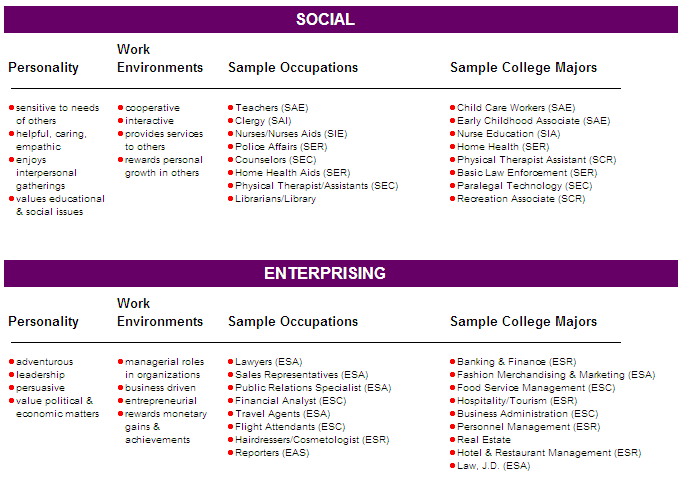


Yes, I do believe that the two interest profilers I was given which were social and interposing do fit almost perfect to what my personality is. The reason I believe this is because I think my personality is sensitive to the needs of others, helpful, caring, and enjoy interpersonal gatherings which is almost all of the characteristics shown in the social category. In the enterprising category my personality is shown adventures and persuasive which are two out of the four personality grouping in this category.



HR1)

1. Nurse-A person trained to care for the sick or infirm, esp. in a hospital.
2. Nurse Aide-a person who is employed to carry out basic non-specialized tasks in the care of patients, such as bathing and feeding, making beds, and transporting patients, under the supervision and direction of a registered nurse. Many hospitals offer education and orientation programs for newly hired nurse's aides and in-service education for continued training.
3. Barber or Hairstylist-A style in which hair is cut and arranged. hair styling n. hair stylist
4. Cosmetologist-The study or art of cosmetics and their use
5. Flight Attendant-A person who assists passengers in an aircraft.
6. Occupational therapist -A licensed health professional who is trained to evaluate patients with joint conditions, such as arthritis
7. Bartender-One who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks at a bar. Also called barkeeper
8. Child Care Worker-is increasingly referred to as early childhood education **...** Regardless of type of care chosen, a quality careprovider should provide **...** The school will act in loco parentis

HR2)

Nurse: [Dental hygienists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos097.htm), [Diagnostic medical sonographers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos273.htm), [Emergency medical technicians and paramedics](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos101.htm), [licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos102.htm), [Physician assistants](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos081.htm)

Nurse Aide: [Child care workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos170.htm), [Home health aides and personal and home care aides](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos326.htm), [Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos102.htm), [Medical assistants](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos164.htm), [Occupational therapist assistants and aides](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos166.htm) , [Registered nurses](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos083.htm) , [Social and human service assistants](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos059.htm)

Barber or Hairstylist: [Fitness workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos296.htm), [Makeup artists, theatrical and performance](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos333.htm), [Massage therapists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos295.htm)

Cosmetologist: [Fitness workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos296.htm), [Makeup artists, theatrical and performance](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos333.htm), [Massage therapists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos295.htm)

Flight Attendant: [Emergency medical technicians and paramedics](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos101.htm), [Fire fighters](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos329.htm)

Occupational therapist: [Athletic trainers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos294.htm), [Physical therapists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos080.htm), [Recreational therapists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos082.htm), [Respiratory therapists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos321.htm), [Speech-language pathologists](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos099.htm)

Bartender: [Cashiers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos335.htm) , [Chefs, head cooks, and food preparation and serving supervisors](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos330.htm), [Cooks and food preparation workers](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos331.htm) , [Flight attendants](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos171.htm), [Retail salespersons](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos121.htm)

Child Care Worker: [Teacher assistants](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos153.htm), [Teachers—kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos318.htm) [Teachers—preschool, except special education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos317.htm), [Teachers—special education](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos070.htm)

HR3)

To have these jobs your personality type should probably be social, talkative, caring, and understanding. All of the occupations I have chose to research either involves needing to have good social skills and be friendly, they are not the type of jobs where you can keep to yourself and sit in a cubical with your work it involves being social and outgoing with a good personality.

