and work was self-paced for 21.9 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of community and social service workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	28.9	71.1
Pace: Pause control	77.5	22.5
Telework	28.0	72.0
Work review: Presence of supervisor	30.3	69.7
Work review: Supervising others	11.7	88.3
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

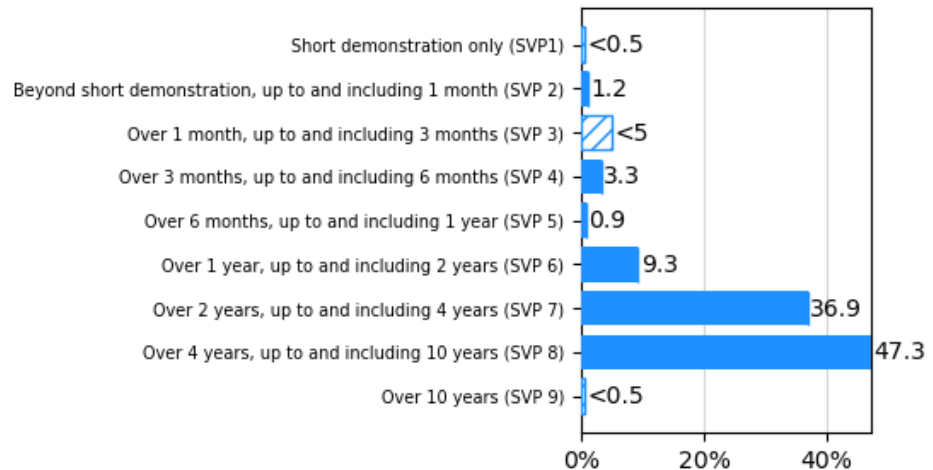
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 65.2 percent of community and social service workers. Prior work experience was required for 65.1 percent and on-the-job training was required for 75.6 percent.

A bachelor's degree was required for 33.6 percent of community and social service workers and a master's degree was required for 39.5 percent.

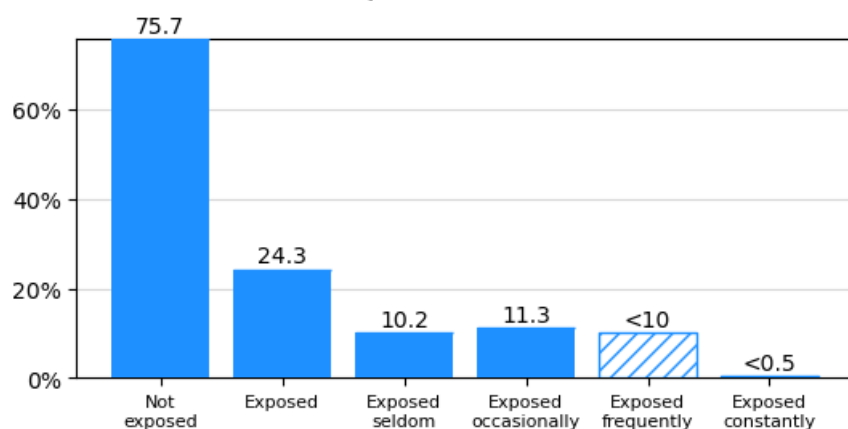
Chart 1. Percentage of community and social service workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.

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

Chart 2. Percentage of community and social service workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 20.0 percent of community and social service workers. Another 80.0 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

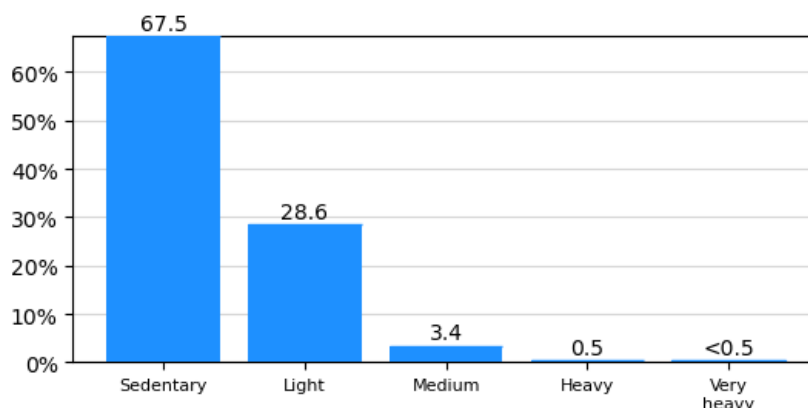
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 25.3 percent of community and social service workers and was not required for 74.7 percent. For 8.4 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 16.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 15.5 percent of community and social service workers and was not required for 84.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 73.7 percent of community and social service workers. On average, workers spent 76.3 percent of the workday sitting and 23.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of community and social service workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of community and social service workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	73.7	26.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	28.1	71.9
Driving	38.2	61.8

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



Community health workers

Promote health within a community by assisting individuals to adopt healthy behaviors. Serve as an advocate for the health needs of individuals by assisting community residents in effectively communicating with healthcare providers or social service agencies. Act as liaison or advocate and implement programs that promote, maintain, and improve individual and overall community health. May deliver health-related preventive services such as blood pressure, glaucoma, and hearing screenings. May collect data to help identify community health needs.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

Table 1. Percentage of community health workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	25.8	74.2
Pace: Pause control	84.3	15.7
Work review: Presence of supervisor	29.9	70.1
Work review: Supervising others	6.3	93.7
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

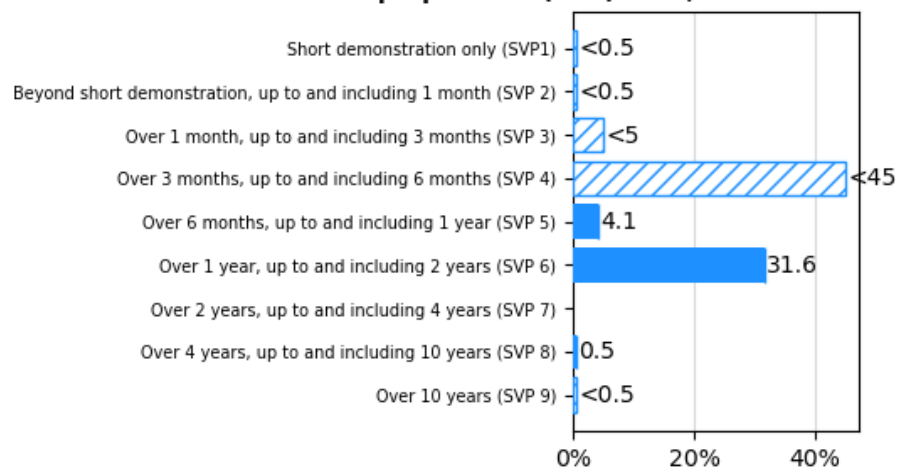
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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 2024, prior work experience was required for 82.6 percent of community health workers and on-the-job training was required for 83.4 percent.

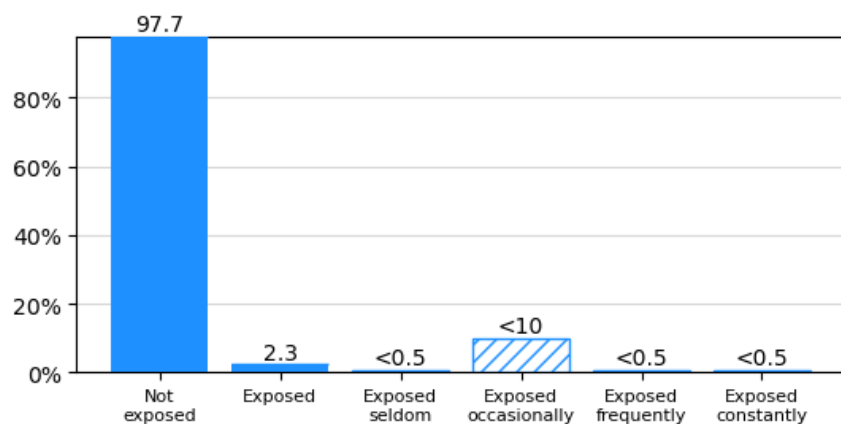
Chart 1. Percentage of community health workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

A bachelor's degree was required for less than 50 percent of community health workers.

Chart 2. Percentage of community health workers with wetness exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a moderate noise exposure was present for 70.8 percent of community health workers. Another less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

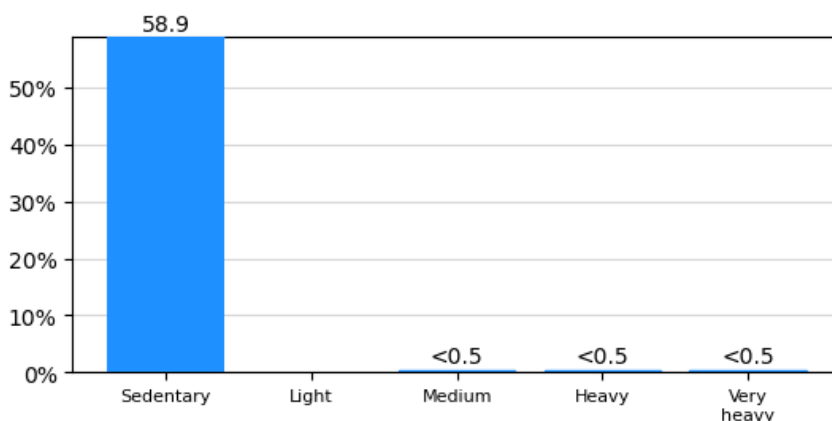
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 28.4 percent of community health workers and was not required for 71.6 percent. For 12.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was occasionally performed, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 7.3 percent of community health workers and was not required for 92.7 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 65.6 percent of community health workers. On average, workers spent 68.3 percent of the workday sitting and 31.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of community health workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of community health workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	65.6	34.4
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	52.9	47.1
Driving	64.5	35.5

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



Computer and mathematical workers

This occupational group includes computer and information analysts, software developers and programmers, database and systems administrators, computer support specialists, actuaries, mathematicians, statisticians, operations research analysts, and mathematical technicians.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 97.1 percent of computer and mathematical workers, and basic people skills were required for 2.9 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of computer and mathematical workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	23.2	76.8
Pace: Pause control	94.1	5.9
Telework	66.9	33.1
Work review: Presence of supervisor	37.7	62.3
Work review: Supervising others	14.1	85.9
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

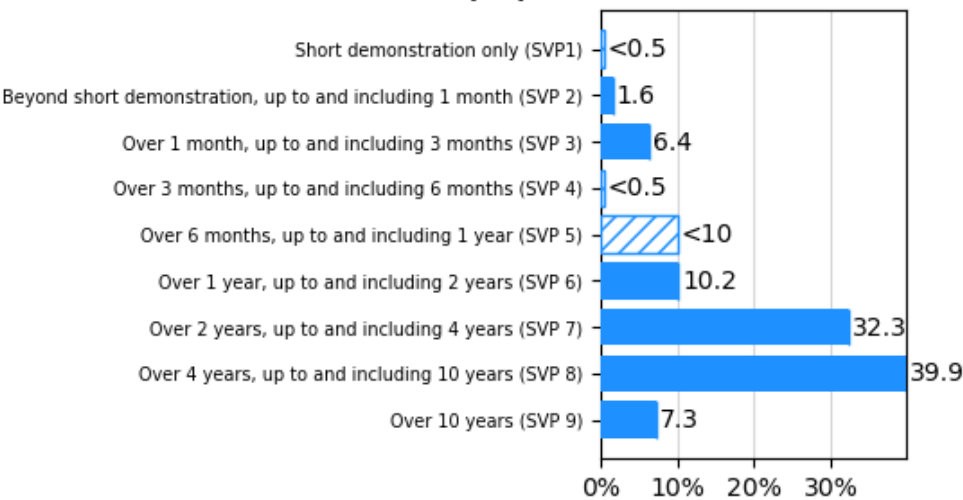
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 18.5 percent of computer and mathematical workers. Prior work experience was required for 73.3 percent and on-the-job training was required for 66.9 percent.

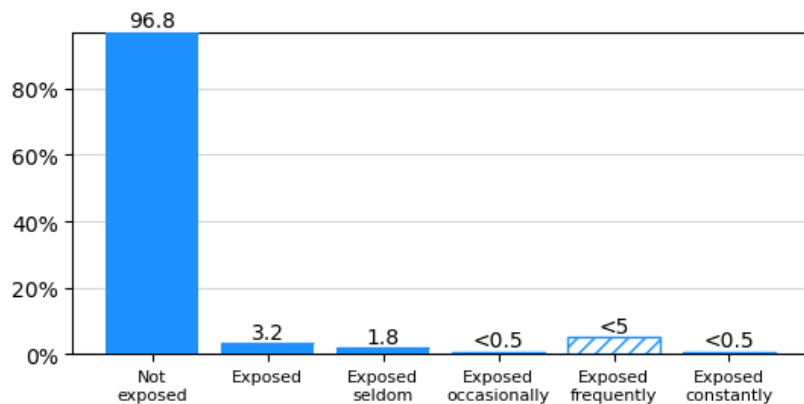
A bachelor's degree was required for 55.1 percent of computer and mathematical workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of computer and mathematical workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of computer and mathematical workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 49.8 percent of computer and mathematical workers. Another 50.2 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

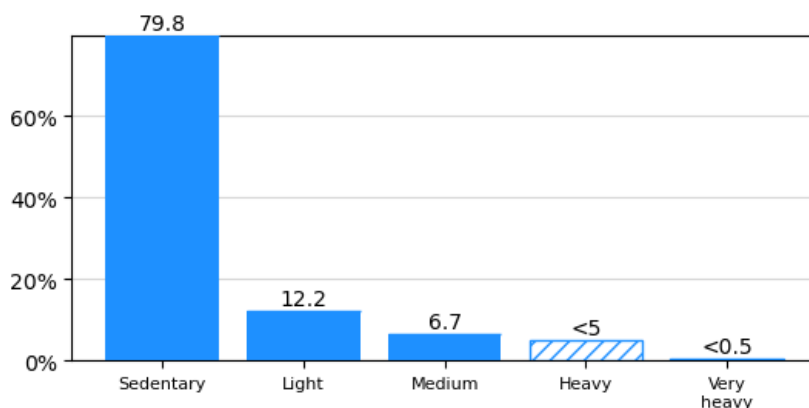
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 27.6 percent of computer and mathematical workers and was not required for 72.4 percent. For 6.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 21.2 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 17.5 percent of computer and mathematical workers and was not required for 82.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 88.7 percent of computer and mathematical workers. On average, workers spent 90.3 percent of the workday sitting and 9.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of computer and mathematical workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of computer and mathematical workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	88.7	11.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	3.2	96.8
Driving	13.3	86.7

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



Computer user support specialists

Provide technical assistance to computer users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone, or electronically. May provide assistance concerning the use of computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 95.6 percent of computer user support specialists, and basic people skills were required for 4.4 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of computer user support specialists with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	21.7	78.3
Pace: Pause control	90.8	9.2
Telework	48.0	52.0
Work review: Presence of supervisor	37.9	62.1
Work review: Supervising others	1.0	99.0
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

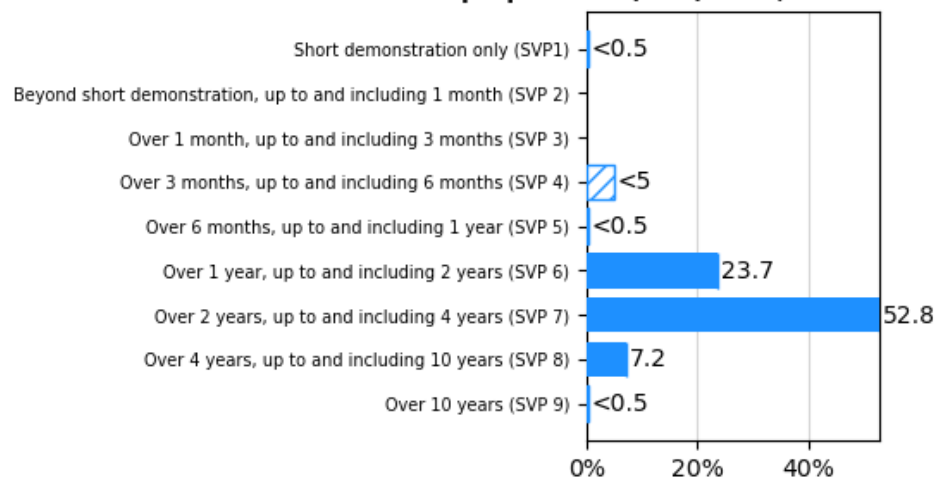
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 54.6 percent of computer user support specialists and on-the-job training was required for 89.9 percent.

A high school diploma was required for 38.0 percent of computer user support specialists.

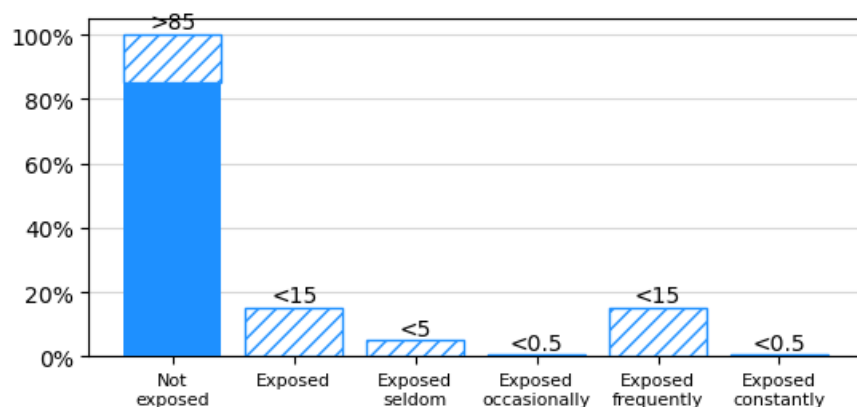
Chart 1. Percentage of computer user support specialists by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.

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

Chart 2. Percentage of computer user support specialists with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 47.0 percent of computer user support specialists. Another 53.0 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

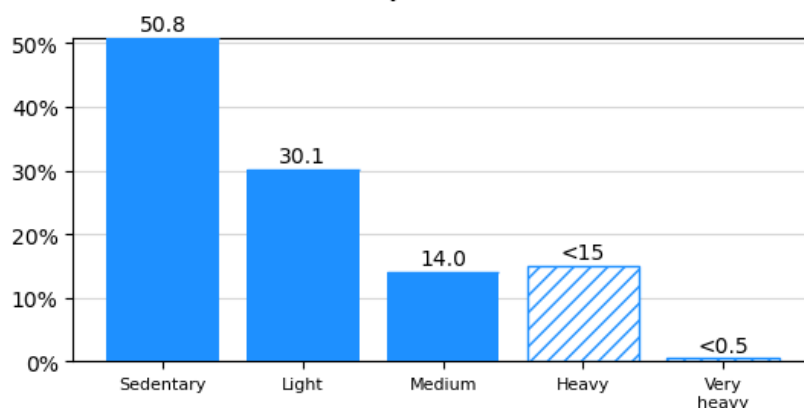
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 59.8 percent of computer user support specialists and was not required for 40.2 percent. For 12.2 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 47.1 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 45.0 percent of computer user support specialists and was not required for 55.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 75.5 percent of computer user support specialists. On average, workers spent 82.1 percent of the workday sitting and 17.9 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of computer user support specialists by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of computer user support specialists with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	75.5	24.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	4.9	95.1
Driving	23.5	76.5

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



Construction and extraction workers

This occupational group includes carpenters, laborers, equipment operators, electricians, roofers, elevator installers and repairers, earth drillers, mining machine operators, and carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 86.0 percent of construction and extraction workers, and work was self-paced for 10.7 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of construction and extraction workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	69.0	31.0
Pace: Pause control	58.5	41.5
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	59.5	40.5
Work review: Supervising others	22.9	77.1
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

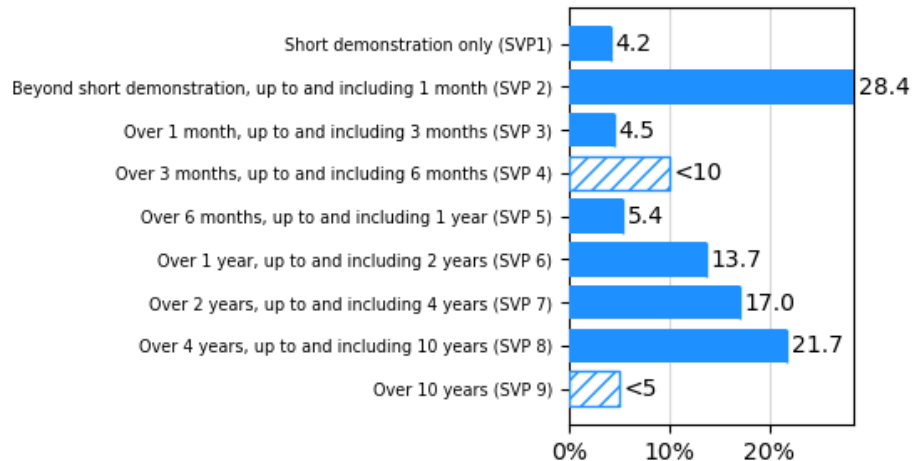
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 57.0 percent of construction and extraction workers. Prior work experience was required for 44.8 percent and on-the-job training was required for 74.1 percent.

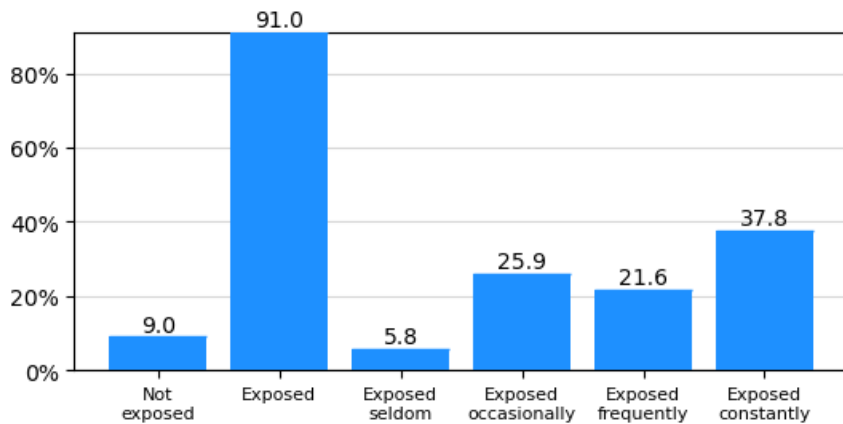
No minimum education was required for 48.5 percent of construction and extraction workers and a high school diploma was required for 51.0 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of construction and extraction workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of construction and extraction workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of construction and extraction workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 97.3 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 69.2 percent, 80.7 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 9.0 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

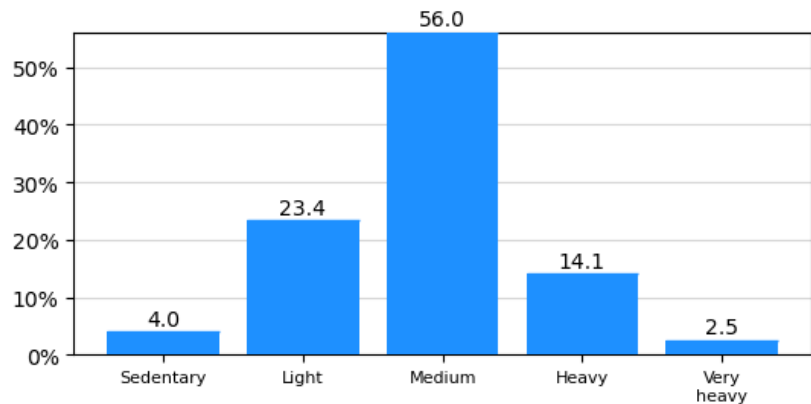
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 93.7 percent of construction and extraction workers and was not required for 6.3 percent. For less than 15 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 44.0 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 43.0 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 90.7 percent of construction and extraction workers and was not required for 9.3 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 8.7 percent of construction and extraction workers. On average, workers spent 19.2 percent of the workday sitting and 80.8 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of construction and extraction workers by strength level requirements, 2024



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

Table 2. Percentage of construction and extraction workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	8.7	91.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	53.1	46.9
Driving	58.4	41.6

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



Construction laborers

Perform tasks involving physical labor at construction sites. May operate hand and power tools of all types: air hammers, earth tampers, cement mixers, small mechanical hoists, surveying and measuring equipment, and a variety of other equipment and instruments. May clean and prepare sites, dig trenches, set braces to support the sides of excavations, erect scaffolding, and clean up rubble, debris, and other waste materials. May assist other craft workers. Construction laborers who primarily assist a particular craft worker are classified under "Helpers, Construction Trades" (47-3010).

