TWO ROADS VOL. 44

THE OCCUPATIONS ISSUE PART 1






To All Readers

Our monthly e-zine focuses on three phases: *Rehabilitation, Restoration and Re-Entry*. These are the necessary phases of a successful incarceration and transition back to society.

Rehabilitation involves the struggle for change one confronts during incarceration.

Restoration reflects the refined version of one's self that we've become and our restored self seeks service of self-worth to the world.

Re-Entry is the ultimate goal one accomplishes through class study, self-study or modification programs completed during one's incarceration.

WE ARE TWO ROADS, and we want to be a viable resource for our readers. We serve you by sharing the honest chronicle of the stories and service of the incarcerated women and men of the Illinois Department of Corrections. Join our movement.

TWO ROADS Editorial Staff

**Please Note: All letters, emails and photos will be reviewed by personnel PRIOR to being received by the TWO ROADS editorial staff. All information that is not pertaining to TWO ROADS will be discarded. Thank you for respecting the guidelines.

Our Mission Statement

We are committed to empowering those most impacted by harmful systems to become dynamic leaders and agents of change. Using the connecting, restorative power of these stories we hope to do our part in bringing us all together to overcome societal ills, such as violence, poverty and mass incarceration.

DISCLAIMER

TWO ROADS is built for bringing integrity and honesty about the people who are submitting their stories. There are times where the editors are required to make changes due to spelling errors or grammatical structure. Please know that we will never take away your voice; however, understand that we take pride in our work and strive to be the best in our representation of your voice. Thank you.

TWO ROADS

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or

2. Type in:



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TWO ROADS IS AVAILABLE ON-LINE FOR FREE.

HELP TWO ROADS GET YOUR STORY HEARD BY THE ENTIRE WORLD!

Call Out

Two Roads....

...**WANTS YOU** TO SUBMIT A 2-3 PAGE ARTICLE, OR SHORT POEM, TO OUR E-ZINE ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

- SHARE YOUR PERSPECTIVE ON THE CLEMENCY PROCESS: WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED OR EXPERIENCED?
- "THE DASH" – LIFE BEGINS AND THEN IT ENDS – WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THE "IN-BETWEEN"?
- FACTORING SUCCESS: WHAT TOOLS DO YOU NEED TO SUCCEED IN THE FREE WORLD?
- HOW HAS PRISON IMPACTED YOUR RELATIONSHIPS?
- WHAT ARE YOUR DAILY HABITS FOR HEALTHY GROWTH?
- HOW DOES FAITH AND FELLOWSHIP AFFECT YOUR BEING? BE SURE TO SHARE ANY MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAITH, AND PROVIDE YOUR TRUTH!

WE BELIEVE THAT BY SHARING OUR STORIES WE CAN EMPOWER AND INSPIRE OUR FELLOW MEN AND WOMEN IN PRISON TO BECOME DYNAMIC LEADERS AND AGENTS OF CHANGE IN OUR JOURNEY OF REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RE-ENTRY.

*HOW TO FIND US



REMEMBER, YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS CAN SEE TWO ROADS ONLINE! THE WHOLE WORLD CAN!

With Staff Support

Outsiders, Staff, and Individuals-in-custody:
Please send your submissions and scanned photo (if you choose)to:
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Without Staff Support:

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The source of the employment information in this issue of Two Roads is the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Editor's Dispatch



Two Roads Readers,

Two Roads is hitting hard, ya'll. The new editorial team is bringing that fire. We are your premier source for the info and intel you need to help improve your chances of success when you finally get free. We ain't playing over here, ya'll. If learning about getting a job and staying home is your objective, then you've come to the right place. If you need information about select occupations, Two Roads has you covered. We're for the people.

If you want to know how this issue came to be, let me break it down for you. A brainstorming session involving Ms. Rowan, Two Roads Publisher, and the editorial team members that reside in Kewanee Life Skills Re-Entry Center (mostly new additions) took place. One of the issues discussed was callout subjects. I suggested occupations. The editorial team chose "occupations" as a subject because it affected a high percentage of individuals in custody, and here we are.

Because I am responsible for the production of this issue of Two Roads I have chosen to do a couple of things. First is the obvious goal of disseminating information that the Individual-In-Custody community can greatly benefit from. The achievement of that goal absolutely requires high-quality and actionable data .We are committed to providing that for ya'll. The second goal was entertainment. You 'll see. Keep reading (hint: memes, messages, etc.).

In this issue you will find data on a select number of occupations courtesy of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. You will also be provided with occupation summaries, how to becomes, what to dos, duties, education data, important qualities and details about pay. True to Two Roads' standard operating procedure, stories written by individuals in custody about the jobs they desire to have upon release will be included. This issue was produced with all of ya'll in mind. Educate yourselves and have fun doing it. Ya'll be good.

LET'S GET TO WORK

MAJOR SHOUTOUT TO A GREAT POET: MS. SARAH MECUM.

LET'S GET TO WORK

POWERFUL POETRY FEATURE

WHAT I WANT

BY: SARAH MECUM

YOU WANT A LADY
YOU WANT A SISTER
YOU WANT THIS GROWN UP WOMAN
WELL I WANT HER TOO
TO LOVE LIKE A CHILD
SPEAK AS A FRIEND
RUN LIKE LOVE IN SEARCH OF A HAND
I WANT TO SIT RESTLESS
WITHOUT BEING JUDGED
TO HOLD HANDS IN SECRET
TILL I KNOW ITS WHAT I WANT
I NEED THE FREEDOM OF A TEENAGE MIND
WHO WANTS TO LEARN BEFORE I SETTLE DOWN
WHO CRAVES LOVE FROM SELF BEFORE
ANYONE ELSE
AND THE ABILITY TO KNOW
HOW TO FIND TRUE JOY
I HOPE THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT FROM ME TOO

LET'S GET TO WORK

Building and Grounds Cleaning

WHAT GROUNDS WORKERS DO.

