

GCIS Education Pays
8th Grade Career Development Advisement Activity # 3
Teacher as Advisor Program (TAP)
Estimated time: 30-45 minutes

National Career Development Standard/Competency

4. Knowledge of the importance of educational achievement to career opportunities
- Describe the importance of academic and occupational skills in the work world
 - Identify how the skills taught in school subjects are used in various occupations
 - Describe how continued learning enhances the ability to achieve goals

Goal:

Students will understand the relationship between educational achievement and career opportunities.

Objectives:

- Know the importance of academic achievement
- Know how skills learned in school relate to the world of work
- Understand the importance of postsecondary education

Materials:

- 8th Grade Career Development Advisement Activity #3 handouts – **Education Pays** and **The More You Learn, the More You Earn**
- Pen or pencil

Activity:

1. *Greet students:* “Good morning, welcome to advisement. Remember to keep up with your GCIS assignments. These activities will be most important when you begin to develop your schedule at the high school. Today let’s start with a very basic question: ‘How does being on time for class or school relate to the world of work? How does bringing your pencil, paper, and books to class relate to the world of work? and How does ‘hold your head up and paying attention in class relate to the world of work?’” *Allow time for students to discuss the questions. Ensure they acknowledge that being on time is a work skill, that bring your tools to work is a work skill, and that paying attention (not sleeping in class) is a work skill. “It’s true that the skills you learn in school will help you in your future career, even simple skills like being on time. Today in advisement we are going to look at the idea that ‘Education Pays’ in dollars and sense (a play on words). Education helps us to LEARN a LIVING!” Write LEARN a LIVING on the board. Allow students time to discuss just what that means. Student should understand that education links to the world of work - they are learning how to earn a living - they are learning knowledge and skills that will enable them to earn a living/get a job/pay the bills. Help students make the connection between work and school.*
2. *Distribute handout # 3, **Education Pays**. Instruct students to read the information at the top of the page. Ask if there are any questions. Respond to the questions, if needed.*
3. *Divide the class into groups of three or four. Assign a recorder by choosing the person with earliest birthday in the year.*

4. *Distribute handout # 4, **The More You Learn, the More You Earn** and discuss the idea that **the more you learn, the less likely you are to be unemployed**. Make the assignment for students to answer the questions collaboratively in their groups.*
5. *When the groups have finished the assignment, go over the results with the class. Allow students to answer the questions.*

Evaluation:

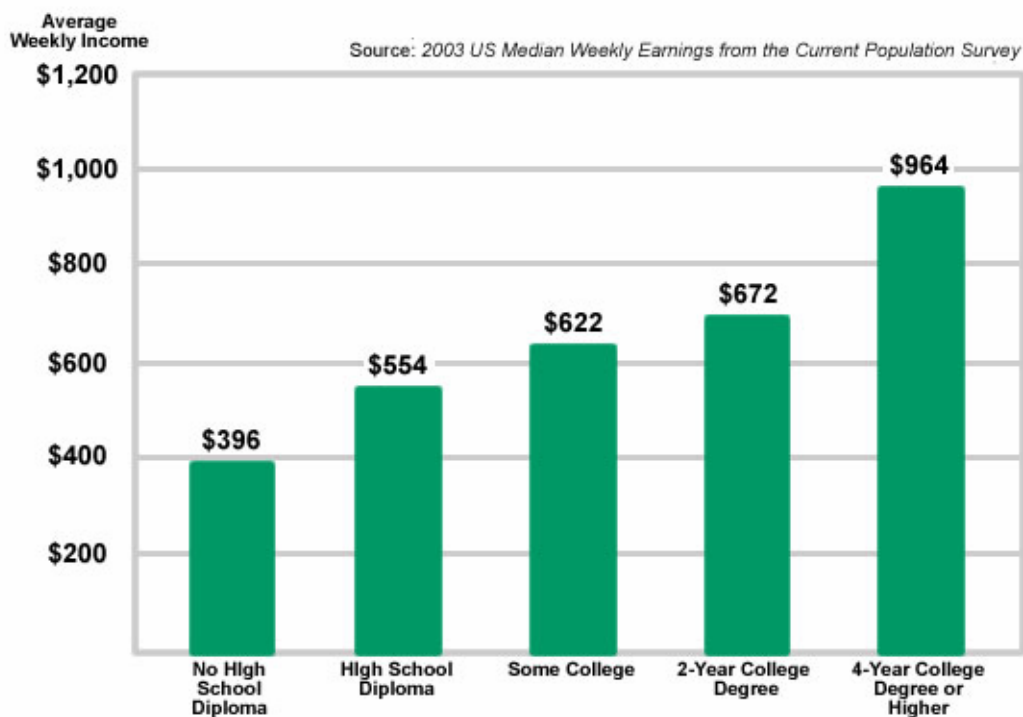
Students will be evaluated on their participation in the discussion and completion of the handouts. Ask these questions as “food for thought:” Who has chosen a career that demands more education after high school? Who has chosen classes that will help them reach their career goal? Is money the most important thing when choosing a career? Allow time for discussion if possible.

