



YOUR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY PROFILE**John Doe**

*The following occupations are those you entered on the VocRehab.com web site as your Employment History.
DOT = (Dictionary of Occupational Titles)*

DOT Title : TELLER**DOT # :** 211462034**Industry Designation(s):** utilities**JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY**

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

Job Description:

Computes and collects payments from customers for utility services or appliances: Receives cash or check from customer or through mail. Totals items on bill, using adding machine. Records transaction on cash register and issues receipt and any change due customer. Balances totals received with totals on billing stubs. Explains charges on bill to customer and initiates action to adjust complaints. May collect customer's deposit for service connection. May specialize in handling delinquent bills or those presented for partial payment.

DOT Title : BARTENDER**DOT # :** 312474010**Industry Designation(s):** hotel & rest.**JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY**

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Accommodating: Mixing

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

Beverage Services

Job Description:

Mixes and serves alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks to patrons of bar, following standard recipes: Mixes ingredients, such as liquor, soda, water, sugar, and bitters, to prepare cocktails and other drinks. Serves wine and draught or bottled beer. Collects money for drinks served. Orders or requisitions liquors and supplies. Arranges bottles and glasses to make attractive display. May slice and pit fruit for garnishing drinks. May prepare appetizers, such as pickles, cheese, and cold meats. May tend service bar and be designated Service Bartender (hotel & rest.).

YOUR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY PROFILE

John Doe

DOT Title : COOK SHORT ORDER

DOT # : 313374014

Industry Designation(s): hotel & rest.

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Cooking-Food Preparing

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

Beverage Services

Job Description:

Prepares food and serves restaurant patrons at counters or tables: Takes order from customer and cooks foods requiring short preparation time, according to customer requirements. Completes order from steamtable and serves customer at table or counter. Accepts payment and makes change, or writes charge slip. Carves meats, makes sandwiches, and brews coffee. May clean food preparation equipment and work area. May clean counter or tables.

DOT Title : CONSTRUCTION WORKER I

DOT # : 869664014

Industry Designation(s): construction

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Structural Fabricating-Installing-Repairing

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

STRUCTURES

Job Description:

Performs any combination of following duties on construction projects, usually working in utility capacity, by transferring from one task to another where demands require worker with varied experience and ability to work without close supervision: Measures distances from grade stakes, drives stakes, and stretches tight line. Bolts, nails, aligns, and blocks up under forms. Signals operators of construction equipment to facilitate alignment, movement, and adjustment of machinery to conform to grade specifications. Levels earth to fine grade specifications, using pick and shovel. Mixes concrete, using portable mixer. Smooths and finishes freshly poured cement or concrete, using float, trowel, or screed. Positions, joins, aligns, and seals pipe sections. Erects scaffolding, shoring, and braces. Mops, brushes, or spreads paints or bituminous compounds over surfaces for protection. Sprays materials such as water, sand, steam, vinyl, paint, or stucco through hose to clean, coat, or seal surfaces. Applies caulking compounds by hand or with caulking gun to seal crevices. Grinds, sands, or polishes surfaces, such as concrete, marble, terrazzo, or wood flooring, using abrasive tools or machines. Performs variety of tasks involving dextrous use of hands and tools, such as demolishing buildings, sawing lumber, dismantling forms, removing projections from concrete, mounting pipe hangers, and cutting and attaching insulating material. Work is usually performed with other workers. May be designated according to duties performed as Batterboard Setter (construction); Billboard-Erector Helper (construction); Bricklayer, Paving