Grounds maintenance workers install and maintain landscapes, prune trees or shrubs, and do other tasks to ensure that vegetation is attractive, orderly, and safe.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Most grounds maintenance work is done outdoors in all weather conditions. Some work is seasonal, available mainly in the spring, summer, and fall. The work may be repetitive and physically demanding, requiring frequent bending, kneeling, lifting, or shoveling.

HOW TO BECOME A GROUNDS MAINTENANCE WORKER.

Grounds maintenance workers typically do not need a formal educational credential and are trained on the job. States may require licensing for workers who apply pesticides and fertilizers.

PAY.

The median hourly wage for grounds maintenance workers was $17.39 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Overall employment of grounds maintenance workers are projected to grow 3 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

About 170,300 openings for grounds maintenance workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade. Many of those openings are expected to result from the need to replace workers who transfer to different occupations or exit the labor force, such as to retire.

ADVANCEMENT.

Grounds maintenance workers who have other qualifications, such as formal education or several years of related experience, may become crew leaders or advance into other supervisory positions. Some workers use their experience to start their own business, such as a landscaping company.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

Ability to work at heights. Communication skills. Dexterity. Physical stamina. Physical strength. Self-motivated. Visualization.

PEST CONTROL WORKERS

WHAT PEST CONTROL WORKERS DO

Pest control workers remove unwanted pests, such as roaches, rodents, ants, and termites that infest buildings and surrounding areas.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Pest control workers often kneel, bend, and crawl in tight spaces to inspect sites. Because there are health risks associated with pesticide use, workers are trained in pesticide safety and typically wear protective gear, which may include gloves, goggles, and respirators. Most pest control workers are employed full time.

HOW TO BECOME A PEST CONTROL WORKER.

Pest control workers typically need a high school diploma and on-the-job training. State laws require pest control workers to be licensed.

PAY.

The median annual wage for pest control workers was $38,310.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Employment of pest control workers is projected to grow 3 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

About 12,600 openings for pest control workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.

Pest control workers typically advance as they gain experience. For example, applicators who have several years of experience may become supervisors. Some workers start their own pest management business.

Important qualities.

Bookkeeping skills. Customer-service skills. Detail oriented. Physical stamina.

CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

National Pest Management Association (NPMA).

LET'S GET TO WORK

ELEVATOR AND ESCALATOR INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS

WHAT ELEVATOR AND ESCALATOR INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS DO.
Elevator and escalator installers and repairers install, maintain, and fix elevators, escalators, moving walkways, and other lifts.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Elevator and escalator installers and repairers often work in cramped areas inside crawl spaces and machine rooms, and they may work at heights in elevator shafts. Most elevator and escalator installers and repairers work full time. Repairers may be on call 24 hours a day or may need to work overtime.

HOW TO BECOME AN ELEVATOR AND ESCALATOR INSTALLER AND REPAIRER.
Elevator and escalator installers and repairers typically need a high school diploma or equivalent. Nearly all learn how to do the work through an apprenticeship. Most states require workers to be licensed.

PAY.
The median annual wage for elevator and escalator installers and repairers was $99,000.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of elevator and escalator installers and repairers is projected to show little or no change from 2022 to 2032.

ADVANCEMENT.
Installers may receive additional training to specialize and advance to become a mechanic-in-charge, adjuster, or supervisor.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
Detail oriented. Ability to work at heights. Mechanical skills. Physical stamina. Physical strength. Troubleshooting skills.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
International Union of Elevator Constructors
Nat'l Elevator Industry Educational Program.

LET'S GET TO WORK

AUTOMOTIVE BODY AND GLASS REPAIRERS

WHAT AUTOMOTIVE BODY AND GLASS REPAIRERS DO.

Automotive body and glass repairers restore, refinish, and replace vehicle bodies and frames, windshields, and window glass.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Automotive body repairers work indoors in body shops, which are often noisy. Shops are typically well ventilated, so that dust and paint fumes can be dispersed. Repairers sometimes work in awkward and cramped positions, and their work can be physically demanding.

Automotive glass installers and repairers often travel to the customer's location to repair damaged windshields and window glass.

HOW TO BECOME AN AUTOMOTIVE BODY AND GLASS REPAIRER.

Most employers prefer to hire body and glass repairers who have completed a training program in automotive and body or glass repair. Still, many new automotive body and glass repairers begin work without previous training. Industry certification is becoming increasingly important.

PAY.

The median annual wage for automotive body and related repairers was $46,670.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Overall employment of automotive body and glass repairers is projected to show little or no change from 2022 to 2032.

Despite limited employment growth, about 15,100 openings for automotive body and glass repairers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.

Automotive body and glass repairers earn more money as they gain experience, and some may advance into management positions within body shops, especially those workers with 2- or 4-year degrees.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

Critical thinking skills. Customer service skills. Detail oriented. Dexterity. Mechanical skills. Physical strength. Time-management skills.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

National Automotive Technicians Education Foundation.

National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence.

National Glass Association.

Society of Collision Repair Specialists.

LET'S GET TO WORK

HEATING, AIR-CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND INSTALLERS

WHAT HEATING, AIR-CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND INSTALLERS DO.

Heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers -often called HVACR technicians - work on heating , ventilation, cooling, and refrigeration systems that control the temperature and air quality in buildings.

WORK ENVIRONMENT

HVACR technicians work mostly in homes, schools, stores, hospitals, office buildings, or factories. Some technicians are assigned to specific jobsites at the beginning of each day. Others travel to several different locations, making service calls.

HOW TO BECOME A HEATING, AIR-CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION MECHANIC AND INSTALLER.

Because HVACR systems have become increasingly complex, employers generally prefer applicants with post-secondary education or those who have completed an apprenticeship. Some states and localities may require technicians to be licensed. Workers may need to pass a background check prior to being hired.

PAY.