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 4.6 percent of construction laborers, and basic people skills were required for 95.4 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of construction laborers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	70.1	29.9
Pace: Pause control	40.3	59.7
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	84.2	15.8
Work review: Supervising others	<5	>95
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

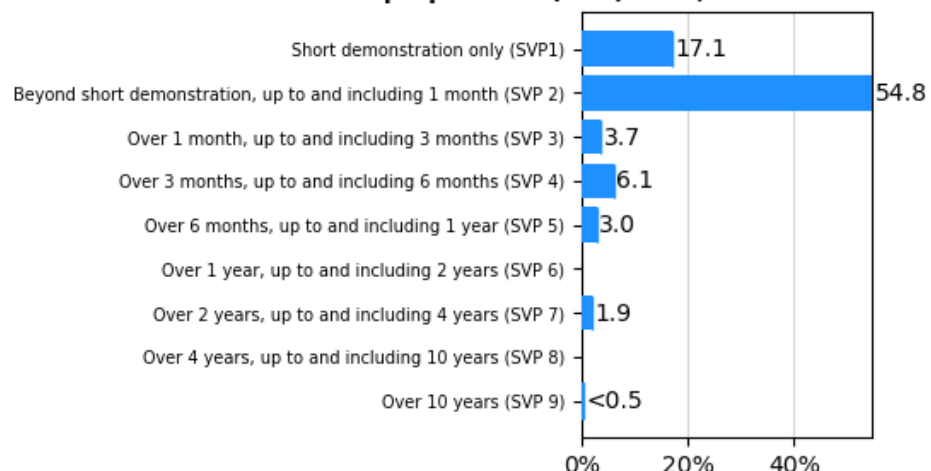
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 16.9 percent of construction laborers and on-the-job training was required for 81.1 percent.

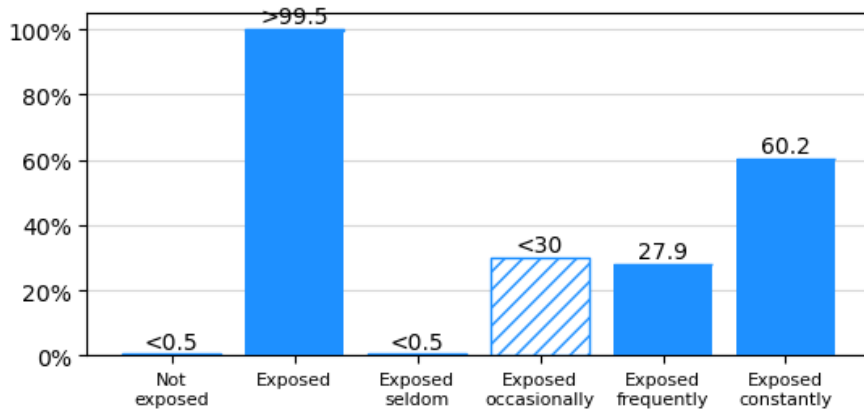
No minimum education was required for 78.2 percent of construction laborers.

Chart 1. Percentage of construction laborers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of construction laborers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of construction laborers were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 63.9 percent, 72.9 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and less than 0.5 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

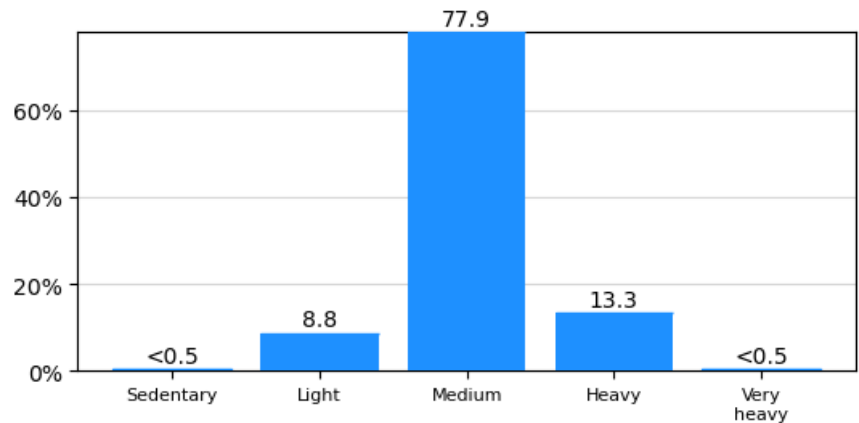
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 99.5 percent of construction laborers and was not required for less than 0.5 percent. For 38.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was occasionally performed, 47.6 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for greater than 99.5 percent of construction laborers and was not required for less than 0.5 percent. For 30.6 percent of workers, stooping was required to perform low work.

On average, construction laborers spent 9.5 percent of the workday sitting and 90.5 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of construction laborers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of construction laborers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<5	>95
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	29.9	70.1
Driving	54.9	45.1

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



Educational instruction and library workers

This occupational group includes postsecondary teachers, preschool teachers, primary school teachers, middle school teachers, self-enrichment education teachers, special education school teachers, librarians, curators, archivists, home management advisors, instructional coordinators, and teacher assistants.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 99.3 percent of educational instruction and library workers, and basic people skills were required for 0.7 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of educational instruction and library workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	32.9	67.1
Pace: Pause control	35.0	65.0
Telework	6.1	93.9
Work review: Presence of supervisor	30.3	69.7
Work review: Supervising others	13.5	86.5
Working around crowds	3.8	96.2

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

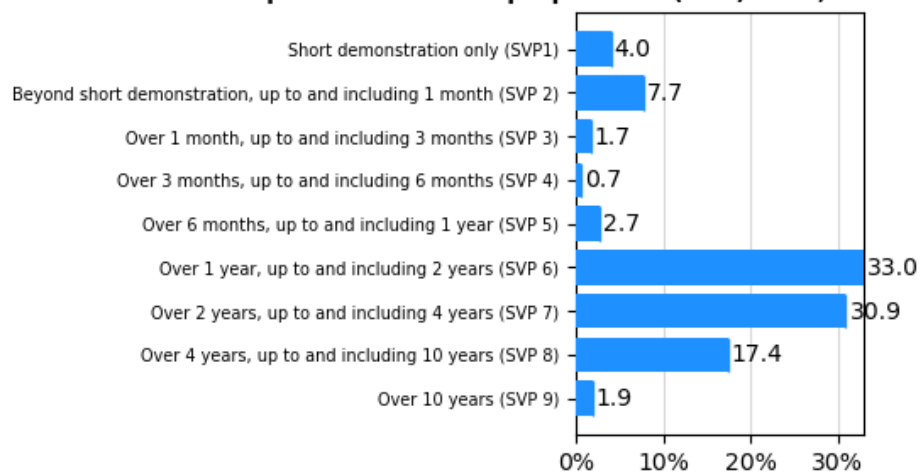
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 69.0 percent of educational instruction and library workers. Prior work experience was required for 22.8 percent and on-the-job training was required for 48.5 percent.

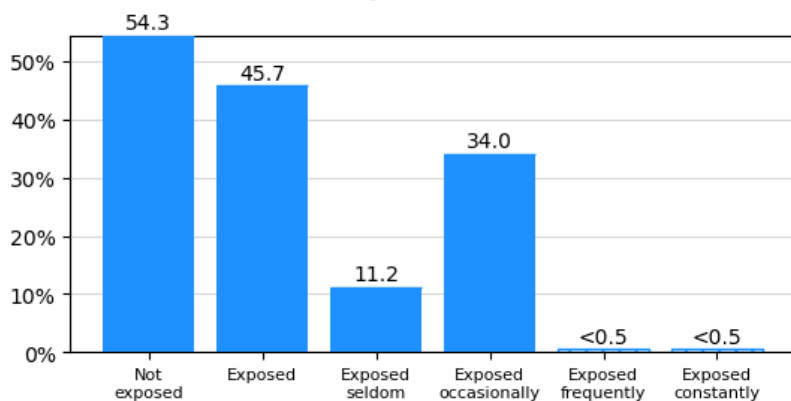
A bachelor's degree was required for 56.4 percent of educational instruction and library workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of educational instruction and library workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



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

Chart 2. Percentage of educational instruction and library workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 7.8 percent of educational instruction and library workers. Another 91.8 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

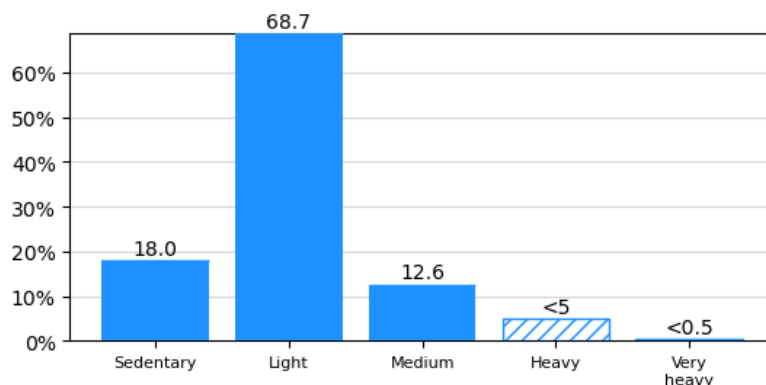
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 64.9 percent of educational instruction and library workers and was not required for 35.1 percent. For 11.9 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 49.6 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 3.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 50.5 percent of educational instruction and library workers and was not required for 49.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 51.8 percent of educational instruction and library workers. On average, workers spent 45.4 percent of the workday sitting and 54.6 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of educational instruction and library workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of educational instruction and library workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	51.8	48.2
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	14.2	85.8
Driving	2.4	97.6

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



Librarians and media collections specialists

Administer and maintain libraries or collections of information, for public or private access through reference or borrowing. Work in a variety of settings, such as educational institutions, museums, and corporations, and with various types of informational materials, such as books, periodicals, recordings, films, and databases. Tasks may include acquiring, cataloging, and circulating library materials, and user services such as locating and organizing information, providing instruction on how to access information, and setting up and operating a library's media equipment.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

Table 1. Percentage of librarians and media collections specialists with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	17.5	82.5
Telework	<20	>80
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

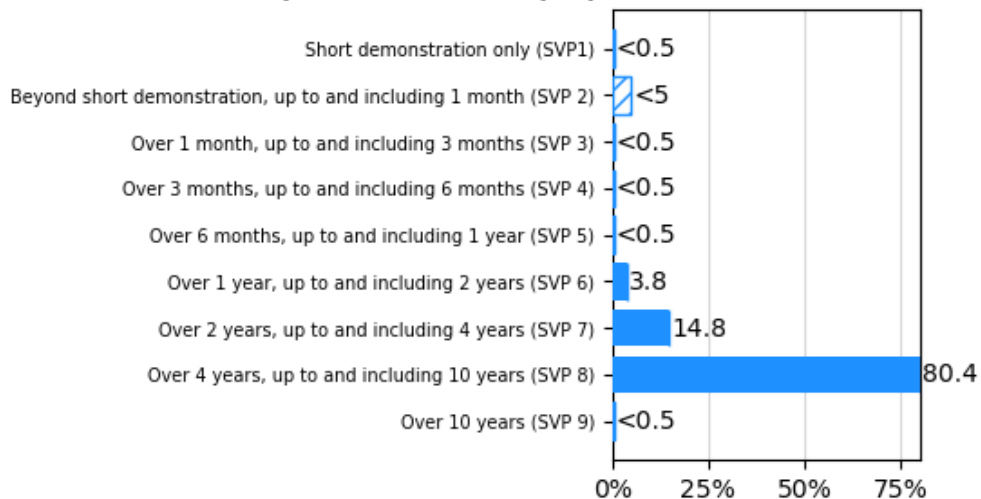
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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.

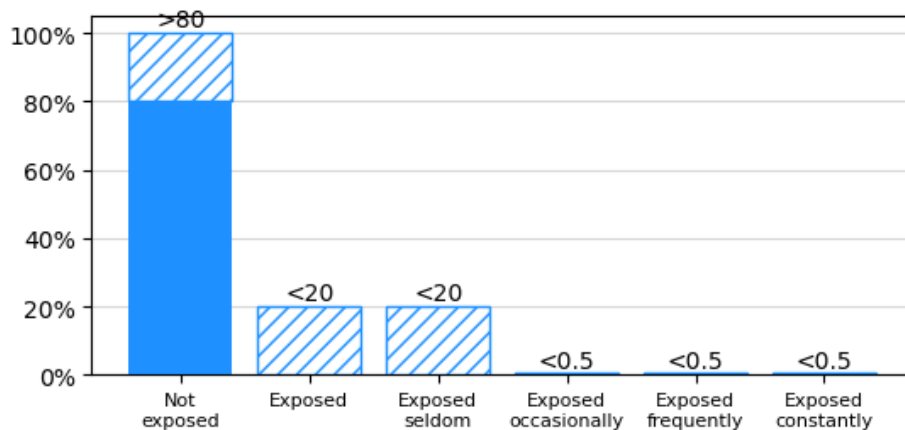
A master's degree was required for 73.5 percent of librarians and media collections specialists.

Chart 1. Percentage of librarians and media collections specialists by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of librarians and media collections specialists with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 77.6 percent of librarians and media collections specialists. Another 22.4 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

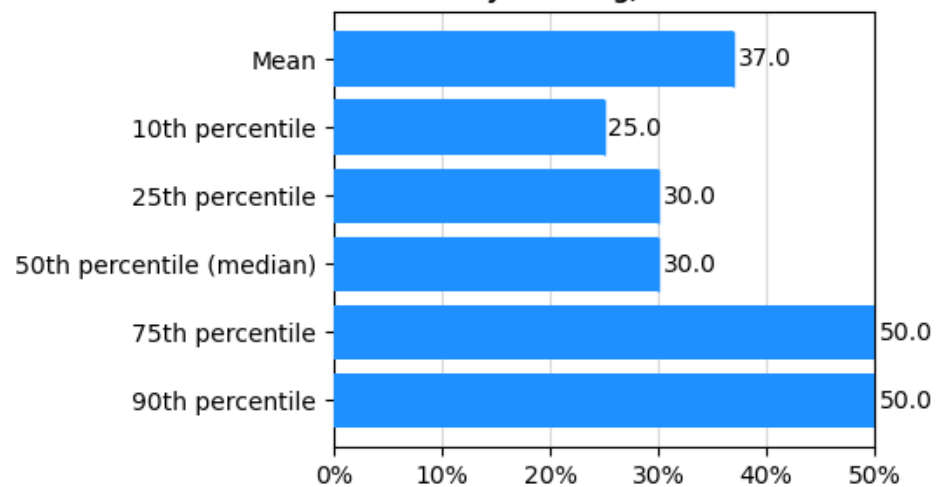
Physical demands

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

Performing work in low postures was required for 37.5 percent of librarians and media collections specialists and was not required for 62.5 percent.

On average, librarians and media collections specialists spent 63.0 percent of the workday sitting and 37.0 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Librarians and media collections specialists by percent of workday standing, 2024



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

Table 2. Percentage of librarians and media collections specialists with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	<10	>90
Driving	7.6	92.4

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



Secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education

Teach one or more subjects to students at the secondary school level.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 74.1 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education, and work was self-paced for 25.9 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	27.9	72.1
Pace: Pause control	40.2	59.8
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	17.2	82.8
Work review: Supervising others	12.0	88.0
Working around crowds	9.1	90.9

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

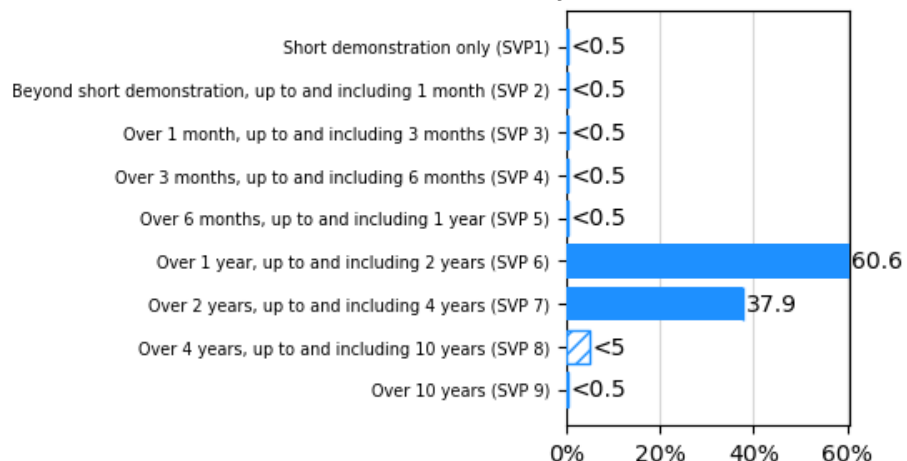
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 4.0 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education and on-the-job training was required for 37.7 percent.

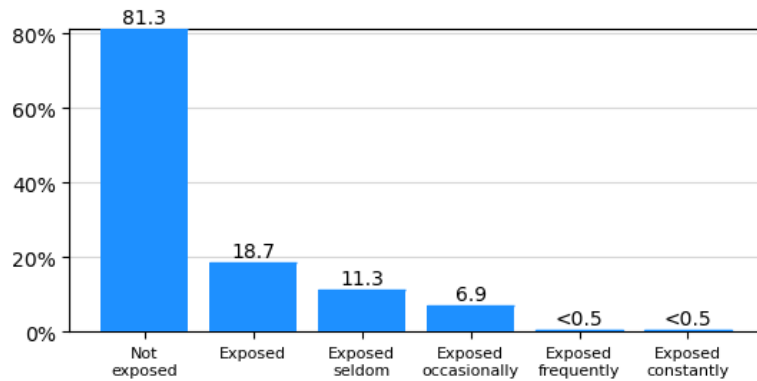
A bachelor's degree was required for 99.4 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education.

Chart 1. Percentage of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

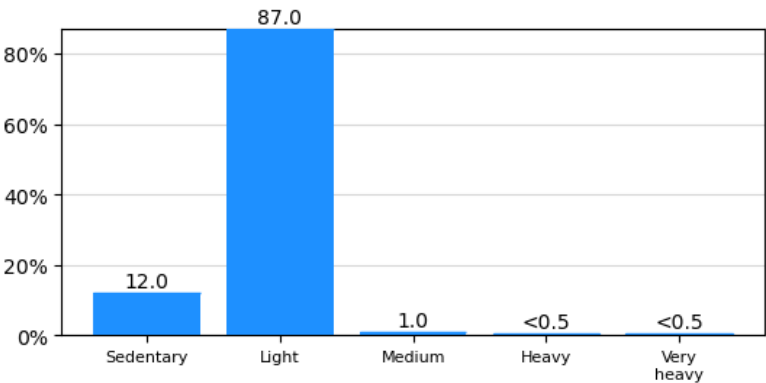
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 5.4 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education. Another 94.6 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 64.6 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education and was not required for 35.4 percent. For 17.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 46.2 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 26.0 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education and was not required for 74.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 59.3 percent of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education. On average, workers spent 40.8 percent of the workday sitting and 59.2 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	59.3	40.7
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	14.8	85.2
Driving	1.2	98.8

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



Food preparation and serving related workers

This occupational group includes chefs, cooks, bartenders, dishwashers, waiters, waitresses, food servers, hosts, and hostesses.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 17.0 percent of food preparation and serving related workers, and basic people skills were required for 83.0 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of food preparation and serving related workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	78.3	21.7
Pace: Pause control	19.6	80.4
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	89.5	10.5
Work review: Supervising others	9.9	90.1
Working around crowds	4.0	96.0

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

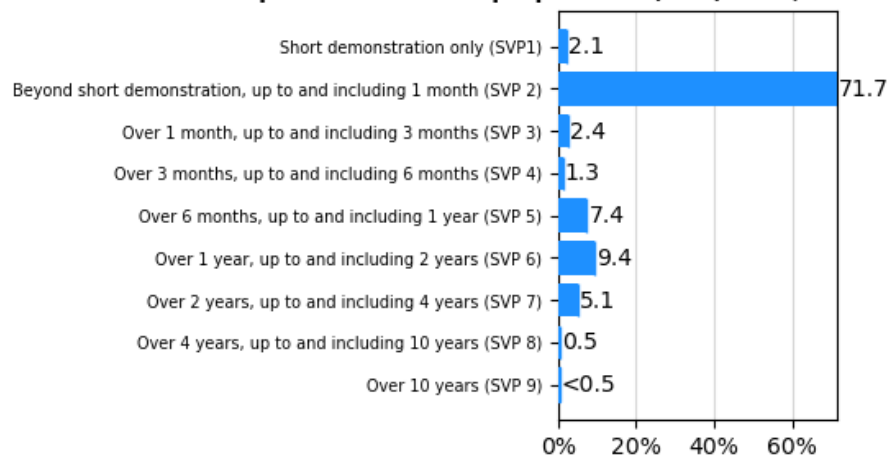
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 24.5 percent of food preparation and serving related workers and on-the-job training was required for 95.4 percent.