YOUR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY PROFILE

John Doe

Brick (construction); Caulker (construction). May be designated: Carpenter Helper, Maintenance (construction); Cement Mason, Highways And Streets (construction); Cement Sprayer, Nozzle (concrete prod.; construction); Concrete-Wall-Grinder Operator (construction); Corrugated-Sheet-Material Sheeter (construction); Cradle Placer (construction); Dampproofer (construction); Drain Layer (construction); Duct Installer (construction; mfd. bldgs.); Fine Grader (construction); Fitter (construction; pipe lines); Floor Finisher (construction); Floor-Sanding-Machine Operator (construction); Form-Builder Helper (construction); Form Setter, Metal-Road Forms (construction); Form Setter, Steel Forms (construction); Form Setter, Steel-Pan Forms (construction); Foundation-Drill-Operator Helper (construction); Glazier Helper (construction); Ground Wirer (construction); Holder, Pile Driving (construction); Hydrant-And-Valve Setter (construction); Insulation Installer (construction); Joist Setter, Adjustable Steel (construction); Laborer, Adjustable Steel Joist (construction); Laborer, Carpentry (construction); Laborer, Carpentry Dock (construction); Layer-Out, Plate Glass (construction); Lightning Rod Erector (construction); Ornamental-Iron-Worker Helper (construction); Painter, Rough (construction); Painter, Structural Steel (construction); Paint-Striping-Machine Operator (construction); Permastone Dresser (construction); Pile-Driving Setter (construction); Pipe Caulker (construction); Pipe Layer (construction); Pipeline Worker (construction); Plumber Helper (construction); Pointer, Caulker, And Cleaner (construction); Pump-Erector Helper (construction); Receiver Setter (construction); Roofer, Vinyl Coating (construction); Seat Installer (construction); Septic-Tank Servicer (construction); Sewer Tapper (construction); Shorer (construction); Stone Polisher (construction); Tapping-Machine Operator (construction); Tuck Pointer (construction); Waterproofing (construction); Well-Drill-Operator Helper, Cable Tool (construction); Well-Drill-Operator Helper, Rotary Drill (construction); Wrecker (construction).



VocRehab.com Transferable / Occupational Outlook Handbook Report

Highly Transferable

The Occupational Outlook Handbook is a nationally recognized source of career information, designed to provide valuable assistance to individuals making decisions about their future work lives. Revised every two years, the Handbook describes what workers do on the job, working conditions, the training and education needed, earnings, and expected job prospects in a wide range of occupations.

The Occupational Outlook Handbook groups similar occupations together.

This report matches your transferable occupations to the Occupational Outlook Handbook to obtain the valuable information contained therein.

This is one or more of the transferable titles that are matched to your employment history.

DOT Title: SINGING MESSENGER

DOT# 230647010

Occupational Outlook Handbook 2002-03 Grouping Title associated to your transferable results Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers

Significant Points

- * Part-time schedules and intermittent unemployment are common; many musicians supplement their income with earnings from other sources.
- * Aspiring musicians begin studying an instrument or training their voices at an early age.
- * Competition for jobs is keen; those who can play several instruments and types of music should enjoy the best job prospects.

Nature of the Work

Musicians, singers, and related workers play musical instruments, sing, compose, arrange, or conduct groups in instrumental or vocal performances. They may perform solo or as part of a group. Musicians, singers, and related workers entertain live audiences in nightclubs, concert halls, and theaters featuring opera, musical theater, or dance. Although most of these entertainers play for live audiences, some perform exclusively for recording or production studios. Regardless of the setting, musicians, singers, and related workers spend considerable time practicing, alone and with their band, orchestra, or other musical ensemble.

Musicians often gain their reputation or professional standing in a particular kind of music or performance. However, those who learn several related instruments, such as the flute and clarinet, and can perform equally well in a several musical styles, have better employment opportunities. Instrumental musicians, for example, may play in a symphony orchestra, rock group, or jazz combo one night, appear in another ensemble the next, and in a studio band the following day. Some play a variety of string, brass, woodwind, or percussion instruments or electronic synthesizers.

Singers interpret music using their knowledge of voice production, melody, and harmony. They sing character parts or perform in their own individual style. Singers are often classified according to their voice range-soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, or bass-or by the type of music they sing, such as opera, rock, popular, folk, rap, or country and western.

