



Protective service occupations

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

In 2022, more than basic people skills were required for 80.9 percent of protective service workers, and basic people skills were required for 19.1 percent.

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

Requirement	Yes	No
Pace: Pause control	13.3	86.7
Interaction with general public	98.2	1.8
Working around crowds	46.1	53.9
Telework	-	100.0
Work review: Supervising others	12.5	87.5
Work review: Presence of supervisor	37.1	62.9

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

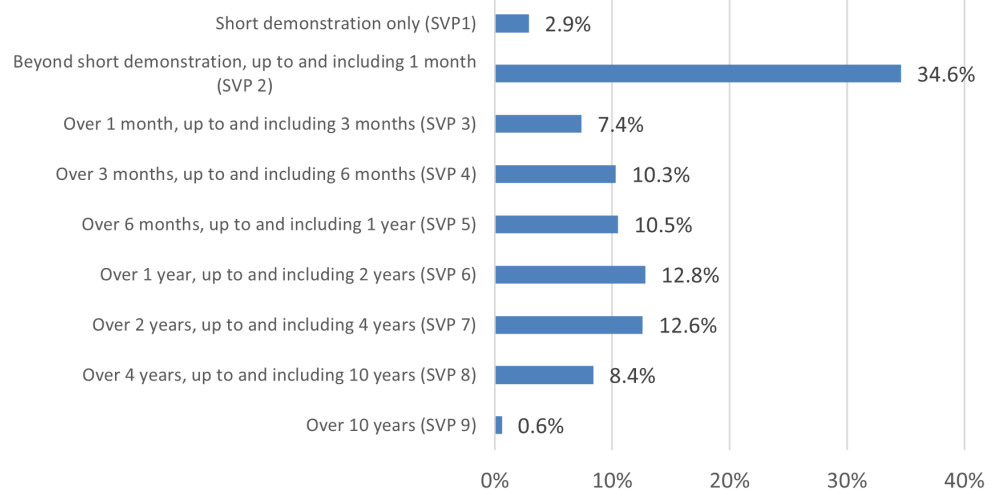
Education, training, and experience requirements

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

In 2022, credentials were required for 88.6 percent of protective service workers. Prior work experience was required for 31.9 percent and on-the-job training was required for 76.5 percent.

A high school diploma was required for 83.5 percent of protective service workers.

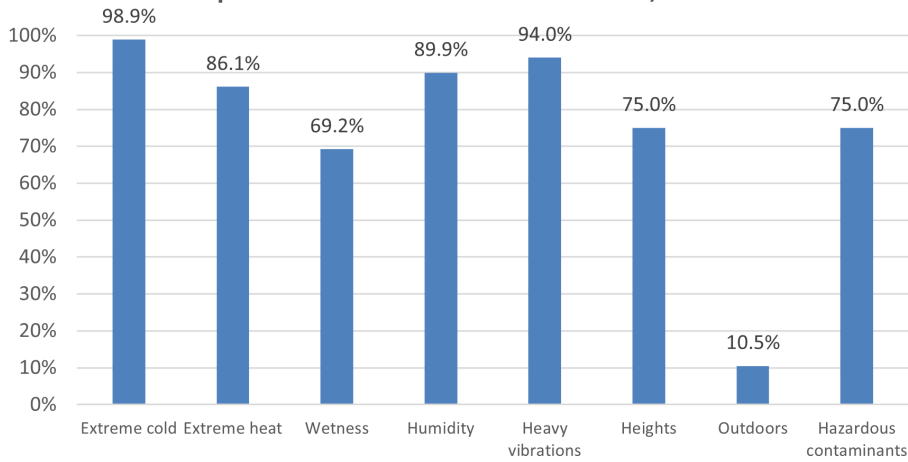
Chart 1. Percentage of protective service workers by specific preparation time (SVP) level, 2022



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



Chart 2. Percentage of protective service workers without exposure to environmental conditions, 2022



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

Environmental conditions

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

In 2022, a quiet noise exposure was present for 4.3 percent of protective service workers. Another 80.4 percent were exposed to moderate noise, 14.1 percent were exposed to loud noise, and 1.2 percent to very loud noise. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by 8.7 percent of workers to mitigate noise exposure, and was not used by 91.3 percent.

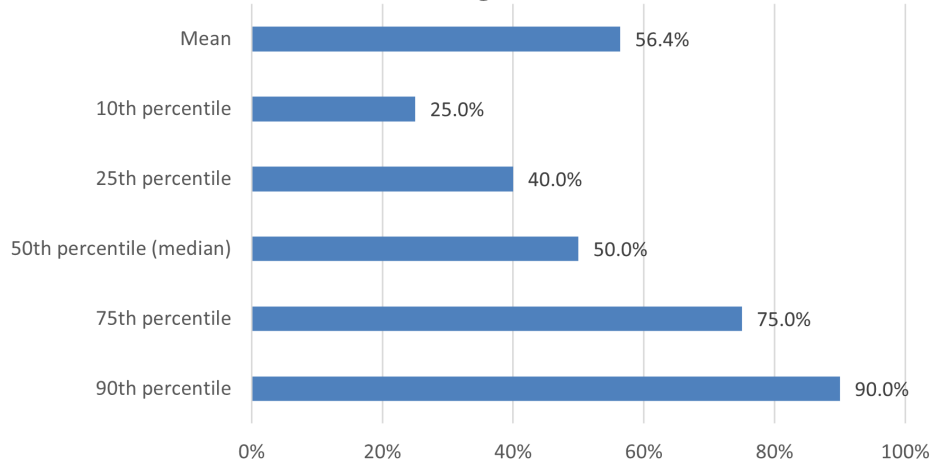
Physical demands

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

In 2022, reaching at or below the shoulder was required for 88.5 percent of protective service workers and was not required for 11.5 percent.

Performing work in low postures was required for 73.8 percent of protective service workers and was not required for 26.2 percent. For 37.0 percent of workers, stooping was required to perform low work.

Chart 3. Protective service workers by percent of workday standing, 2022



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

The choice to sit or stand when performing critical tasks was available to 9.7 percent of protective service workers. On average, workers spent 43.6 percent of the workday sitting and 56.4 percent of the workday standing.

Table 2. Percentage of protective service workers with physical demands, 2022

Requirement	Yes	No
Choice of sitting or standing	9.7	90.3
Driving	57.4	42.6
Climbing structure-related ramps or stairs	71.0	29.0

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