

# Money Math for Teens

Quantifying the Job Market





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*This Money Math for Teens lesson is part of a series created by Generation Money, a multimedia financial literacy initiative of the FINRA Investor Education Foundation, Channel One News and America Saves.*

*Special thanks to Rudy Gawron for preparing the lesson and to Jill Sulam of Transformations Editing LLC for editorial guidance.*

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# Quantifying the Job Market

## Lesson Plan

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### OBJECTIVE

This lesson introduces students to the Bureau of Labor Statistics website, which they will use to determine where in the United States the most jobs within certain occupations can be found.

Students will:

- ▶ Learn and understand the concept of **location quotient**
- ▶ Research where jobs within certain occupations are most likely to be available
- ▶ Determine their own top choice state for future employment.

### TEACHING MATERIALS

- ▶ Lesson plan with answers for lesson activity
- ▶ Student handout with data-gathering and discussion lesson activity and exit ticket activity

### LESSON ACTIVITY

- 1. Introduction.** Read the following aloud to the students:

Senior year of high school is an important time in a young person's life. For 13 long years—since kindergarten—“next year” has simply meant moving on to the next grade level. But now it's time to make some choices...decisions that will affect the rest of your life.

Although this really is an exciting time, it can also be a bit scary. You might pause, reflect, and ask yourself, “Am I making good choices?”

Some young people can't wait for what lies ahead. They have discovered their passion. They know what they want to do with their lives and what career they wish to pursue. For them, these choices are clear. But what if you aren't sure what you'd like to do? You might pursue higher education or other training and decide on a career later, based on your interests and experience.

Once you've earned your degree or successfully completed your training, it's time to search for that first big break that gets you into your chosen career.

More choices!

A little help here would be useful, wouldn't it?

Of course, common sense can go a long way toward making good, informed decisions.



## Quantifying the Job Market

For example, let's say you are passionate about becoming a lawyer. You follow all the right advice and get the necessary education and training. Now it's time to search for your first position. Where would you look? Lawyers are needed most everywhere in the country, but are positions easier to find in certain areas? How many jobs are out there?

Would it surprise you to learn that the states with the most lawyers are New York and California? Would it be useful to know that, while New York and California have the most jobs in this occupation, the District of Columbia has a *concentration* of lawyers 10 times that of California, and lawyers in DC are the highest paid in the country?

You can maximize the efficiency of your job search with a little help from the federal government. The Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers employment information that can help you in your search.

Before we visit the site, we should define a couple of terms.

- ▶ **Concentration of occupation.** The concentration of an occupation in a given area, like a state or a county, is a simple ratio. We calculate it by dividing the number of **jobs in that occupation** in that area by the **total number of jobs** in the area.
- ▶ **Location quotient (LQ).** A similar calculation can be made to find the LQ of an occupation in a given area. This calculation is used to compare the relative concentration of jobs in an occupation in an area (say, in a state) to the concentration of jobs in that occupation in a larger area (say, in the entire country).

For example, the concentration of lawyers in California can be represented by a certain percentage. The concentration of lawyers in the entire country can be represented by another percentage. We can find the ratio of the concentration of lawyers in California to that in the country as a whole. This number is the LQ of lawyers in California.

2. **LQ formula.** Here is the formula for determining an LQ:

$$\text{Location quotient} = \frac{\text{Area occupational employment} / \text{Area total employment}}{\text{US occupational employment} / \text{US total employment}}$$

When we analyze this number:

- ▶ **LQ = 1** means the concentration of an occupation in an area is the same as the concentration of that occupation in the nation.
- ▶ **LQ < 1** means the concentration of an occupation in an area is less than the concentration of that occupation in the nation.
- ▶ **LQ > 1** means the concentration of an occupation in an area is greater than the concentration of that occupation in the nation.



## Quantifying the Job Market

Now, using specific numbers, let's say that the concentration of an occupation in a state is 0.21, and the concentration of the same occupation is 0.04 nationally. The LQ of this occupation in that state is:

$$\frac{0.21}{0.04} = \mathbf{5.25}$$

This means that the concentration of this occupation in the state is **5.25 times higher** than the national concentration. That state might be a great place to start looking for a job in that field.