Music directors conduct, direct, plan, and lead instrumental or vocal performances by musical groups, such as orchestras, choirs, and glee clubs. Conductors lead instrumental music groups, such as symphony orchestras, dance bands, show bands, and various popular ensembles. These leaders audition and select musicians, choose the music most appropriate for their talents and abilities, and direct rehearsals and performances. Choral directors lead choirs and glee clubs, sometimes working with a band or orchestra conductor. Directors audition and select singers and lead them at rehearsals and performances to achieve harmony, rhythm, tempo, shading, and other desired musical effects.

Composers create original music such as symphonies, operas, sonatas, radio and television jingles, film scores, or popular songs. They transcribe ideas into musical notation using harmony, rhythm, melody, and tonal structure. Although most composers and songwriters practice their craft on instruments and transcribe the notes with pen and paper, some use computer software to compose and edit their music.

Arrangers transcribe and adapt musical composition to a particular style for orchestras, bands, choral groups, or individuals. Components of music-including tempo, volume, and the mix of instruments needed-are arranged to express the composer's message. While some arrangers write directly into a musical composition,

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others use computer software to make changes.

Working Conditions

Musicians typically perform at night and on weekends. They spend much of their remaining time practicing or in rehearsal. Full-time musicians with long-term employment contracts, such as those with symphony orchestras and television and film production companies, enjoy steady work and less travel. Nightclub, solo, or recital musicians frequently travel to perform in a variety of local settings and may tour nationally or internationally. Because many musicians find only part-time or intermittent work, experiencing unemployment between engagements, they often supplement their income with other types of jobs. The stress of constantly looking for work leads many musicians to accept permanent, full-time jobs in other occupations, while working only part time as musicians.

Most instrumental musicians work closely with a variety of other people, including their colleagues, agents, employers, sponsors, and audiences. Although they usually work indoors, some perform outdoors for parades, concerts, and dances. In some nightclubs and restaurants, smoke and odors may be present, and lighting and ventilation may be inadequate.

Employment

Musicians, singers, and related workers held about 240,000 jobs in 2000. More than 40 percent worked part time, and more than 40 percent were self-employed. Many jobs were found in cities in which entertainment and recording activities are concentrated, such as New York, Los Angeles, and Nashville.

Musicians, singers, and related workers are employed in a variety of settings. More than half of those who earn a wage or salary are employed by religious organizations. Classical musicians may perform with professional orchestras or in small chamber music groups like trios or quartets. Musicians may work in opera, musical theater, and ballet productions. They also perform in nightclubs and restaurants, and for weddings and other events. Well-known musicians and groups may perform in concert, appear on radio and television broadcasts, and make recordings and music videos. The Armed Forces also offer careers in their bands and smaller musical groups.

Training, Other Qualifications, and Advancement

Aspiring musicians begin studying an instrument at an early age. They may gain valuable experience playing in a school or community band or orchestra or with a group of friends. Singers usually start training when their voices mature. Participation in school musicals or choirs often provides good early training and experience.

Musicians need extensive and prolonged training to acquire the necessary skills, knowledge, and ability to interpret music. Like other artists, musicians and singers continually strive to stretch themselves, musically, and explore different music forms. Formal training may be obtained through private study with an accomplished musician, in a college or university music program, or in a music conservatory. For university or conservatory study, an audition generally is necessary. Courses typically include musical theory, music interpretation, composition, conducting, and performance in their particular instrument or voice. Music directors, composers, conductors, and arrangers need considerable related work experience or advanced training in these subjects. Many colleges, universities, and music conservatories grant bachelor's or higher degrees in music. A master's or doctoral degree is usually required to teach advanced music courses in colleges and universities; a bachelor's degree may be sufficient to teach basic courses. A degree in music education qualifies graduates for a State certificate to teach music in public elementary or secondary schools. Musicians who do not meet public school music education requirements may teach in private schools and recreation associations, or instruct individual students in private sessions.

Musicians must be knowledgeable about the broad range of music styles, but keenly aware of the form that interests them most. This broader range of interest, knowledge, and training can help expand employment opportunities and musical abilities. Voice training and private instrumental lessons, especially when young, also help develop technique and enhance performance.