The median annual wage for heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers was $51,390.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK

Employment of heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers is projected to grow 6 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 37,700 openings for heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all technicians who buy, handle, or work with refrigerants to be certified in proper refrigerant handling. Many trade schools, unions, and employer associations offer training programs designed to prepare students for the EPA certification exam.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

Customer-service skills. Math skills. Physical strength and stamina. Detail oriented.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

North American Technician Excellence.
Refrigerating Engineers and Technicians Association.
Refrigeration Service Engineers Society (RSES).

Paralegals And Legal Assistants

WHAT PARALEGALS AND LEGAL ASSISTANTS DO.
Paralegals and legal assistants perform a variety of tasks to support lawyers, including maintaining and organizing files, conducting legal research, and drafting documents.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Paralegals and legal assistants held about 354,300 jobs in 2022. Paralegals and legal assistants often work in teams with attorneys, fellow paralegals, and other legal support staff. Paralegals do most of their work in offices. Occasionally, they may travel to gather information, collect and review documents, accompany attorneys to depositions or trials, and do other tasks. Some of the work can be fast-paced, and paralegals must be able to work on multiple projects under tight deadlines.

HOW TO BECOME A PARALEGAL OR LEGAL ASSISTANT.
Most paralegals and legal assistants have an associate's degree in paralegal studies, or a bachelor's degree in another field and a certificate in paralegal studies.

PAY.
The median annual wage for paralegals and legal assistants was $59,200.00 in May 2022.
Most paralegals and legal assistants work full time. Some may work more than 40 hours per week in order to meet deadlines.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of paralegals and legal assistants is projected to grow 4 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations.
About 38,000 openings for paralegals and legal assistants are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.
Although not required, some employers may prefer to hire applicants who have completed a paralegal certification program.
Some national and local paralegal organizations offer voluntary paralegal certifications to students able to pass an exam. Other organizations offer voluntary paralegal certifications for paralegals who meet certain experience and education criteria.

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC INSTALLERS

WHAT SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC INSTALLERS DO.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) installers assemble, set up, and maintain rooftop or other systems that convert sunlight into energy.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Most solar panel installations are done outdoors, but PV installers sometimes work in attics and crawl spaces to connect panels to the electrical grid. Installers also must travel to jobsites.

HOW TO BECOME A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC INSTALLER.

Although installers typically need a high school diploma, some take courses at a technical school or community college. Installers typically receive on-the-job training lasting up to one year.

PAY.

The median annual wage for solar photovoltaic installers was $45,230.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Employment of solar photovoltaic installers is projected to grow 22 percent from 2022 to 2032, much faster than the average for all occupations.

About 3,500 openings for solar photovoltaic installers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.

PV installers may advance to become a project supervisor or project manager after gaining experience in the trade. PV installers may also transition to sales roles within the industry, given their knowledge of and experience with PV installation. They may also choose to start their own PV installation business.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

Communication skills. Detail oriented. Math skills. Mechanical skills. Physical stamina and strength.

CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Electronics Technicians Association, International (ETA).

North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners.

LET'S GET TO WORK

FOOD SERVICE MANAGERS

WHAT FOOD SERVICE MANAGERS DO.

Food service managers are responsible for the daily operation of restaurants or other establishments that prepare and serve food and beverages. They direct staff to ensure that the customers are satisfied with their dining experience, and they manage the business to make sure it runs efficiently.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Food service managers work in restaurants, hotels, school cafeterias, and other establishments where food is prepared and served. They often work evenings, weekends, and holidays. The work is often hectic, and dealing with dissatisfied customers may be stressful.

HOW TO BECOME A FOOD SERVICE MANAGER.

Food service managers typically need a high school diploma and several years of work experience in the food service industry. Some receive additional training at community colleges, technical or vocational schools, culinary schools, or 4-year colleges.

PAY.

The median annual wage for food service managers was $61,310.00 in May 2022. Most food service managers work full time, and some work more than 40 hours per week. Work schedules vary and may include early mornings, nights, weekends, and holidays. They may be called in at short notice.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Employment of food service managers is projected to show little or no change from 2022 to 2032. Despite limited employment growth, about 39,6000 openings for food service managers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.

Some states and localities require that food service managers have food safety certification. For more information, contact your state or local health department. Although certification is not always required, managers may obtain the Food Protection Manager Certification (FPMC) by passing a food safety exam. The American National Standards Institute accredits institutions that offer the FPMC.

LET'S GET TO WORK



LET'S GET TO WORK

LODGING MANAGERS

WHAT LODGING MANAGERS DO.
Lodging managers ensure that guests have a pleasant experience at a hotel, motel, or other type of facility with accommodations. Lodging managers also plan, direct, or coordinate activities to ensure that the facility is efficient and profitable.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Most lodging managers work full time. Work schedules may vary and often include days, evenings, weekends, and holidays. Because these facilities are open around the clock, some managers are on call 24 hours a day.

HOW TO BECOME A LODGING MANAGER.
To enter the occupation, lodging managers typically take one of three paths: a high school diploma combined with several years of experience working in a lodging facility, a bachelor's degree in hospitality or hotel management, or an associates degree or certificate in hotel management.

PAY.
The median annual wage for lodging managers was $61,910.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of lodging managers is projected to grow 7 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 5,400 openings for lodging managers are projected each year, on average , over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.
Lodging facility employees who show leadership potential and have several years experience may qualify for assistant manager positions. Large facilities, including well-established chains, may offer better advancement opportunities than small, independently owned ones. For example, opportunities may include advancing from assistant manager or from managing one facility to managing several in a region.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
Business skills. Customer-service skills. Interpersonal skills. Leadership skills. Listening skills. Organizational skills. Problem-solving skills.

