O*NET Key Terms

The University of Oklahoma
# Table of Contents

- **Bright Outlook** ..................................................................................................................... 3
- **The Green Economy** ............................................................................................................ 3
- **Career Clusters** .................................................................................................................. 5
- **Industries** ........................................................................................................................... 6
- **Job Families** ......................................................................................................................... 7
- **STEM Occupations** ............................................................................................................. 7
- **Job Zones** ............................................................................................................................. 8
Bright Outlook - [https://www.onetonline.org/help/bright/](https://www.onetonline.org/help/bright/)

Occupations that have a bright outlook are expected to grow rapidly in the next few years, will have large number of job openings, or are new or emerging occupations. Bright Outlook occupations are always denoted with a sun icon.

The Green Economy - [https://www.onetcenter.org/green.html](https://www.onetcenter.org/green.html)

As the workplace changes, O*NET makes an effort to adapt its system to reflect the changes in what is important to workers when choosing their occupations. As a result of the increased efforts to be environmentally friendly, O*NET has begun to identify jobs with what they define “The Green Economy,” defined as “economic activity related to the use of fossil fuels, decreasing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the efficiency of energy use, recycling materials, and developing and adopting renewable energy sources.” Seen below are some of the ways that O*NET identifies and tracks occupations that may qualify as being “green.”

Occupations that are considered to be green are marked with a leaf icon, seen below.
Green Sectors

Workplace activities that are considered “green” have been categorized by O*NET into twelve different sectors. Clicking the “Green Sectors” tab provides a list of all of the green sectors, along with descriptions of each.

Green Occupations

O*NET divides green occupations into three different categories: those with increased demand, those with enhanced skills that differ drastically from those used in the occupation in the past, and those that are new and emerging. Use this tab to find links to lists of green occupations that fall under those categories.
Career Clusters - https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/browse_career

Career Clusters are groups of occupations that are in the same field and require similar skills. There are currently 16 Career Clusters. Career Clusters themselves may be further broken down into Career Pathways, which share common skills, knowledge, and interests. Listed below are all of the Career Clusters, along with their Career Pathways.

Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources – Agribusiness Systems; Animal Systems; Environmental Services Systems; Food Products and Processing Systems; Natural Resources Systems; Plant Systems; Power, Structural, and Technical Systems

Architecture and Construction – Construction; Design and Pre-Construction; Maintenance and Operations

Arts, Audio/Video Technology, and Communications – Audio and Video Technology and Film; Journalism and Broadcasting; Performing Arts; Printing Technology; Telecommunications; Visual Arts

Business Management, and Administration – Administrative Support; Business Information Management; General Management; Human Resources Management; Operations Management

Education and Training – Administration and Administrative Support; Professional Support Services; Teaching and Training

Finance – Accounting; Banking Services; Business Finance; Insurance; Securities and Investments

Government and Public Administration – Foreign Service; Governance; National Security; Planning; Public Management and Administration; Regulation; Revenue and Taxation

Health Science – Biotechnology Research and Development; Diagnostic Services; Health Information; Support Services; Therapeutic Services

Hospitality and Tourism – Lodging; Recreation, Amusements, and Attractions; Restaurants and Food and Beverage Services; Travel and Tourism

Human Services – Consumer Services; Counseling and Mental Health Services; Early Childhood Development and Services; Family and Community Services; Personal Care Services

Information Technology – Information Support and Services; Network Systems; Programming and Software Development; Web and Digital Communication

Law, Public Safety, Corrections, and Security – Correction Services; Emergency and Fire Management Services; Law Enforcement Services; Legal Services; Security and Protective Services

Manufacturing – Health, Safety, and Environmental Assurance; Logistics and Inventory Control; Maintenance, Installation, and Repair; Manufacturing Production Process Development; Production; Quality Assurance
Marketing – Marketing Communications; Marketing Management; Market Research; Merchandising; Professional Sales

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics – Engineering and Technology; Science and Mathematics

Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics – Facility and Mobile Equipment Maintenance; Health, Safety, and Environmental Management; Logistics Planning and Management Services; Sales and Service; Transportation Operations; Transportation Systems/Infrastructure Planning, Management, and Regulation; Warehousing and Distribution Center Operations.