Young persons considering careers in music should have musical talent, versatility, creativity, poise, and a good stage presence. Because quality performance requires constant study and practice, self-discipline is vital. Moreover, musicians who play concert and nightclub engagements and who tour must have physical stamina to endure frequent travel and an irregular performance schedule. Musicians and singers always must make their performances look effortless; therefore, preparations and practice are important. They also must be prepared to face the anxiety of intermittent employment and rejections when auditioning for work.

Advancement for musicians usually means becoming better known and performing for higher earnings. Successful musicians often rely on agents or managers to find them performing engagements, negotiate contracts, and develop their careers.

Job Outlook

Competition for musician, singer, and related worker jobs is expected to be keen. The vast number of persons with the desire to perform will exceed the number of openings. Talent alone is no guarantee of success. Many people start out to become musicians or singers, but leave the profession because they find the work difficult, the discipline demanding, and the long periods of intermittent unemployment unendurable.

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Overall employment of musicians, singers, and related workers is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through 2010. Most new wage and salary jobs for musicians will arise in religious organizations, where the majority of these workers are employed. Average growth also is expected for self-employed musicians, who generally perform in nightclubs, concert tours, and other venues. Although growth in demand for musicians will generate a number of job opportunities, many openings also will arise from the need to replace those who leave the field each year because they are unable to make a living solely as musicians or for other reasons.

Earnings

Median annual earnings of salaried musicians and singers were \$36,740 in 2000. The middle 50 percent earned between \$19,590 and \$59,330. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$13,250, and the highest 10 percent earned more than \$88,640. Median annual earnings were \$41,520 in the producers, orchestras, and entertainers industry and \$16,570 in religious organizations.

Median annual earnings of salaried music directors and composers were \$31,510 in 2000. The middle 50 percent earned between \$21,080 and \$45,000. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$13,530, and the highest 10 percent earned more than \$66,140.

Earnings often depend on the number of hours and weeks worked, a performer's professional reputation, and setting. The most successful musicians earn performance or recording fees that far exceed the median earnings indicated above.

According to the American Federation of Musicians, minimum salaries in major orchestras ranged from \$24,720 to \$100,196 per year during the 2000-01 performing season. Each orchestra works out a separate contract with its local union. Top orchestras have a season ranging from 24 to 52 weeks, with 18 orchestras reporting 52-week contracts. In regional orchestras, minimum salaries are often less because fewer performances are scheduled. Community orchestras often have more limited levels of funding and offer salaries that are much lower for seasons of shorter duration. Regional orchestra musicians often are paid per service without guarantees.

Although musicians employed by some symphony orchestras work under master wage agreements, which guarantee a season's work up to 52 weeks, many other musicians face relatively long periods of unemployment between jobs. Even when employed, many musicians and singers work part time in unrelated occupations. Thus, their earnings usually are lower than earnings in many other occupations. Moreover, because they may not work steadily for one employer, some performers cannot qualify for unemployment compensation, and few have typical benefits such as sick leave or paid vacations. For these reasons, many musicians give private lessons or take jobs unrelated to music to supplement their earnings as performers.

Many musicians belong to a local of the American Federation of Musicians. Professional singers usually belong to a branch of the American Guild of Musical Artists.

Related Occupations

Musical instrument repairers and tuners (part of precision instrument and equipment repairers) require technical knowledge of musical instruments. Others whose work involves music include actors, producers, and directors; announcers; broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators; and dancers and choreographers.

Sources of Additional Information

For general information about music and music teacher education and a list of accredited college-level programs, contact:

* National Association of Schools of Music, 11250 Roger Bacon Dr., Suite 21, Reston, VA 22091. Internet: <http://www.arts-accredit.org/nasm/nasm.htm>

VocRehab.com Transferable / Occupational Outlook Handbook Report Highly Transferable

This is one or more of the transferable titles that are matched to your employment history.