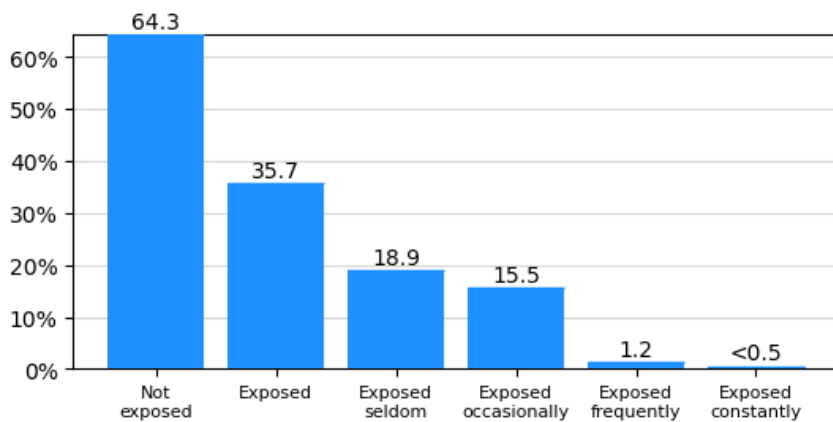
No minimum education was required for 79.3 percent of food preparation and serving related workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of food preparation and serving related workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of food preparation and serving related workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, 71.6 percent of food preparation and serving related workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 83.1 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 10.4 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 64.3 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

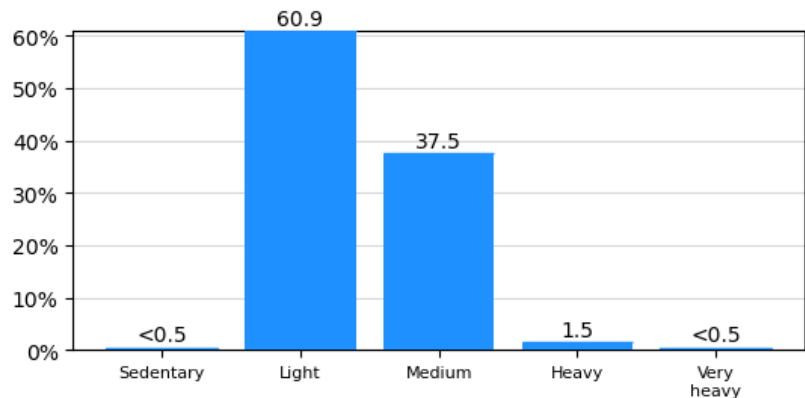
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 95.4 percent of food preparation and serving related workers and was not required for 4.6 percent. For 7.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 61.8 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 25.4 percent frequently, and for 0.8 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 72.7 percent of food preparation and serving related workers and was not required for 27.3 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 1.3 percent of food preparation and serving related workers. On average, workers spent 3.4 percent of the workday sitting and 96.6 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of food preparation and serving related workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of food preparation and serving related workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	1.3	98.7
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	8.1	91.9
Driving	0.8	99.2

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



Bartenders

Mix and serve drinks to patrons, directly or through waitstaff.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

Table 1. Percentage of bartenders with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	83.9	16.1
Pace: Pause control	27.7	72.3
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	78.1	21.9
Work review: Supervising others	0.9	99.1
Working around crowds	9.7	90.3

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

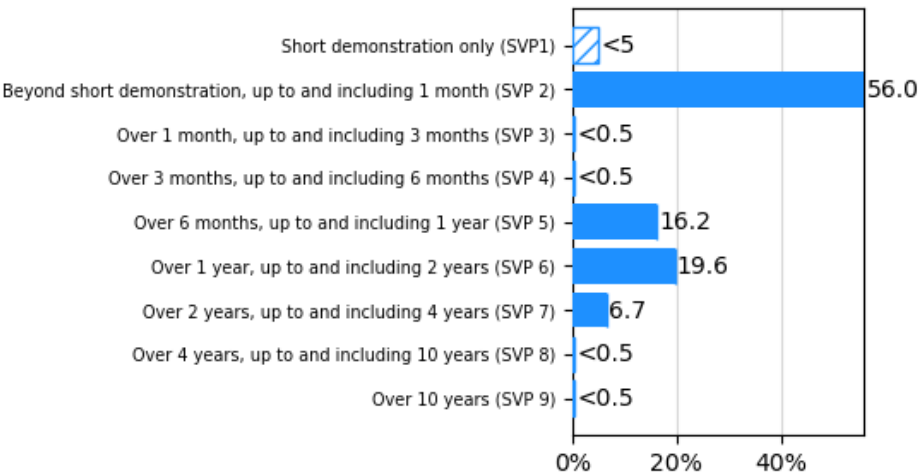
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 43.3 percent of bartenders and on-the-job training was required for 95.0 percent.

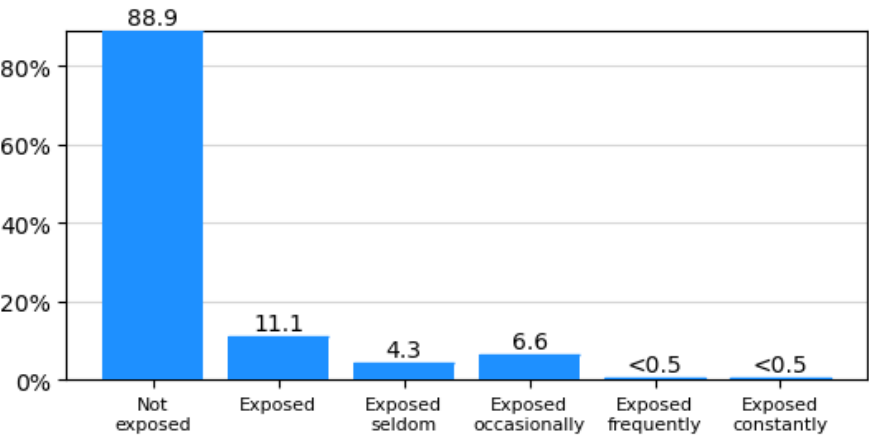
No minimum education was required for 72.2 percent of bartenders.

Chart 1. Percentage of bartenders by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of bartenders with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

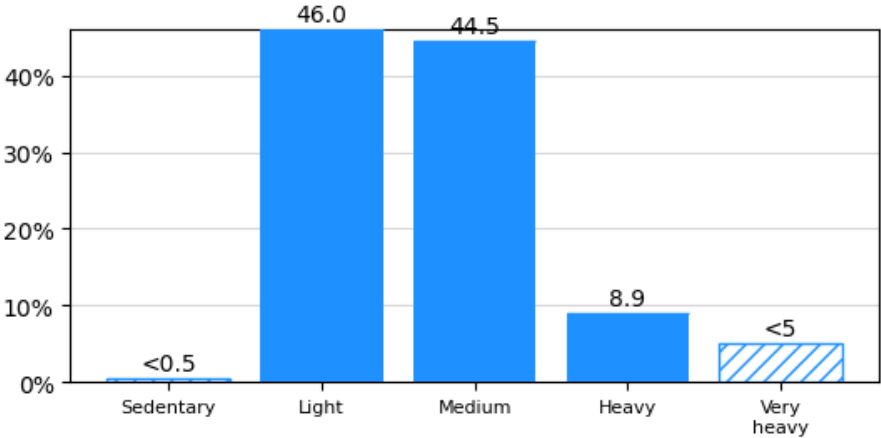
In 2024, 85.9 percent of bartenders were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 7.1 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 88.9 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 98.2 percent of bartenders and was not required for 1.8 percent. For 1.9 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 66.1 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 30.2 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of bartenders by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 79.6 percent of bartenders and was not required for 20.4 percent. On average, bartenders spent 2.5 percent of the workday sitting and 97.5 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of bartenders with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<0.5	>99.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	15.2	84.8
Driving	<0.5	>99.5

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



Waiters and waitresses

Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 17.7 percent of waiters and waitresses, and basic people skills were required for 82.3 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of waiters and waitresses with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	91.2	8.8
Pace: Pause control	13.5	86.5
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	97.2	2.8
Work review: Supervising others	1.2	98.8
Working around crowds	10.1	89.9

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

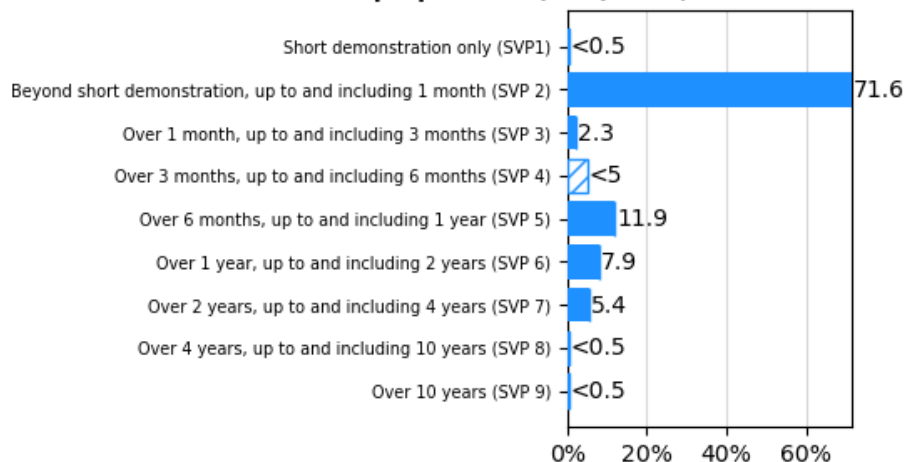
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 28.4 percent of waiters and waitresses and on-the-job training was required for 97.4 percent.

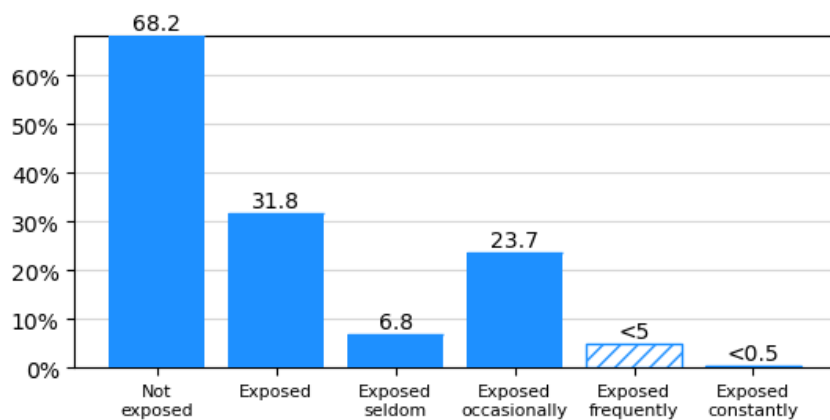
No minimum education was required for 78.6 percent of waiters and waitresses.

Chart 1. Percentage of waiters and waitresses by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of waiters and waitresses with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, 95.3 percent of waiters and waitresses were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 9.1 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 68.2 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

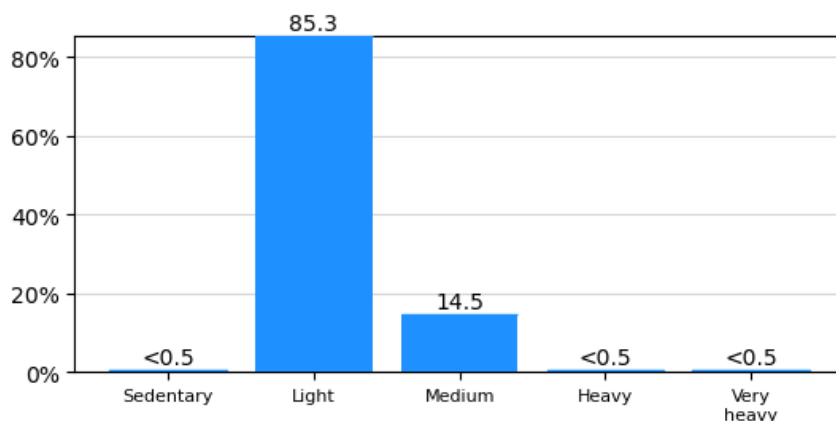
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 96.6 percent of waiters and waitresses and was not required for 3.4 percent. For 4.2 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 64.1 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 28.3 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 66.2 percent of waiters and waitresses and was not required for 33.8 percent.

On average, waiters and waitresses spent 2.2 percent of the workday sitting and 97.8 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of waiters and waitresses by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of waiters and waitresses with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<0.5	>99.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	15.9	84.1
Driving	<0.5	>99.5

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



Healthcare practitioners and technical workers

This occupational group includes chiropractors, dentists, pharmacists, physicians, surgeons, health diagnosing and treating practitioners, therapists, veterinarians, registered nurses, health technologists and technicians, and occupational health and safety specialists.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 97.9 percent of healthcare practitioners and technical workers, and basic people skills were required for 2.1 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of healthcare practitioners and technical workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	38.9	61.1
Pace: Pause control	26.4	73.6
Telework	3.2	96.8
Work review: Presence of supervisor	53.3	46.7
Work review: Supervising others	34.2	65.8
Working around crowds	0.8	99.2

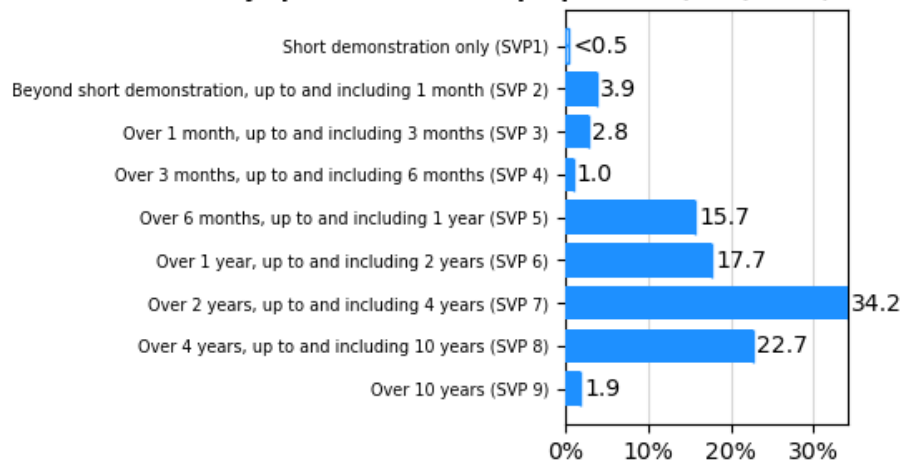
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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.

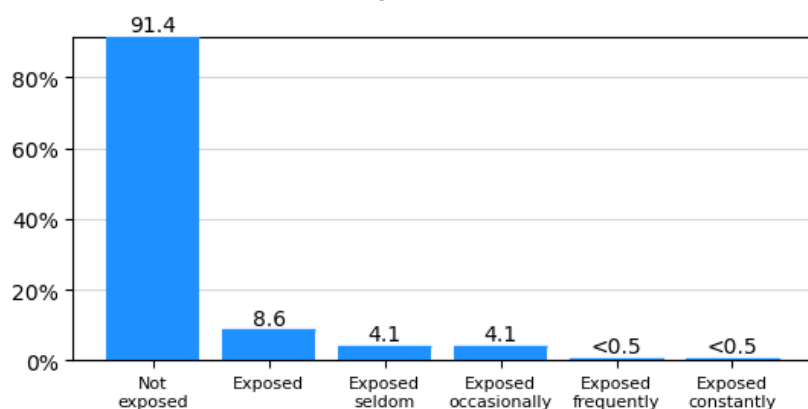
In 2024, credentials were required for 95.9 percent of healthcare practitioners and technical workers. Prior work experience was required for 22.5 percent and on-the-job training was required for 72.7 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of healthcare practitioners and technical workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of healthcare practitioners and technical workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 95 percent of healthcare practitioners and technical workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 8.6 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 91.4 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

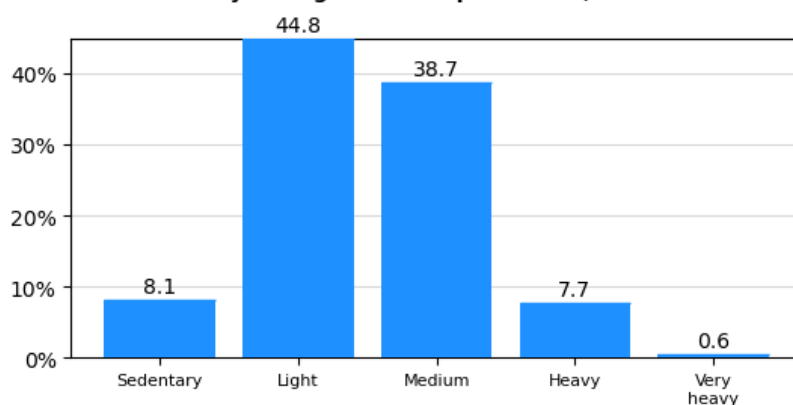
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 89.0 percent of healthcare practitioners and technical workers and was not required for 11.0 percent. For 6.8 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 71.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 10.7 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 73.2 percent of healthcare practitioners and technical workers and was not required for 26.8 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 26.4 percent of healthcare practitioners and technical workers. On average, workers spent 39.5 percent of the workday sitting and 60.5 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of healthcare practitioners and technical workers by strength level requirements, 2024



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

Table 2. Percentage of healthcare practitioners and technical workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	26.4	73.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	8.0	92.0
Driving	8.0	92.0

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



Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses

Care for ill, injured, or convalescing patients or persons with disabilities in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, private homes, group homes, and similar institutions. May work under the supervision of a registered nurse. Licensing required.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 96.8 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, and basic people skills were required for 3.2 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	56.0	44.0
Pace: Pause control	8.4	91.6
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Supervising others	11.5	88.5
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

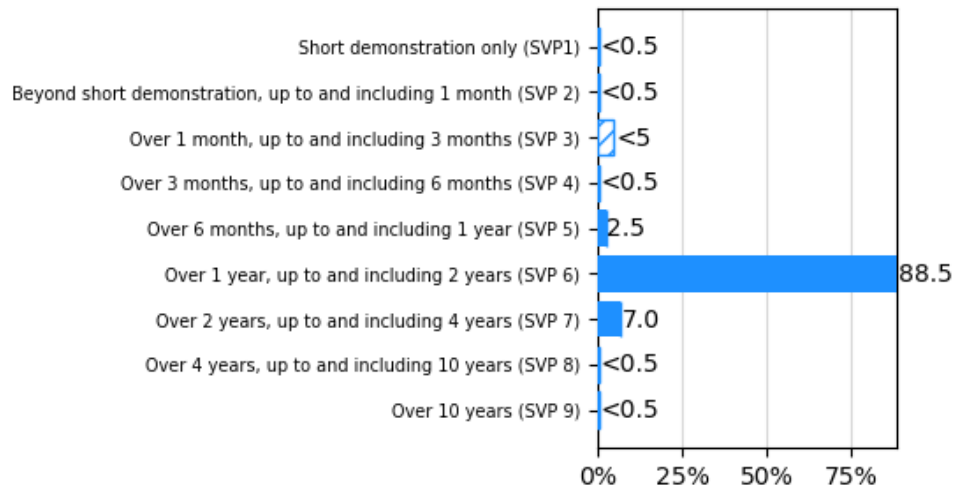
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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.

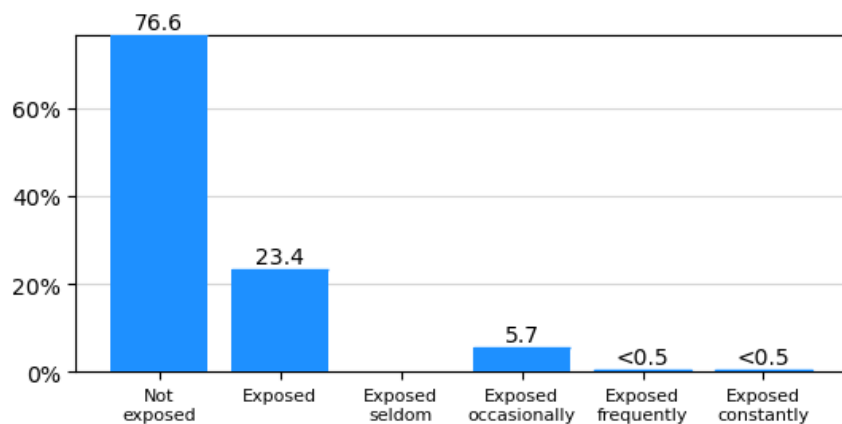
In 2024, prior work experience was required for 16.5 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses and on-the-job training was required for 97.2 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for less than 5 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 76.6 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

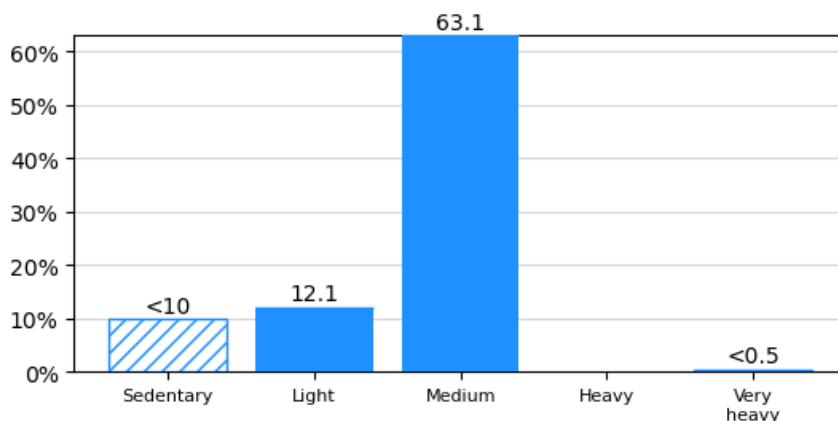
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 95 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses and was not required for less than 5 percent. For 5.4 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 75.9 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 17.1 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 87.0 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses and was not required for 13.0 percent.

On average, licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses spent 39.3 percent of the workday sitting and 60.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<10	>90
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	29.9	70.1
Driving	25.3	74.7

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



Registered nurses

Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management. Licensing or registration required. Includes Clinical Nurse Specialists.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 97.5 percent of registered nurses, and work was self-paced for 2.0 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of registered nurses with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Pace: Pause control	12.5	87.5
Telework	1.2	98.8
Work review: Supervising others	48.1	51.9
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

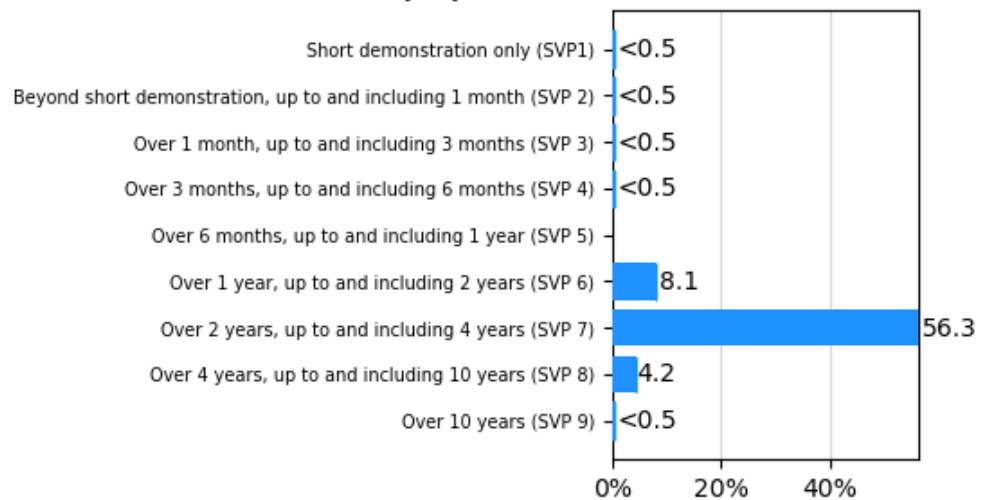
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, on-the-job training was required for 59.3 percent of registered nurses.

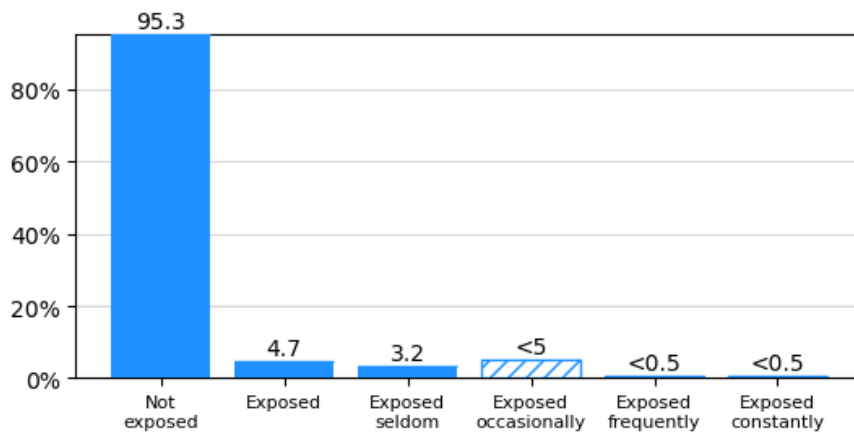
A bachelor's degree was required for 48.2 percent of registered nurses.

