

My top score was in the Social category at thirty-two points. This category fits me perfectly, and many of the job opportunities match what I have thought about doing. Some of the things that I share with the norm of this category include writing, joining clubs, helping others with personal concerns, attending sports events, caring for children, training others, dancing and going to parties. I am the go-to person for advice with my friends and I like to help them out and give them advice most of the time. I started a club with my two best friends to help people. This club helps charities and those in need. I am a sports fan and have been all my life and while I like watching I also like to play. I do like dancing and going to parties but I can be very shy, a major setback to this category.

My second highest category was Enterprising at twenty-seven points. Nothing in this category fits jobs I want to do with the exception of a lawyer. The only trait from this category that matches up with my personality is discussing politics. This has its limitations as well. If I have a strong opinion on something like my distaste for our current president, Obama, or the health plan he came up with, I will voice my opinion because I am interested in the topic. If I am not interested in the topic, I do not like debating or trying to formulate an opinion for something I do not care for. I am not a risk taker or good at making small decisions in life, never mind decisions for a profit. I do not like reading business journals, campaigning, attending conferences, selling products, or any of the other traits this category has to offer. Enterprising is not a field that fits me even though the scores I received say otherwise.

My third highest score being in the Artistic category is preferred above Enterprising, although it surprises me. I have never been very good at anything artistic or musical, I am a strictly sports girl. I did not realize, however, that this category is not strictly for art topics like drawing or painting but it even includes things like creative writing. I love photography, I only took one year of it in school but only because the advanced would not fit into my schedule this year. I have never tried flower arrangement but it sounds interesting. I love writing when it’s not forced and on boring subject matter, if it is creative writing i would be interested but I do not have much experience in writing poetry. I do not sew much but I think it is fun to make something for myself or someone else. Taking dance lessons would be fun, even though I have two left feet as a dancer. Visiting art museums is fun every once in a while but I do not think I could do it on a regular basis without getting bored. Designing sets for plays sounds interesting but I am not very good at arts and crafts so this would not be something I am good at. I absolutely adore travelling; I would love to see the world. I would like to play an instrument and am very interested in taking up guitar if I can find the time to practice. I would love to paint; however, it is not something I would be good at because I have no artistic ability. Finally, I love speaking foreign languages. I took three years of Spanish in high school but I skipped the first year and went right into the second in my freshman year. Learning different languages really appeals to me and I hope to continue to learn more and more and some day be able to speak multiple languages. This category may be number three judging by the ONET test but there are many things in this category that interest me deeply.

Job Ideas:

1. Psychologist/Therapist
2. Coach
3. Pharmacist
4. Fitness Trainer
5. Lawyer
6. Travel Agent
7. Singer/Musician
8. Photographer

Psychologists:

1. Psychologist: a social scientist who is trained to study human behavior and mental processes. Psychologists can work in a variety of research or clinical settings. Psychology degrees are available at all levels: bachelors, masters, or doctorate ([PhD](http://www.allpsychologyschools.com/psychology-degree/phd) or [PsyD](http://www.allpsychologyschools.com/psychology-degree/psyd)). Advanced degrees and licensing are required for those in independent practice or who offer patient care, including clinical, counseling and school psychologists. A psychologist will diagnose a mental disorder or problem and determine what's best for the patient's care. A psychologist often works in tandem with a psychiatrist, who is also a medical doctor and can prescribe medication if it is determined that medication is necessary for a patient's treatment. Psychologists can do research, which is a very important contribution academically and clinically, to the profession.
2. Some of the related occupational fields are clergy, counselors, funeral directors, social workers, special education teachers, dentists, radiation therapist, and speech-language pathologists.
3. The social personality type is best suited to the psychologist occupation.
4. A doctoral degree usually is required for independent practice as a psychologist. Psychologists with a Ph.D. or Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D.) qualify for a wide range of teaching, research, clinical, and counseling positions in universities, healthcare services, elementary and secondary schools, private industry, and government. Psychologists with a doctoral degree often work in clinical positions or in private practices, but they also sometimes teach, conduct research, or carry out administrative responsibilities
5. A psychologist would most likely need a general knowledge about technology. For example, knowing their way around the internet and word processing.
6. The average earnings of this occupation are between $48,700 and $82,800 a year.
7. Over the next decade (from 2008-2018) the field of psychology is expected to steadily increase and grow by 12%.
8. Some local or national organizations that could hire from this field are local hospitals and schools, private industry, and the government.
9. If a psychologist has his or her own office they may make their own schedule and hours but also may take weekend hours to accommodate patients. This occupation is based off of a salary.
10. Positions in this field are not typically part of a union or collective bargaining.
11. For promotions, some psychologists move up and create their own consulting firm or change to private practice rather than working under another organization.