DOT Title: CASHIER WRAPPER	DOT# 211462018
DOT Title: CHECK CASHIER	DOT# 211462026
DOT Title: DRIVERS CASH CLERK	DOT# 211462030
DOT Title: TELLER	DOT# 211462034
DOT Title: TOLL COLLECTOR	DOT# 211462038
DOT Title: MONEY COUNTER	DOT# 211467014
DOT Title: PARIMUTUEL TICKET CASHIER	DOT# 211467018
DOT Title: PARIMUTUEL TICKET SELLER	DOT# 211467022
DOT Title: CASHIER TUBE ROOM	DOT# 211482010
DOT Title: FOOD CHECKER	DOT# 211482014

Occupational Outlook Handbook 2002-03 Grouping Title associated to your transferable results Cashiers

Significant Points

- * Cashiers are trained on the job; this occupation provides opportunities for many young people with no previous work experience.
- * About one-half of all cashiers work part time.
- * Good employment opportunities are expected because of the large number of workers who leave this occupation each year.

Nature of the Work

Supermarkets, department stores, gasoline service stations, movie theaters, restaurants, and many other businesses employ cashiers to register the sale of their merchandise. Most cashiers total bills, receive money, make change, fill out charge forms, and give receipts.

Although specific job duties vary by employer, cashiers usually are assigned to a register at the beginning of their shifts and given drawers containing "banks" of money. They must count their banks to ensure that they contain the correct amount of money and adequate supplies of change. At the end of their shifts, they once again count the drawers' contents and compare the totals with sales data. An occasional shortage of small amounts may be overlooked but, in many establishments, repeated shortages are grounds for dismissal.

In addition to counting the contents of their drawers at the end of their shifts, cashiers usually separate and total charge forms, return slips, coupons, and any other noncash items. Cashiers also handle returns and exchanges. They must ensure that returned merchandise is in good condition, and determine where and when it was purchased and what type of payment was used.

After entering charges for all items and subtracting the value of any coupons or special discounts, cashiers total the bill and take payment. Acceptable forms of payment include cash, personal check, charge, and debit cards. Cashiers must know the store's policies and procedures for each type of payment the store accepts. For checks and charges, they may request additional identification from the customer or call in for an authorization. They must verify the age of customers purchasing alcohol or tobacco. When the sale is complete, cashiers issue a receipt to the customer and return the appropriate change. They may also wrap or bag the purchase.

Cashiers traditionally have totaled customers' purchases using cash registers—manually entering the price of each product bought. However, most establishments now use more sophisticated equipment, such as scanners and computers. In a store with scanners, a cashier passes a product's Universal Product Code over the scanning device, which transmits the code number to a computer. The computer identifies the item and its price. In other establishments, cashiers manually enter codes into computers, and descriptions of the items and their prices appear on the screen.

Depending on the type of establishment, cashiers may have other duties as well. In many supermarkets, for example, cashiers weigh produce and bulk food, as well as return unwanted items to the shelves. In convenience stores, cashiers may be required to know how to use a variety of machines other than cash registers, and how to furnish money orders. Operating ticket-dispensing machines and answering customers' questions are common duties for cashiers who work at movie theaters and ticket agencies. In casinos, gaming change persons and booth cashiers exchange coins and tokens and may issue payoffs. They may also operate a booth in the slot-machine area and furnish change persons with a money bank at the start of the shift, or count and audit money in drawers.

Working Conditions

About one-half of all cashiers work part time. Hours of work often vary depending on the needs of the employer.

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Highly Transferable

Generally, cashiers are expected to work weekends, evenings, and holidays to accommodate customers' needs. However, many employers offer flexible schedules. For example, full-time workers who work on weekends may receive time off during the week. Because the holiday season is the busiest time for most retailers, many employers restrict the use of vacation time from Thanksgiving through the beginning of January. Most cashiers work indoors, usually standing in booths or behind counters. In addition, they often are unable to leave their workstations without supervisory approval because they are responsible for large sums of money. The work of cashiers can be very repetitious, but improvements in workstation design are being made to combat problems caused by repetitive motion. In addition, the work can sometimes be dangerous; their risk from workplace homicides is much higher than that of the total workforce.