- Using Bureau of Labor Statistics data.** The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a part of the United States Department of Labor and maintains data on employment, among many other things. The agency's website on occupational employment statistics is quite useful for researching where jobs are and what they pay.

The site is accessible at [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm) (see screenshot below).

The screenshot shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The header includes the United States Department of Labor logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled "Occupational Employment Statistics" and features a section for "May 2014 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates". Below this title is a map of the United States with state abbreviations, and a list of state abbreviations on the right side. The page also includes a search bar and a list of related links.

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### Occupational Employment Statistics

**BROWSE OES**  
OES HOME  
OES OVERVIEW  
OES NEWS RELEASES  
OES DATA  
OES CHARTS  
OES MAPS  
OES PUBLICATIONS  
OES DATABASES  
OES FAQs  
CONTACT OES

**SEARCH OES**  
Go

**OES TOPICS**  
RESPONDENTS  
DOCUMENTATION  
SPECIAL NOTICES  
RELATED LINKS

#### May 2014 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates

To view occupational employment and wage estimates for a state, district, territory, or commonwealth, click on the abbreviation on the map below or scroll down to the [alphabetical list](#).

WA, OR, CA, NV, UT, AZ, NM, TX, MT, WY, CO, ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, MN, IA, MO, AR, LA, WI, MI, IL, IN, OH, KY, TN, MS, AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, WV, PA, NY, ME, VT, NH, MA, RI, CT, NJ, MD, DE, DC

Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands

[May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)  
[May 2014 Metropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)



## Quantifying the Job Market

To learn to navigate and understand the data presented on the site, students will select the sample occupation **Lawyer**.

- ▶ Directly below the national map is a link to **May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates**. Ask students to click on it. The page shown in the screenshot below will come up.

The screenshot shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The main heading is "Occupational Employment Statistics" and the sub-heading is "May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States". Below this, there is a list of "Major Occupational Groups" with their respective two-digit indices and four-digit subindices. The groups listed are:

- 00-0000 All Occupations
- 11-0000 Management Occupations
- 13-0000 Business and Financial Operations Occupations
- 15-0000 Computer and Mathematical Occupations
- 17-0000 Architecture and Engineering Occupations
- 19-0000 Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations
- 21-0000 Community and Social Service Occupations
- 23-0000 Legal Occupations
- 25-0000 Education, Training, and Library Occupations
- 27-0000 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations
- 29-0000 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations

- ▶ Point out the **Major Occupational Groups** listed in the middle of the screen. Each major group has its own two-digit index followed by a four-digit subindex. Students should scroll down to **index 23, 23-0000 Legal Occupations**, and click the link. The screenshot below shows part of the page that will come up.

Occupation code	Occupation title (click on the occupation title to view its profile)	Level	Employment	Employment RSE	Employment per 1,000 jobs	Median hourly wage	Mean hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Mean wage RSE
23-1010	Lawyers and Judicial Law Clerks	broad	614,970	0.7%	4.551	\$54.50	\$63.45	\$131,970	0.6%
23-1011	<a href="#">Lawyers</a>	detail	603,310	0.7%	4.465	\$55.27	\$64.17	\$133,470	0.6%
23-1012	<a href="#">Judicial Law Clerks</a>	detail	11,660	1.5%	0.086	\$23.38	\$26.13	\$54,350	2.0%
23-1020	Judges, Magistrates, and Other Judicial Workers	broad	48,940	1.1%	0.362	\$44.73	\$46.74	\$97,230	1.1%
23-1021	<a href="#">Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers</a>	detail	14,140	0.5%	0.105	\$42.30	\$44.00	\$91,530	0.5%



## Quantifying the Job Market

- ▶ Ask students to click the link at **23-1011 Lawyers**. Tell students that this page (see screenshot below) has a great deal of information about the lawyer occupation. For example, the mean annual wage, \$133,470, appears in the first table on the page.