Chart 1. Percentage of registered nurses by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of registered nurses with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Environmental conditions

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

In 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of registered nurses were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 1.4 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 95.3 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

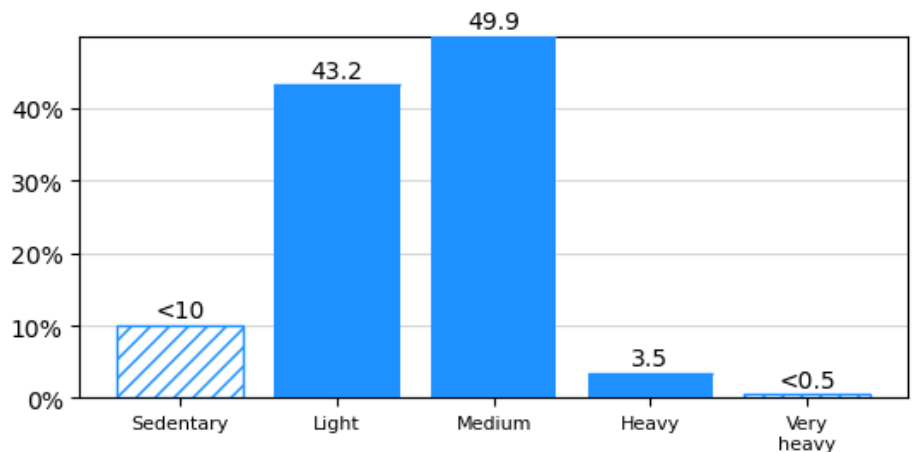
Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 97.1 percent of registered nurses and was not required for 2.9 percent. For 5.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 83.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 25 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of registered nurses by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 92.7 percent of registered nurses and was not required for 7.3 percent.

Table 2. Percentage of registered nurses with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	6.7	93.3
Driving	4.2	95.8

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



Healthcare support workers

This occupational group includes nursing, psychiatric, home health aides, occupational therapy and physical therapist assistants and aides, dental, medical, and veterinary assistants, phlebotomists, and medical transcriptionists.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

Table 1. Percentage of healthcare support workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	61.0	39.0
Pace: Pause control	29.6	70.4
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	43.7	56.3
Work review: Supervising others	1.0	99.0
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

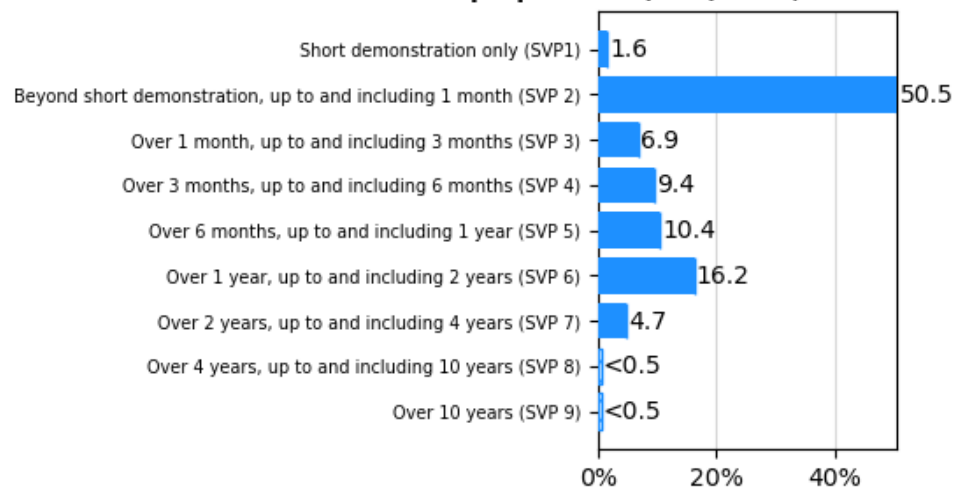
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 24.0 percent of healthcare support workers and on-the-job training was required for 85.6 percent.

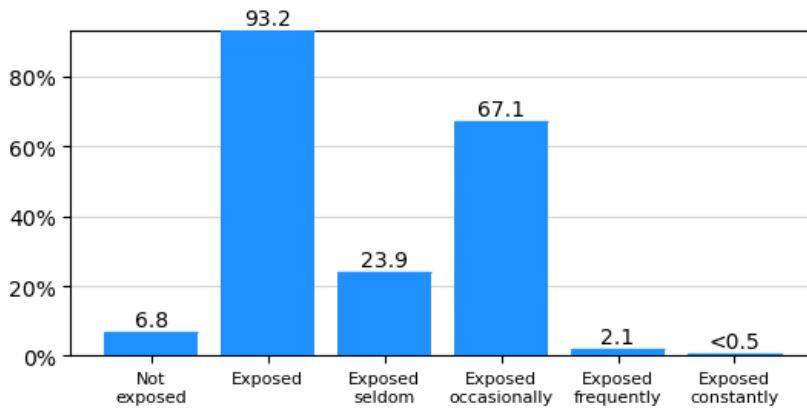
A high school diploma was required for 66.2 percent of healthcare support workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of healthcare support workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of healthcare support workers with wetness exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of healthcare support workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 97.8 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 6.8 percent, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations.

Physical demands

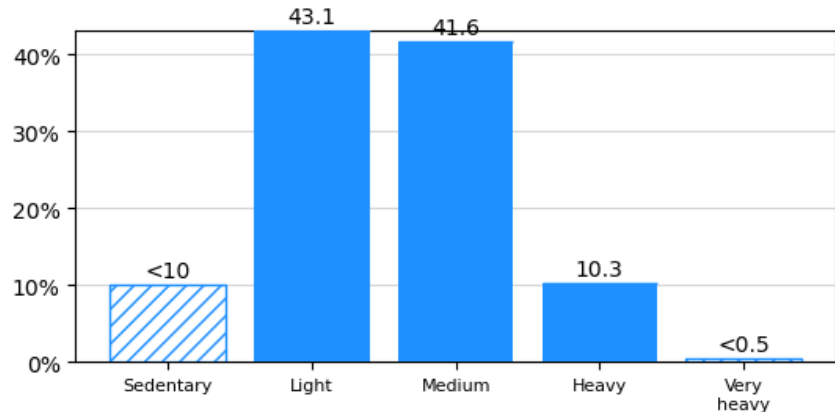
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 92.9 percent of healthcare support workers and was not required for 7.1 percent. For less than 15 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 73.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 10.3 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 88.1 percent of healthcare support workers and was not required for 11.9 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 3.4 percent of healthcare support workers. On average, workers spent 34.8 percent of the workday sitting and 65.2 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of healthcare support workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of healthcare support workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	3.4	96.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	40.2	59.8
Driving	31.9	68.1

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



Nursing assistants

Provide or assist with basic care or support under the direction of onsite licensed nursing staff. Perform duties such as monitoring of health status, feeding, bathing, dressing, grooming, toileting, or ambulation of patients in a health or nursing facility. May include medication administration and other health-related tasks. Includes nursing care attendants, nursing aides, and nursing attendants.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 87.7 percent of nursing assistants, and basic people skills were required for 12.3 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of nursing assistants with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	51.5	48.5
Pace: Pause control	34.0	66.0
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	81.9	18.1
Work review: Supervising others	<0.5	>99.5
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

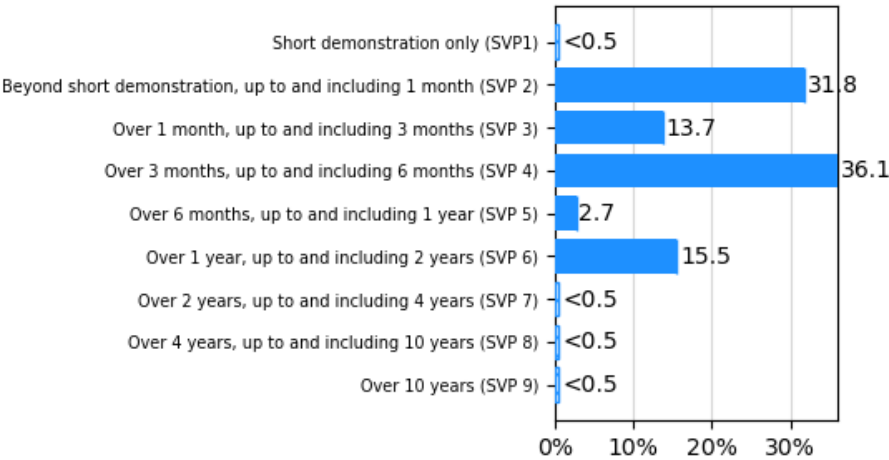
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 21.5 percent of nursing assistants and on-the-job training was required for 95.5 percent.

No minimum education was required for 32.4 percent of nursing assistants and a high school diploma was required for 66.4 percent.

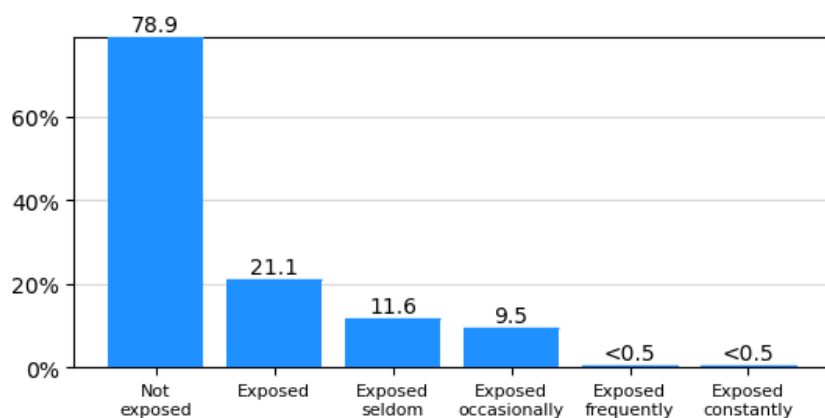
Chart 1. Percentage of nursing assistants by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey



Chart 2. Percentage of nursing assistants with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of nursing assistants were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 2.3 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 78.9 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

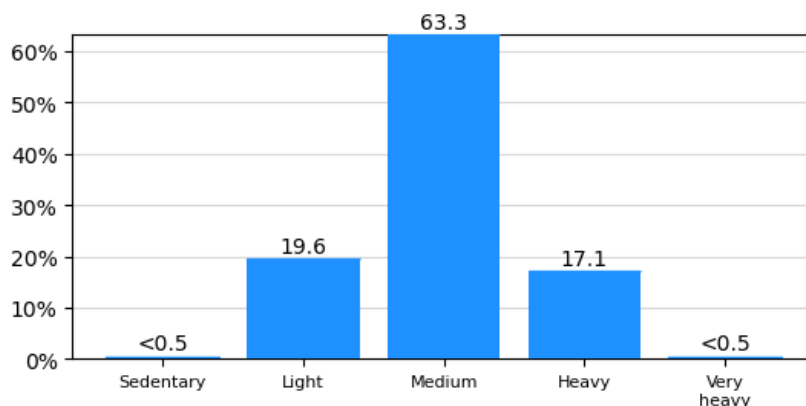
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 99.5 percent of nursing assistants and was not required for less than 0.5 percent. For 5.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 76.2 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 18.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 97.0 percent of nursing assistants and was not required for 3.0 percent.

On average, nursing assistants spent 23.0 percent of the workday sitting and 77.0 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of nursing assistants by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of nursing assistants with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<10	>90
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	6.1	93.9
Driving	2.6	97.4

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



Installation, maintenance, and repair workers

This occupational group includes computer, automated teller and office machine repairers, avionics technicians, security and fire alarm systems installers, aircraft mechanics and technicians, bus and truck mechanics, diesel engine specialists, small engine mechanics, bicycle repairers, home appliance repairers, millwrights, watch repairers, wind turbine service technicians, and riggers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 87.6 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers, and work was self-paced for 5.9 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of installation, maintenance, and repair workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	51.3	48.7
Pace: Pause control	70.9	29.1
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	50.8	49.2
Work review: Supervising others	10.4	89.6
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

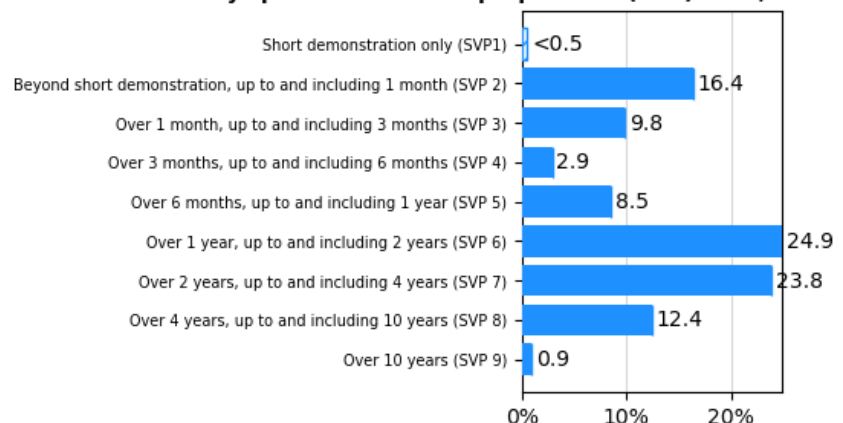
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 59.1 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers and on-the-job training was required for 76.4 percent.

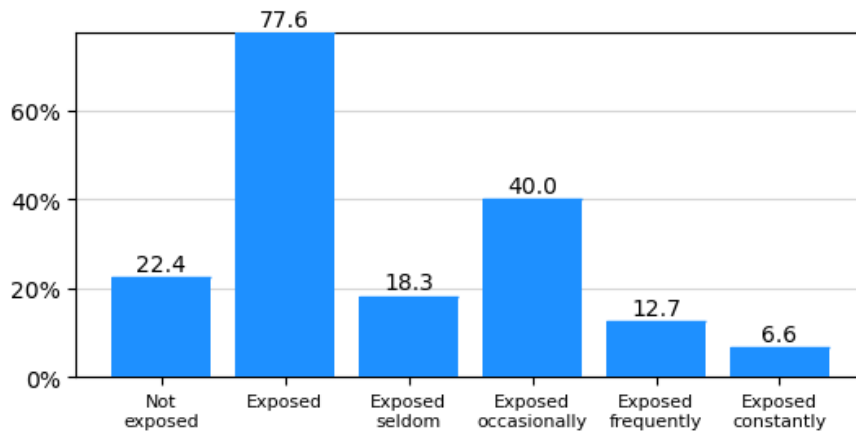
A high school diploma was required for 64.4 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of installation, maintenance, and repair workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of installation, maintenance, and repair workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, 97.1 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 93.7 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 48.4 percent, 91.3 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 22.4 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

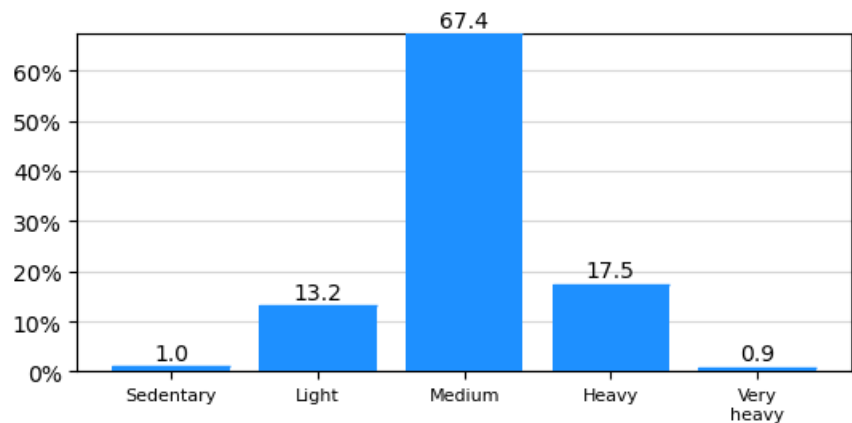
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 98.0 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers and was not required for 2.0 percent. For 3.6 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 68.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 25.7 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 95.8 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers and was not required for 4.2 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 7.1 percent of installation, maintenance, and repair workers. On average, workers spent 18.5 percent of the workday sitting and 81.5 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of installation, maintenance, and repair workers by strength level requirements, 2024



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

Table 2. Percentage of installation, maintenance, and repair workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	7.1	92.9
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	37.8	62.2
Driving	70.1	29.9

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



Aircraft mechanics and service technicians

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul aircraft engines and assemblies, such as hydraulic and pneumatic systems.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

Table 1. Percentage of aircraft mechanics and service technicians with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	55.0	45.0
Pace: Pause control	43.1	56.9
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	58.9	41.1
Work review: Supervising others	<10	>90
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

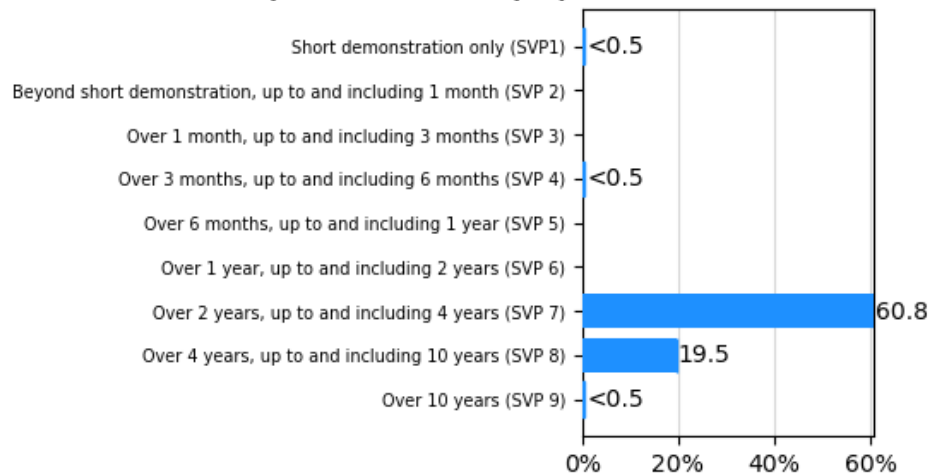
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, on-the-job training was required for 66.0 percent of aircraft mechanics and service technicians.

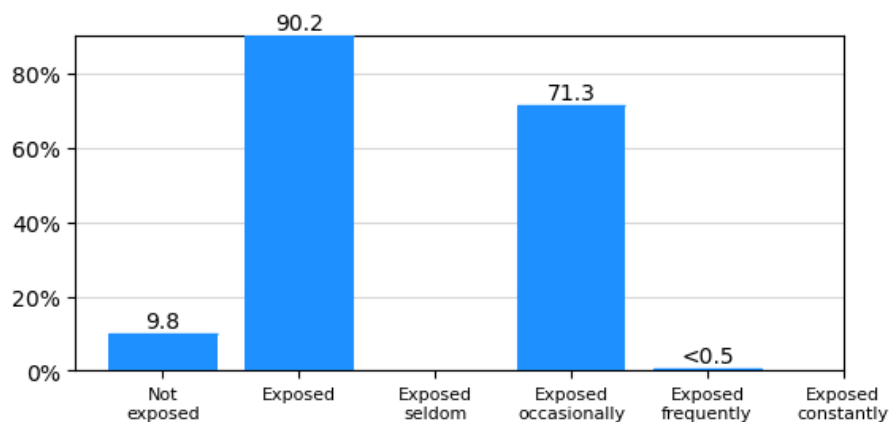
A high school diploma was required for 91.1 percent of aircraft mechanics and service technicians.

Chart 1. Percentage of aircraft mechanics and service technicians by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of aircraft mechanics and service technicians with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of aircraft mechanics and service technicians were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 70 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 28.8 percent, greater than 95 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 9.8 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

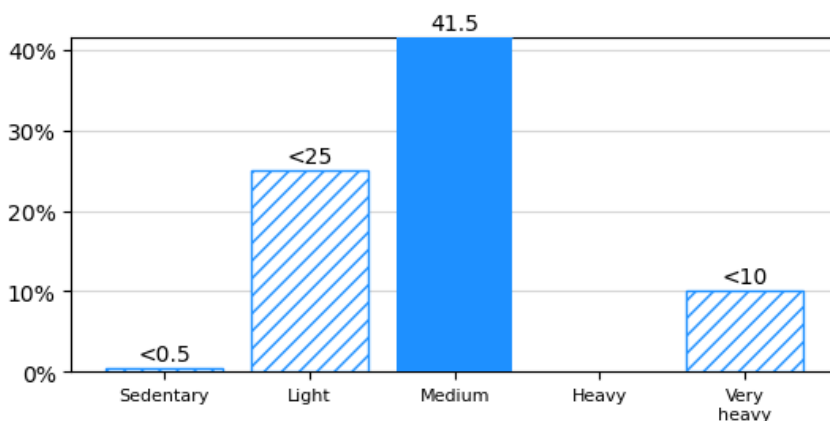
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 99.5 percent of aircraft mechanics and service technicians and was not required for less than 0.5 percent. For less than 25 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 78.2 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 13.4 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for greater than 90 percent of aircraft mechanics and service technicians and was not required for less than 10 percent.

On average, aircraft mechanics and service technicians spent 28.3 percent of the workday sitting and 71.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of aircraft mechanics and service technicians by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of aircraft mechanics and service technicians with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<10	>90
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	<5	>95
Driving	53.6	46.4

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



Legal workers

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 judgement, make decisions, interact with others, and adapt to changes in jobs.

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for greater than 95 percent of legal workers, and basic people skills were required for less than 5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of legal workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	30.7	69.3
Pace: Pause control	94.9	5.1
Telework	63.1	36.9
Work review: Presence of supervisor	66.3	33.7
Work review: Supervising others	9.9	90.1
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

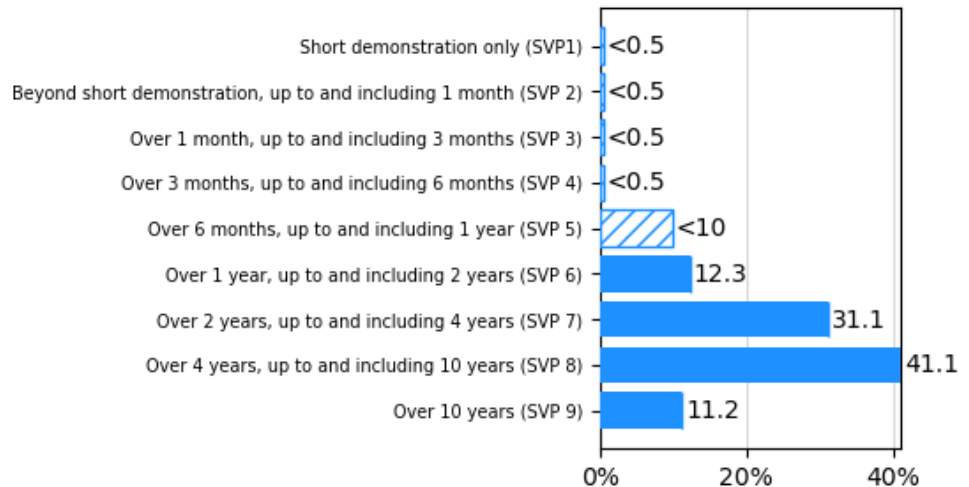
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 75.0 percent of legal workers. Prior work experience was required for 65.1 percent and on-the-job training was required for 81.7 percent.