Employment

Cashiers held about 3.4 million jobs in 2000. Although employed in almost every industry, one-third of all jobs were in supermarkets and other food stores. Restaurants, department stores, gasoline service stations, drug stores, and other retail establishments also employed large numbers of these workers. Outside of retail establishments, many cashiers worked in hotels, schools, motion picture theaters, and casinos. Because cashiers are needed in businesses and organizations of all types and sizes, job opportunities are found throughout the country.

Training, Other Qualifications, and Advancement

Cashier jobs tend to be entry-level positions requiring little or no previous work experience. Although there are no specific educational requirements, employers filling full-time jobs often prefer applicants with high school diplomas.

Nearly all cashiers are trained on the job. In small businesses, an experienced worker often trains beginners. The first day usually is spent observing the operation and becoming familiar with the store's equipment, policies, and procedures. After this, trainees are assigned to a register-frequently under the supervision of a more-experienced worker. In larger businesses, before being placed at cash registers, trainees spend several days in classes. Topics typically covered include a description of the industry and the company, store policies and procedures, equipment operation, and security.

Training for experienced workers is not common, except when new equipment is introduced or when procedures change. In these cases, the employer or a representative of the equipment manufacturer trains workers on the job.

Persons who want to become cashiers should be able to do repetitious work accurately. They also need basic mathematics skills and good manual dexterity. Because cashiers deal constantly with the public, they should be neat in appearance and able to deal tactfully and pleasantly with customers. In addition, some businesses prefer to hire persons who can operate specialized equipment or who have business experience, such as typing, selling, or handling money.

Advancement opportunities for cashiers vary. For those working part time, promotion may be to a full-time position. Others advance to head cashier or cash-office clerk. In addition, this job offers a good opportunity to learn about an employer's business and can serve as a steppingstone to a more responsible position.

Job Outlook

As in the past, opportunities for full- and part-time cashier jobs should continue to be good, because of employment growth and the need to replace the large number of workers who transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force.

Cashier employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through the year 2010 because of expanding demand for goods and services by a growing population. The rising popularity of electronic commerce, which does not require a cashier to complete a transaction or accept payment, may reduce the employment growth of cashiers. However, electronic commerce will have a limited impact on this large occupation. Traditionally, workers under the age of 25 have filled many of the openings in this occupation-in 2000, more than half of all cashiers were 24 years of age or younger. Some establishments have begun hiring elderly and disabled persons as well to fill some of their job openings.

Earnings

The starting wage for many cashiers is the Federal minimum wage, which was \$5.15 an hour in 2001. In some States, State law sets the minimum wage higher, and establishments must pay at least that amount. Wages tend to be higher in areas where there is intense competition for workers.

Median hourly earnings of cashiers, except gaming in 2000 were \$6.95. The middle 50 percent earned between \$6.14 and \$8.27 an hour. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$5.61, and the highest 10 percent earned more than \$10.39 an hour. Median hourly earnings in the industries employing the largest numbers of cashiers in 2000 were as follows:

Department stores	\$7.15
Grocery stores	6.99
Gasoline service stations	6.87
Drug stores and proprietary stores	6.63
Eating and drinking places	6.56

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Benefits for full-time cashiers tend to be better than those for cashiers working part time. In addition to typical benefits, those working in retail establishments often receive discounts on purchases, and cashiers in restaurants may receive free or low-cost meals. Some employers also offer employee stock-option plans and education-reimbursement plans.

Related Occupations

Cashiers accept payment for the purchase of goods and services. Other workers with similar duties include tellers, counter and rental clerks, food and beverage serving and related workers, gaming cage workers, postal service workers, and retail salespersons, all of whom are discussed elsewhere in the Handbook.

Sources of Additional Information

General information on retailing is available from:

* National Retail Federation, 325 7th St. NW., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20004. Internet: <http://www.nrf.com>

For information about employment opportunities as a cashier, contact:

* National Association of Convenience Stores, 1605 King St., Alexandria, VA 22314-2792. Internet:

<http://www.cstorecentral.com>

* United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Education Office, 1775 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20006-1502.