HR4) & HR5)

Nurse- three typical educational paths to registered nursing a bachelor's of science degree in nursing (BSN), an associate degree in nursing (ADN), and a diploma. BSN programs, offered by colleges and universities, take about 4 years to complete. ADN programs, offered by community and junior colleges, take about 2 to 3 years to complete. Individuals considering a career in nursing should carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of enrolling in each type of education program. Advancement opportunities may be more limited for ADN and diploma holders compared to RNs who obtain a BSN or higher. Individuals who complete a bachelor's degree receive more training in areas such as communication, leadership, and critical thinking, all of which are becoming more important as nursing practice becomes more complex. Additionally, bachelor's degree programs offer more clinical experience in nonhospital settings. A bachelor's or higher degree is often necessary for administrative positions, research, consulting, and teaching

Nurses should be caring, sympathetic, responsible, and detail oriented. They must be able to direct or supervise others, correctly assess patients' conditions, and determine when consultation is required. They need emotional stability to cope with human suffering, emergencies, and other stresses.

Nurse Aid- Nursing and psychiatric aide training are offered in high schools, vocational-technical centers, some nursing care facilities, and some community colleges. Courses cover body mechanics, nutrition, anatomy and physiology, infection control, communication skills, and resident rights. Personal care skills, such as how to help patients bathe, eat, and groom themselves, also are taught. Hospitals may require previous experience as a nursing aide or home health aide. Some States also require psychiatric aides to complete a formal training program. However, most psychiatric aides learn their skills on the job from experienced workers.

Barber or Hairstylist- A high school diploma or GED is required for some personal appearance workers in some States. In addition, most States require that barbers and cosmetologists complete a program in a State-licensed barber or cosmetology school. Programs in hairstyling, skin care, and other personal appearance services can be found in both high schools and in public or private postsecondary vocational schools. Full-time programs in barbering and cosmetology usually last 9 months or more and may lead to an associate degree, but training for manicurists and pedicurists and skin care specialists requires significantly less time. Shampooers generally do not need formal training. Most professionals take advanced courses in hairstyling or other personal appearance services to keep up with the latest trends. They also may take courses in sales and marketing.

Cosmetology- Successful personal appearance workers should have an understanding of fashion, art, and technical design. They also must keep a neat personal appearance and a clean work area. Interpersonal skills, image, and attitude play an important role in career success. As client retention and retail sales become an increasingly important part of salons' revenue, the ability to be an effective salesperson becomes ever more vital for salon workers. Some cosmetology schools consider “people skills” to be such an integral part of the job that they require coursework in that area. Business skills are important for those who plan to operate their own salons.

Flight attendant- A high school diploma or its equivalent is the minimum educational requirement. However, airlines increasingly prefer applicants with a college degree. Applicants who attend schools or colleges that offer flight attendant training may have an advantage over other applicants. Highly desirable areas of concentration include people-oriented disciplines, such as communications, psychology, nursing, travel and tourism, hospitality, and education. Flight attendants for international airlines generally must speak a foreign language fluently. For their international flights, some of the major airlines prefer candidates who can speak two major foreign languages.

