Dylan Aspden Period 5



My highest resulting category was realistic. Through researching realistic ideas and careers, I learned that this should have been the highest of my categories. Most realistic careers include many of my interests. They include working outside and doing things with my hands. They also include sporting events and working with computers. All of these things are things I like to do. I believe that the survey was right about my interests being highest in realistic.

 My second highest category was investigative. After researching that, I found that most of this field deals with math and science. I do well in both my math and science classes, but they are not exactly my favorite subjects. But investigative does have to do with history, which I am very curious about. I have always loved history and it has always been one of my favorite subjects to study. I was a little surprised that investigative was my second. I thought that it would have been in the middle of the pack. Although I don’t agree with some of it, I am still interested in some parts of investigative careers.

Realistic:

1. Cooks
2. Television, Video, or Motion Picture Camera Operator
3. Detective
4. Private Detective or Investigator
5. Home Appliance Repairer
6. Fire Fighter
7. Police Officer or Sheriff
8. Landscaping or Grounds keeping Worker

Investigative:

1. Veterinarian
2. Historian
3. Psychologist
4. Computer Programmer
5. Geologist
6. Oceanographer
7. Veterinary Technologist or Technician
8. Archaeologist

**Cooks**

* Chefs, head cooks, and food preparation and serving supervisors oversee the daily food service operation of a restaurant or other food service establishment.
* [Cooks and food preparation workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos331.htm), [Food Processing Occupations](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos219.htm), [Food and beverage serving and related workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos162.htm), Food service managers
* Workers must be have good communication skills and be able to work quickly in a crowded environment
* Formal training may take place at a community college, technical school, culinary arts school, or a 2-year or 4-year college with a degree in hospitality. A growing number of chefs participate in training programs sponsored by independent cooking schools, professional culinary institutes, 2-year or 4-year colleges with a hospitality or culinary arts department, or in the armed forces. Chefs, head cooks, and food preparation and serving supervisors must demonstrate strong leadership and communication skills and have the ability to motivate others.
* Cooks have to be able to use cooking utensils such as a stove or a spatula.
* Chefs make anywhere from $30,000 a year to about $45,000 a year depending on their employer and where they work.
* It is projected that in about 2018 there will be about 40,000 more chefs employed than there is today.
* Places that a chef would be hired would consist of limited service eating places, full service restaurants, special food services, traveler accommodation, and other amusement and recreational industries.
* Depending on the occupation chefs can work 12 hour days, everyday. Getting to work early for food shipments, preparing the menu, and then preparing meals all day until close.
* Chefs that work in large businesses such as hotels sometimes belong to a union.
* A worker can be a chef, then head cook, then a supervisor.

**Archaeologist**

* *Archaeologists* examine and recover material evidence, in­cluding tools, pottery, cave paintings, the ruins of buildings, and other objects remaining from past human cultures in order to learn about the history, customs, and living habits of earlier civilizations.
* Some related occupations to archaeology are Economists, Market and survey researchers, Psychologists, Urban and regional planners
* Archaeologists have to be laid back and calm. This line of work can be frustrating and long term projects can cause stress.
* Training in statistics and mathematics is essential for archaeologists, most of whom increasingly are using mathematical and quantitative research methods.
* The ability to use computers for research purposes is mandatory in most disciplines. Social scientists also must keep up to date on the latest technological advances that affect their discipline and research. For example, most geographers use GIS technology extensively, and a growing number of archaeologists are beginning to incorporate the technology into their work.
* Wages of archaeologists vary. Median annual wages for archaeologists were $53,910 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $39,200 and $70,980. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $32,150, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $89,490.
* In 2008, there were 5,800 archaeologists employed in the U.S. By 2018, it is projected that there will be 7,400 archaeologists employed in the U.S. That is a 1,600 more than 10 years earlier and a 28% increase.
* Employment growth of archaeologists will be driven by higher levels of overall construction, including large-scale transportation projects and upgrades to the Nation’s infrastructure. As construction projects increase, more archaeologists will be needed to ensure that Federal laws related to the preservation of archaeological and historical sites and artifacts are met. So the government and large construction companies will most likely hire archaeologists for this reason.
* To be an archaeologists, you have to be willing to get dirty while doing on site projects and be active in outdoor projects, but you also have to be able to sit in an office alone or with a group writing a report on a recent project.
* No.
* No not really.