The screenshot shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The main heading is "Occupational Employment Statistics" with a sub-heading "Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2014". The specific occupation selected is "23-1011 Lawyers". A description states: "Represent clients in criminal and civil litigation and other legal proceedings, draw up legal documents, or transactions. May specialize in a single area or may practice broadly in many areas of law." There are links for "National estimates for this occupation", "Industry profile for this occupation", and "Geographic profile for this occupation". A section titled "National estimates for this occupation: Top" provides an employment estimate and mean wage estimates. A table displays the following data:

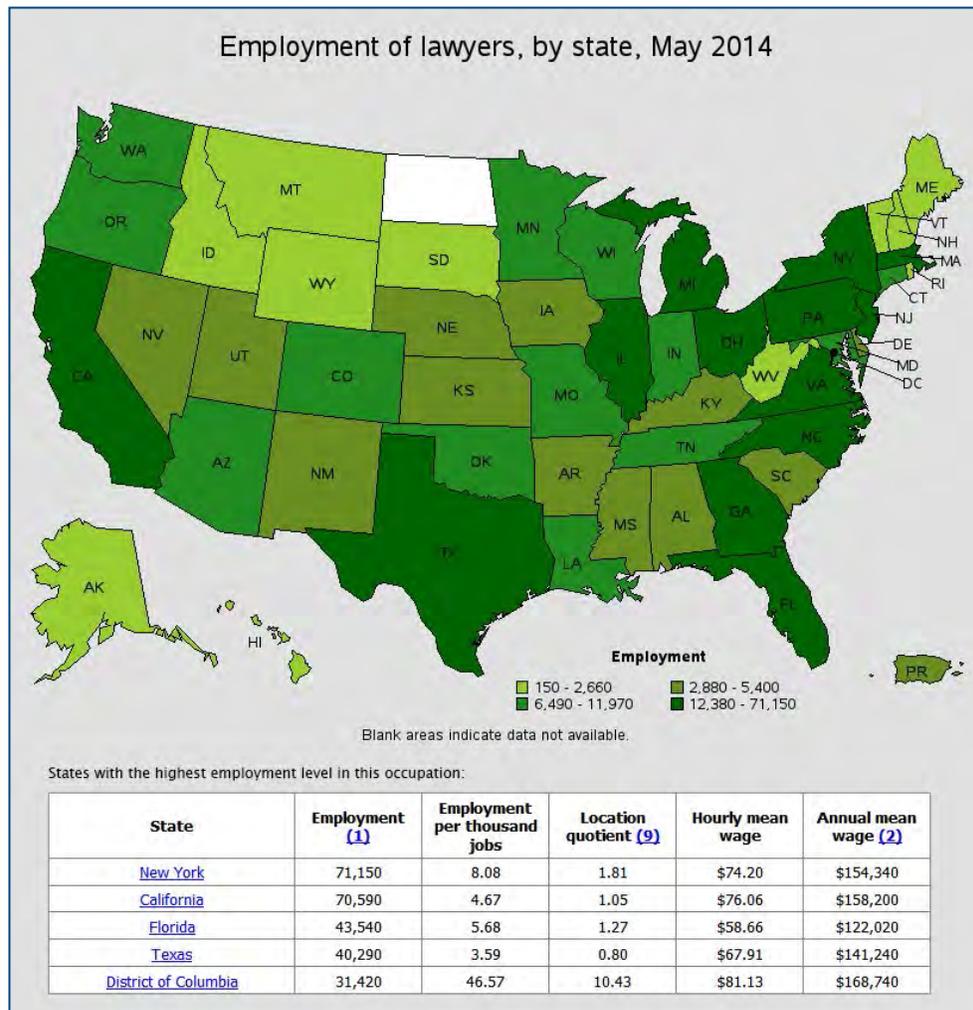
Employment (1)	Employment RSE (3)	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage (2)	Wage RSE (3)
603,310	0.7 %	\$64.17	\$133,470	0.6 %

Below the table, it says "Percentile wage estimates for this occupation:".