Coach:

1. Coach: a coach is a teacher but with different subject material and a field, court, etc becomes the classroom. If I were a coach it would most likely be of soccer. A coach teaches the fundamentals, such as technique and style. Preparation for the job includes organizing practices with proper drills to help the players learn, mesh together as a team, get in shape, and improve. An important part of the job, like a teacher’s, is the attitude of a coach. Motivation can lead to improvement and the coach needs to find a way to motivate his/her players. This job can be full or part time, depending on the coach. The hours are also quite irregular but they can choose these hours to work for both themselves and their players.
2. Some of the related occupational fields are fitness trainers, physical therapists, nutritionists and dietitians, recreation workers and recreational therapists.
3. The social personality type best fits this occupation.
4. Many coaches get their training through playing the sport itself. Certification for a coach requires the knowledge of CPR and one must be over eighteen years old. Depending on the level you are coaching, you must get at least a G license. The licenses available go from G to A if you are a soccer coach, each training program and test becoming more lengthy and difficult than the last.
5. To be a soccer coach there does not seem to be any need for technology with the exception of needing to make rosters, check standings or game times, research information on trips for tournaments or kick out emails if it is the preferred way to communicate with players. (A basic understanding of the internet.) A cell phone and texting or even calling would suffice.
6. College coaches generally make around $39,550 a year, but coaches in positions lower than this earn between $22,390 and $28,720.
7. From 2008 to 2018 it is expected that the occupation will increase and grow by about 25%.
8. Local or national organizations that would hire coaches include schools, ranging from elementary schools with teams to universities. Also, there are club teams, travel teams and recreation leagues that would hire coaches.
9. The hours and work schedule accommodate the coach, they can make their own hours and schedule but it also has to work for their players. Coaches are generally paid by salary.
10. Coaches are typically not part of a union.
11. For advancement, a soccer coach may upgrade his or her license and move on to coach a higher level of soccer. For example, club teams are of better quality than travel teams, the players are of a different caliber.

Pharmacist:

1. Pharmacists distribute prescription drugs to individuals. They also advise their patients, physicians, and other health practitioners on the selection, dosages, interactions, and side effects of medications, as well as monitor the health and progress of those patients to ensure that they are using their medications safely and effectively. Compounding—the actual mixing of ingredients to form medications—is a small part of a pharmacist's practice, because most medicines are produced by pharmaceutical companies in standard dosages and drug delivery forms. Most pharmacists work in a community setting, such as a retail drugstore, or in a healthcare facility, such as a hospital.
2. Some related occupations include: biological scientists, medical scientists, registered nurses and surgeons.
3. The social personality type best fits this occupation.
4. A license is required in all States and the District of Columbia, as well as in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In order to obtain a license, pharmacists generally must earn a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree from a college of pharmacy and pass several examinations. The Pharm.D. degree has replaced the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree, which is no longer being awarded. To be admitted to a Pharm.D. program, an applicant must have completed at least 2 years of specific professional study. This requirement generally includes courses in mathematics and natural sciences, such as chemistry, biology, and physics, as well as courses in the humanities and social sciences. In addition, most applicants have completed 3 or more years at a college or university before moving on to a Pharm.D. program, although this is not specifically required. Pharm.D. programs generally take 4 years to complete. The courses offered are designed to teach students about all aspects of drug therapy. In addition, students learn how to communicate with patients and other healthcare providers about drug information and patient care.
5. As a pharmacist there is a lot of usage of technology, including programs that track people’s medications, the internet, other programs that let you know you can not mix medications, etc.
6. The middle 50 percent of pharmacists earned between $92,670 and $121,310 a year.
7. It is expected that there will be a 17% increase of employment in the field between 2008 and 2018.
8. Local or national organizations that would hire pharmacists include drug stores, such as Rite Aid and Walgreens that have a pharmacy, hospitals, or supermarkets like Wal-Mart.
9. The working conditions for the job include: working 40 hours a week on average, some pharmacists work part-time, others exceed this 40 hour week and work up to fifty hours. The schedule may require the pharmacist to work late nights, early shifts, holidays, or other odd shifts. This occupation is based off of a yearly salary.
10. Pharmacists are not typically part of a union.
11. Some possible promotions include: pharmacy supervisor or store manager. Some pharmacists may be promoted to manager at the district or regional level and, later, to an executive position within the chain's headquarters. Hospital pharmacists may advance to supervisory or administrative positions. Some pharmacists become owners or part owners of independent pharmacies. Pharmacists in the pharmaceutical industry may advance in marketing, sales, research, quality control, production, or other areas.

