



Well one out of the two kind of fits me. Enterprising is the one that doesn't seem to be what I'm interested in. There are things like discussing politics and watching the stock market. None of the things on the list really interest me. But conventional kind of sounds like me. I do like to organize and arrange things. I also keep record of a lot of stuff, just in case I ever need it.

My third highest interest is realistic. I think this one fits me better than enterprising and conventional. I would rather be outside working on somebody's home then sitting on the computer designing a company's logo. I'd feel better knowing that I'm helping people and putting their home together.

Job List

- Electrician
- Roofer
- Plumber
- Surveyor
- Construction Manager
- Carpenter
- Brickmason/Blockmason
- Carpet Installer

Electrician

1. They install and maintain all of the electrical and power systems for our homes, businesses, and factories. They install and maintain the wiring and control equipment through which electricity flows. They also install and maintain electrical equipment and machines in factories and a wide range of other businesses.
2. They generally focus on either construction or maintenance, although many do both. They specialize in construction, primarily install wiring systems into factories, businesses, and new homes.
3. You would have to be diligent and careful in this career. You have to check all your equipment and you wouldn't want to mess up and get shocked.
4. Most electricians learn their trade through apprenticeship programs that combine on-the-job training with related classroom instruction. Apprenticeship programs usually last 4 years. Each year includes at least 144 hours of classroom instruction and 2,000 hours of on-the-job training.
5. They use hand tools such as conduit benders, screwdrivers, pliers, knives, hacksaws, wire strippers, ammeters, ohmmeters, voltmeters, harmonics testers, and other equipment.
6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$17.00 and \$29.88 hourly.
7. There will be more of these jobs in ten years.
8. The International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine, and Furniture Workers; the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; and the United Steelworkers of America. All of these companies would hire an electrician.
9. You would work for the hour with a set salary.
10. Yes
11. Yes

Roofer

1. They repair and install roofs made from a combination of some of the following: tar, asphalt, gravel, rubber, thermoplastic, metal, and shingles—all of which protect buildings and their contents from water damage.
2. Carpenters, carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers, cement masons, concrete finishers, segmental pavers, and terrazzo workers, drywall and ceiling tile installers, tapers, plasterers, and stucco masons, and sheet metal workers
3. You would have to be nimble and have good balance in order to work on a roof. You also need to be strong to lift shingles up a ladder to the roof.
4. A high school education, or its equivalent, is helpful and so are courses in mechanical drawing and basic mathematics. Although most workers learn roofing as helpers for experienced workers, some roofers train through 3-year apprenticeship programs administered by local union-management committees representing roofing contractors and locals of the United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers, and Allied Workers. Apprenticeship programs usually include at least 2,000 hours of paid long-term on-the-job training each year, plus a minimum of 144 hours of classroom instruction a year in tools and their use, arithmetic, safety, and other topics.
5. Roofers use shingles, tile, bitumen and gravel, single-ply plastic or rubber sheets, or other materials to protect and waterproof building surfaces. There is not much technology used.
6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$12.97 and \$21.98 hourly.

7. Employment of roofers is expected to grow 4 percent between 2008 and 2018, slower than the average for all occupations.

8.

9. Roofing work is strenuous. It involves heavy lifting, as well as climbing, bending, and kneeling. Roofers work outdoors in all types of weather, particularly when making repairs. However, they rarely work when it rains or in very cold weather because ice can be dangerous. In northern States, roofing work is generally not performed during winter months. During the summer, roofers may work overtime to complete jobs quickly, especially before forecasted rainfall.

10. Yes

11. Roofers may advance to become supervisors or estimators for a roofing contractor or become independent contractors themselves.

Plumber

1. Plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters install, maintain, and repair many different types of pipe systems.

2. Other workers who install and repair mechanical systems in buildings include boilermakers, electricians, elevator installers and repairers, heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers, industrial machinery mechanics and millwrights, sheet metal workers, and stationary engineers and boiler operators.

3. Plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters frequently must lift heavy pipes, stand for long periods, and sometimes work in uncomfortable or cramped positions, they need physical strength and stamina.

4. Plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters enter into the occupation in a variety of ways. Most plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters get their training in jointly administered apprenticeships or in technical schools and community colleges. Pipelayers typically receive their training on the job. Apprenticeships, both union and nonunion, consist of 4 or 5 years of paid on-the-job training and at least 144 hours of related classroom instruction per year.

5. There's not much technical tools used in plumbing.

6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$16.63 and \$29.66 hourly.

7. Employment of plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters is expected to grow 16 percent between 2008 and 2018, faster than the average for all occupations.

8.

9. Plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters often work more than 40 hours per week and can be on call for emergencies nights and weekends. Some pipelayers may need to travel to and from worksites.

10. Yes

11. With additional training, some plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters become supervisors for mechanical and plumbing contractors. Others, especially plumbers, go into business for themselves, often starting as a self-employed plumber working from home.

Surveyor

1. Surveyors, cartographers, photogrammetrists, and surveying and mapping technicians are responsible for measuring and mapping the Earth's surface.
2. Workers who use surveying data in land development and construction include architects, except landscape and naval, engineers, and landscape architects
- 3.
4. Most surveyors need a bachelor's degree. A number of universities offer bachelor's degree programs in surveying, and many community colleges, technical institutes, and vocational schools offer 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year programs in surveying or surveying technology.
5. You have to take measurements with very advance tools.
6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$38,800 and \$70,010 annually.
7. Employment of surveyors, cartographers, photogrammetrists, and surveying and mapping technicians is expected to grow 19 percent from 2008 to 2018, which is faster than the average for all occupations. Increasing demand for fast, accurate, and complete geographic information will be the main source of job growth.
- 8.
9. Surveyors and surveying technicians usually work an 8-hour day, 5 days a week and may spend a lot of time outdoors. Sometimes, they work longer hours during the summer, when weather and light conditions are most suitable for fieldwork. Construction-related work may be limited during times of inclement weather.
10. Yes
11. High school graduates with no formal training in surveying usually start as apprentices. Beginners with postsecondary school training in surveying usually can start as technicians or assistants. With on-the-job experience and formal training in surveying—either in an institutional program or from a correspondence school—workers may advance to senior survey technician, then to party chief. Depending on State licensing requirements, they may advance to licensed surveyor in some cases.

Construction Manager

1. Construction managers plan, direct, coordinate, and budget a wide variety of construction projects, including the building of all types of residential, commercial, and industrial structures, roads, bridges, wastewater treatment plants, and schools and hospitals. Construction managers may supervise an entire project or just part of one. They schedule and coordinate all design and construction processes, including the selection, hiring, and oversight of specialty trade contractors, such as carpentry, plumbing, or electrical, but they usually do not do any actual construction of the structure.
2. Other workers who perform similar functions include, architects, except landscape and naval, engineers, cost estimators, engineering and natural sciences managers, and landscape architects.
- 3.
4. For construction manager jobs, a bachelor's degree in construction science, construction management, building science, or civil engineering, plus work experience, is becoming the norm. However, years of experience, in addition to taking classes in the field or getting an associate's degree, can substitute for a bachelor's degree.
- 5.
6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$60,650 and \$107,140 annually.

7. Employment of construction managers is projected to increase by 17 percent during the 2008–18 decade, faster than average for all occupations.

8.

9. Often on call 24 hours a day, construction managers deal with delays, such as the effects of bad weather, or emergencies at the jobsite. More than one-third worked a standard 40-hour week in 2008, and some construction projects continue around the clock. Construction managers may need to work this type of schedule for days or weeks to meet special project deadlines, especially if there are delays.

10. About 61 percent are self-employed, many as owners of general or specialty trade construction firms.

11. Advancement opportunities for construction managers vary with the individual's performance and the size and type of company for which the person works. Within large firms, managers may eventually become top-level managers or executives. Highly experienced individuals may become independent consultants; some serve as expert witnesses in court or as arbitrators in disputes.