## Quantifying the Job Market

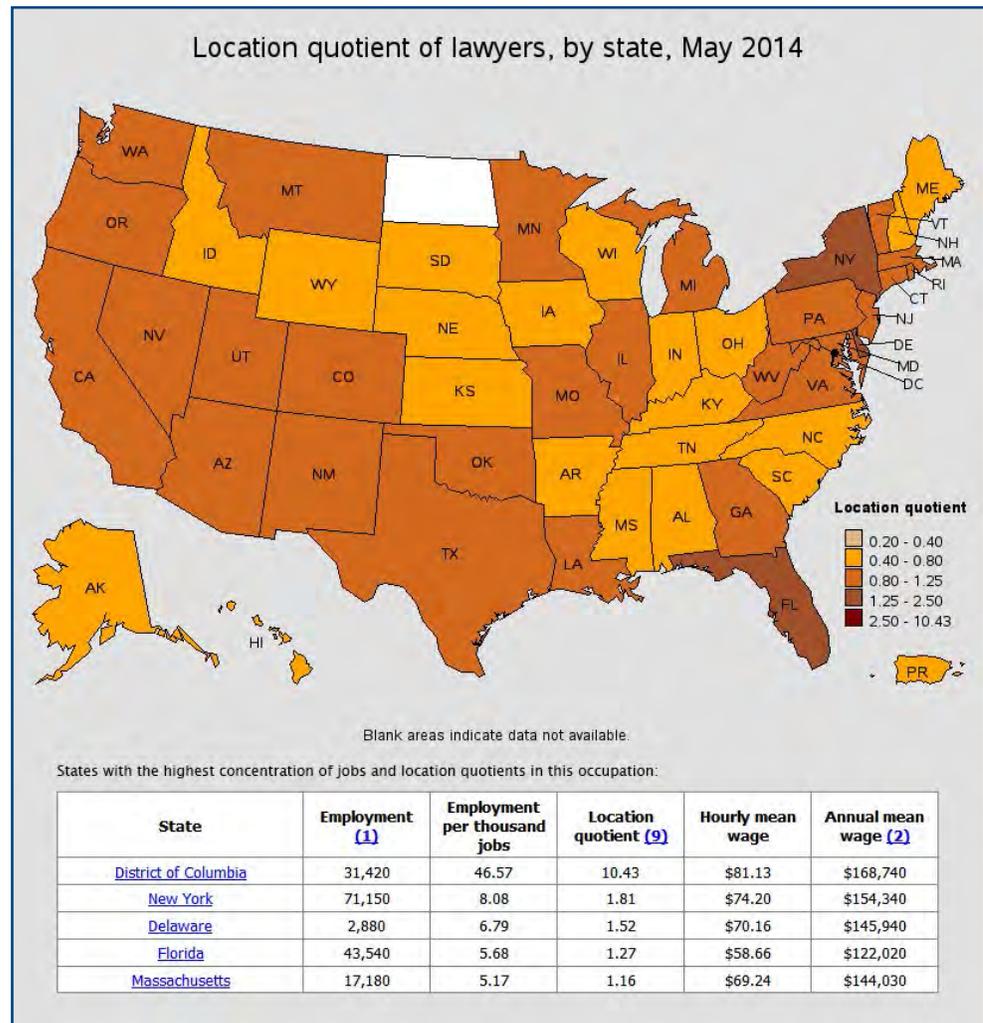
- ▶ Next, show students the map showing the concentration of lawyers by state (screenshot below). The greatest numbers of lawyers are employed in the states shaded in the darkest green.
- ▶ Tell students to look at the table below the map.
  - New York ranks first in the number of jobs with 71,150, and it has an LQ of 1.81. This indicates that in New York, the concentration of lawyers is higher than the national average.
  - Note that California has almost as many lawyers as New York. California's LQ indicates that the concentration of lawyers in California is lower than in New York.
  - The District of Columbia, which has the fifth-highest employment level, has an LQ of 10.43—more than ten times the national average concentration of jobs for lawyers.





## Quantifying the Job Market

- ▶ Ask students to scroll down to the next map (screenshot below), which shows the states with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in this occupation.