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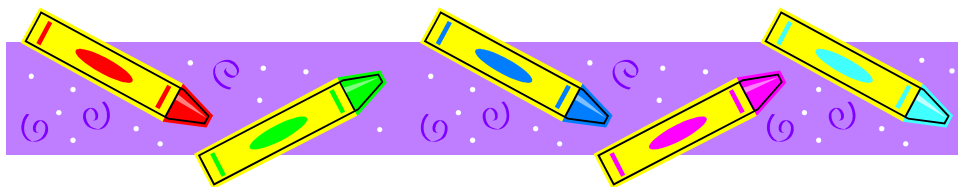
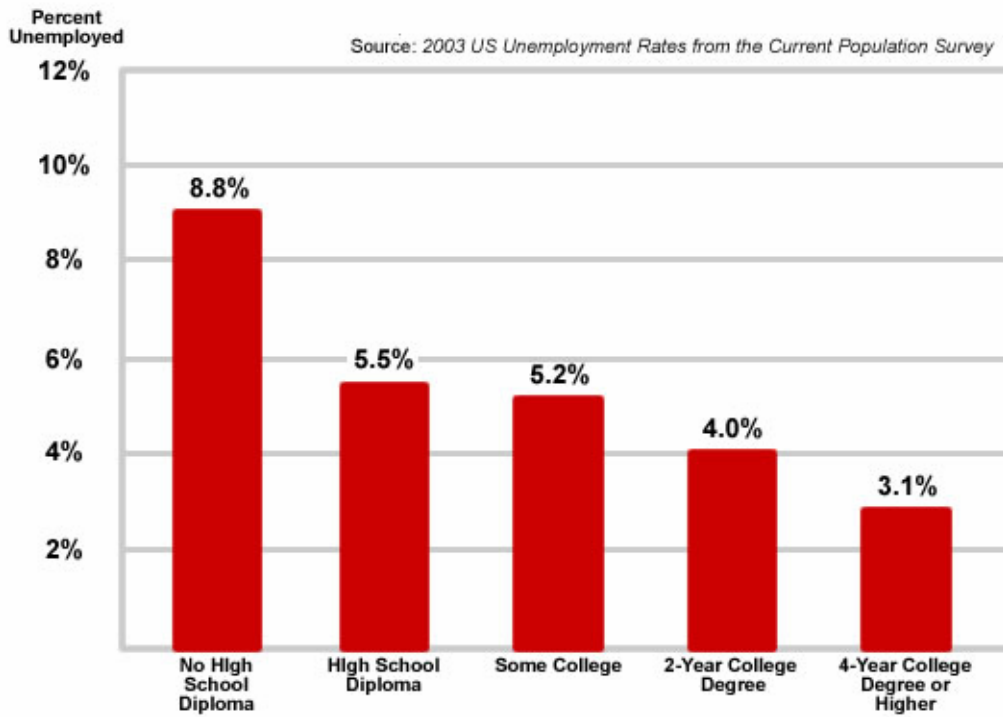
If you are not sure about pursuing your education past a high school degree, you may want to look at these charts. Education does pay!

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the higher your education level, on average, the higher your pay and the lower your chance of being unemployed. The following two charts display the U.S. average weekly wages and unemployment rates by education level for 2003. Of course, wages and employment vary by specific occupation and industry. You should set your career goals by considering your personal interests and values as well as the labor market. Regardless of your career path, a life-long pursuit of learning will be important to your success - and it will most likely improve your earning power!

The more you learn, the more you earn!



The more you learn, the less likely you are to be unemployed.



The More You Learn, the More You Earn.
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I. Using your team skills, your skills to read a chart, and simple math skills, answer the following questions from the chart: *The More You Learn, the More You Earn.*

1. What is the average weekly income of a person who does not finish high school?

2. What is the average weekly income of a person who does finish high school?

3. What is the difference in average weekly income between a person with a high school diploma and a person without one? _____
4. After looking over the chart, what conclusion(s) could one draw from the information displayed on the chart? (Circle the conclusions that are true.)
 - A. That the more education/training a person has, the more income they can expect.
 - B. That a person with some college can expect more income than a high school graduate.
 - C. That a person with a 4-year college degree or higher can expect the most income.
 - D. That ALL jobs DO NOT require a 4-year college degree.

II. Using your team skills, your skills to read a chart, and simple math skills, answer the following questions from the chart: *The More You Learn, the Less Likely You Are to be Unemployed.*

1. What is the unemployment rate for high school drop-outs? _____
2. What is the unemployment rate for people with some college? _____
3. After looking over the chart, what conclusion(s) could one draw from the information displayed on the chart? (Circle the conclusions that are true.)
 - A. That the more education and training a person has the less likely they are to be unemployed.
 - B. That a person with a high school diploma will be less likely to be unemployed than a person without a high school diploma.
 - C. That there is a difference of 5.7% between the unemployment rate of a person without a high school diploma and a person with a 4-year college degree or higher.