LET'S GET TO WORK

MESSAGE

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND FUNDRAISING MANAGERS

WHAT PUBLIC RELATIONS AND FUNDRAISING MANAGERS DO.
Public relations managers direct the creation of materials that will enhance the public image of their employer or client. Fundraising managers coordinate campaigns that bring in donations for their organizations.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Public relations and fundraising managers generally work in offices during regular business hours. However, many of these managers travel to give speeches and to attend meetings and community activities.

HOW TO BECOME A PUBLIC RELATIONS OR FUNDRAISING MANAGER.
Public relations and fundraising managers typically need at least a bachelor's degree, and some positions may require a master's degree. Many years of related work experience are necessary.

PAY.
The median annual wage for fundraising managers was $107,390.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of public relations and fundraising managers is projected to grow 6 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 7,800 openings for public and fundraising managers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
Interpersonal skills. Organizational skills. Problem-solving skills. Speaking skills. Writing skills.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
CFRE International.
International Association of Business Communicators.
Public Relations Society of America.

LET'S GET TO WORK

WIND TURBINE TECHNICIANS

WHAT WIND TURBINE TECHNICIANS.
Wind turbine service technicians, also known as *windtechs,* maintain and repair wind turbines.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Wind turbine service technicians generally work outdoors, in confined spaces, and often at great heights. Most windtechs work full time, and they also may be on call in the evening or on weekends.

HOW TO BECOME A WIND TURBINE TECHNICIAN.
Wind turbine service technicians, also known as *windtechs,* typically need a postsecondary nondegree award to enter the occupation. They also typically receive on-the-job training from their employer.

PAY.
The median annual wage for wind turbine technicians was $57,320.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of wind turbine technicians is projected to grow 45 percent from 2022 to 2032, much faster than the average for all occupations.
About 1,800 openings for wind turbine technicians are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.
Although not mandatory, professional certification allows workers to demonstrate a certain level of knowledge and competence. Certification subjects for windtechs include workplace electrical, tower climbing, and self-rescue. Employers often direct workers to the certifications they need.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
U.S. Dept. of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy.
Wind Exchange.

BARBERS, HAIRSTYLISTS, AND COSMETOLOGISTS

WHAT BARBERS, HAIRSTYLISTS, AND COSMETOLOGISTS DO.
Barbers , hairstylists, and cosmetologists provide hair cutting, hairstyling, and other services related to personal appearance.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Barbers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists work most in barbershops or salons, although some work in spas, hotels, or resorts. Some lease booth space from a salon owner. Others manage salons or open their own shop after several years of gaining experience.
Barbers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists usually work in pleasant surroundings with good lighting. Physical stamina is important because they are on their feet most of their shift. Prolonged exposure to some chemicals may cause skin irritation, so they often wear protective clothing, such as disposable gloves or aprons.

HOW TO BECOME A BARBER, HAIRSTYLIST AND COSMETOLOGIST.
All states require barbers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists to be licensed. To qualify for a license, candidates typically must graduate from a state-approved barber or cosmetology program and pass an exam.

PAY.
The median hourly wage for barbers was $16.82 in May 2022. The median hourly wage for hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists was $16.01 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of barbers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists is projected to grow 8 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations.
About 89,400 openings for barbers, hairstylists, and cosmetologist are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
Customer-service skills. Listening skills. Physical stamina. Tidiness. Time-management skills.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
American Association of Cosmetology Schools (AACS).
National Association of Barber Boards of America (NABBA).
Professional Beauty Association (PBA).

LET'S GET TO WORK

IDFPR WebEx

By: Bobby Luga

On 1-1-26, P.A. 104-0478 went into effect. The act changed provisions in the Illinois Compiled Statues pertaining to specified jobs. Among the many affected are Barbers and Cosmetologists.

On July 29, 2026, The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) hosted a statewide WebEx with individuals in custody in I.D.O.C. to provide an opportunity for them to learn about how this act has the potential to affect their lives. Camile Lindsay, the Director of IDFPR, Ann Erikson and Gregory Largent (both members of IDFPR) were all present. The main areas of discussion were of the changes pertaining to Barbers and Cosmetologist licensing for incarcerated individuals.

Due to this legislation, Barbers in Illinois can now get their licenses from one of two processes:

1. Barber College:

*Study under an accredited Instructor for 1,500 hours.

*Take state licensing exam ($112 fee).

*Pay $30 fee for license.

2. Apprenticeship:

*Provide at least 3,000 hours as apprentice under a licensed Barber.

*Take state licensing exam ($112 fee).

*Pay $30 fee for licensing.

An application review process that is undergone is still a potential hurdle for convicted individuals. The IDFPR will review your criminal history prior to approval.

Cosmetology fees are a little steeper @ $200 for the licensing exam, but the other parameters hold true for them as well. The apprenticeship programs are the main changes from this legislation. Both licenses require a renewal in 2-year cycles; however, cosmetologists are required to earn 14 continuing education credits (C.E.C.) prior to renewal. There is a waiver for the $30 fee for incarcerated individuals due to their lack of funding. Incarcerated Cosmetologists can receive a waiver for the 14 hours of C.E.C.s through request. The testing organization that the state has contracted is Continental Testing Services (CTS). There is no waiver for CTS's fee. These changes open up opportunities for those incarcerated to earn their license while incarcerated offering them more employment opportunities upon release.

Several questions still need answers pertaining to implementing these programs for incarcerated individuals. The hosts of this WebEx are still looking into these.

These are the main provisions changed:

* "Apprentice" means a person who is employed under an apprenticeship.

agreement with a licensed salon or shop and is participating in an apprenticeship program.

*"Apprenticeship Program" means a program where an apprentice receives supplemental instruction established by rule and the required practical training for licensure a s a cosmetologist, barber, esthetician, hair braider, or nail technician in a licensed salon or barber shop and under the supervision of a professional within the scope of practice of the license the apprentice seeks to obtain.

*(g) In this subsection, "person who is incarcerated" means a person who is committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections, a county jail, a county department of corrections, or a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility located in this State.