Once hired, all candidates must undergo a period of formal training. The length of training, ranging from 3 to 6 weeks, depends on the size and type of carrier and takes place at the airline's flight training center. Airlines that do not operate training centers generally send new employees to the center of another airline. Some airlines may provide transportation to the training centers and an allowance for room, board, and school supplies, while other airlines charge individuals for training. New trainees are not considered employees of the airline until they successfully complete the training program. Trainees learn emergency procedures, such as evacuating an airplane, operating emergency systems and equipment, administering first aid, and surviving in the water. In addition, trainees are taught how to deal with disruptive passengers and with hijacking and terrorist situations. New hires learn flight regulations and duties, gain knowledge of company operations and policies, and receive instruction on personal grooming and weight control. Trainees for international routes get additional instruction in passport and customs regulations. Trainees must perform many drills and duties unaided, in front of the training staff. Throughout training, they also take tests designed to eliminate unsuccessful trainees. Toward the end of their training, students go on practice flights. Upon successful completion of training, flight attendants receive the FAA Certificate of Demonstrated Proficiency. Flight attendants also are required to go through periodic retraining and pass an FAA safety examination to continue flying.

Occupational therapist- A master's degree or higher in occupational therapy is the typical minimum requirement for entry into the field. In addition, occupational therapists must attend an academic program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE) in order to sit for the national certifying exam. In 2009, 150 master's degree programs or combined bachelor's and master's degree programs were accredited, and 4 doctoral degree programs were accredited. Most schools have full-time programs, although a growing number are offering weekend or part-time programs as well. Coursework in occupational therapy programs include the physical, biological, and behavioral sciences as well as the application of occupational therapy theory and skills. All accredited programs require at least 24 weeks of supervised fieldwork as part of the academic curriculum.

People considering this profession should take high school courses in biology, chemistry, physics, health, art, and the social sciences. College admissions offices also look favorably on paid or volunteer experience in the healthcare field. Relevant undergraduate majors include biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, liberal arts, and anatomy.

Bartender- There are no specific educational requirements for most food and beverage service jobs. Many employers prefer to hire high school graduates for waiter and waitress, bartender, and host and hostess positions, but completion of high school usually is not required for fast-food workers, counter attendants, dishwashers, and dining room attendants and bartender helpers. Many entrants to these jobs are in their late teens or early twenties and have a high school education or less. Usually, they have little or no work experience. Food and beverage service jobs are a major source of part-time employment for high school and college students, multiple job holders, and those seeking supplemental incomes.

All new employees receive some training from their employer. They learn safe food handling procedures and sanitation practices, for example. Some employers, particularly those in fast-food restaurants, teach new workers using self-study programs, on-line programs, audiovisual presentations, and instructional booklets that explain food preparation and service skills. But most food and beverage serving and related workers pick up their skills by observing and working with more experienced workers. Some full-service restaurants also provide new dining room employees with some form of classroom training that alternates with periods of on-the-job work experience. These training programs communicate the operating philosophy of the restaurant, help establish a personal rapport with other staff, teach formal serving techniques, and instill a desire to work as a team. They also provide an opportunity to discuss customer service situations and the proper ways to handle unpleasant circumstances or unruly patrons.

Some food serving workers can acquire more skills by attending relevant classes offered by public or private vocational schools, restaurant associations, or large restaurant chains. Some bartenders acquire their skills through formal vocational training either by attending a school for bartending or a vocational and technical school where bartending classes are taught. These programs often include instruction on State and local laws and regulations, cocktail recipes, proper attire and conduct, and stocking a bar. Some of these schools help their graduates find jobs. Although few employers require any minimum level of educational attainment, some specialized training is usually needed in food handling and legal issues surrounding serving alcoholic beverages. Employers are more likely to hire and promote employees based on people skills and personal qualities than education.

Child care worker- The training and qualifications required of child care workers vary widely. Each State has its own licensing requirements that regulate caregiver training. These requirements range from less than a high school diploma, to a national Child Development Associate (CDA) credential, to community college courses or a college degree in child development or early childhood education. State requirements are generally higher for workers at child care centers than for family child care providers.