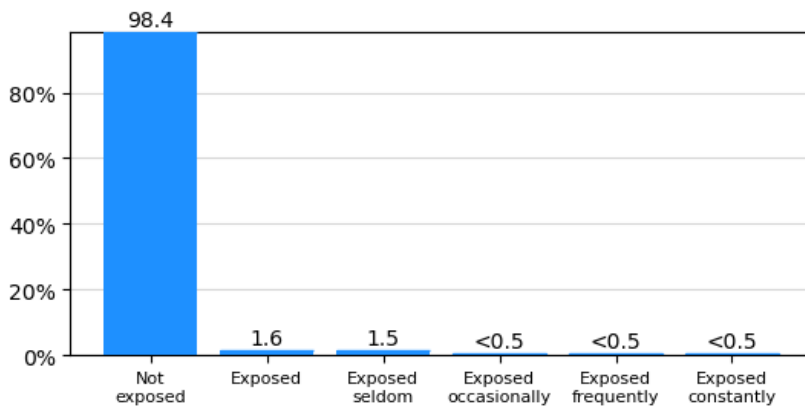
A professional degree was required for 47.0 percent of legal workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of legal workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of legal workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

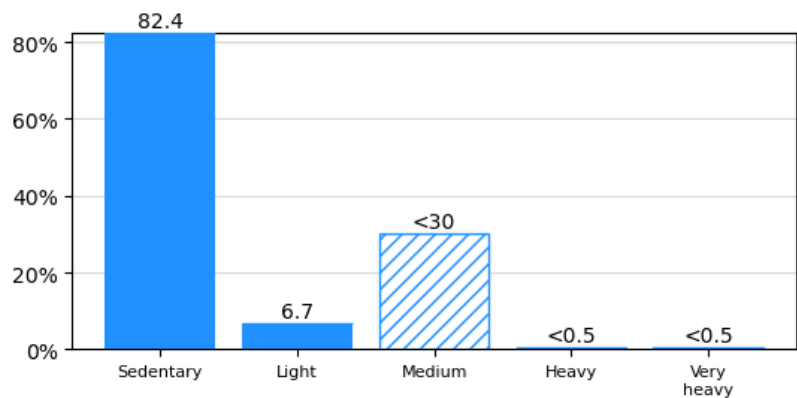
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 53.4 percent of legal workers. Another 46.6 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 25.0 percent of legal workers and was not required for 75.0 percent. For 15.8 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 9.2 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 2. Percentage of legal workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 6.5 percent of legal workers and was not required for 93.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 91.4 percent of legal workers. On average, workers spent 89.6 percent of the workday sitting and 10.4 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of legal workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	91.4	8.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	6.7	93.3
Driving	30.4	69.6

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



Lawyers

Represent clients in criminal and civil litigation and other legal proceedings, draw up legal documents, or manage or advise clients on legal transactions. May specialize in a single area or may practice broadly in many areas of law.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 37.2 percent of lawyers, and

work was self-paced for 62.8 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of lawyers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	45.5	54.5
Pace: Pause control	>75	<25
Telework	84.7	15.3
Work review: Presence of supervisor	51.2	48.8
Work review: Supervising others	18.7	81.3
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

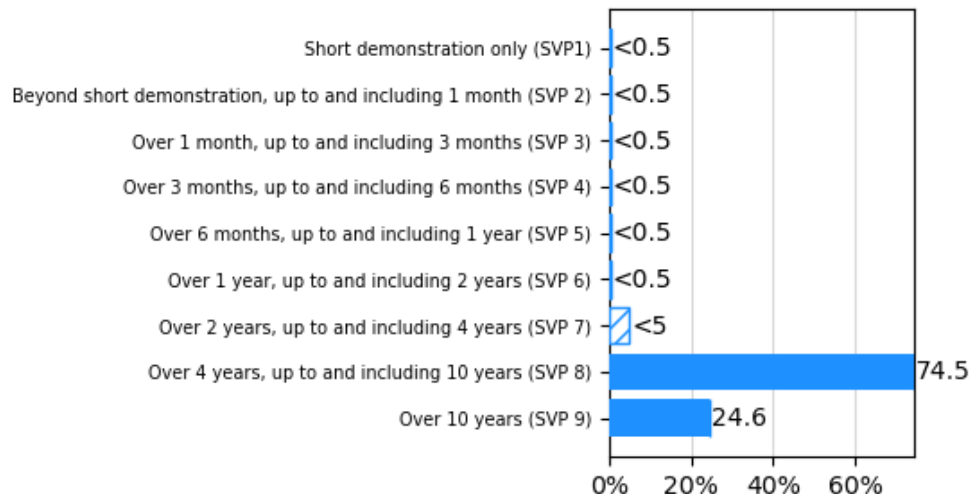
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, on-the-job training was required for 64.7 percent of lawyers.

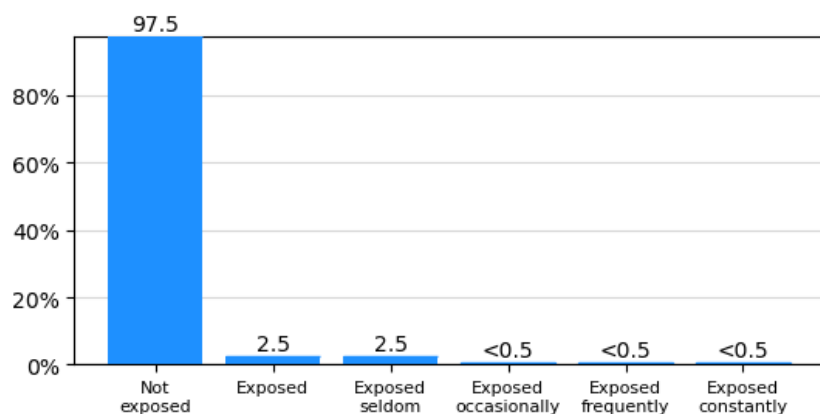
A professional degree was required for greater than 99.5 percent of lawyers.

Chart 1. Percentage of lawyers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of lawyers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

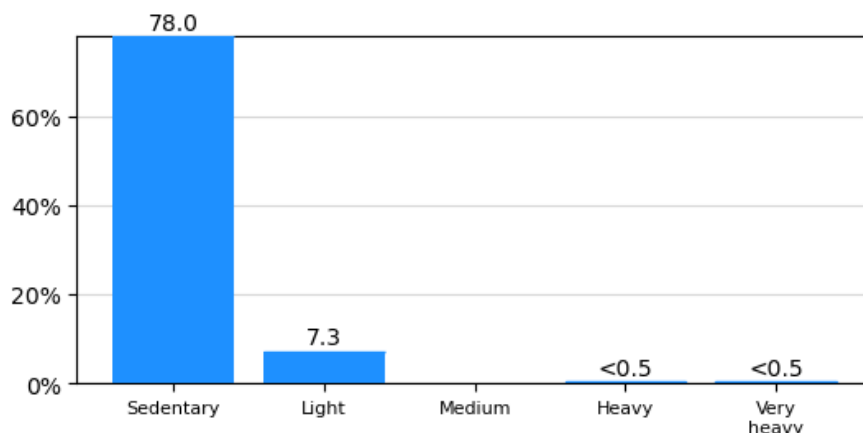
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 61.1 percent of lawyers. Another 38.9 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 1.7 percent of lawyers and was not required for 98.3 percent. For less than 5 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 2. Percentage of lawyers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for less than 0.5 percent of lawyers and was not required for greater than 99.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 94.3 percent of lawyers. On average, workers spent 90.9 percent of the workday sitting and 9.1 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of lawyers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	94.3	5.7
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	<5	>95
Driving	32.6	67.4

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



Life, physical, and social science workers

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 judgement, make decisions, interact with others, and adapt to changes in jobs.

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 92.8 percent of life, physical, and social science workers, and basic

people skills were required for 7.2 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	42.9	57.1
Pace: Pause control	86.5	13.5
Telework	13.7	86.3
Work review: Presence of supervisor	46.6	53.4
Work review: Supervising others	17.7	82.3
Working around crowds	<5	>95

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

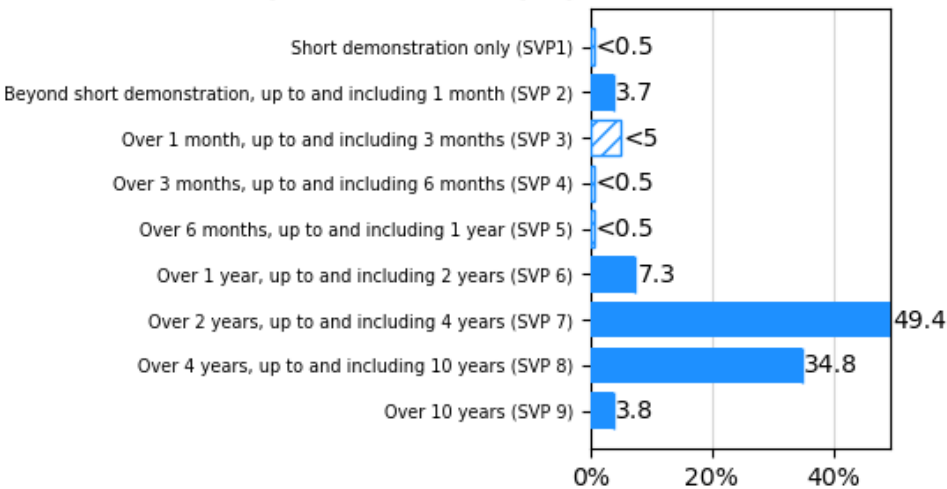
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 57.7 percent of life, physical, and social science workers. Prior work experience was required for 66.6 percent and on-the-job training was required for 62.1 percent.

A bachelor's degree was required for 60.9 percent of life, physical, and social science workers.

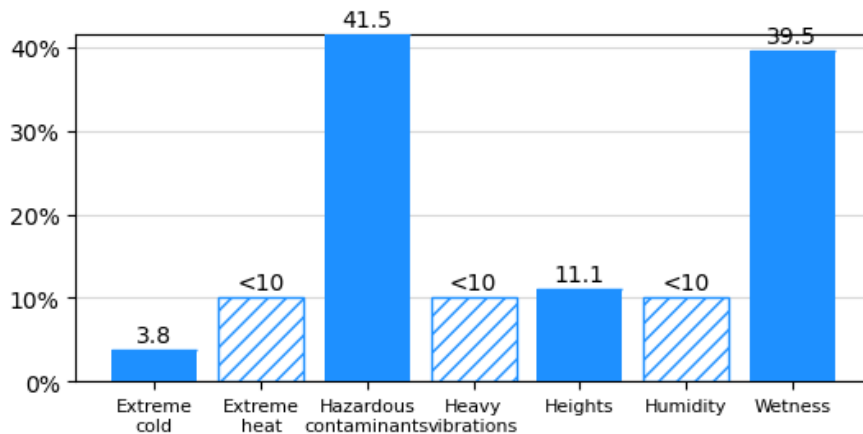
Chart 1. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey



Chart 2. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers with exposure to environmental conditions, 2024



Environmental conditions

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

In 2024, 96.2 percent of life, physical, and social science workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 90 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 60.5 percent, and greater than 90 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations.

Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Physical demands

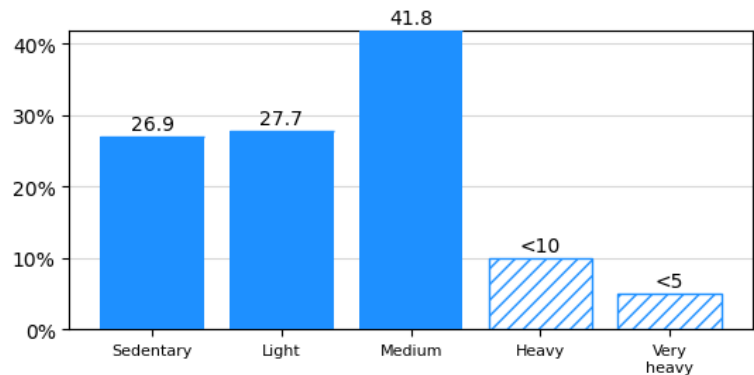
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 73.5 percent of life, physical, and social science workers and was not required for 26.5 percent. For 37.8 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 26.4 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 9.4 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 69.0 percent of life, physical, and social science workers and was not required for 31.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 53.5 percent of life, physical, and social science workers. On average, workers spent 61.5 percent of the workday sitting and 38.5 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of life, physical, and social science workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	53.5	46.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	19.5	80.5

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



Management workers

This occupational group includes chief executives, general and operations managers, advertising and promotions managers, construction, administrative services managers, financial managers, industrial production managers, transportation managers, storage managers, distribution managers, compensation and benefits managers, human resources managers, training managers, development managers, and education administrators.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 9.1 percent of management workers, and work was self-paced for 90.8 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of management workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	28.7	71.3
Pace: Pause control	97.6	2.4
Telework	33.5	66.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	30.1	69.9
Work review: Supervising others	94.7	5.3
Working around crowds	1.1	98.9

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

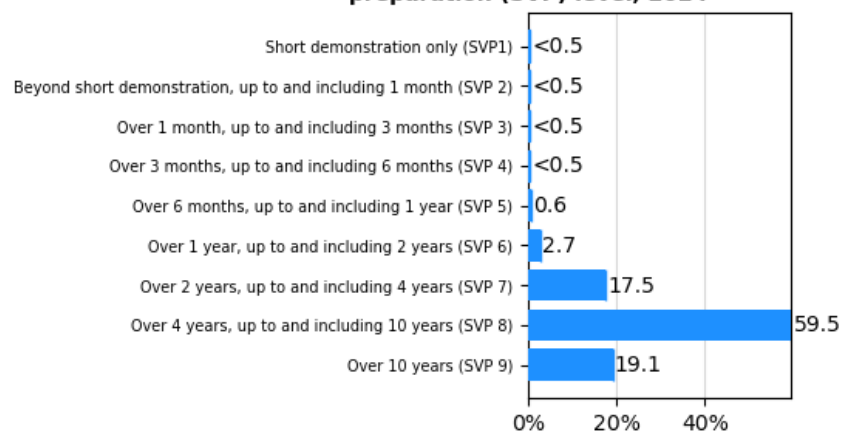
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 37.6 percent of management workers. Prior work experience was required for 96.5 percent and on-the-job training was required for 51.4 percent.

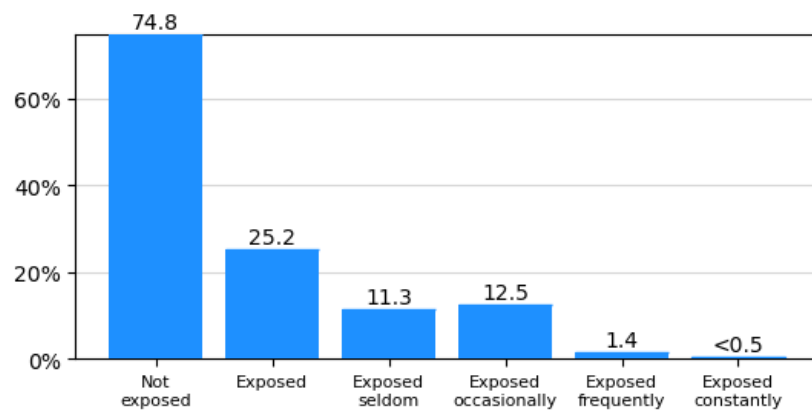
A bachelor's degree was required for 53.9 percent of management workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of management workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of management workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

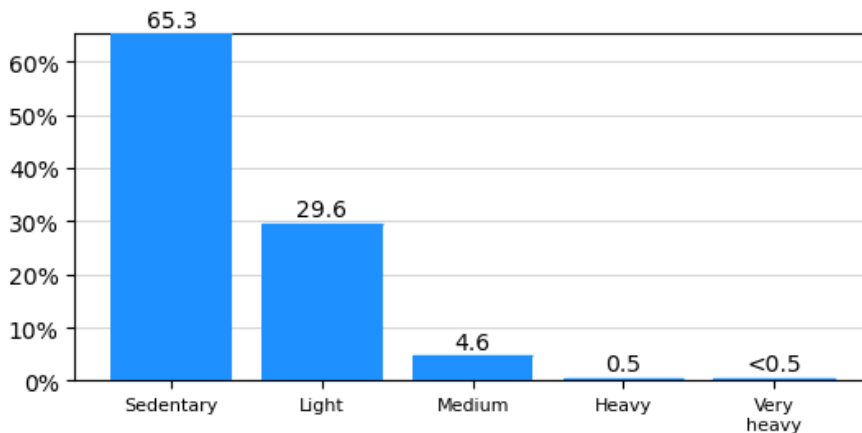
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 24.4 percent of management workers. Another 74.8 percent were exposed to moderate noise, 0.8 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 3.9 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 96.1 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 33.9 percent of management workers and was not required for 66.1 percent. For 12.1 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 21.1 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 0.8 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of management workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 14.0 percent of management workers and was not required for 86.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 90.7 percent of management workers. On average, workers spent 74.7 percent of the workday sitting and 25.3 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of management workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	90.7	9.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	14.5	85.5
Driving	34.5	65.5

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



Office and administrative support workers

This occupational group includes communications equipment and computer operators, bill collectors, gaming cage workers, tellers, information and record clerks, customer service representatives, eligibility interviewers, secretaries and administrative assistants, couriers, dispatchers, data entry and information processing workers, and desktop publishers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 86.3 percent of office and administrative support workers, and work was self-paced for 11.5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of office and administrative support workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	24.8	75.2
Pace: Pause control	65.4	34.6
Telework	22.0	78.0
Work review: Presence of supervisor	71.2	28.8
Work review: Supervising others	8.7	91.3
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

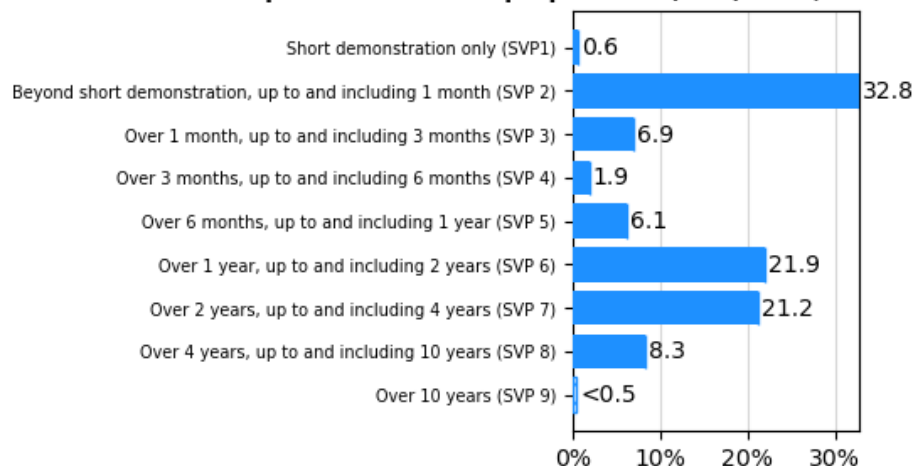
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 8.8 percent of office and administrative support workers. Prior work experience was required for 56.6 percent and on-the-job training was required for 91.7 percent.

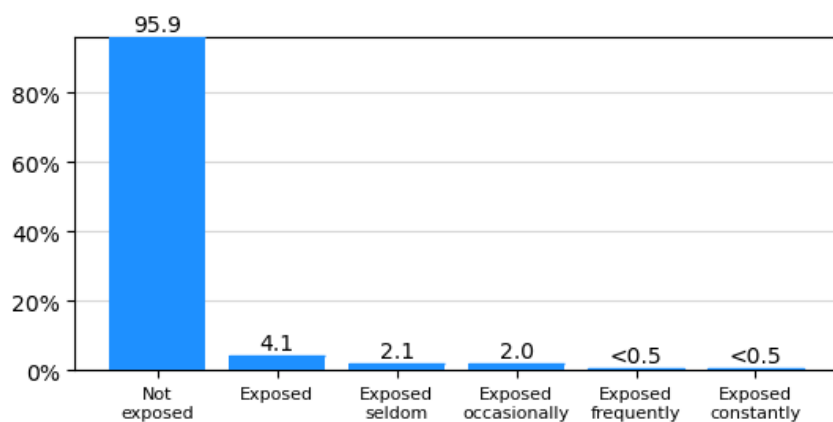
A high school diploma was required for 77.0 percent of office and administrative support workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of office and administrative support workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of office and administrative support workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 25.4 percent of office and administrative support workers. Another 74.2 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

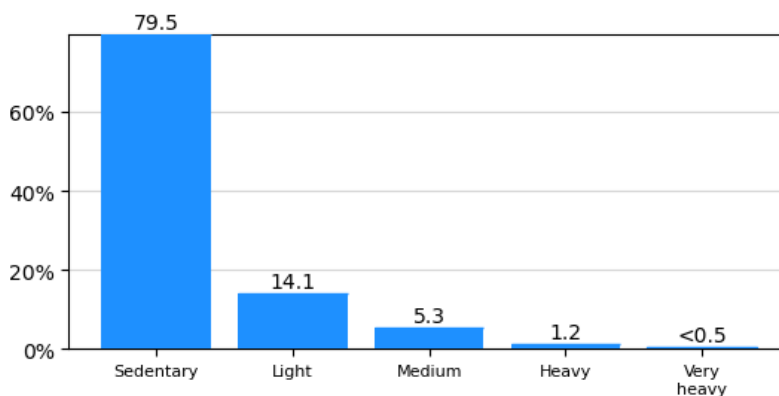
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 42.7 percent of office and administrative support workers and was not required for 57.3 percent. For 13.8 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 26.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 2.3 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 19.5 percent of office and administrative support workers and was not required for 80.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 77.7 percent of office and administrative support workers. On average, workers spent 82.7 percent of the workday sitting and 17.3 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of office and administrative support workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of office and administrative support workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	77.7	22.3
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	6.6	93.4
Driving	7.6	92.4

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



Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants

Provide high-level administrative support by conducting research, preparing statistical reports, and handling information requests, as well as performing routine administrative functions such as preparing correspondence, receiving visitors, arranging conference calls, and scheduling meetings. May also train and supervise lower-level clerical staff.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 95.1 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants, and basic people skills were required for 4.9 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	22.7	77.3
Pace: Pause control	88.1	11.9
Telework	51.4	48.6
Work review: Presence of supervisor	67.4	32.6
Work review: Supervising others	6.0	94.0
Working around crowds	<5	>95

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

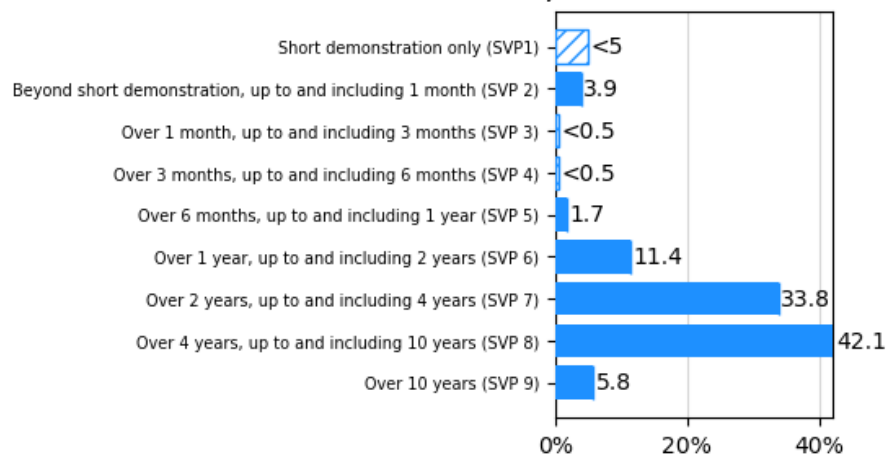
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 89.7 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants and on-the-job training was required for 82.8 percent.

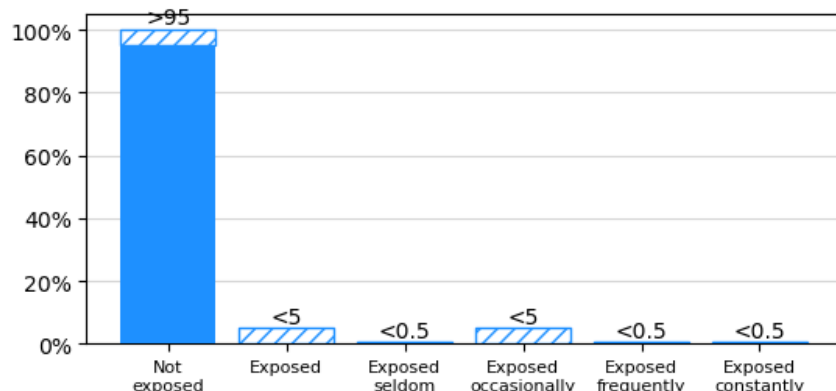
A high school diploma was required for 56.7 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants.