An application shall not be automatically placed on hold, delayed, denied, or otherwise not processed by the Department because it was submitted by a person who is incarcerated. The Department shall process applications for licensure, including for the renewal, endorsement, or restoration of a license, submitted by a person who is incarcerated without any additional requirements or delays, and the Department shall issue licenses to, and renew and restore the licenses of, a person who is incarcerated, who has submitted an application, and who otherwise qualifies for licensure. The Department may waive the 3-year time limitations under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 4-5 and any continuing education requirements for a person who is incarcerated. When determining the qualifications of a person who is incarcerated for licensure, including the renewal, endorsement, and restoration of a license, the Department shall consider any relevant experience that was supervised by a licensee in the same manner as training and experience gained in another jurisdiction.

(b) Apprentices for cosmetology or barbering shall receive at least 3,000 hours of practical training from a sponsoring licensed salon or shop, including 180 hours of related supplemental instruction from a licensed salon or shop or a licensed school. As established by rule, to complete the apprenticeship program and be eligible to take examination for a cosmetologist or barber license.

(c) Apprentices for an esthetician license shall receive at least 1,500 hours of practical training from a sponsoring licensed salon or shop, including 90 hours of related supplemental instruction from a licensed salon or shop or a licensed school, as established by rule, to complete the apprenticeship program and be eligible to take the examination for an esthetician license.

(d) Apprentices for nail technician license shall receive at least 700 hours of practical training from a sponsoring licensed salon or shop, including 42 hours of related supplemental instruction from a licensed salon or shop or a licensed school, as established by rule, to complete the apprenticeship program and be eligible to take the examination for a nail technician license.

LET'S GET TO WORK

(e) Apprentices for a hair braiding license shall receive at least 600 hours of practical training from a sponsoring licensed salon or shop, including 36 hours of related supplemental instruction from a licensed salon or shop or a licensed school, as established by rule, to complete the apprenticeship program and be eligible to take the examination for a hair braiding license.

(f) An apprentice under this Section shall only provide services under the supervision of an actively licensed cosmetologist, barber, esthetician, hair braider, or nail technician, and the services provided by the apprentice shall only be within the scope of services for which the supervising licensed professional is licensed to practice.

(g) A supervising licensed professional must have at least 3 years of licensed experience or hold a teacher license for the same profession that the apprentice is seeking to be licensed in. The supervising licensed professional's license must be active at all times when supervising any apprentice, and the supervising licensed professional must not have any disciplinary history on his or her license in the previous 10 years, except for discipline as a result of owing taxes or child support, to be able to participate in the apprenticeship program. Any licensed salon or shop participating in an apprenticeship program must also display a sign in the area where the patrons enter that notifies patrons that an apprentice is working there.

(h) Apprentices shall be trained in all branches of practical work and related supplemental instruction for the scope of practice for the license the apprentice seeks to obtain. The salon or shop owner and licensed supervising professional are responsible for ensuring the education, training, skills, and competence of the persons who provide services in the salon or shop.

"Due to this legislation, Barbers in Illinois can now get their licenses from one of two processes:

1. Barber College:
*Study under an accredited Instructor for 1500 hours.
*Take state licensing exam ($112 fee).
*Pay $30 fee for license.
2. Apprenticeship:
*Provide at least 3000 hours as apprentice under a licensed Barber.
*Take state licensing exam ($112 fee).
*Pay $30 fee for licensing."

LET'S GET TO WORK

ISSUE MEME



ASSEMBLERS AND FABRICATORS

WHAT ASSEMBLERS AND FABRICATORS DO.
Assemblers and fabricators build finished products and the parts that go into them.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Assemblers and fabricators held roughly 2 million jobs in 2022. Most assemblers and fabricators work in manufacturing plants, and working conditions vary by plant and by industry. Many physically difficult tasks, such as tightening massive bolts or moving heavy parts into position, have been automated or made easier through the use of power tools. Assembly work, however, may still involve long periods of standing, sitting, or working on ladders.

HOW TO BECOME AN ASSEMBLER OR FABRICATOR.
The education and qualifications typically needed to enter these occupations vary by industry and employer. Although a high school diploma is enough for most jobs, experience and training are needed for advanced assembly work.

PAY.
The median annual wage for assemblers and fabricators was $37,930.00 in May 2022. Wages vary by industry, geographic region, skill, education level, and complexity of the machinery operated. Most assemblers and fabricators work full time, and some work evenings and weekends.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of assemblers and fabricators is projected to decline 6 percent from 2022 to 2032. Despite declining employment, about 188,600 openings for assemblers and fabricators are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.
Experienced assemblers and fabricators may advance to become a manager or supervisor.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
Color vision. Dexterity. Mechanical skills. Physical stamina and strength. Technical skills.

CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION.
Fabricators and Manufacturers Association, International.

LET'S GET TO WORK

BAKERS

WHAT BAKERS DO.
Bakers mix ingredients according to recipes in order to make breads, pastries, and other baked goods.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
The work can be stressful because bakers must maintain consistent quality while following time-sensitive baking procedures, often under deadline. Bakers are exposed to high temperatures when working around hot ovens. They stand for long periods while observing the baking process, making the dough, or cleaning the equipment.

HOW TO BECOME A BAKER.
Although bakers typically need no formal educational credential, employers may prefer or require that candidates have a high school diploma. Some choose to attend a technical or culinary school. They typically learn their skills through on-the-job training, which may include participating in an apprenticeship program.

PAY.
The median annual wage for bakers was $32,780.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of bakers is projected to grow 5 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 33,800 openings for bakers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.
Employers may require candidates to obtain certification in food safety procedures. Check with your local health department for certification information.
Optional certification may demonstrate a level of competence and experience that makes candidates more attractive to employers.
For example, Retail Bakers of America offers certification for several levels of competence, with a focus on topics such as baking sanitation, management, retail sales, and staff training. Those who wish to become certified must satisfy requirements for education and experience before taking an exam. Other organizations may offer credentials for specific skills, such as the American Culinary Federation's pastry chef certifications.

FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT WORKERS

WHAT FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT WORKERS DO.
Food processing equipment workers operate machinery that mixes, cooks, or processes ingredients for manufacturing food products.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Most food processing equipment workers are employed in manufacturing facilities. Because of production schedules, shift work is common and may include early mornings, evenings, or nights. Most food processing equipment workers are employed full time.

HOW TO BECOME A FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT WORKER.
Education requirements vary for food processing equipment workers. Some typically need no formal education credential; however, others typically need a high school diploma or equivalent.

PAY.
The median annual wage for food processing workers was $36,190.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of food processing equipment workers is projected to grow 6 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 39,900 openings for food processing equipment workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

Projected employment of food processing equipment workers varies by occupation. Population growth and continuing consumer preference for convenience foods are expected to drive the demand for food, which in turn will require more food processing workers to produce it. Some food manufacturing companies use equipment that automatically weighs and mixes ingredients, which requires fewer workers to operate machines.

TRAINING.
Food processing equipment workers learn on the job. Training may last from a few weeks to a few months. During training, workers learn health and safety rules related to the type of food that they process, as well as how to operate specific equipment and detect malfunctions. Experienced workers typically teach trainees how to properly use and care for equipment.

ISSUE MEME



“What?....You’re locked up *AGAIN*!....*AND* you need commissary money?!!”

LET'S GET TO WORK

MACHINISTS AND TOOL & DIE MAKERS

WHAT MACHINISTS AND TOOL & DIE MAKERS DO.

Machinists and tool & die makers set up and operate a variety of computer-controlled and mechanically controlled equipment to produce precision metal parts, instruments, and tools.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Machinists and tool & die makers work in machine shops and factories. Many work full time during regular business hours. However, working overtime, as well as nights and weekends, may be common.

HOW TO BECOME A MACHINIST OR TOOL & DIE MAKER.

Although machinists typically need a high school diploma to enter the occupation, tool & die makers also may need to complete postsecondary courses. Machinists and tool & die makers typically are trained on the job. Some learn through training or apprenticeship programs, vocational schools, or community and technical colleges.

PAY.

The median annual wage for machinists was $48,510.00 in May 2022.
The median annual wage for tool & die makers was $59,800.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Overall employment of machinists and tool and die makers is projected to show little or no change from 2022 to 2032. Despite limited employment growth, about 38,200 openings for machinists and tool & die makers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

EDUCATION.

Machinists typically need a high school diploma or equivalent; tool and die makers may also need to complete postsecondary courses. Some community colleges and technical schools have 2-year degree programs or shorter nondegree certificate programs that train students to become machinists or tool & die makers. These programs usually teach students design and how to read engineering drawings, the use of a variety of welding and cutting tools, and the programming and function of CNC machines.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Fabricators & Manufacturers Association, International.
National Institute for Metalworking Skills (NIMS).

METAL AND PLASTIC MACHINE WORKERS

WHAT METAL AND PLASTIC MACHINE WORKERS DO.
Metal and plastic machine workers set up and operate equipment that cuts, shapes, and forms metal and plastic materials or pieces.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Metal and plastic machine workers are employed mainly in factories. Workers must adhere to safety standards to protect themselves from workplace hazards. Most work full time, which, for some, includes evenings and weekends.

HOW TO BECOME A METAL OR PLASTIC MACHINE WORKER.
Metal and plastic workers typically need a high school diploma to enter the occupation and receive 1 year of on-the-job training. Computer numerically controlled (CNC) tool programmers typically need postsecondary education.

PAY.
The median annual wage for metal and plastic machine workers was $41,060.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of metal and plastic machine workers is projected to decline 6 percent from 2022 to 2032. Despite declining employment, about 90,800 openings for metal and plastic machine workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.
With skill and experience , workers may advance to positions that offer higher pay and more responsibility. It is common for machine operators to move into setup or machinery mechanics maintenance positions. Setup workers may become industrial machinery mechanics and maintenance workers, machinists, or tool die makers. Experienced workers with good communication and analytical skills may advance to supervisory positions.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.
Certification can show competence and can be helpful for advancement. The national Institute for Metalworking Skills (NIMS) offers certification in numerous metalworking specializations.

LET'S GET TO WORK

PAINTING AND COATING WORKERS

WHAT PAINTING AND COATING WORKERS DO.
Painting and coating workers apply finishes, often using machines, to products such as cars, jewelry, and ceramics.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Most painting and coating workers are employed full time. They frequently stand for long periods in specially ventilated areas. Workers wear masks or respirators to protect themselves from inhaling microscopic particles or harmful chemicals. They also wear gloves and other protective equipment to shield their skin and clothing. They may have to bend, stoop, or crouch in uncomfortable positions to reach different parts of the products they work on.

HOW TO BECOME A PAINTING AND COATING WORKER.
Painting and coating workers typically need a high school diploma or equivalent to enter the occupation. New workers usually train on the job for several months to attain competency.

PAY.
The median annual wage for coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders was $43,960.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of painting and coating workers is projected to show little or no change from 2022 to 2032. Despite limited employment growth, about 16,700 openings for painting and coatings workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

TRAINING.
To attain competency, painting and coating workers typically receive on-the-job-training. Sometimes this training lasts only a few days, but it usually lasts several months. Workers who operate computer-controlled equipment may require additional training in computer programming.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
Local manufacturers.
National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence.

QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTORS

WHAT QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTORS DO.
Quality control inspectors examine products and materials for defects or deviations from specifications.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Many quality control inspectors work in manufacturing. Most work full time, and overtime may be required to meet production deadlines. Inspectors may be required to stand for long periods and may have to lift heavy items.