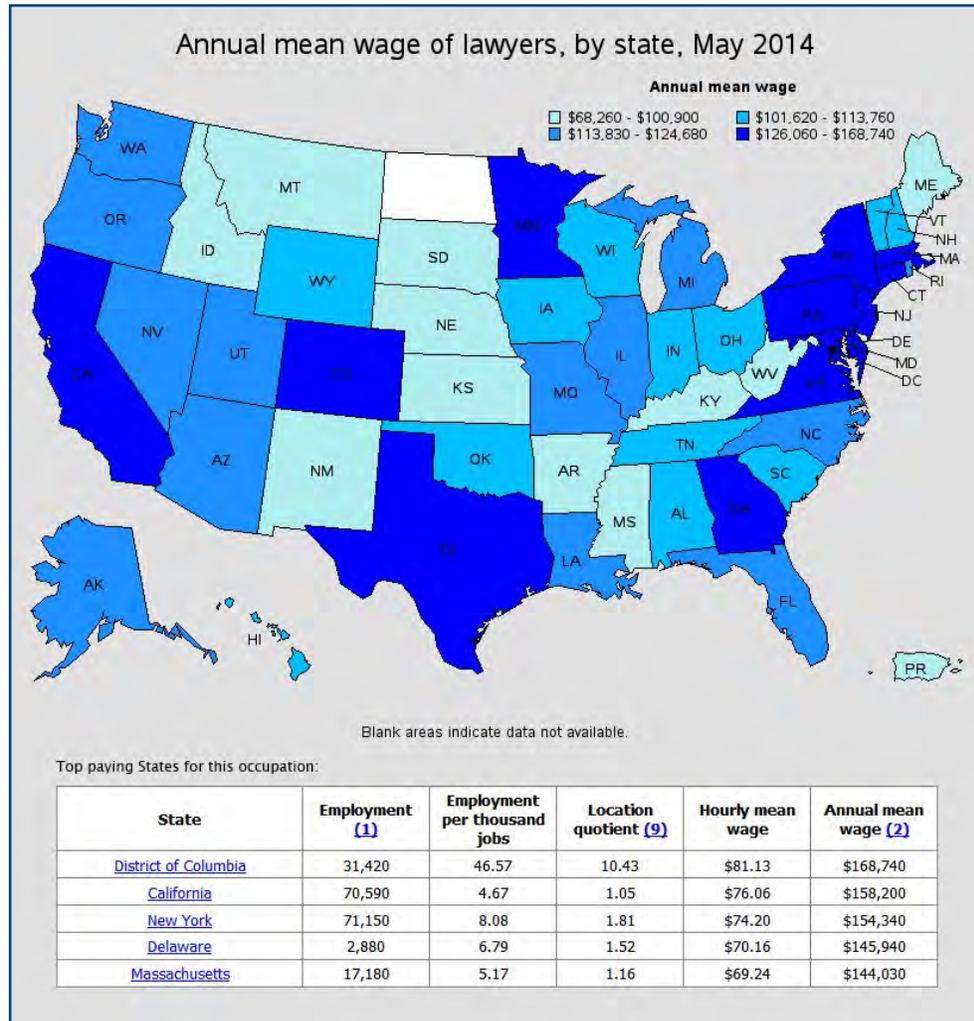


- The District of Columbia leads the pack by far, not because of the *number* of jobs in the city, but because its LQ is, as we just noticed, more than ten times the national average.



## Quantifying the Job Market

- ▶ Finally, students should scroll down to the next map (screenshot below), which shows the top-paying states for this occupation, sorted by annual mean wage.



- While New York and California have the most jobs, the annual mean wage for a lawyer in the District of Columbia surpasses the annual mean wage in both of those states.



## Quantifying the Job Market

To summarize the data, we can gather together the information we've covered:

23-1011 Lawyers Mean Annual Wage (National): \$133,470					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
New York	71,150	District of Columbia	10.43	District of Columbia	\$168,740
California	70,590	New York	1.81	California	\$158,200
Florida	43,540	Delaware	1.52	New York	\$154,340
Texas	40,290	Florida	1.27	Delaware	\$145,940
District of Columbia	31,420	Massachusetts	1.16	Massachusetts	\$144,030

Based on the data in the table, we can make these assertions:

- ▶ The greatest number of jobs for lawyers by far are in New York and California.
- ▶ These states rank third and second respectively, on the list of highest pay for lawyers.
- ▶ California lands in the top five for both number of jobs and highest pay. However, California's LQ is only slightly higher than the national average.
- ▶ New York's LQ is higher than California's, and New York has only slightly more jobs.
- ▶ New York is third on the list of highest pay, with a mean annual wage \$14,400 less than Washington, DC.
- ▶ Ask students how they would use this data to focus their job search. Below are a few discussion questions.
  - If your goal is to break into the legal profession and gain valuable experience, where would you focus your job search? Why?
  - If you are focused on earning the highest wage possible, where would you direct your job search?
  - What kind of competition might a young person face when trying to get one of the higher-paying jobs? For example, would an employer look for the most experienced person to fill a high-paying position?
  - Would supply of and demand for experienced workers be a factor in landing a position?

**\*Instructor note:** Students may offer a variety of answers, because each student will have different goals, so the data will influence each student differently.

4. **Student practice.** Below are four occupations for students to research. They should start by filling in the summary table for each occupation in the student handout, then based on the data they found, write a sentence or two describing how they would proceed if they wanted to find a position in each field.



## Quantifying the Job Market

### 15-1132 Software Developers, Applications

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$99,530					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount
California	106,660	Washington	3.32	California	\$119,970
Washington	48,890	Virginia	1.99	Washington	\$115,370
Texas	45,800	New Jersey	1.90	Massachusetts	\$109,670
New York	44,050	Colorado	1.89	Maryland	\$108,300
New Jersey	37,350	Massachusetts	1.59	New York	\$107,020

How I would proceed:

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### 17-2051 Civil Engineers

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$87,130					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount
California	38,060	Washington	2.01	Alaska	\$107,600
Texas	23,730	Alaska	1.84	Texas	\$100,330
New York	13,620	Wyoming	1.63	California	\$99,580
Florida	12,720	Hawaii	1.56	District of Columbia	\$99,460
Pennsylvania	12,650	Montana	1.56	Rhode Island	\$95,720

How I would proceed:

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## Quantifying the Job Market

### 11-9111 Medical and Health Services Managers

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$103,680					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount
California	28,980	Maryland	1.66	District of Columbia	\$131,160
New York	27,840	Oklahoma	1.47	California	\$122,410
Texas	19,460	Iowa	1.47	New York	\$121,930
Ohio	15,750	Massachusetts	1.39	Connecticut	\$117,680
Illinois	13,730	Rhode Island	1.38	New Jersey	\$115,370

How I would proceed:

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### 47-2111 Electricians

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$54,520					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount
Texas	50,440	North Dakota	2.25	Alaska	\$78,800
California	49,850	Wyoming	2.20	Illinois	\$69,940
New York	36,810	Alaska	1.67	New York	\$69,820
Florida	30,240	West Virginia	1.60	Oregon	\$68,690
Illinois	22,680	Louisiana	1.54	New Jersey	\$67,570

How I would proceed:

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## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

### OBJECTIVE

You will use the Bureau of Labor Statistics website to determine where in the United States the most jobs within certain occupations can be found.

### DIRECTIONS

1. **Introduction.** Read along with your instructor.

Senior year of high school is an important time in a young person's life. For 13 long years—since kindergarten—“next year” has simply meant moving on to the next grade level. But now it's time to make some choices...decisions that will affect the rest of your life.

Although this really is an exciting time, it can also be a bit scary. You might pause, reflect, and ask yourself, “Am I making good choices?”

Some young people can't wait for what lies ahead. They have discovered their passion. They know what they want to do with their lives and what career they wish to pursue. For them, these choices are clear. But what if you aren't sure what you'd like to do? You might pursue higher education or other training and decide on a career later, based on your interests and experience.

Once you've earned your degree or successfully completed your training, it's time to search for that first big break that gets you into your chosen career.

More choices!

A little help here would be useful, wouldn't it?

Of course, common sense can go a long way toward making good, informed decisions.

For example, let's say you are passionate about becoming a lawyer. You follow all the right advice and get the necessary education and training. Now it's time to search for your first position. Where would you look? Lawyers are needed most everywhere in the country, but are positions easier to find in certain areas? How many jobs are out there?