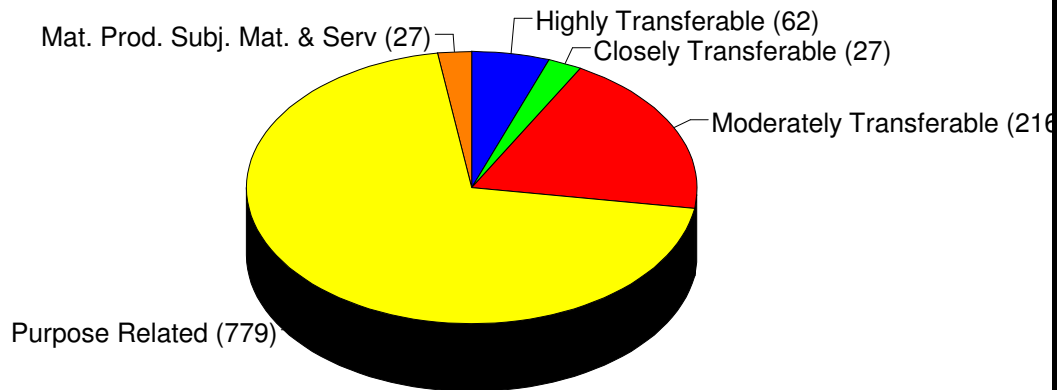
TRANSFERABLE OCCUPATIONS

John Doe

Employment History Occupations

DOT Title	DOT #
TELLER	211462034
BARTENDER	312474010
COOK SHORT ORDER	313374014
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	869664014

Transferable Occupations



Highly Transferable Level

Little or no training likely, to learn this occupation

CASHIER WRAPPER

DOT #:211462018

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping: Filling-Packing-Wrapping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

CASHIER GAMBLING

DOT #:211462022

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

CHECK CASHIER

DOT #:211462026

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

DRIVERS CASH CLERK

DOT #:211462030

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

TELLER

DOT #:211462034

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

TOLL COLLECTOR

DOT #:211462038

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

Highly Transferable Level

Little or no training likely, to learn this occupation

MONEY COUNTER

DOT #:211467014

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

PARIMUTUEL TICKET CASHIER

DOT #:211467018

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

PARIMUTUEL TICKET SELLER

DOT #:211467022

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

CASHIER TUBE ROOM

DOT #:211482010

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

FOOD CHECKER

DOT #:211482014

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE CHECKER

DOT #:211482018

JOB SKILLS USED TO DETERMINE TRANSFERABILITY

“What does the worker need to know?” This is broken down into 2 categories:

1. The Purpose of the Job

Numerical Recording-Recordkeeping

2. Materials, Products, Subject Matter, and Services

Beverage Services: General Business, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Services, n.e.c.



Highly Transferable Occupations & Corresponding OES Wages by State

Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Occupational Employment and Wages Estimates 2000

** Key to terms at end of report*

OES #: **49017**

OES Title: **COUNTER AND RENTAL CLERKS**

DOT #	DOT Title	Employ	Med. Hrly	Mean Hrly	Mean Ann	State	City
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	160	7.25	9.57	19910	CA	Merced, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	210	8.18	8.80	18310	CA	Yuba City, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	240	8.18	9.18	19090	CA	Yolo, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	290	7.14	8.10	16850	CA	Redding, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	320	8.32	10.31	21440	CA	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	380	7.74	9.48	19730	CA	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	390	8.39	9.53	19820	CA	Chico-Paradise, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	410	8.30	8.60	17890	CA	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	450	7.22	8.23	17120	CA	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	530	7.77	8.79	18290	CA	Modesto, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	540	7.51	8.24	17140	CA	Bakersfield, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	560	8.57	9.66	20100	CA	Salinas, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	710	7.14	8.16	16980	CA	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	740	8.18	9.78	20350	CA	Santa Rosa, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	750	8.17	9.70	20170	CA	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	830	7.06	9.40	19540	CA	Ventura, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	1140	8.14	9.89	20570	CA	Fresno, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	2510	9.92	11.79	24530	CA	San Jose, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	2870	7.92	9.59	19940	CA	Sacramento, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	3330	9.88	10.71	22280	CA	San Francisco, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	3460	8.98	9.87	20540	CA	Oakland, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	5180	9.16	9.48	19720	CA	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	5320	8.49	9.83	20450	CA	San Diego, CA MSA
249366010	COUNTER CLERK	6880	8.79	9.73	20240	CA	Orange County, CA PMSA