**Oceanographer**

* Geoscientists and hydrologists study the composition, structure, and other physical aspects of the Earth, and the Earth's geologic past and present by using sophisticated instruments to analyze the composition of earth, rock, and water. Many geoscientists and hydrologists help to search for natural resources such as groundwater, minerals, metals, and petroleum. Others work closely with environmental and other scientists to preserve and clean up the environment.
* Some occupations that are similar to oceanography are Atmospheric scientists, Biological scientists, Chemists and materials scientists, Environmental scientists and specialists, Physicists and astronomers.
* Oceanographers should be able to work alone in remote areas and be able to spend extended amounts of time in isolation.
* A bachelor's degree is adequate for a few entry-level positions, but most geoscientists and hydrologists need a master's degree, which is the preferred educational requirement for most research positions in private industry, Federal agencies, and State geological surveys. A Ph.D. is necessary for most high-level research and college teaching positions, but is generally not required for other jobs.
* Computer skills are essential for prospective geoscientists and hydrologists; students who have experience with computer modeling, data analysis and integration, digital mapping, remote sensing, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will be the most prepared entering the job market. Knowledge of the Global Positioning System (GPS)—a locator system that uses satellites—has also become essential. Some employers seek applicants with field experience, so a summer internship is often helpful.
* Median annual wages of geoscientists were $79,160 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $54,470 and $113,390; the lowest 10 percent earned less than $41,700, and the highest 10 percent more than $155,430.
* The amount of oceanographers employed in 2008 was around 41,700. It is projected that that number will reach 49,100 by 2018. That is 7,400 more people employed with an 18% increase.
* Most oceanographers work for the government.
* Oceanographers tend to work in remote areas either alone or with a research group.
* No.
* None.

**Geologists**

* Geologists study the composition, structure, and other physical aspects of the Earth, and the Earth's geologic past and present by using sophisticated instruments to analyze the composition of earth, rock, and water. Many geoscientists and hydrologists help to search for natural resources such as groundwater, minerals, metals, and petroleum. Others work closely with environmental and other scientists to preserve and clean up the environment.
* Some related occupations to geologists are atmospheric scientists, biological scientists, chemist and material scientists, environmental scientists and specialists, physicists, and astronomers.
* Geologists generally need to enjoy being outdoors and working outdoors a lot. They spend most of their time away from the office and most of their work is conducted in the field.
* A bachelor's degree is adequate for a few entry-level positions, but most geologists need a master's degree, which is the preferred educational requirement for most research positions in private industry, Federal agencies, and State geological surveys. A Ph.D. is necessary for most high-level research and college teaching positions, but is generally not required for other jobs.
* Geologists need to be highly trained in working with computers. Being able to create models of their findings and charts, along with long reports are always needed in the geology field.
* Median annual wages of geologists were $79,160 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $54,470 and $113,390; the lowest 10 percent earned less than $41,700, and the highest 10 percent more than $155,430.
* In 2008, there were about 41,700 geologists employed in the U.S. It is projected that there will be 49,100 geologists employed in 2018. That is 7,400 more geologists employed with an 18% employment jump.
* Nineteen percent of geologists worked for oil and gas extraction companies in 2008. State agencies such as State geological surveys and State departments of conservation employed another 9 percent of geoscientists. Eight percent worked for the Federal Government, mostly within the U.S. Department of the Interior for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and within the U.S. Department of Defense.
* Most of a geologist’s time is spent in the field studying their projects. The work environment depends on where their field and project is.
* Yes, some geologists are a part of a union.
* By furthering their education and getting a higher degree, a geologist can get a better job in the geological field.