Chart 1. Percentage of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 37.4 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants. Another 62.6 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

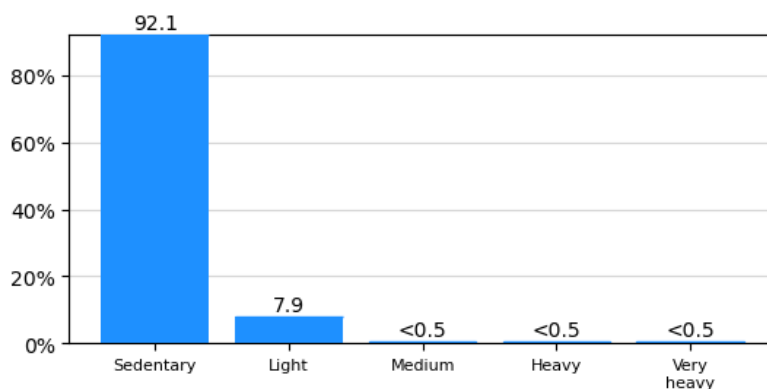
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 26.6 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants and was not required for 73.4 percent. For 9.7 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 14.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 10 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 7.7 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants and was not required for 92.3 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 90.3 percent of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants. On average, workers spent 91.7 percent of the workday sitting and 8.3 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	90.3	9.7
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	2.1	97.9
Driving	8.9	91.1

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



Library assistants, clerical

Compile records, and sort, shelve, issue, and receive library materials such as books, electronic media, pictures, cards, slides and microfilm. Locate library materials for loan and replace material in shelving area, stacks, or files according to identification number and title. Register patrons to permit them to borrow books, periodicals, and other library materials.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 98.9 percent of library assistants, clerical, and work was self-paced for less than 5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of library assistants, clerical with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	47.6	52.4
Pace: Pause control	67.1	32.9
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	73.0	27.0
Work review: Supervising others	13.3	86.7
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

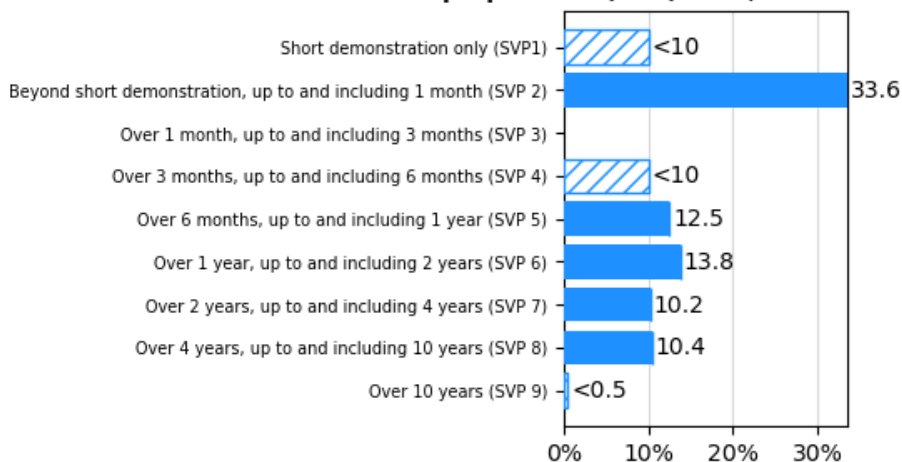
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 27.4 percent of library assistants, clerical and on-the-job training was required for 87.4 percent.

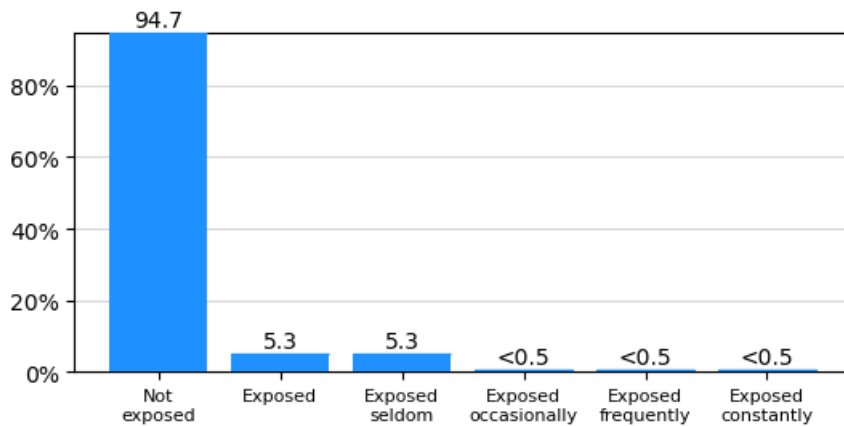
A high school diploma was required for 61.5 percent of library assistants, clerical.

Chart 1. Percentage of library assistants, clerical by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of library assistants, clerical with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a moderate noise exposure was present for 53.1 percent of library assistants, clerical. Another less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

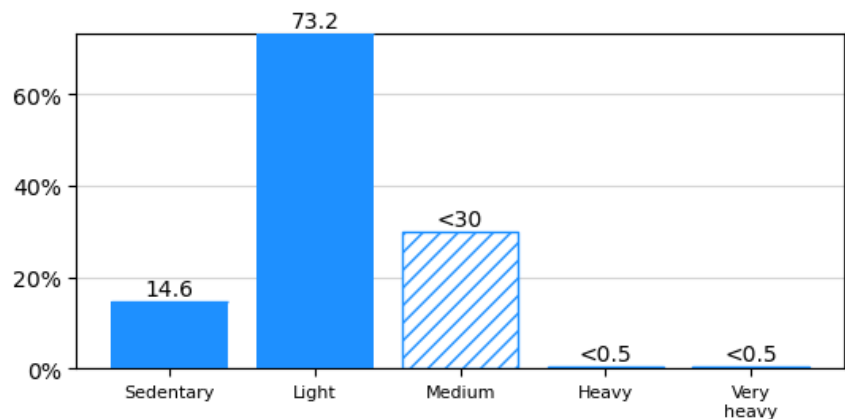
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 93.0 percent of library assistants, clerical and was not required for 7.0 percent. For 7.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 63.4 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 22.6 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for greater than 90 percent of library assistants, clerical and was not required for less than 10 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 29.4 percent of library assistants, clerical. On average, workers spent 44.7 percent of the workday sitting and 55.3 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of library assistants, clerical by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of library assistants, clerical with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	29.4	70.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	20.0	80.0
Driving	<10	>90

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



Medical secretaries and administrative assistants

Perform secretarial duties using specific knowledge of medical terminology and hospital, clinic, or laboratory procedures. Duties may include scheduling appointments, billing patients, and compiling and recording medical charts, reports, and correspondence.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 98.3 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants, and work was self-paced for less than 5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of medical secretaries and administrative assistants with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	31.0	69.0
Pace: Pause control	43.0	57.0
Telework	2.7	97.3
Work review: Presence of supervisor	80.4	19.6
Work review: Supervising others	<0.5	>99.5
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

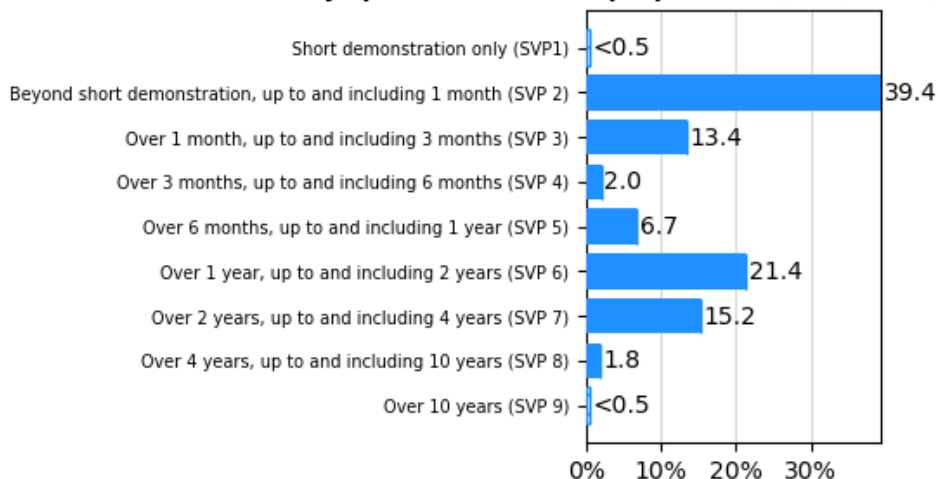
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 43.8 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants and on-the-job training was required for 98.3 percent.

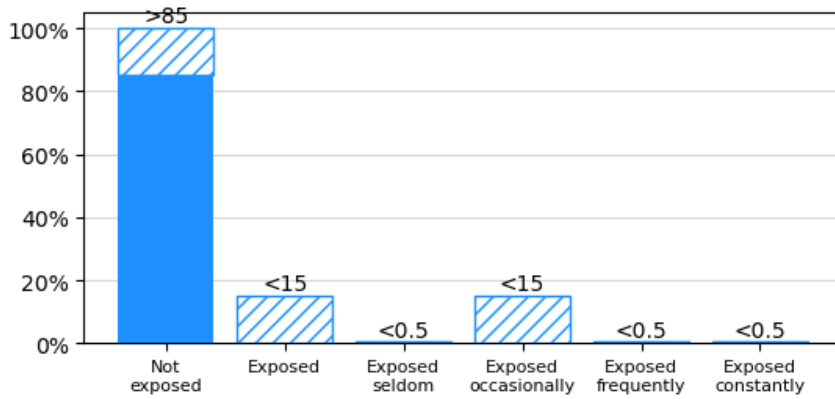
A high school diploma was required for 96.1 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants.

Chart 1. Percentage of medical secretaries and administrative assistants by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of medical secretaries and administrative assistants with wetness exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 11.3 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants. Another 88.7 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 percent.

Physical demands

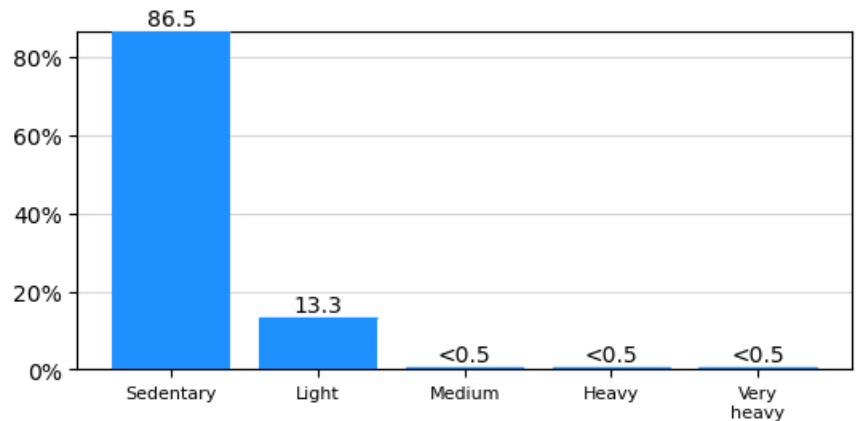
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 62.5 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants and was not required for 37.5 percent. For 18.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 44.3 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 22.0 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants and was not required for 78.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 69.3 percent of medical secretaries and administrative assistants. On average, workers spent 87.0 percent of the workday sitting and 13.0 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of medical secretaries and administrative assistants by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of medical secretaries and administrative assistants with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	69.3	30.7
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	9.9	90.1
Driving	<0.5	>99.5

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



Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive

Perform routine administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 95.0 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive, and work was self-paced for 4.9 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	13.1	86.9
Pace: Pause control	74.7	25.3
Telework	21.3	78.7
Work review: Presence of supervisor	74.7	25.3
Work review: Supervising others	2.9	97.1
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

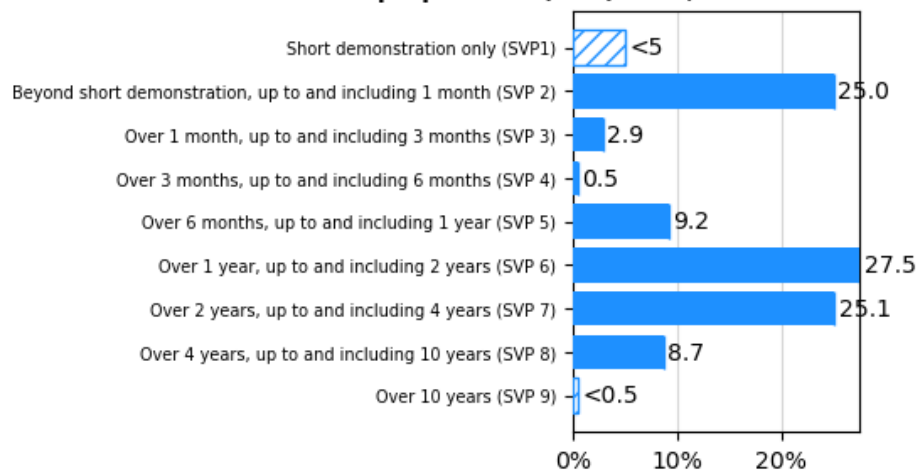
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 68.2 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive and on-the-job training was required for 85.2 percent.

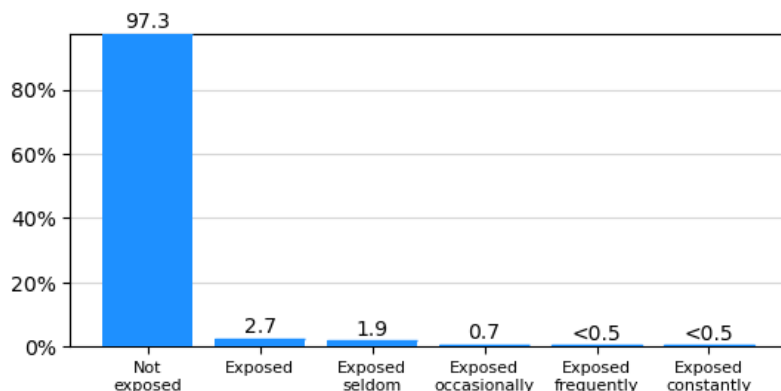
A high school diploma was required for 79.7 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive.

Chart 1. Percentage of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

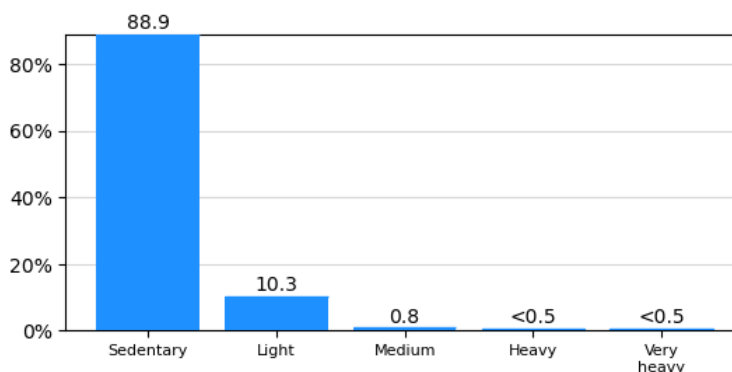
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 26.8 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive. Another 73.2 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 0.5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 43.4 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive and was not required for 56.6 percent. For 21.2 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 22.2 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 0.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 17.4 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive and was not required for 82.6 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 85.4 percent of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive. On average, workers spent 87.9 percent of the workday sitting and 12.1 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	85.4	14.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	7.6	92.4
Driving	5.2	94.8

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



Personal care and service workers

This occupational group includes animal care and service workers, entertainment attendants, funeral service workers, personal appearance workers, baggage portages, bellhops, and concierges, tour and travel guides, childcare workers, personal care aides, recreation and fitness workers, and residential advisors.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 95.6 percent of personal care and service workers, and work was self-paced for 3.7 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of personal care and service workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	56.0	44.0
Pace: Pause control	26.5	73.5
Telework	0.8	99.2
Work review: Presence of supervisor	58.0	42.0
Work review: Supervising others	8.2	91.8
Working around crowds	8.5	91.5

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

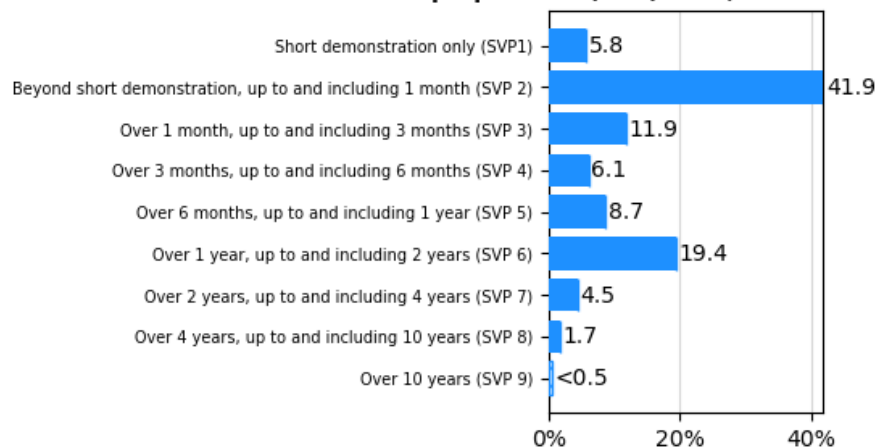
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 40.5 percent of personal care and service workers. Prior work experience was required for 29.9 percent and on-the-job training was required for 84.8 percent.

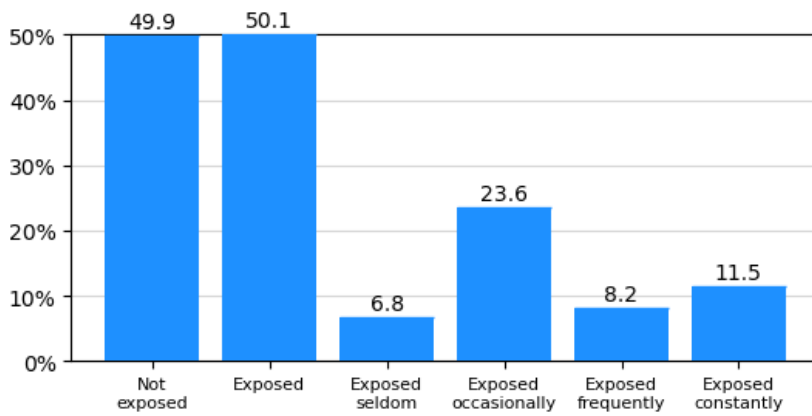
No minimum education was required for 50.5 percent of personal care and service workers and a high school diploma was required for 44.1 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of personal care and service workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of personal care and service workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, greater than 95 percent of personal care and service workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 95 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 53.1 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 49.9 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

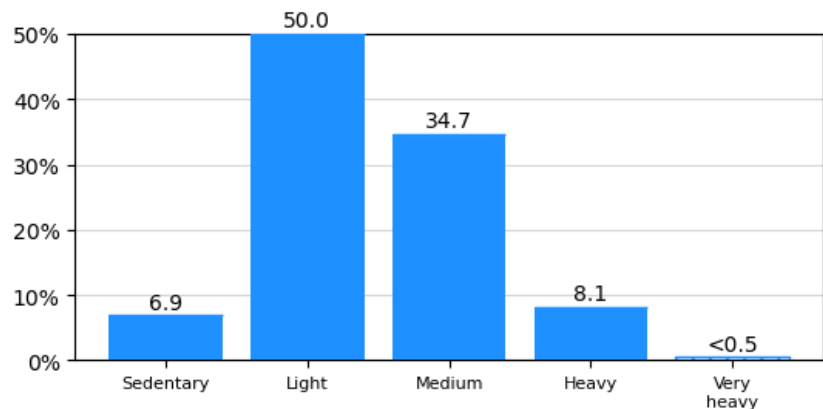
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 87.9 percent of personal care and service workers and was not required for 12.1 percent. For 9.6 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 59.7 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 18.6 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 71.9 percent of personal care and service workers and was not required for 28.1 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 8.2 percent of personal care and service workers. On average, workers spent 29.0 percent of the workday sitting and 71.0 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of personal care and service workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of personal care and service workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	8.2	91.8
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	16.0	84.0
Driving	9.4	90.6

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



Animal caretakers

Feed, water, groom, bathe, exercise, or otherwise provide care to promote and maintain the well-being of pets and other animals that are not raised for consumption, such as dogs, cats, race horses, ornamental fish or birds, zoo animals, and mice. Work in settings such as kennels, animal shelters, zoos, circuses, and aquariums. May keep records of feedings, treatments, and animals received or discharged. May clean, disinfect, and repair cages, pens, or fish tanks.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 15.9 percent of animal caretakers, and basic people skills were required for 84.1 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of animal caretakers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	54.0	46.0
Pace: Pause control	47.6	52.4
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	56.9	43.1
Work review: Supervising others	<5	>95
Working around crowds	<5	>95

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

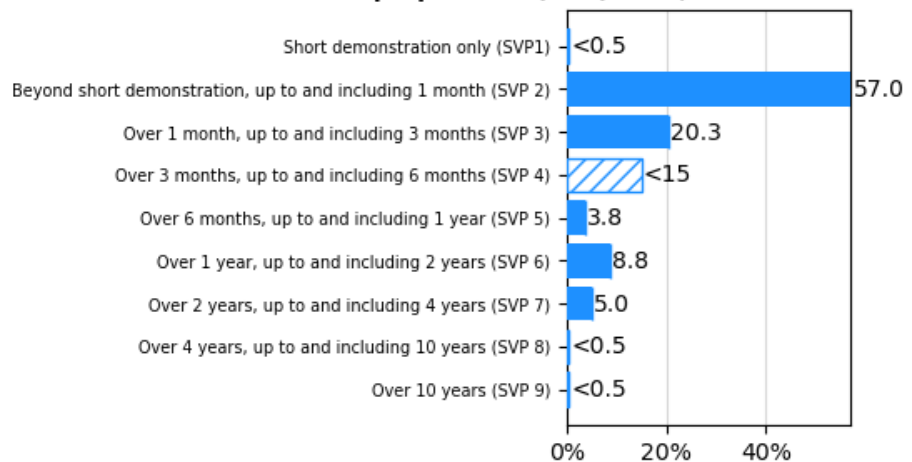
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 24.4 percent of animal caretakers and on-the-job training was required for 92.6 percent.

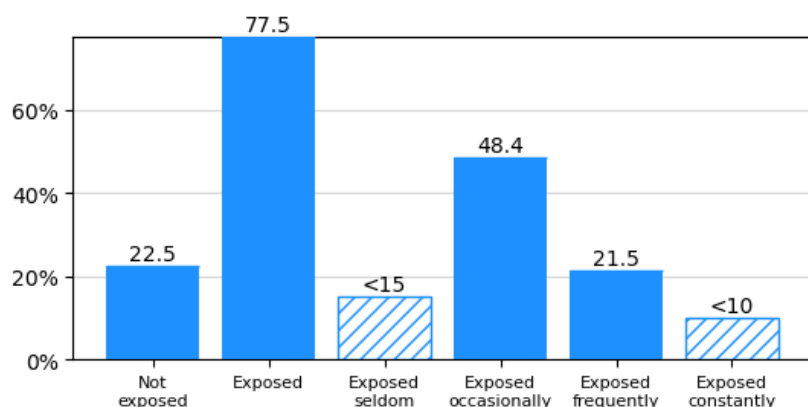
No minimum education was required for 69.8 percent of animal caretakers.