Highly Transferable Occupations & Corresponding OES Wages by State

Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Occupational Employment and Wages Estimates 2000

** Key to terms at end of report*

OES #: **98999**

OES Title: **ALL OTHER HELPERS, LABORERS, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND**

DOT #	DOT Title	Employ	Med. Hrly	Mean Hrly	Mean Ann	State	City
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	2070	9.52	10.11	21030	CA	San Francisco, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	2280	8.17	9.10	18930	CA	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	2300	8.28	9.22	19180	CA	Modesto, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3070	8.21	8.83	18370	CA	Ventura, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3210	7.99	9.39	19520	CA	Oakland, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3480	7.36	7.84	16300	CA	San Diego, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3600	11.97	12.21	25390	CA	Yolo, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3740	10.34	10.38	21580	CA	Bakersfield, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3810	11.38	11.01	22910	CA	San Jose, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	4290	8.20	9.36	19460	CA	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	4740	7.26	8.19	17030	CA	Fresno, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	4960	8.48	10.07	20950	CA	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	5200	8.04	9.05	18830	CA	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	5460	7.68	8.43	17540	CA	Orange County, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	9010	10.06	10.93	22720	CA	Sacramento, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	13750	8.35	9.21	19150	CA	San Diego, CA MSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	14460	10.03	10.82	22500	CA	San Francisco, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	16900	10.48	11.33	23570	CA	Oakland, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	17450	8.81	9.72	20220	CA	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	19300	9.31	9.89	20580	CA	San Jose, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	20120	8.44	9.76	20310	CA	Orange County, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	23820	6.97	8.54	17770	CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	57980	7.84	9.00	18720	CA	California
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	75420	8.34	9.46	19670	CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

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* *Key to terms at end of report*

OES #: **98999**

OES Title: **ALL OTHER HELPERS, LABORERS, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND**

DOT #	DOT Title	Employ	Med. Hrly	Mean Hrly	Mean Ann	State	City
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	234860	8.84	9.86	20500	CA	California
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	**	8.05	8.10	16840	CA	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA
899687014	LABORER AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	**	8.19	8.87	18440	CA	Chico-Paradise, CA MSA

* = indicates that a wage estimate is not available

** = indicates that an employment estimate is not available

= indicates a wage greater than \$70.00 per hour or \$145,600 per year

Employ - the estimated total occupational employment for the metropolitan area (**excludes self-employed**)

Mean Hourly - mean hourly wage, the estimated total wages of an occupation divided by its estimated employment

Mean Annual - mean annual wage, the estimated mean hourly wage of an occupation multiplied by 2,080 hours

Median Hourly - the median (50% percentile) hourly wage

Technical information on the 1999 collection of OES wage data can be obtained from the BLS web site or downloaded from the VocRehab web site.

NOTE: OES Wage Codes are crosswalked by SOC codes, which are crosswalked to DOT Codes . The wage data may not be a perfect match for Wages to a particular DOT occupation. A followup Labor Market Analysis should be done to verify wages in the geographic area of interest.

Transferable Occupations which did not have corresponding wage information (if any)

DOT #	DOT Title
245587010	DIET CLERK
319464010	AUTOMAT CAR ATTENDANT
319467010	FOOD ORDER EXPEDITER
319677010	CATERER HELPER

Page: 73