Would it surprise you to learn that the states with the most lawyers are New York and California? Would it be useful to know that, while New York and California have the most jobs in this occupation, the District of Columbia has a *concentration* of lawyers 10 times that of California, and lawyers in DC are the highest paid in the country?

You can maximize the efficiency of your job search with a little help from the federal government. The Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers employment information that can help you in your search.



## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

Before we visit the site, we should define a couple of terms.

- ▶ **Concentration of occupation.** The concentration of an occupation in a given area, like a state or a county, is a simple ratio. We calculate it by dividing the number of **jobs in that occupation** in that area by the **total number of jobs** in the area.
- ▶ **Location quotient (LQ).** A similar calculation can be made to find the LQ of an occupation in a given area. This calculation is used to compare the relative concentration of jobs in an occupation in an area (say, in a state) to the concentration of jobs in that occupation in a larger area (say, in the entire country).

For example, the concentration of lawyers in California can be represented by a certain percentage. The concentration of lawyers in the entire country can be represented by another percentage. We can find the ratio of the concentration of lawyers in California to that in the country as a whole. This number is the LQ of lawyers in California.

2. **LQ formula.** Here is the formula for determining an LQ:

$$\text{Location quotient} = \frac{\text{Area occupational employment} / \text{Area total employment}}{\text{US occupational employment} / \text{US total employment}}$$

When we analyze this number:

- ▶ **LQ = 1** means the concentration of an occupation in an area is the same as the concentration of that occupation in the nation.
- ▶ **LQ < 1** means the concentration of an occupation in an area is less than the concentration of that occupation in the nation.
- ▶ **LQ > 1** means the concentration of an occupation in an area is greater than the concentration of that occupation in the nation.

Now, using specific numbers, let's say that the concentration of an occupation in a state is 0.21, and the concentration of the same occupation is 0.04 nationally. The LQ of this occupation in that state is:

$$\frac{0.21}{0.04} = \mathbf{5.25}$$

This means that the concentration of this occupation in the state is **5.25 times higher** than the national concentration. That state might be a great place to start looking for a job in that field.



## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

3. **Using Bureau of Labor Statistics data.** The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a part of the United States Department of Labor and maintains data on employment, among many other things. The agency's website on occupational employment statistics is quite useful for researching where jobs are and what they pay. The site is accessible at [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm).

Below is a screenshot of what you should see when you go to the site.

The screenshot shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The header includes the United States Department of Labor logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled "Occupational Employment Statistics" and features a sub-header "May 2014 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates". Below this, there is a map of the United States with state abbreviations, and a list of states on the right side. The page also includes a search bar, a "SEARCH OES" button, and a list of "OES TOPICS".

**Occupational Employment Statistics**

**May 2014 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates**

To view occupational employment and wage estimates for a state, district, territory, or commonwealth, click on the abbreviation on the map below or scroll down to the [alphabetical list](#).

[May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2014 Metropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)



# Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

We'll start by researching data on the sample occupation **Lawyer**.

- ▶ Directly below the national map is a link to **May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates**. Click on it. The page shown in the screenshot below will come up.

The screenshot shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The main heading is "Occupational Employment Statistics" and the sub-heading is "May 2014 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States". Below this, there is a list of "Major Occupational Groups" with their respective two-digit indices and four-digit subindices. The groups listed are:

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- 27-0000 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations
- 29-0000 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations

- ▶ Notice the **Major Occupational Groups** listed in the middle of the screen. Each major group has its own two-digit index followed by a four-digit subindex.
- ▶ Scroll down to **index 23, 23-0000 Legal Occupations**, and click the link. The screenshot below shows part of the page that will come up.

Occupation code	Occupation title (click on the occupation title to view its profile)	Level	Employment	Employment RSE	Employment per 1,000 jobs	Median hourly wage	Mean hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Mean wage RSE
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23-1011	<a href="#">Lawyers</a>	detail	603,310	0.7%	4.465	\$55.27	\$64.17	\$133,470	0.6%
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23-1021	<a href="#">Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers</a>	detail	14,140	0.5%	0.105	\$42.30	\$44.00	\$91,530	0.5%



## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

- ▶ Click the link at **23-1011 Lawyers**. This page (see screenshot below) has a great deal of information about the lawyer occupation. For example, the mean annual wage, \$133,470, appears in the first table on the page.