Carpenter

1. Carpenters construct, erect, install, and repair structures and fixtures made from wood and other materials. Carpenters are involved in many different kinds of construction, from the building of highways and bridges to the installation of kitchen cabinets.

2. Other skilled construction occupations include brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons, cement masons, concrete finishers, segmental pavers, and terrazzo workers, construction equipment operators, drywall and ceiling tile installers, tapers, plasterers, and stucco masons, electricians, plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.

3.

4. Learning to be a carpenter can start in high school. Classes in English, algebra, geometry, physics, mechanical drawing, blueprint reading, and general shop will prepare students for the further training they will need. After high school, there are a number of different ways to obtain the necessary training. Some people get a job as a carpenter's helper, assisting more experienced workers. At the same time, the helper might attend a trade or vocational school, or community college to receive further trade-related training and eventually become a carpenter.

5.

6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$14.42 and \$25.37 hourly.

7. Employment of carpenters is expected to increase by 13 percent during the 2008–18 decade, as fast as the average for all occupations.

8.

9. Many carpenters work a standard 40 hour week; however, some work more. About 7 percent worked part time.

10. Yes

11. Carpenters who complete formal apprenticeship programs receive certification as journeypersons. Some carpenters earn other certifications in scaffold building, high torque bolting, or pump work. These certifications prove that carpenters are able to perform these tasks, which can lead to additional responsibilities.

Brickmason/Blockmason

1. Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons create attractive, durable surfaces and structures. For thousands of years, these workers have built buildings, fences, roads, walkways, and walls using bricks, concrete blocks, and natural stone. The structures that they build will continue to be in demand for years to come.
2. Workers in other occupations with similar skills include carpenters, carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers, cement masons, concrete finishers, segmental pavers, and terrazzo workers, drywall and ceiling tile installers, tapers, plasterers, and stucco masons.
- 3.
4. The learning period usually lasts longer for workers who learn the trade on the job than for those who have already been trained in an apprenticeship program. Registered apprenticeship programs usually last between 3 and 4 years.
- 5.
6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$16.77 and \$28.46 hourly.
7. Jobs for brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons are expected to increase by 12 percent over the 2008–18 decade, as fast as the average for all occupations.
- 8.
9. Many workers work a standard 40-hour week. Some, however, do work more. Earnings for workers in the construction trades can be reduced on occasion when poor weather and slowdowns in construction activity decrease the amount of time the laborers can work.
10. About 18 percent of brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons were members of unions, mainly the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers.
11. With additional training and experience, brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons may become supervisors for masonry contractors. Some eventually become owners of businesses and may spend most of their time as managers.

Carpet Installers

1. Carpet installers lay floor coverings in homes, offices, hospitals, stores, restaurants, and many other types of buildings.
- 2.
- 3.
4. Most carpet installers receive short-term on-the-job training, often sponsored by individual contractors; therefore, a high school diploma usually is not required. Workers start as helpers and begin with simple assignments, such as installing stripping and padding, or helping to stretch newly installed carpet.
- 5.
6. The middle 50 percent earned between \$12.82 and \$25.35 hourly. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$10.23, and the top 10 percent earned more than \$34.10.
7. Jobs for carpet installers are expected to decrease by 1 percent over the 2008–18 decade, which is a very bad outlook.

- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
11. Carpet installers sometimes advance to become supervisors, salespersons, or estimators.

I narrowed my last two careers by a couple of factors. One of the first factors was enjoy-ability, if I truly didn't want to work in the career why would I spend my entire life doing it? I chose electrician and plumbing. Both of these jobs are in high demand, both have an expected 25% increase in job growth over the next ten years. They both have a median salary of a little under \$50,000 a year. If you want to become an electrician or a plumber you're going to have to go to a school and get a 3-year apprenticeship. The good thing about an apprenticeship is that you get taught on the job and you get paid even though you're just learning.