Chart 1. Percentage of animal caretakers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of animal caretakers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of animal caretakers were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 5.7 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 22.5 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

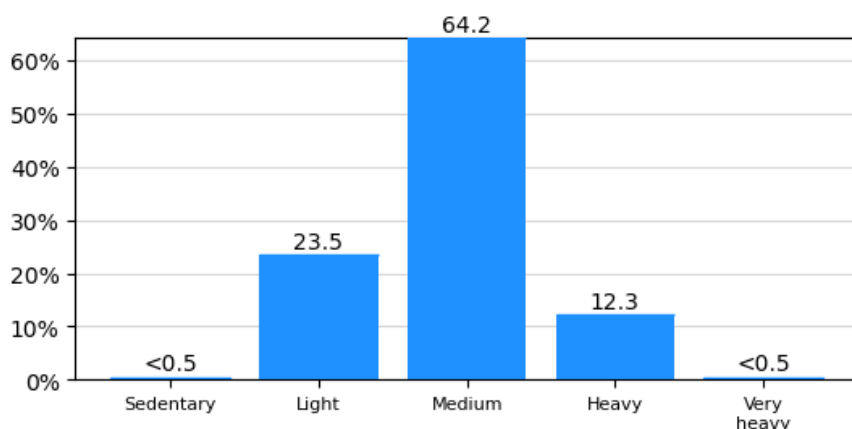
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 90 percent of animal caretakers and was not required for less than 10 percent. For less than 15 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 45.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 44.9 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for greater than 99.5 percent of animal caretakers and was not required for less than 0.5 percent.

On average, animal caretakers spent 18.0 percent of the workday sitting and 82.0 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of animal caretakers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of animal caretakers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<10	>90
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	25.4	74.6
Driving	8.3	91.7

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



Production workers

This occupational group includes engine assemblers, structural metal fabricators and fitters, bakers, butchers and meat cutters, meat packers, computer-controlled machine tool operators, forging machine setters, machinists, pourers and casters, tool and die makers, printing press operators, upholsters, furniture finishers, model makers, gas plant operators, tire builders, etchers, and engravers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 22.5 percent of production workers, and basic people skills were required for 77.5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of production workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	63.6	36.4
Pace: Pause control	39.7	60.3
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	85.5	14.5
Work review: Supervising others	9.2	90.8
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

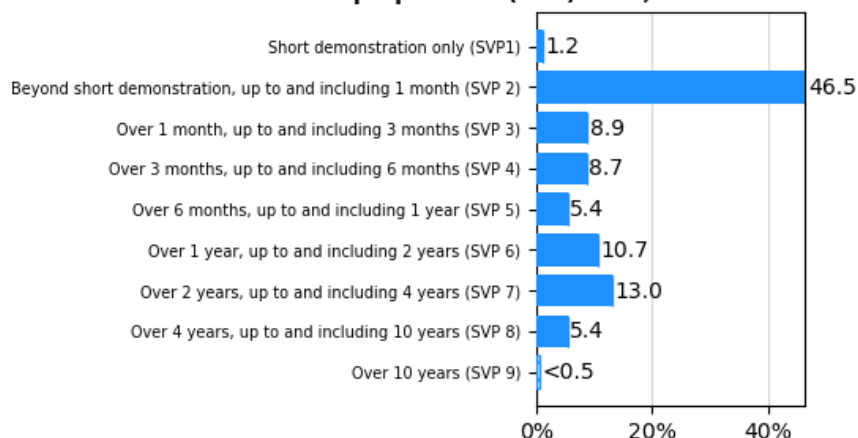
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 12.5 percent of production workers. Prior work experience was required for 36.9 percent and on-the-job training was required for 87.2 percent.

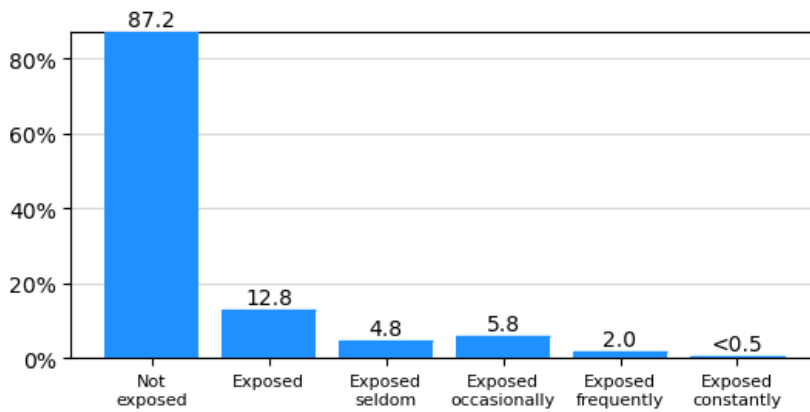
No minimum education was required for 48.1 percent of production workers and a high school diploma was required for 47.5 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of production workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of production workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, 95.7 percent of production workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 88.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 79.3 percent, 99.1 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 87.2 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

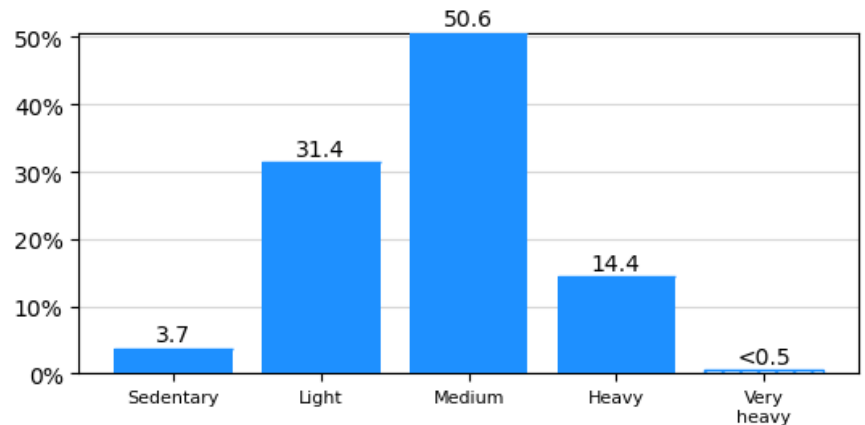
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 89.3 percent of production workers and was not required for 10.7 percent. For 6.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 52.0 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 29.8 percent frequently, and for 1.6 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 67.0 percent of production workers and was not required for 33.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 10.4 percent of production workers. On average, workers spent 15.8 percent of the workday sitting and 84.2 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of production workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of production workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	10.4	89.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	17.0	83.0
Driving	12.6	87.4

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



Butchers and meat cutters

Cut, trim, or prepare consumer-sized portions of meat for use or sale in retail establishments.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for less than 5 percent of butchers and meat cutters, and basic people skills were required for greater than 95 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of butchers and meat cutters with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	53.7	46.3
Pace: Pause control	8.1	91.9
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	>85	<15
Work review: Supervising others	<0.5	>99.5
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

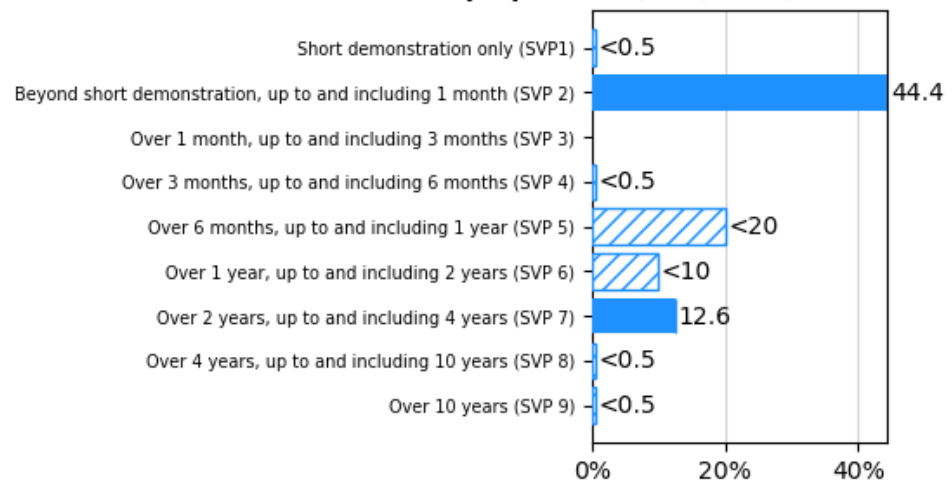
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 21.1 percent of butchers and meat cutters and on-the-job training was required for greater than 80 percent.

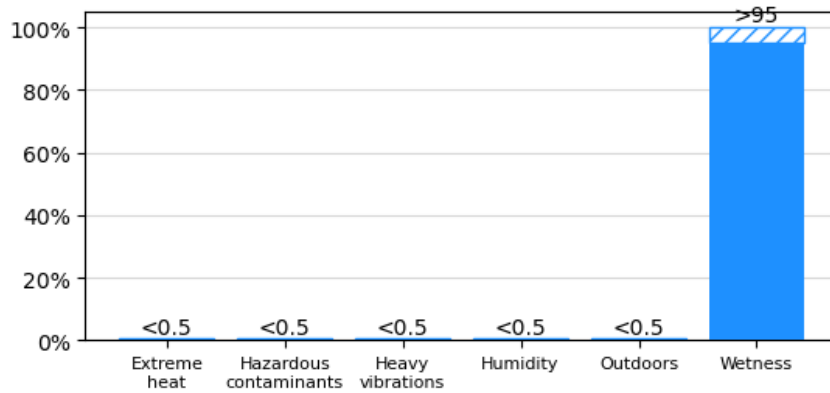
No minimum education was required for 66.5 percent of butchers and meat cutters.

Chart 1. Percentage of butchers and meat cutters by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of butchers and meat cutters with exposure to environmental conditions, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

Physical demands

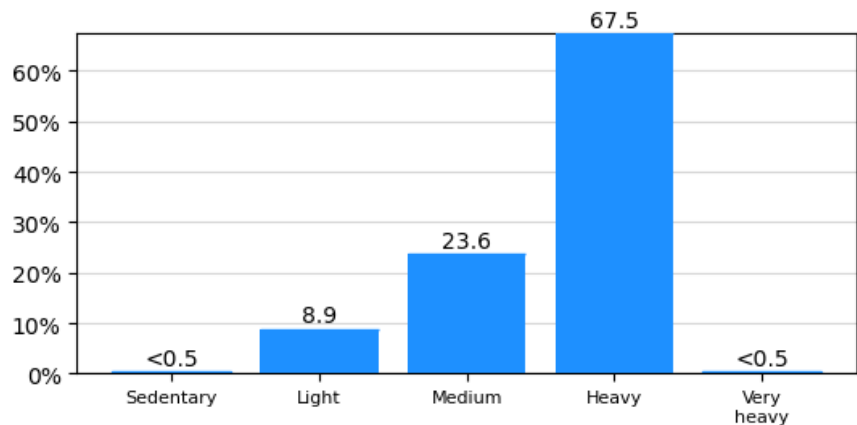
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for greater than 99.5 percent of butchers and meat cutters and was not required for less than 0.5 percent. For 57.3 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was occasionally performed, 14.3 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 91.9 percent of butchers and meat cutters and was not required for 8.1 percent.

On average, butchers and meat cutters spent 99.6 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of butchers and meat cutters by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of butchers and meat cutters with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<0.5	>99.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	<0.5	>99.5
Driving	<0.5	>99.5

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



Protective service workers

This occupational group includes workers engaged in firefighting and fire prevention, law enforcement, and animal control, as well as private detectives and investigators, security guards, lifeguards, transportation security screeners, and crossing guards.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 71.2 percent of protective service workers, and basic people skills

were required for 28.8 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of protective service workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	58.7	41.3
Pace: Pause control	11.8	88.2
Telework	0.7	99.3
Work review: Presence of supervisor	21.5	78.5
Work review: Supervising others	13.5	86.5
Working around crowds	32.9	67.1

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

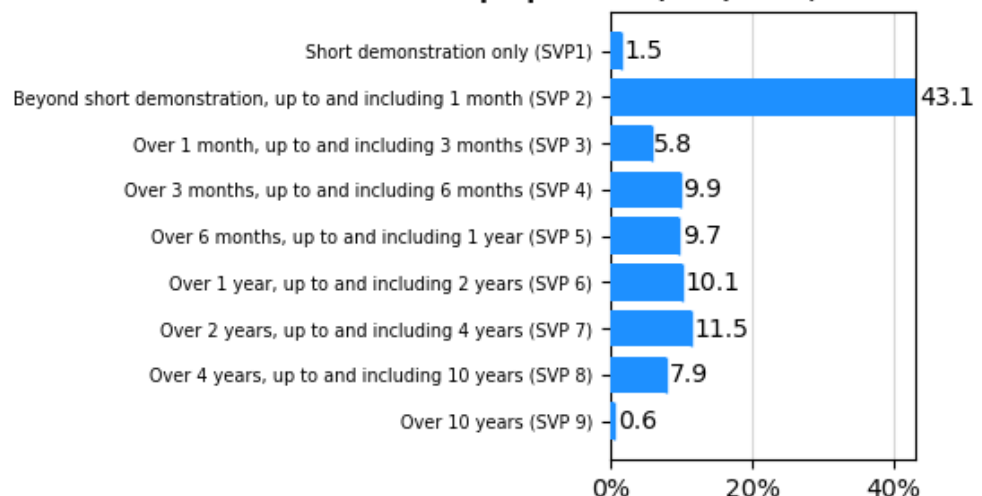
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 83.3 percent of protective service workers. Prior work experience was required for 27.3 percent and on-the-job training was required for 78.8 percent.

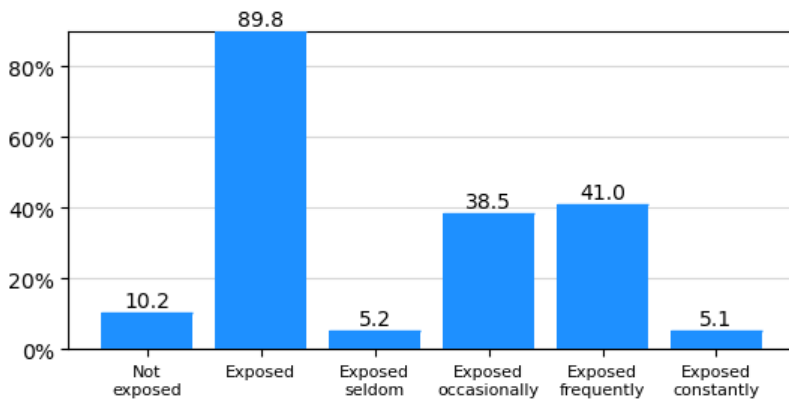
A high school diploma was required for 74.4 percent of protective service workers.

Chart 1. Percentage of protective service workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



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

Chart 2. Percentage of protective service workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, 97.9 percent of protective service workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 88.0 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 75.7 percent, 97.7 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 10.2 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

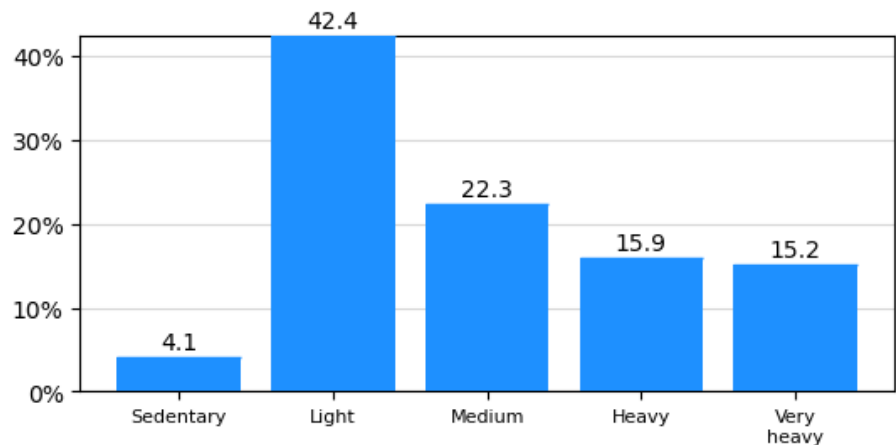
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 70.6 percent of protective service workers and was not required for 29.4 percent. For 12.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 52.3 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 6.3 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 67.2 percent of protective service workers and was not required for 32.8 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 4.0 percent of protective service workers. On average, workers spent 42.2 percent of the workday sitting and 57.8 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of protective service workers by strength level requirements, 2024



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

Table 2. Percentage of protective service workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	4.0	96.0
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	65.3	34.7
Driving	67.7	32.3

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



Security guards

Guard, patrol, or monitor premises to prevent theft, violence, or infractions of rules. May operate x-ray and metal detector equipment.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

Table 1. Percentage of security guards with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	33.2	66.8
Pace: Pause control	3.2	96.8
Telework	<5	>95
Work review: Presence of supervisor	7.6	92.4
Work review: Supervising others	<0.5	>99.5
Working around crowds	14.5	85.5

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

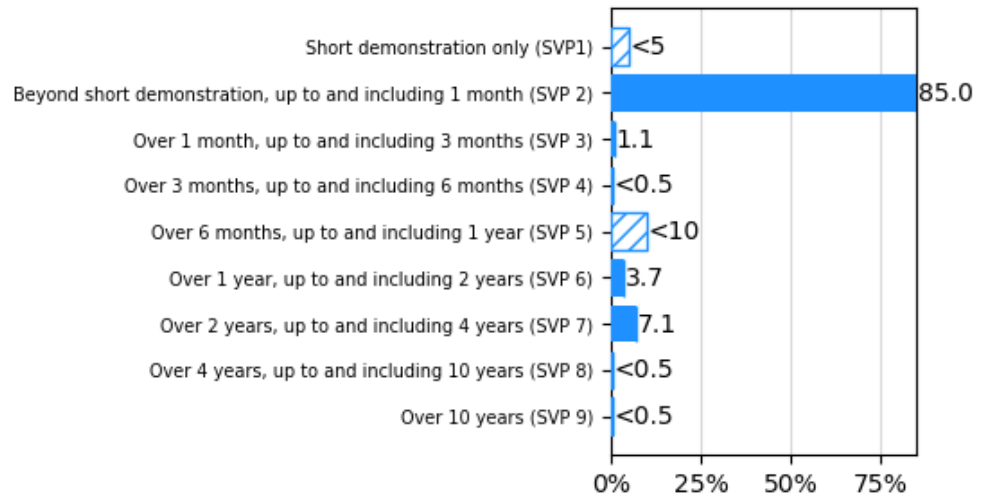
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 10.9 percent of security guards and on-the-job training was required for greater than 99.5 percent.

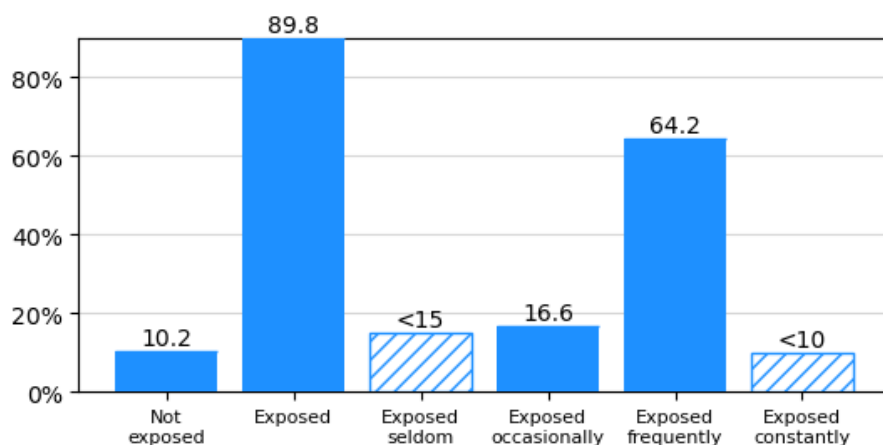
A high school diploma was required for 73.8 percent of security guards.

Chart 1. Percentage of security guards by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of security guards with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of security guards were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for greater than 95 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 10.2 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

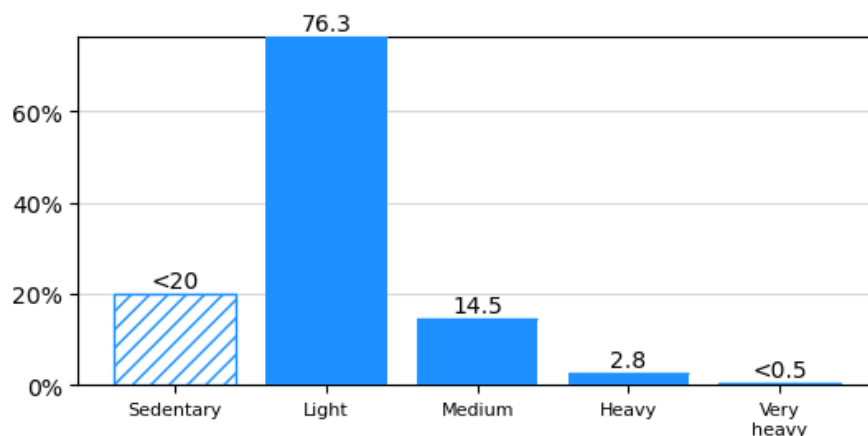
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 45.4 percent of security guards and was not required for 54.6 percent.

Performing work in low postures was required for 39.9 percent of security guards and was not required for 60.1 percent.

On average, security guards spent 37.3 percent of the workday sitting and 62.7 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of security guards by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of security guards with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<5	>95
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	59.4	40.6
Driving	63.9	36.1

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



Sales and related workers

This occupational group includes cashiers, rental clerks, retail salespersons, advertising sales agents, travel agents, wholesale and manufacturing sales representatives, models, demonstrators, product promoters, sales engineers, real estate brokers, street vendors, and telemarketers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 82.7 percent of sales and related workers, and work was self-paced for 12.7 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of sales and related workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	62.6	37.4
Pace: Pause control	44.9	55.1
Telework	14.8	85.2
Work review: Presence of supervisor	64.9	35.1
Work review: Supervising others	9.8	90.2
Working around crowds	1.0	99.0

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

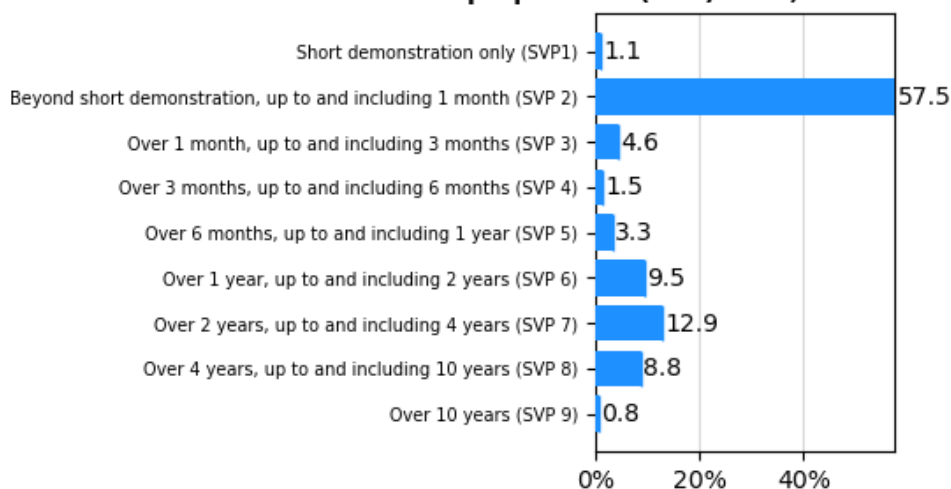
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 21.7 percent of sales and related workers. Prior work experience was required for 31.3 percent and on-the-job training was required for 92.7 percent.