Fitness Trainer:

1. Fitness workers lead, instruct, and motivate individuals or groups in exercise activities, including cardiovascular exercise, strength training, and stretching. They work in health clubs, country clubs, hospitals, universities, yoga and Pilates studios, resorts, and clients' homes. Fitness workers also are found in workplaces, where they organize and direct health and fitness programs for employees. Although gyms and health clubs offer a variety of exercise activities, such as weight lifting, yoga, cardiovascular training, and karate, fitness workers typically specialize in only a few areas. Personal trainers work one-on-one or with two or three clients, either in a gym or in the clients’ homes. They help clients assess their level of physical fitness and set and reach fitness goals. Trainersalso demonstrate various exercises and help clients improve their exercise techniques. They may keep records of their clients' exercise sessions to monitor the clients' progress toward physical fitness. They also may advise their clients on how to modify their lifestyles outside of the gym to improve their fitness.
2. Some related occupational fields are athletes, coaches, dietitians, nutritionists and physical therapists.
3. The personality type that best fits this occupation is social.
4. The education and training required depends on the specific type of fitness work: personal training, group fitness, and a specialization such as Pilates or yoga each need different preparation. Personal trainers often start out by taking classes to become certified. Then they may begin by working alongside an experienced trainer before being allowed to train clients alone. Group fitness instructors often get started by participating in exercise classes until they are ready to audition as instructors and, if the audition is successful, begin teaching classes. They also may improve their skills by taking training courses or attending fitness conventions. Most employers require instructors to work toward becoming certified. Fitness workers usually do not receive much on-the-job training; they are expected to know how to do their jobs when they are hired. Workers may receive some organizational training to learn about the operations of their new employer. Occasionally, they receive specialized training if they are expected to teach or lead a specific method of exercise or focus on a particular age or ability group. Because requirements vary from employer to employer, before pursuing training it may be helpful to contact local fitness centers or other potential employers to find out what background they prefer. An increasing number of employers are requiring fitness workers to have a bachelor's degree in a field related to health or fitness, such as exercise science or physical education. Some employers allow workers to substitute a college degree for certification, but most employers who require a bachelor's degree also require certification. Training for Pilates and yoga instructors has changed. When interest in these forms of exercise exploded, the demand for teachers grew faster than the ability to train them properly. Inexperienced teachers contributed to student injuries, leading to a push toward more standardized, rigorous requirements for teacher training. Pilates and yoga teachers now need specialized training in their particular method of exercise. For Pilates, training options range from weekend-long workshops to yearlong programs, but the trend is toward requiring even more training. The Pilates Method Alliance has established training standards that recommend at least 200 hours of training; the group also has standards for training schools and maintains a list of training schools that meet the requirements. However, some Pilates teachers are certified group exercise instructors who attend short Pilates workshops; currently, many fitness centers hire people with minimal Pilates training if the applicants have a fitness certification and group fitness experience. Training requirements for yoga teachers are similar to those for Pilates teachers. Training programs range from a few days to more than 2 years. Many people get their start by taking yoga; eventually, their teachers may consider them ready to assist or to substitute teach. Some students may begin teaching their own classes when their yoga teachers think that they are ready; the teachers may even provide letters of recommendation. Those who wish to pursue teaching more seriously usually seek formal teacher training.
5. A little knowledge of technology, the Internet, email, and other simple programs on the computer should be acquired.
6. On average, general medical and surgical hospitals $32,140, Fitness and recreational sports centers 30,610, and other schools and instruction 24,230.
7. From 2008 to 2018 the projected growth of this field is 29%.
8. Local or national organizations that would hire people in this field would be fitness gyms, health clubs and possibly schools.
9. The working conditions for this field are either working in a group, or working one-on-one. Also, the hours may vary depending on what kind of fitness you are teaching and where you are working. People can work nights and weekends as well as holidays because fitness centers are usually open a lot. This occupation is based off of a yearly salary.
10. Fields in this career are not typically part of a union.
11. For advancement in this career, personal trainers may advance to head trainer, with responsibility for hiring and overseeing the personal training staff and for bringing in new personal-training clients. Group fitness instructors may be promoted to group exercise director, a position responsible for hiring instructors and coordinating exercise classes. Later, a worker might become the fitness director of an organization, managing the fitness budget and staff.