HOW TO BECOME A QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTOR.
Quality control inspectors need a high school diploma to enter the occupation and receive on-the-job training once employed.

PAY.
The median annual wage for quality control inspectors was $43,900.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of quality control inspectors is projected to decline by 4 percent from 2022 to 2032. Despite declining employment, about 64,300 openings for quality control inspectors are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

LICENSES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.
The American Society for Quality (ASQ) offers various certifications, including a designation for Certified Quality Inspector (CQI), and various levels of Six Sigma certifications. Although optional, certification may demonstrate a level of competence and professionalism that makes candidates more attractive to employers. It may also increase opportunities for advancement. Requirements for certification generally include a certain number of years experience in the field and passing an exam.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
American Society for Quality (ASQ).
International Society of Automation (ISA).
Quality Assurance Association (QAA).
United States Department of Labor (Apprenticeship.gov to search for apprenticeship opportunities).

LET'S GET TO WORK

BARTENDERS

WHAT BARTENDERS DO.
Bartenders mix drinks and serve them directly to customers or through wait staff.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Bartenders typically work indoors, some work outdoors at pool or beach bars or at catered events. During busy hours, bartenders are under pressure to serve customers quickly and efficiently while ensuring that no alcohol is served to minors or to overly intoxicated customers. Bartenders do repetitive tasks, and sometimes they lift heavy kegs of beer and cases of liquor. In addition, the work may be stressful, particularly when they deal with intoxicated customers.

HOW TO BECOME A BARTENDER.
Bartenders typically do not need formal education credentials to enter the occupation, although some employers require or prefer for candidates to have a high school diploma. They typically learn their skills through on-the-job training that lasts a few weeks. Some bartenders gain experience in other jobs or occupations. Most states require workers who serve alcoholic beverages to be at least 18 years old. Bartenders must be familiar with state and local laws concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages.

PAY.
The median hourly wage for bartenders was $15.00 in May 2022

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of bartenders is projected to grow 3 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations. About 113,500 openings for bartenders are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

WORK SCHEDULES.
Bartenders often work late evenings, on weekends, and on holidays. Part-time work is common, and schedules may vary.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
United States Bartenders Guild.
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LET'S GET TO WORK

PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION MANAGERS

WHAT PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION MANAGERS DO.
Property, real estate, and community association managers oversee many aspects of residential, commercial, or industrial properties. They ensure that the property is well maintained, has a nice appearance, operates smoothly, and preserves its resale value.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Most property, real estate, and community association managers work full time. They usually work in an office setting but may spend part of their workday on tasks away from the office, such as showing apartments, inspecting the grounds, or meeting with owners.

HOW TO BECOME A PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION MANAGER.
Property, real estate, and community association managers typically need a high school diploma combined with several years of related work experience for entry-level positions, although employers may prefer to hire college graduates. Some managers also must have a state-issued license.

PAY.
The median annual wage for property, real estate, and community association managers was $60,670.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of property, real estate, and community association managers is projected to grow 5 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations.

ADVANCEMENT.
Property, real estate, and community association managers who participate in professional training programs may prepare themselves for positions of increased responsibility. People may start as onsite managers of properties, such as apartments buildings, office complexes, or community associations. As they gain experience, they may advance to assistant property manager positions in which they handle a broad range of duties.
Experienced managers may open their own property management firms.
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LET'S GET TO WORK

CHEFS AND HEAD COOKS

WHAT CHEFS AND HEAD COOKS DO.

Chefs and head cooks oversee the daily food preparation at restaurants and other places where food is served. They direct kitchen staff and handle any food-related concerns.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Chefs and head cooks work in restaurants, hotels, and other food service establishments. All of the cooking and food preparation areas in these facilities must be kept clean and sanitary. Chefs and head cooks usually stand for long periods and work in fast-paced environments. Some self-employed chefs run their own restaurants or catering businesses, and their work may be more stressful. For example, outside the kitchen, they often spend many hours managing all aspects of the business to ensure that bills and salaries are paid and that the business is profitable.

HOW TO BECOME A CHEF OR HEAD COOK.

Chefs and head cooks typically need a high school diploma and work experience to enter the occupation. Some attend a culinary program at a community college, technical school, culinary arts school, or 4-year college. Others learn through apprenticeship programs.

PAY.

The median annual wage for chefs and head cooks was $56,520.00 in May 2022. The level of pay for chefs and head cooks varies by region and employer. Pay is usually highest in upscale restaurants and hotels, where many executive chefs work, as well as major metropolitan and resort areas. Most chefs and head cooks work full time and often work early mornings, late evenings, weekends, and holidays. Some work more than 40 hours per week.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Employment of chefs and head cooks is projected to grow 5 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 22,000 openings for chefs and head cooks are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

American Culinary Federation.
National Restaurant Association.
Apprenticeship.gov.

MESSAGE



CAN'T GET RIGHT? LADY JUSTICE IS WAITING.

LET'S GET TO WORK

FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVING AND RELATED WORKERS

WHAT FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVING AND RELATED WORKERS DO.
Food and beverage serving and related workers take and prepare orders, clear tables, and do other tasks associated with providing food and drink to customers.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Food and beverage serving and related workers spend most of their shift on their feet. They carry trays of food, dishes, or glassware, which are often heavy. During busy dining periods, they are under pressure to serve customers quickly and efficiently

HOW TO BECOME A FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVING AND RELATED WORKER.
Food and beverage serving and related workers typically have no requirements for formal education or work experience to enter the occupation. They learn their skills on the job.

PAY.
The median hourly wage for food and beverage serving and related workers was $15.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of food and beverage serving and related workers is projected to grow 2 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations. About 1,026,200 openings for food and beverage serving and related workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.
Some food and beverage serving and related workers advance to waiter, waitress, or bartender positions as they learn the basics of serving food or preparing drinks. Kitchen staff may advance to become food preparation workers or cooks. Still others may move up to supervisory or food service manager positions.