**Fire Fighter**

* Every year, fires and other emergencies take thousands of lives and destroy property worth billions of dollars. Fire fighters help protect the public against these dangers by responding to fires and a variety of other emergencies. Although they put out fires, fire fighters more frequently respond to other emergencies. They are often the first emergency personnel at the scene of a traffic accident or medical emergency and may be called upon to treat injuries or perform other vital functions.
* Other occupations that involve protecting the public and property are: Emergency medical technicians and paramedics, fire inspectors and investigators, and police and detectives.
* Fire Fighters should be able to work at a fast pace in highly stressful environments. They need to be calm and be able to think quickly in hostile places.
* Most fire fighters have a high school diploma; however, the completion of community college courses or, in some cases, an associate’s degree, in fire science may improve an applicant's chances for a job. A number of colleges and universities offer courses leading to 2-year or 4-year degrees in fire engineering or fire science. In recent years, an increasing proportion of new fire fighters have had some education after high school. As a rule, entry-level workers in large fire departments are trained for several weeks at the department's training center or academy. Through classroom instruction and practical training, the recruits study fire fighting techniques, fire prevention, hazardous materials control, local building codes, and emergency medical procedures, including first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). They also learn how to use axes, chain saws, fire extinguishers, ladders, and other fire fighting and rescue equipment. After successfully completing training, the recruits are assigned to a fire company, where they undergo a period of probation.
* Fire Fighters should be trained in working with the various technologies that they will encounter throughout their career. These technologies may include: radios, fire trucks, hoses, electrical wires, ladder controls on trucks, and soap to be able to wash fire trucks.
* Median annual wages of fire fighters were $44,260 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $31,180 and $58,440. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $22,440, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $72,210. Median annual wages were $44,800 in local government, $45,610 in the Federal Government, $25,300 in other support services, and $37,870 in State governments. Median annual wages of first-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers were $67,440 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $53,820 and $86,330. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $40,850, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $108,930. First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers employed in local government earned a median of about $69,000 a year.
* In 2008, there were about 365,600 fire fighters employed throughout the U.S. It is projected that that number will reach 427,600 by 2018. That is 62,100 more people employed, which is a 17% jump in employment.
* A Fire fighter can be hired at the local fire department in his town or by the government in another department.
* Working conditions for fire fighters are dangerous and life threatening. They have to deal with fires on a daily basis along with car crashes, injuries, and hazardous clean ups.
* Fire fighters are usually part of a union.
* There are seven different levels in salary in fire fighting, so there is a chance of promotion. The lowest is engineer. Then it goes to fire lieutenant, fire captain, assistant fire chief, battalion chief, deputy chief, and the highest is fire chief.

**Detective**

* Private detectives and investigators assist individuals, businesses, and attorneys by finding and analyzing information. They connect clues to uncover facts about legal, financial, or personal matters. Private detectives and investigators offer many services, including executive, corporate, and celebrity protection; reemployment verification; and individual background profiles. Some investigate computer crimes, such as identity theft, harassing e-mails, and illegal downloading of copyrighted material. They also provide assistance in criminal and civil liability cases, insurance claims and fraud cases, child custody and protection cases, missing-persons cases, and premarital screening. They are sometimes hired to investigate individuals to prove or disprove infidelity.
* Other occupations whose duties involve collecting information include: bill and account collectors, claim adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators. Other occupations whose duties involve property protection include: police, detectives, security guards, and gaming surveillance officers. Other occupations whose duties involve preparing financial profiles and conducting asset searches include: accountants, auditors, financial analysts, and personal financial advisors.
* The best personality types for detectives are outgoing people. They need to be able to communicate with others and be able to know many sources.
* There are no formal education requirements for most private detective and investigator jobs, although many have postsecondary degrees. Courses in criminal justice and police science are helpful to aspiring private detectives and investigators. Although related experience is usually required, some people enter the occupation directly after graduation from college, generally with an associate’s or bachelor's degree in criminal justice or police science. Experience in police investigation is viewed favorably.
* Knowing how to use a computer to investigate cases is very important.
* Median annual wages of salaried private detectives and investigators were $41,760 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $30,870 and $59,060. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $23,500, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $76,640. Wages of

private detectives and investigators vary greatly by employer, specialty, and geographic area.

* In 2008 there were 45,500 detectives employed in the U.S. By 2018 it is projected that there will be about 55,500 detectives employed. That is 10,000 more people employed as a detective with a 22% increase.
* Most detectives are self employed.
* Many detectives and investigators spend time away from their offices conducting interviews or doing surveillance, but some work in the office most of the day conducting computer searches and making phone calls. When an investigator is working on a case, the environment might range from plush boardrooms to seedy bars.
* No, detectives are not usually part of a union.
* There typically are no advancements in a detectives work, but by getting more cases and by getting your name out, a detective can receive more difficult and better paying cases.

Geologist – Bridgewater State University

Oceanography – Hawaii Pacific University

Fire Fighting – Bristol Community College

I narrowed down my selection of careers by how much money the average person in that field makes. I also thought about my interests and I found that a Geologist, Oceanographer, and a fire fighter all have a decent salary and something I would have fun doing. Those are my three final careers I am looking into and that is how I chose them.