Lawyer:

1. Lawyers, also called attorneys, act as both advocates and advisors in our society. As advocates, they represent one of the parties in criminal and civil trials by presenting evidence and arguing in court to support their client. As advisors, lawyers counsel their clients about their legal rights and obligations and suggest particular courses of action in business and personal matters. Whether acting as an advocate or an advisor, all attorneys research the intent of laws and judicial decisions and apply the law to the specific circumstances faced by their clients. Lawyers may specialize in a number of areas, such as bankruptcy, probate, international, elder, or environmental law. Those specializing in, for example, environmental law may represent interest groups, waste disposal companies, or construction firms in their dealings with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other Federal and State agencies. These lawyers help clients prepare and file for licenses and applications for approval before certain activities are permitted to occur. Some lawyers specialize in the growing field of intellectual property, helping to protect clients’ claims to copyrights, artwork under contract, product designs, and computer programs. Other lawyers advise insurance companies about the legality of insurance transactions, guiding the company in writing insurance policies to conform to the law and to protect the companies from unwarranted claims. When claims are filed against insurance companies, these attorneys review the claims and represent the companies in court.
2. Some of the related occupational fields include judges, magistrates, other judicial workers, law clerks, paralegals and legal assistants, and title examiners.
3. The social personality is best suited for this occupation.
4. Becoming a lawyer usually takes 7 years of full-time study after high school—4 years of undergraduate study, followed by 3 years of law school. Law school applicants must have a bachelor’s degree to qualify for admission. To meet the needs of students who can attend only part time, a number of law schools have night or part-time divisions. Although there is no recommended “prelaw” undergraduate major, prospective lawyers should develop proficiency in writing and speaking, reading, researching, analyzing, and thinking logically—skills needed to succeed both in law school and in the law. Regardless of major, a multidisciplinary background is recommended. Courses in English, foreign languages, public speaking, government, philosophy, history, economics, mathematics, and computer science, among others, are useful. Students interested in a particular aspect of law may find related courses helpful. For example, prospective patent lawyers need a strong background in engineering or science, and future tax lawyers must have extensive knowledge of accounting. To practice law in the courts of any State or other jurisdiction, a person must be licensed, or admitted to its bar, under rules established by the jurisdiction’s highest court. All States require that applicants for admission to the bar pass a written bar examination; most States also require applicants to pass a separate written ethics examination. Lawyers who have been admitted to the bar in one State occasionally may be admitted to the bar in another without taking another examination if they meet the latter jurisdiction’s standards of good moral character and a specified period of legal experience. In most cases, however, lawyers must pass the bar examination in each State in which they plan to practice. Federal courts and agencies set their own qualifications for those practicing before or in them.
5. As a lawyer, there would be certain knowledge about computers that would have to be acquired extensively. For example, learning programs that have files of people in the system, a general knowledge of the internet, etc.
6. Average earnings in this field in management of companies and enterprises are $145,770, in legal services 116,550, and in local government 82,590.
7. From 2008 to 2018, this occupation is projected to grow by about 13%.
8. Local or national organizations that would hire lawyers include law firms, courts, etc.
9. Lawyers do most of their work in offices, law libraries, and courtrooms. They sometimes meet in clients’ homes or places of business and, when necessary, in hospitals or prisons. They may travel to attend meetings, gather evidence, and appear before courts, legislative bodies, and other authorities. They also may face particularly heavy pressure when a case is being tried. Preparation for court includes understanding the latest laws and judicial decisions. Salaried lawyers usually have structured work schedules. Lawyers who are in private practice or those who work for large firms may work irregular hours, including weekends, while conducting research, conferring with clients, or preparing briefs during non-office hours. Lawyers often work long hours; of those who work full time, about 33 percent work 50 or more hours per week. Most lawyers get a yearly salary.
10. This field is not typically part of a union.
11. Most beginning lawyers start in salaried positions. Newly hired attorneys usually start as associates and work with more experienced lawyers or judges. After several years, some lawyers are admitted to partnership in their firm, which means that they are partial owners of the firm, or go into practice for themselves. Some experienced lawyers are nominated or elected to judgeships. (See the section on [judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos272.htm) elsewhere in the Handbook*.*) Others become full-time law school faculty or administrators; a growing number of these lawyers have advanced degrees in other fields as well.

