

# OCCU COLLECT™

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## Occupational Outlook Handbook

### 51-9198 Helpers--production workers

<b>Typical Education Needed</b>	High school diploma or equivalent
<b>Work Experience in a Related Occupation</b>	None
<b>Typical On-The-Job Training Needed to Attain Competency</b>	Short-term on-the-job training
<b>2016 Employment</b>	426,000

#### Source:

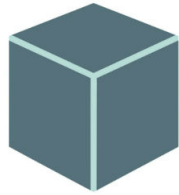
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Data for Occupations Not Covered in Detail, on the Internet at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/about/data-for-occupations-not-covered-in-detail.htm>

All OOH Education & Training: Education And Training By Occupation

#### Employment Projections by Industry:

<https://www.bls.gov/emp/ind-occ-matrix/occ-xlsx/occ-51-9198.xlsx>

Industry - Occupation Matrix Data, By Occupation



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## Employment Projections 2016-26

### Education Levels of Incumbents

51-9198 Helpers--production workers

<b>Typical Education Needed</b>	High school diploma or equivalent
<b>Less than a High School Education</b>	36.3
<b>High School Education or Equivalent</b>	38.7
<b>Some College, No Degree</b>	15.2
<b>Associates Degree</b>	2.8
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	5.3
<b>Masters's Degree</b>	1.3
<b>Doctoral or Professional Degree</b>	0.2

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Projections, Educational attainment for workers 25 years and older by detailed occupation, available on the Internet at <https://www.bls.gov/emp/tables/educational-attainment.htm>

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## Occupational Outlook Handbook

### Glossary

**Entry level:** the starting level for workers who are new to an occupation; different occupations may require different levels of education, training, or experience upon entry

**Work experience in a related occupation:** the level of work experience in an occupation related to a given occupation; the work experience captures work experience that is commonly considered necessary by employers or is a commonly accepted substitute for other, more formal types of training or education

**Five years or more:** the number of years of experience in a related occupation typically needed for entry into a given occupation is more than 5 years

**Less than 5 years:** the number of years of experience in a related occupation typically needed for entry into a given occupation is less than 5 years

**None:** No work experience in a related occupation is typically needed for entry into a given occupation

**Education:** levels of education typically needed for entry into an occupation are classified as follows:

**Doctoral or professional degree:** degree awarded usually for at least 3 years of full-time academic work beyond a bachelor's degree; for example, *lawyers, physicians and surgeons, and dentists*

**Master's degree:** degree awarded usually for 1 or 2 years of full-time academic study beyond a bachelor's degree

**Bachelor's degree:** degree awarded usually for at least 4 years of full-time academic study beyond high school

**Associate's degree:** degree awarded usually for at least 2 years of full-time academic study beyond high school

**Postsecondary nondegree award:** usually a certificate or other award that is not a degree and is issued by an educational institution. Certifications issued by professional organizations or certifying bodies are not included in this category. Programs may last only a few weeks to 2 years; for example, *nursing assistants, emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics, and hairstylists*

**Some college, no degree:** a high school diploma or the equivalent, plus the completion of one or more postsecondary courses that did not result in any degree or award

**High school diploma or equivalent:** the completion of high school or the equivalent, resulting in the award of a high school diploma or the equivalent

**No formal educational credential:** signifies that a formal credential issued by an educational institution, such as a high school diploma or a postsecondary certificate, is not typically needed for entry into the occupation; for example, *janitors and cleaners, cashiers, and agricultural equipment operators*

**On-the-job training:** training or preparation that is typically needed for a worker, once employed in an occupation, to attain competency in the occupation. Training is occupation specific rather than job specific; skills learned can be transferred to another job in the same occupation.

**Internship/residency:** a formal period of training during which individuals work under the supervision of experienced workers in a professional setting, such as a hospital. Internships and residencies occur after the completion of a formal postsecondary degree program and generally are required for state licensure or certification in fields such as medicine, counseling, and architecture. During an internship or residency, trainees may be restricted from independently performing all of the functions of the occupation. Examples of occupations in the internship or residency category include *physicians and surgeons*, and *marriage and family therapists*. This category does not include internships that are suggested for advancement in one's career, such as a marketing internship, or internships that take place as part of a formal degree program.

**Apprenticeship:** a formal relationship between a worker and a sponsor that consists of a combination of on-the-job training and related occupation-specific instruction in which the worker learns the practical and theoretical aspects of an occupation. Apprenticeship programs are sponsored by individual employers, joint employer-labor groups, and employee associations. Apprenticeship programs usually provide at least 144 hours of occupation-specific technical instruction and 2,000 hours of on-the-job training per year over a 3- to-5-year period. Examples of occupations that utilize apprenticeships include *electricians* and *ironworkers*.

**Long-term on-the-job training:** more than 12 months of on-the-job training, or, alternatively, combined work experience and formal classroom instruction, that is needed for workers to develop the skills to attain competency in an occupation. This on-the-job training category also includes employer-sponsored training programs, such as those offered by fire academies and schools for *air traffic controllers*. In other occupations—*nuclear power reactor operators*, for example—trainees take formal courses, often provided at the job site, to prepare for the required licensing exams. In addition, the category includes occupations in which workers typically need to possess a natural ability or talent—*musicians and singers*, *athletes*, *dancers*, *photographers*, and *actors*, among others—and that ability or talent must be cultivated over several years, sometimes in a nonwork setting. The category excludes apprenticeships.

**Moderate-term on-the-job training:** more than 1 month, and up to 12 months, of combined on-the-job experience and informal training that is needed for the worker to develop the skills to attain competency in the occupation; this on-the-job training category also includes employer-sponsored training programs.

**Short-term on-the-job training:** 1 month or less of combined on-the-job experience and informal training that is needed for the worker to develop the skills to attain competency in the occupation; this on-the-job training category also includes employer-sponsored training programs.

**None:** no additional occupation-specific training or preparation is typically required for the worker to attain competency in the occupation.

**Source:**

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Glossary, on the Internet at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/about/glossary.htm>