EMPLOYMENT.
Projected employment of food and beverage serving and related workers varies by occupation. As a growing population continues to dine out, purchase takeout meals, or have food delivered, more restaurants, particularly fast-food and casual dining restaurants, are expected to open. In response, more food and beverage serving and related workers are expected to be needed.

LET'S GET TO WORK

FOOD PREPARATION WORKERS

WHAT FOOD PREPARATION WORKERS DO.
Food preparation workers perform a variety of tasks other than cooking. Their duties include preparing cold foods, slicing meat, peeling and cutting vegetables, brewing coffee or tea, and doing many other food service tasks.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
The work is often strenuous. Food preparation workers may stand for hours at time while cleaning or preparing ingredients. Some are required to move heavy pots or food supplies. The fast-paced environment in kitchens may be hectic, especially during peak dining hours. Ensuring that dishes are prepared properly and on time may be stressful.

HOW TO BECOME A FOOD PREPARATION WORKER.
Food preparation workers typically do not need a formal educational credential or previous work experience to enter the occupation. They learn their tasks through on-the-job training.

PAY.
The median hourly wage for food preparation workers was $15.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of food preparation workers is projected to decline 5 percent from 2022 to 2032. Despite declining employment, about 157,100 openings for food preparation workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.
Opportunities for food preparation workers to advance depend on their training and work experience. Food preparation workers may advance to become assistant cooks or line cooks as they learn basic cooking skills.

EMPLOYMENT.
Restaurants and cafeterias may customize their food orders from wholesalers and distributors in an effort to lower costs. For example, they may order prewashed, precut, or preseanoned ingredients, which is expected to reduce the need for food preparation workers. Additionally, some establishments prefer to employ fast food and counter workers, who both prepare and serve food to customers, which also may reduce the need for food preparation workers.

LET'S GET TO WORK

ELECTRICIANS

WHAT ELECTRICIANS DO.
Electricians install, maintain, and repair electrical power, communications, lighting, and control systems in homes, businesses, and factories.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Electricians work indoors and outdoors at homes, businesses, factories, and construction sites. Because electricians must travel to different worksites, local or long-distance commuting is often required.
On the jobsite, they occasionally work in cramped spaces. The long periods of standing and kneeling can be tiring. Electricians may be exposed to dirt, dust, debris, or fumes. Those working outside may be exposed to hot or cold temperatures and inclement weather. Those who work in factories are often subject to noisy machinery.
Electricians may be required to work at great heights, such as when working on construction sites, inside buildings, or on renewable energy projects.
Many electricians work alone, but sometimes they collaborate with others. Electricians employed by large companies are likely to work as part of a crew, directing helpers and apprentices to complete jobs.

HOW TO BECOME AN ELECTRICIAN.
Most electricians learn through an apprenticeship, but some start out by attending a technical school. Most states require electricians to be licensed.

PAY.
The median annual wage for electricians was $60,240.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Employment of electricians is projected to grow 6 percent from 2022 to 2032, faster than the average for all occupations. About 73,500 openings for electricians are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

ADVANCEMENT.
After meeting additional requirements and working as a qualified electrician, journey workers may advance to become master electricians. Electricians may also find opportunities to advance to supervisor or to other roles in project management.

COURT REPORTERS AND SIMULTANEOUS CAPTIONERS

WHAT COURT REPORTERS AND SIMULTANEOUS CAPTIONERS DO.

Court reporters create word-for-word transcriptions at trials, depositions, and other legal proceedings. Simultaneous captioners provide similar transcriptions for television or for presentations in other settings, such as press conferences and business meetings, for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Most court reporters work in courts or legislatures; simultaneous captioners may work from their home or a central office. Some court reporters and simultaneous captioners travel to other locations, such as meeting sites or public events.

HOW TO BECOME A COURT REPORTER OR SIMULTANEOUS CAPTIONERS.

Many community colleges and technical institutes offer postsecondary certificate programs for court reporters and simultaneous captioners. These workers typically receive on-the-job training that varies by type of reporting or captioning. Many states require court reporters and simultaneous captioners who work in legal settings to have a state license or a certification from a professional association.

PAY.

The median annual wage for court reporters and simultaneous captioners was $63,560.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.

Employment of court reporters and simultaneous captioners is projected to grow 3 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations.
About 2,100 openings for court reporters and simultaneous captioners are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

TRAINING.

After completing their formal program, court reporters and simultaneous captioners must undergo on-the-job training. The length of training varies by type of reporting or captioning but typically includes training on the specific equipment and technical terminology that may be used during complex medical or legal proceedings.

LET'S GET TO WORK

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

WHAT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OPERATORS DO.
Construction equipment operators drive, maneuver, or control the heavy machinery used to construct roads, bridges, buildings, and other structures.

WORK ENVIRONMENT.
Construction equipment operators may work even in unpleasant weather. Most operators work full time, and some have irregular work schedules that include nights.

HOW TO BECOME A CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OPERATORS.
Many workers learn how to operate construction equipment on the job after earning a high school diploma or equivalent; others learn through an apprenticeship or by attending vocational schools.

PAY.
The median annual wage for construction equipment operators was $51,050.00 in May 2022.

JOB OUTLOOK.
Overall employment of construction equipment operators is projected to grow 3 percent from 2022 to 2032, about as fast as the average for all occupations. About 42,300 openings for construction equipment operators are projected each year, on average, over the decade.

EMPLOYMENT.
Projected employment of construction equipment operators varies by occupation. Spending on infrastructure is expected to increase, resulting in some news jobs over the decade. Across the country, many roads, bridges, and water and sewer systems are in need of repair. In addition, population growth will require new infrastructure, such as roads and sewer lines, projects which are expected to generate jobs.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
The Associated General Contractors of America.
Pile Driving Contractors Association.
International Union of Operating Engineers
National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators.



IN A MINUTE




CHECK OUT PART 2