Travel Agent:

1. Travel agents assist travelers by sorting through vast amounts of information to help their clients make the best possible travel arrangements. Travel agents offer advice on destinations and make arrangements for transportation, hotel accommodations, car rentals, and tours for their clients. In addition, resorts and specialty travel groups use travel agents to promote travel packages to their clients. Travel agents are expected to be able to advise travelers about their destinations, such as the weather conditions, local ordinances and customs, attractions, and exhibitions. For those traveling internationally, agents also provide information on customs regulations, required documents (passports, visas, and certificates of vaccination), travel advisories, and currency exchange rates. In the event of changes in itinerary in the middle of a trip, travel agents intercede on the traveler's behalf to make alternate booking arrangements.
2. Some related occupational fields are being hotel clerks, motel clerks, travel guides and tour guides or escorts.
3. The enterprising personality type best fits this occupation.
4. Most travel agencies prefer applicants who have received training specific to becoming a travel agent. Many vocational schools offer full-time travel agent programs. Travel agent courses also are offered in public adult education programs, online, and in community colleges. These programs teach students about geography, sales, marketing, and travel industry forms and procedures for ticketing and reservations. A few colleges offer a bachelor's or master's degree in travel and tourism that can benefit prospective agents. Backgrounds in geography, foreign languages, or world history can also be useful for job applicants because they suggest an existing interest in travel and culture, which could help agents develop a rapport with clients.
5. Travel agents use a variety of published and computer-based sources for information on departure and arrival times, fares, quality of hotel accommodations, and group discounts. They may also visit hotels, resorts, and restaurants themselves to evaluate the comfort, cleanliness, and the quality of specific hotels and restaurants so that they can base recommendations on their own experiences or those of colleagues or clients. Many travel agents specialize in specific destinations or regions; others specialize in travel targeted to particular demographic groups, such as senior citizens.
6. Experience, sales ability, and the size and location of the agency determine the salary of a travel agent. Median annual wages of travel agents were $30,570 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $23,940 and $38,390. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $18,770, while the top 10 percent earned more than $47,860. Median wages in May 2008 for travel agents employed in the travel arrangement and reservation services industry were $30,470.
7. From 2008 to 2018 the projected growth for this field is a decrease of 1%.
8. Local or national organizations that would hire travel agents include travel agencies, organizations like AAA (American Automobile Association), etc.
9. Travel agents spend most of their time behind a desk conferring with clients, completing paperwork, contacting airlines and hotels to make travel arrangements, and promoting tours. They also spend a considerable amount of time either on the telephone or on the computer researching travel itineraries or updating reservations and travel documents. Agents sometimes have to face a great deal of pressure during travel emergencies or when they need to reschedule missed reservations. They are especially busy during peak vacation times, such as summer and holiday travel periods. Many agents, especially those who are self-employed, frequently work more than 40 hours per week, although technology now allows a growing number of agents to work from home. This occupation is based off of an annual salary.
10. Travel agents do not tend to be part of a collective bargaining unit or union.
11. Some employees start as reservation clerks or receptionists in travel agencies. With experience and some formal training, they can take on greater responsibilities and eventually assume travel agent duties. In agencies with many offices, travel agents may advance to busier offices or to office manager or other managerial positions. Those who start their own agencies generally have experience in an established agency. These agents must gain formal approval from suppliers or corporations, such as airlines, ship lines, or rail lines, to extend credit on reservations and to ensure payment. The Airlines Reporting Corporation and the International Airlines Travel Agency Network, for example, are the approving bodies for airlines. To gain approval, an agency must be financially sound and employ at least one experienced manager or travel agent.