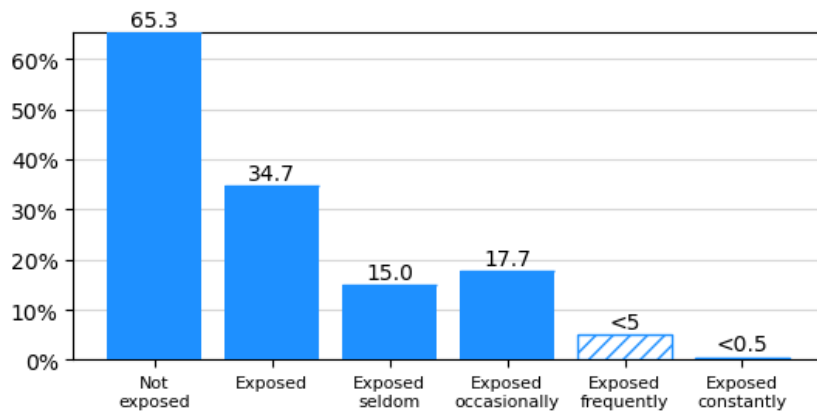
No minimum education was required for 53.0 percent of sales and related workers and a high school diploma was required for 33.2 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of sales and related workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



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

Chart 2. Percentage of sales and related workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 12.6 percent of sales and related workers. Another 86.8 percent were exposed to moderate noise, 0.6 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 1.1 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 98.9 percent.

Physical demands

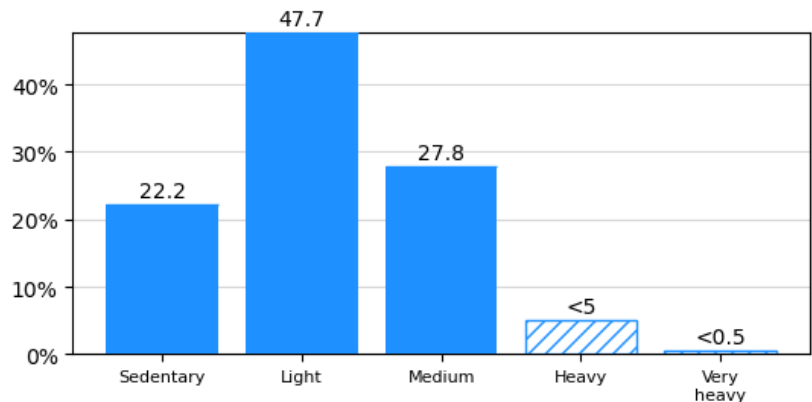
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 76.0 percent of sales and related workers and was not required for 24.0 percent. For less than 10 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 53.6 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 14.1 percent frequently, and for less than 5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 61.9 percent of sales and related workers and was not required for 38.1 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 29.4 percent of sales and related workers. On average, workers spent 33.5 percent of the workday sitting and 66.5 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of sales and related workers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of sales and related workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	29.4	70.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	9.2	90.8
Driving	25.2	74.8

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



Cashiers

Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. May use electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. May process credit or debit card transactions and validate checks.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 4.9 percent of cashiers, and basic people skills were required for 95.1 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of cashiers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	90.0	10.0
Pace: Pause control	5.4	94.6
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	82.9	17.1
Work review: Supervising others	<0.5	>99.5
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

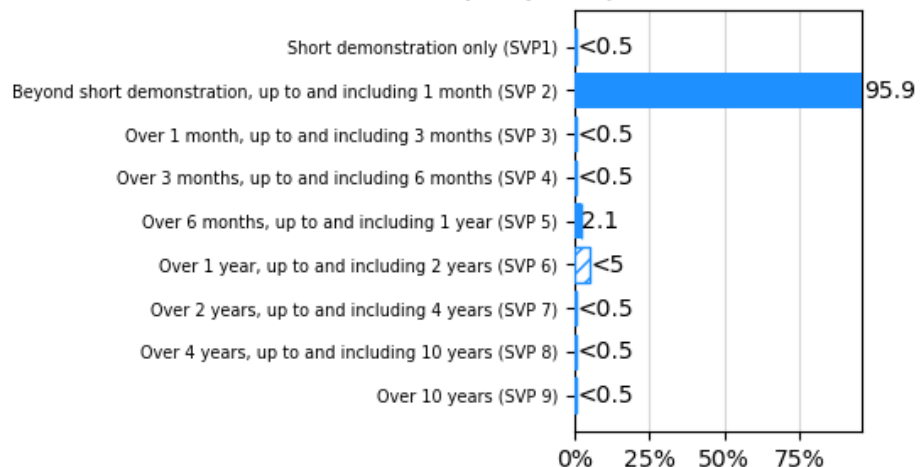
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 3.9 percent of cashiers and on-the-job training was required for greater than 99.5 percent.

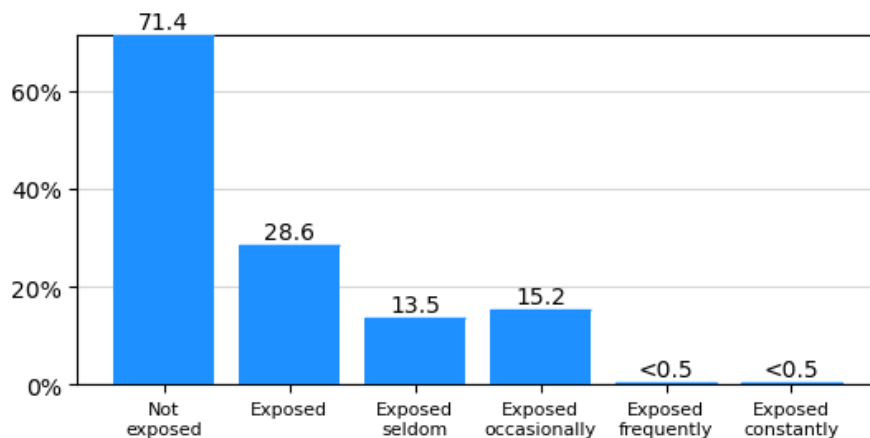
No minimum education was required for 87.6 percent of cashiers.

Chart 1. Percentage of cashiers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of cashiers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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 2024, 93.5 percent of cashiers were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 95 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 56.5 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 71.4 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

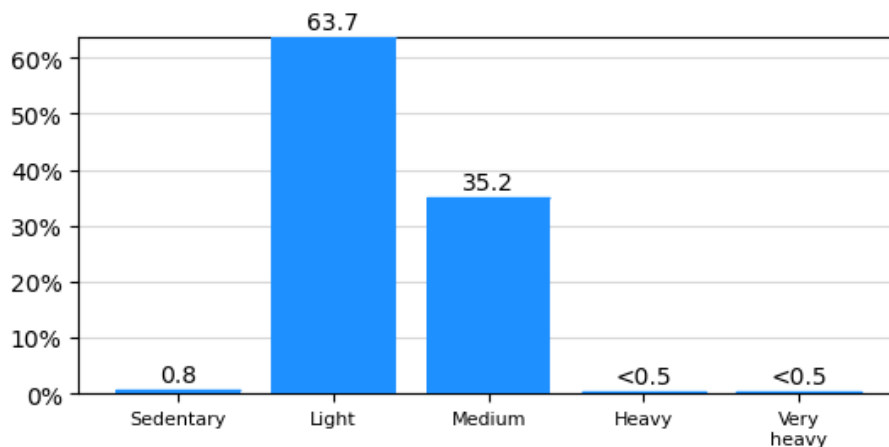
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 96.1 percent of cashiers and was not required for 3.9 percent.

Performing work in low postures was required for 77.7 percent of cashiers and was not required for 22.3 percent.

On average, cashiers spent 94.2 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of cashiers by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Table 2. Percentage of cashiers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<10	>90
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	<0.5	>99.5
Driving	<0.5	>99.5

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



Retail salespersons

Sell merchandise, such as furniture, motor vehicles, appliances, or apparel to consumers.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, work was controlled by people for 99.1 percent of retail salespersons, and work was self-paced for less than 5 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of retail salespersons with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	77.1	22.9
Pace: Pause control	41.7	58.3
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	74.6	25.4
Work review: Supervising others	1.6	98.4
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

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

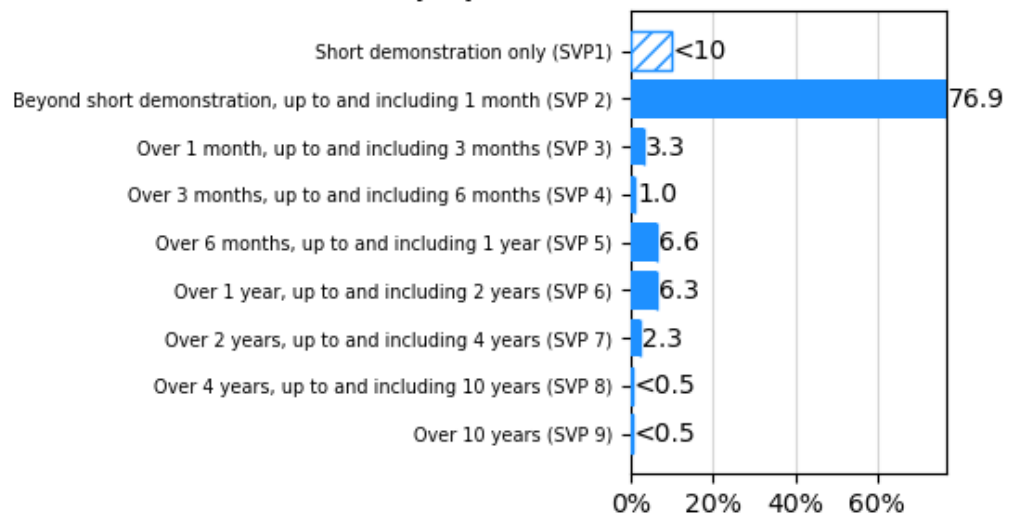
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, prior work experience was required for 13.9 percent of retail salespersons and on-the-job training was required for 97.9 percent.

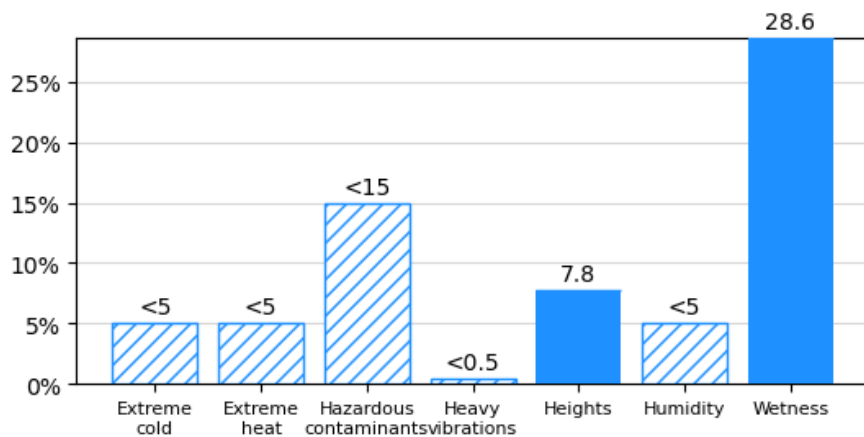
No minimum education was required for 72.1 percent of retail salespersons.

Chart 1. Percentage of retail salespersons by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of retail salespersons with exposure to environmental conditions, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

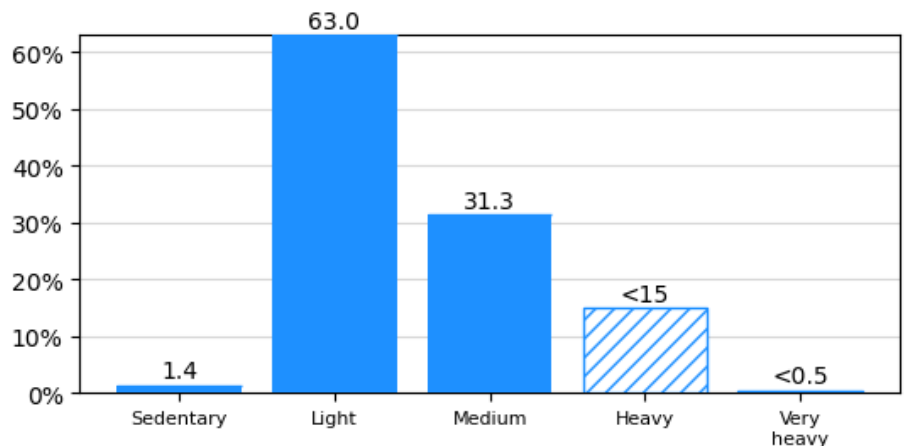
In 2024, a quiet noise exposure was present for 8.7 percent of retail salespersons. Another 90.0 percent were exposed to moderate noise, less than 5 percent were exposed to loud noise, and less than 0.5 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by less than 0.5 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by greater than 99.5 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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 89.6 percent of retail salespersons and was not required for 10.4 percent. For 9.5 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 68.6 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 11.5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of retail salespersons by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 85.0 percent of retail salespersons and was not required for 15.0 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 3.5 percent of retail salespersons. On average, workers spent 15.7 percent of the workday sitting and 84.3 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of retail salespersons with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	3.5	96.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	6.2	93.8
Driving	12.7	87.3

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



Transportation and material moving workers

This occupational group includes airline pilots, flight attendants, bus drivers, taxi drivers, chauffeurs, locomotive engineers, railroad conducts, ship engineers, parking lot attendants, crane operators, recyclable material collectors, mine shuttle car operators, and ship loaders.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 15.8 percent of transportation and material moving workers, and basic people skills

were required for 84.2 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of transportation and material moving workers with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	65.7	34.3
Pace: Pause control	35.7	64.3
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	58.2	41.8
Work review: Supervising others	3.9	96.1
Working around crowds	<5	>95

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

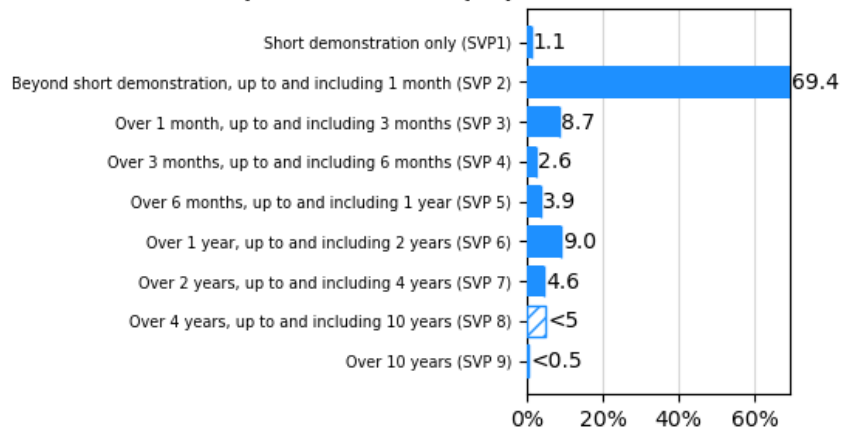
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2024, credentials were required for 51.7 percent of transportation and material moving workers. Prior work experience was required for 19.5 percent and on-the-job training was required for 94.9 percent.

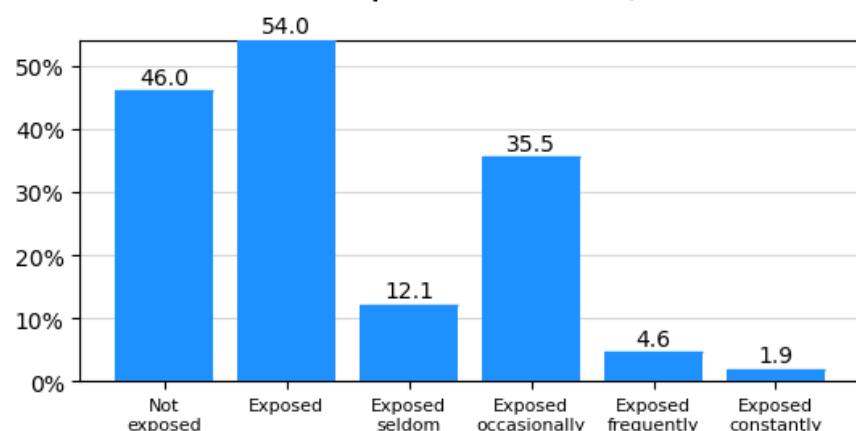
No minimum education was required for 65.1 percent of transportation and material moving workers and a high school diploma was required for 34.6 percent.

Chart 1. Percentage of transportation and material moving workers by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Chart 2. Percentage of transportation and material moving workers with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



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 2024, 94.6 percent of transportation and material moving workers were not exposed to extreme cold, and 99.3 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Wetness was not present for 83.9 percent, greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to heavy vibrations, and 46.0 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

Physical demands

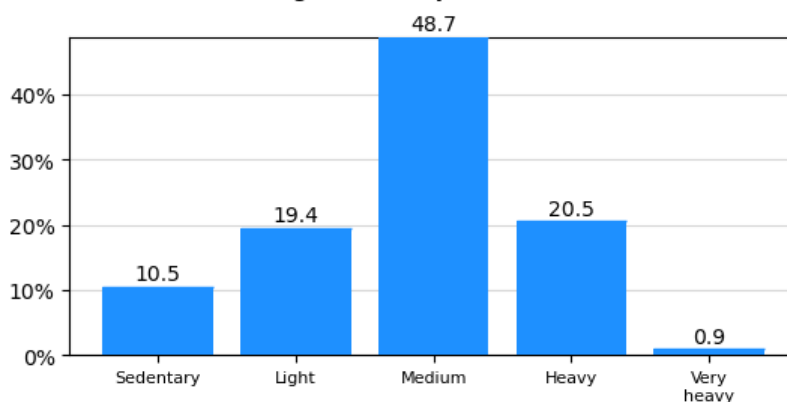
Refer to the physical activities required to perform tasks in jobs. The presence and, in some cases, duration of these activities are published.

In 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 94.3 percent of transportation and material moving workers and was not required for 5.7 percent. For 9.9 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 60.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, 21.5 percent frequently, and for 2.4 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Performing work in low postures was required for 86.5 percent of transportation and material moving workers and was not required for 13.5 percent.

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 5.1 percent of transportation and material moving workers. On average, workers spent 33.4 percent of the workday sitting and 66.6 percent of the workday standing.

Chart 3. Percentage of transportation and material moving workers by strength level requirements, 2024



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

Table 2. Percentage of transportation and material moving workers with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	5.1	94.9
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	29.4	70.6
Driving	59.9	40.1

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



Bus drivers, school

Drive a school bus to transport students. Ensure adherence to safety rules. May assist students in boarding or exiting.

Cognitive and mental requirements

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

In 2024, more than basic people skills were required for 18.8 percent of bus drivers, school, and basic people skills were required for 81.2 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of bus drivers, school with cognitive and mental requirements, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Adaptability: Work schedule variability	66.9	33.1
Pace: Pause control	<0.5	>99.5
Telework	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	<0.5	>99.5
Work review: Supervising others	<10	>90
Working around crowds	<0.5	>99.5

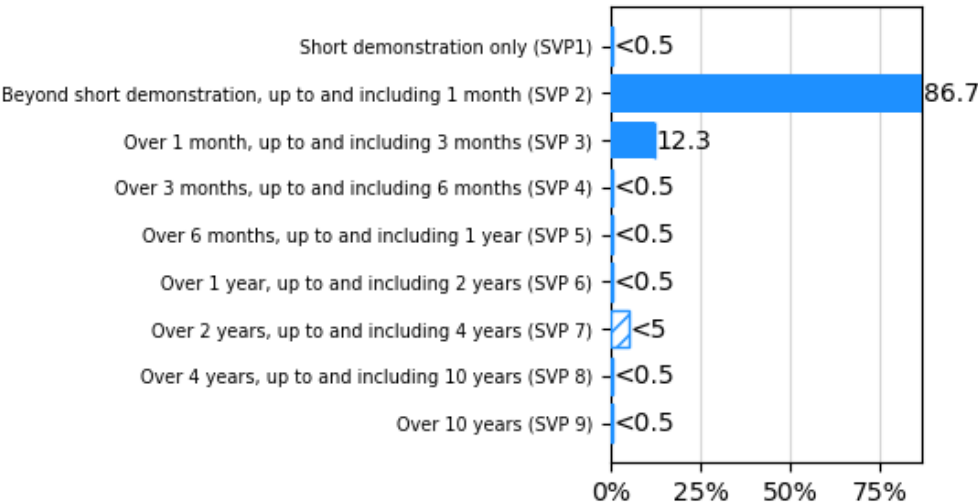
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

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 2024, prior work experience was required for less than 5 percent of bus drivers, school.

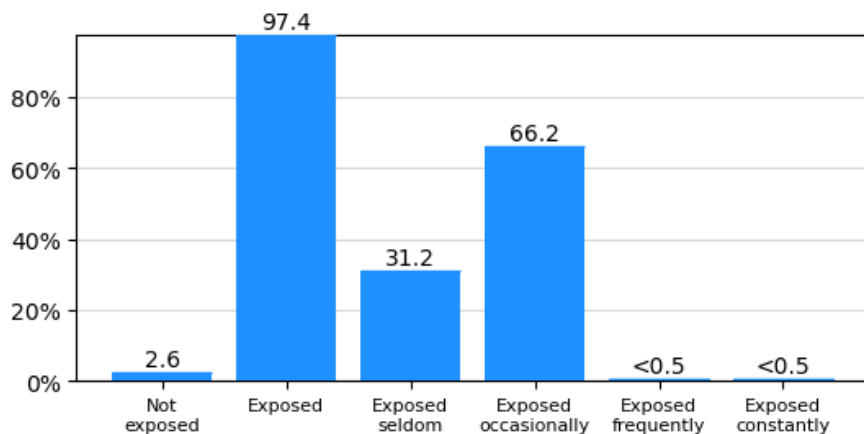
Chart 1. Percentage of bus drivers, school by specific vocational preparation (SVP) level, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey



Chart 2. Percentage of bus drivers, school with outdoor exposure and duration, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
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.

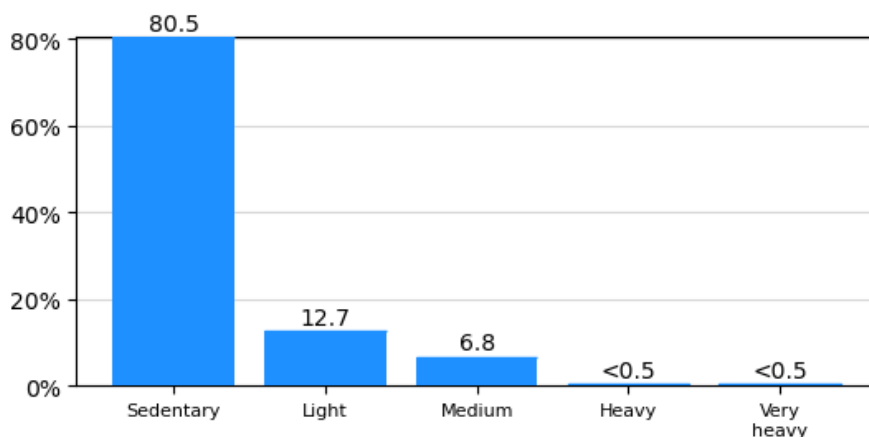
In 2024, greater than 99.5 percent of bus drivers, school were not exposed to extreme cold, and greater than 99.5 percent were not exposed to extreme heat. Heavy vibrations were not present for greater than 99.5 percent, and 2.6 percent were not exposed to the outdoors.

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 2024, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 88.5 percent of bus drivers, school and was not required for 11.5 percent. For 17.0 percent of workers, reaching at or below the shoulder was seldom performed, for 70.8 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred occasionally, less than 5 percent frequently, and for less than 0.5 percent reaching at or below the shoulder occurred constantly.

Chart 3. Percentage of bus drivers, school by strength level requirements, 2024



Note: Striped bars represent range estimates where precise value is unpublished.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Requirements Survey

Performing work in low postures was required for 90.0 percent of bus drivers, school and was not required for 10.0 percent.

On average, bus drivers, school spent 85.5 percent of the workday sitting and 14.5 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of bus drivers, school with physical demands, 2024

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	<0.5	>99.5
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	<5	>95
Driving	>99.5	<0.5

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