Child care workers in private settings who care for only a few children often are not regulated by States at all. Child care workers generally can obtain some form of employment with less than a high school diploma and little or no experience, but certain private firms and publicly funded programs have more demanding training and education requirements. Different public funding streams may set other education and professional development requirements. For example, many States have separate funding for prekindergarten programs for 4-year-old children. In accordance with the regulations that accompany the funding, these States typically set higher education degree requirements for those workers than do ordinary State child care licensing requirements.

Some employers prefer workers who have taken secondary or postsecondary courses in child development and early childhood education or who have work experience in a child care setting. Other employers require their own specialized training. An increasing number of employers are requiring an associate’s degree in early childhood education

RC1)

Nurse- Median annual wages of registered nurses were $62,450 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $51,640 and $76,570. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $43,410, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $92,240.

Nurse Aid- Median hourly wages of psychiatric aides were $12.77 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $10.00 and $15.63 an hour. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $8.35, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $18.77 an hour

Barber or Hairstylist- Median hourly wages in May 2008 for hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists, including tips and commission, were $11.13. The middle 50 percent earned between $8.57 and $15.03. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.47, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $20.41.Median hourly wages in May 2008 for barbers, including tips, were $11.56. The middle 50 percent earned between $8.93 and $14.69. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.56, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $19.51.Among skin care specialists, median hourly wages, including tips, were $13.81, for manicurists and pedicurists $9.46, and for shampooers $8.32.While earnings for entry-level workers usually are low, earnings can be considerably higher for those with experience. A number of factors, such as the size and location of the salon, determine the total income of personal appearance workers. They may receive commissions based on the price of the service, or a salary based on the number of hours worked, and many receive commissions on the products they sell. In addition, some salons pay bonuses to employees who bring in new business. For many personal appearance workers, the ability to attract and hold regular clients is a key factor in determining earnings.

Cosmetologist- Median hourly wages in May 2008 for hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists, including tips and commission, were $11.13. The middle 50 percent earned between $8.57 and $15.03. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.47, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $20.41.Median hourly wages in May 2008 for barbers, including tips, were $11.56. The middle 50 percent earned between $8.93 and $14.69. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.56, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $19.51.Among skin care specialists, median hourly wages, including tips, were $13.81, for manicurists and pedicurists $9.46, and for shampooers $8.32.While earnings for entry-level workers usually are low, earnings can be considerably higher for those with experience. A number of factors, such as the size and location of the salon, determine the total income of personal appearance workers. They may receive commissions based on the price of the service, or a salary based on the number of hours worked, and many receive commissions on the products they sell. In addition, some salons pay bonuses to employees who bring in new business. For many personal appearance workers, the ability to attract and hold regular clients is a key factor in determining earnings.

Flight Attendant- Median annual wages of flight attendants were $35,930 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $28,420 and $49,910. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $20,580, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $65,350.According to data from the Association of Flight Attendants, beginning attendants had median earnings of $16,191 a year in 2009. Beginning pay scales for flight attendants vary by carrier, however. New hires usually begin at the same pay scale, regardless of experience; all flight attendants receive the same future pay increases based on an established pay scale. Flight attendants and their immediate families are entitled to free or discounted fares on their own airline and reduced fares on most other airlines. Some airlines require that the flight attendant be with an airline for 3 to 6 months before taking advantage of this benefit. Other benefits may include medical, dental, and life insurance; 401K or other retirement plan; sick leave; paid holidays; stock options; paid vacations; and tuition reimbursement. Flight attendants also receive a “per diem” allowance for meal expenses while on duty away from home. Flight attendants are required to purchase uniforms and wear them while on duty. The airlines usually pay for uniform replacement items, and may provide a small allowance to cover cleaning and upkeep of the uniforms.

Occupational therapy-Median annual wages of occupational therapists were $66,780 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $55,090 and $81,290. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $42,820, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $98,310

Bartender-Bartenders had median hourly wages (including tips) of $8.54. The middle 50 percent earned between $7.53 and $10.98. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.00, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $14.93 an hour. Like waiters and waitresses, bartenders employed in public bars may receive more than half of their earnings as tips. Service bartenders often are paid higher hourly wages to offset their lower tip earnings.