Industries - [https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/browse_ind](https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/browse_ind)

O*NET also divides occupations by industries. Industries are “broad groups of businesses or organizations with similar activities, products, or services.” There are 21 total industries, listed below.

- Accommodation and Food Services
- Administrative and Support Services
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- Construction
- Educational Services
- Finance and Insurance
- Government
- Health Care and Social Assistance
- Information
- Management of Companies and Enterprises
- Manufacturing
- Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas
- Extraction
- Other Services (Expect Public Administration)
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- Retail Trade
- Self-Employed
- Transportation and Warehousing
- Utilities
- Wholesale Trade
Job Families - https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/browse_family

Job Families are “groups of occupations based upon work performed, skills, education, training, and credentials.” O*NET divides occupations into 23 Job Families, listed below.

- Architecture and Engineering
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Business and Financial Operations
- Community and Social Services
- Computer and Mathematical
- Construction and Extraction
- Education, Training, and Library
- Farming, Fishing, and Forestry
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Healthcare Support
- Installation, Maintenance, and Repair
- Legal
- Life, Physical, and Social Science
- Management
- Military Specific
- Office and Administrative Support
- Personal Care and Service
- Production
- Protective Service
- Sales and Related
- Transportation and Material Moving

STEM Occupations - https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/browse_stem

O*NET identifies occupations which qualify as STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). There are five (5) STEM disciplines within O*NET, some of which contain sub-disciplines. A complete list of STEM disciplines can be seen below.

- Managerial
- Postsecondary Teaching
  - Research, Development, Design, and Practitioners
    - Architecture and Engineering
    - Computer and Mathematical
    - Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
    - Life, Physical, and Social Science
- Sales
- Technologists and Technicians
  - Architecture and Engineering
  - Computer and Mathematical
  - Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
  - Life, Physical, and Social Science
Job Zones - [https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/zones](https://www.onetonline.org/help/online/zones)

Job Zones divide occupations based on the amount of education, experience, and on-the-job training needed to successfully perform in that occupation. There are five (5) Job Zones.

**Job Zone One: Little or No Preparation Needed**

Job Zone One may require a high school diploma or a GED certificate. There is little need for previous work-related skill, knowledge, or experience. Training may last from a few days to a few months, and may be conducted by an experienced worker already employed in the occupation.

*Examples* – baristas, dishwashers, taxi drivers, food servers

**Job Zone Two: Some Preparation Needed**

Job Zone Two almost always requires a high school diploma. Some previous experience is usually needed. Training may last up to a year, for example, during an apprenticeship.

*Examples* – bartenders, firefighters, truck drivers, manicurists

**Job Zone Three: Medium Preparation Needed**

Job Zone Three requires training from a vocation school, on-the-job experience, or an associate’s degree. Previous work-related skill, knowledge, and experience is a requirement for these occupations. Training may last up to two years.

*Examples* – barbers, dental hygienists, flight attendants, paralegals

**Job Zone Four: Considerable Preparation Needed**

Job Zone Four usually requires a bachelor’s degree (though not always). A considerable amount of previous work-related skill, knowledge, and experience is required, as well as several years of training and/or work-related experience.

*Examples* – accountants, biomedical engineers, editors, video game designers

**Job Zone Five: Extensive Preparation Needed**

Job Zone Five almost always requires a graduate degree (master’s, Ph.D., M.D., J.D., etc.). Extensive work-related skill, knowledge, and experience is required. Most training will occur before beginning the occupation (i.e. during school).

*Examples* – anesthesiologists, clinical psychologists, microbiologists, pharmacists