Singer/Musician:

1. Musicians, singers, and related workers play musical instruments, sing, compose or arrange music, or conduct groups in instrumental or vocal performances. They perform solo or as part of a group, mostly in front of live audiences in nightclubs, concert halls, and theaters. They also perform in recording or production studios for radio, TV, film, or video games. Regardless of the setting, they spend considerable time practicing alone and with their bands, orchestras, or other musical ensembles. Musicians play one or more musical instruments. Many musicians learn to play several related instruments and can perform equally well in several musical styles. Instrumental musicians, for example, may play in a symphony orchestra, rock group, or jazz combo one night, appear in another ensemble the next, and work in a studio band the following day. Some play a variety of string, brass, woodwind, or percussion instruments or electronic synthesizers. Singers use their knowledge of voice production, melody, and harmony to interpret music and text. They sing character parts or perform in their own individual styles. Singers often are classified according to their voice range—soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, or bass—or by the type of music they sing, such as rock, pop, folk, opera, rap, or country.
2. Some related occupational fields are musical instrument repairers and tuners, actors, producers, directors and choreographers.
3. The personality type that best suits this occupation is the artistic personality type.
4. Musicians need extensive and prolonged training and practice to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to interpret music at a professional level. Like other artists, musicians and singers continually strive to improve their abilities. Formal training may be obtained through private study with an accomplished musician, in a college or university music program, or in a music conservatory. An audition generally is necessary to qualify for university or conservatory study. The National Association of Schools of Music is made up of 615 accredited college-level programs in music. Courses typically include music theory, music interpretation, composition, conducting, and performance, either with a particular instrument or a voice performance. Music directors, composers, conductors, and arrangers need considerable related work experience or advanced training in these subjects. If one wishes to educate others on music, they would need further education.
5. The usage of technology may not be necessary depending on what direction one plans on going with their musical profession. If one person wants to be a singer then they would not need to know so much about technology as a person who wants to be a DJ and work the synthesizer. A general knowledge of the internet and other basic computer programs along with programs that have to do with music, for example, a program to aid in creating a track or a music video, may be necessary.
6. Median hourly wages of wage-and-salary musicians and singers were $21.24 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $11.49 and $36.36. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.64, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $59.92. Median hourly wages were $23.68 in performing arts companies and $12.50 in religious organizations. Annual wage data for musicians and singers were not available because of the wide variation in the number of hours worked by musicians and singers and the short-term nature of many jobs. It is rare for musicians and singers to have guaranteed employment that exceeds 3 to 6 months.
7. From 2008 to 2018, this field is expected to increase and grow by about 8%.
8. Local or national organizations willing to hire musicians or singers include recording studios giving out record deals, stadiums for concerts, any place throwing a party whether it is for work or a fund raiser, etc.
9. Musicians typically perform at night and on weekends. They spend much additional time practicing or in rehearsal. Full-time musicians with long-term employment contracts, such as those with symphony orchestras or 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 and experience 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 part time as musicians. Most instrumental musicians work closely with a variety of other people, including colleagues, agents, employers, sponsors, and audiences. Although they usually work indoors, some perform outdoors for parades, concerts, and festivals. In some nightclubs and restaurants, smoke and odors may be present and lighting and ventilation may be poor. This position is usually based off of an hourly rate.
10. People in this occupational field are not typically part of a union.
11. Advancement for musicians usually means becoming better known, finding work more easily, and performing for higher earnings. Successful musicians often rely on agents or managers to find them performing engagements, negotiate contracts, and develop their careers.