Child Care Worker-Pay depends on the educational attainment of the worker and the type of establishment. Although the pay generally is very low, more education usually means higher earnings. Median hourly wages of child care workers were $9.12 in May 2008. The middle 50 percent earned between $7.75 and $11.30. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.04, and the highest 10 percent earned more than $13.98.

RC2)

Nurse

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Registered nurses** | 29-1111 | 2,618,700 | 3,200,200 | 581,500 | 22 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_29-1111.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_29-1111.xls)] |

Nurse aid

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Nursing and psychiatric aides** | — | 1,532,300 | 1,811,800 | 279,600 | 18 | — | — |

Barber hair stylist /Cosmetologist

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Barbers, cosmetologists, and other personal appearance workers** | — | 821,900 | 987,400 | 165,500 | 20 | — | — |
| **Barbers and cosmetologists** | 39-5010 | 684,200 | 817,400 | 133,200 | 19 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-5010.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-5010.xls)] |
| **Barbers** | 39-5011 | 53,500 | 59,700 | 6,200 | 12 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-5011.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-5011.xls)] |
| **Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists** | 39-5012 | 630,700 | 757,700 | 127,000 | 20 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-5012.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-5012.xls)] |
| **Manicurists and pedicurists** | 39-5092 | 76,000 | 90,200 | 14,300 | 19 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-5092.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-5092.xls)] |
| **Shampooers** | 39-5093 | 22,900 | 26,300 | 3,400 | 15 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-5093.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-5093.xls)] |
| **Skin care specialists** | 39-5094 | 38,800 | 53,500 | 14,700 | 38 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-5094.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-5094.xls)] |
|  | | | | | |  | |

Flight attendant

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Flight attendants** | 39-6031 | 98,700 | 106,700 | 8,000 | 8 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-6031.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-6031.xls)] |

Occupational Therapy

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Occupational therapists** | 29-1122 | 104,500 | 131,300 | 26,800 | 26 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_29-1122.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_29-1122.xls)] |

Bartender

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Food and beverage serving and related workers** | — | 7,652,400 | 8,413,100 | 760,700 | 10 | — | — |
| **Food and beverage serving workers** | 35-3000 | 6,307,200 | 6,962,300 | 655,100 | 10 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_35-3000.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_35-3000.xls)] |
| **Bartenders** | 35-3011 | 508,700 | 549,500 | 40,800 | 8 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_35-3011.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_35-3011.xls)] |
| **Waiters and waitresses** | 35-3031 | 2,381,600 | 2,533,300 | 151,600 | 6 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_35-3031.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_35-3031.xls)] |

Child care worker

| **Projections data from the National Employment Matrix** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupational Title** | **SOC Code** | **Employment, 2008** | **Projected  Employment, 2018** | **Change, 2008-18** | | **Detailed Statistics** | |
| **Number** | **Percent** |
| **Child care workers** | 39-9011 | 1,301,900 | 1,443,900 | 142,100 | 11 | [[PDF](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_pdf/occ_39-9011.pdf)] | [[XLS](ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix/occ_xls/occ_39-9011.xls)] |

RC3)

Nurse- Massachusetts Genera, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Tufts Medical Center, and Boston Medical Center

Nurse Aid- Bethany skilled nursing facility, Duxbury house nursing home, Heywood transitional care, Lakeview house nursing home.

Barber/ hairstylist- [Salon Red & Spa](http://boston.salonseeker.com/MA/Boston/Salon-Red-&-Spa-ID-3539.html), [Nami Spa](http://boston.salonseeker.com/MA/Boston/Nami-Spa-ID-207867.html), [98 North Salon & Day Spa](http://boston.salonseeker.com/MA/Boston/98-North-Salon-&-Day-Spa-ID-3439.html)2

Flight attendant-American Eagle Airline, Atlantic Southeast Airlines, Comair, SkyWest Airline.

Occupational Therapy-