Photography:

1. Photographers produce and preserve images that paint a picture, tell a story, or record an event. To create commercial-quality photographs, photographers need technical expertise, creativity, and the appropriate professional equipment. Producing a successful picture requires choosing and presenting a subject to achieve a particular effect, and selecting the right cameras and other photographic enhancing tools. For example, photographers may enhance the subject's appearance with natural or artificial light, shoot the subject from an interesting angle, draw attention to a particular aspect of the subject by blurring the background, or use various lenses to produce desired levels of detail at various distances from the subject.
2. Some related occupational fields are architects, except landscape and naval, [artists and related workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos092.htm), [commercial and industrial designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos290.htm), [fashion designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos291.htm), and [graphic designers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos090.htm).
3. The artistic personality type best fits this occupational field.
4. Entry-level positions in photojournalism or in industrial or scientific photography generally require a college degree in photography or in a field related to the industry in which the photographer seeks employment. Entry-level freelance or portrait photographers need technical proficiency. Some complete a college degree or vocational training programs. Photography courses are offered by many universities, community and junior colleges, vocational-technical institutes, and private trade and technical schools. Basic courses in photography cover equipment, processes, and techniques. Learning good business and marketing skills is important and some bachelor's degree programs offer courses focusing on them. Art schools offer useful training in photographic design and composition. Photographers may start out as assistants to experienced photographers. Assistants acquire the technical knowledge needed to be a successful photographer and also learn other skills necessary to run a portrait or commercial photography business. Individuals interested in a career in photography should try to develop contacts in the field by subscribing to photographic newsletters and magazines, joining camera clubs, and seeking summer or part-time employment in camera stores, newspapers, or photo studios.
5. As a photographer, one must know how to use a camera and access all its functions so they can take the exact picture they want. Also, they need to know how to use photography programs that can edit photos, for example, Photoshop. A general knowledge of the internet and how to use digital photo printers are also good for a photographer to have, etc.
6. Median annual wages of salaried photographers were $29,440 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $20,620 and $43,530. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $16,920, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $62,430. Median annual wages in the photographic services industry, which employed the largest numbers of salaried photographers, were $26,160. Salaried photographers—most of whom work full time—tend to earn more than those who are self-employed. Because most freelance and portrait photographers purchase their own equipment, they incur considerable expense acquiring and maintaining cameras and accessories. Unlike news and commercial photographers, few fine arts photographers are successful enough to support themselves solely through their art.
7. From 2008 to 2018 the projected growth for this field is an increase by about 12%.
8. Local and national organizations that would hire photographers Internet versions of magazines, journals, and newspapers will require increasing numbers of commercial photographers to provide digital images, also newspapers, etc.
9. As a photographer the work conditions would vary from person to person depending on what kind of photography job you take on. If you work for someone else then you would have to go by their hours and take pictures of what they wanted you to. In this case, some people get paid per picture. If a photographer works under their own employment then they could work a wedding or a certain event and get paid per hour.
10. Positions in this career field are not typically part of a union.
11. As a way to get promoted it again depends on who you work for. If one works for a company then they may be promoted to a higher position and get called upon to photograph more things or events for the company. If on works for themselves then they are their own boss and cannot really promote if they are already at the top.

Top Three Choices:

1. One of my top choices is becoming a psychologist. I have always loved working with children and the pay would make for a comfortable life. This was the alternative to being a teacher in schools, the pay is usually better and I would get to help children in a way that most teachers do not.
2. Another one of my top choices is taking up photography as a profession. I could always use this as a side job if need be. I could work part time and be self employed. This would make it fun because I love photography as a hobby and if I could do events such as weddings, parties, etc. then I would be getting paid to do something I love. Also, the schedule would be up to me, depending on what events I would like to take. I could set my own charges and be in charge of everything. If the pay wasn’t enough I could always take up another job with it.
3. Another one of my top choices is a travel agent. If I were to become a travel agent then the pay would be decent. However, the perks are my main concern. I love to travel, so the perks outweigh the pay by a long shot. I would be looking for deals all the time on trips for other people or if I wanted to know for myself I could look things up. I would be traveling the world with the deals that I find if they were good enough and I could get the time off.

Top Three Choices Charts:

Come fall I will be attending the University of New Hampshire in Durham, New Hampshire.

University of New Hampshire- Psychologist (Psychology)

Stonehill College- Psychologist (Psychology); can take a photography course also

Franklin Pierce University- Psychologist (Psychology)