The screenshot shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics website. The main heading is "Occupational Employment Statistics" with a sub-heading "Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2014" and "23-1011 Lawyers". A description states: "Represent clients in criminal and civil litigation and other legal proceedings, draw up legal documents, or transactions. May specialize in a single area or may practice broadly in many areas of law." There are links for "National estimates for this occupation", "Industry profile for this occupation", and "Geographic profile for this occupation". A section titled "National estimates for this occupation: Top" provides an employment estimate and mean wage estimates. A table displays the following data:

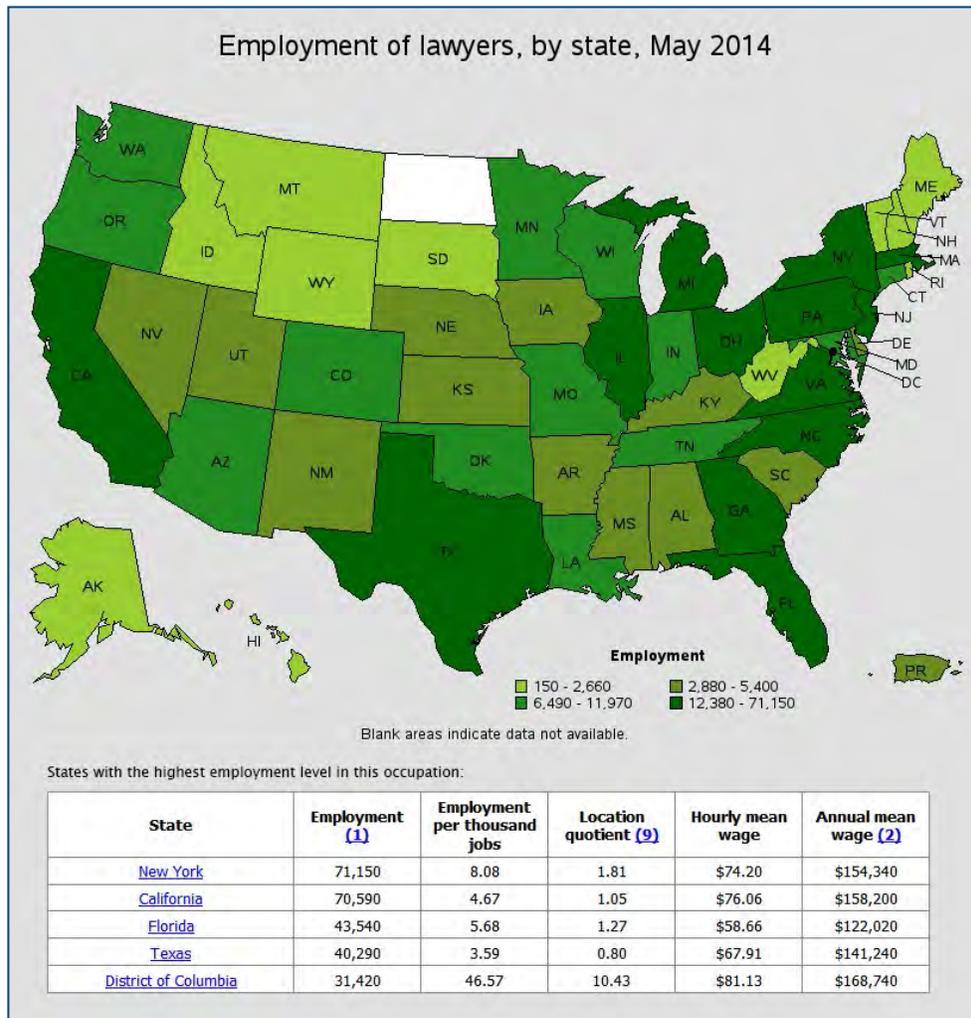
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Below the table, it says "Percentile wage estimates for this occupation:".



## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

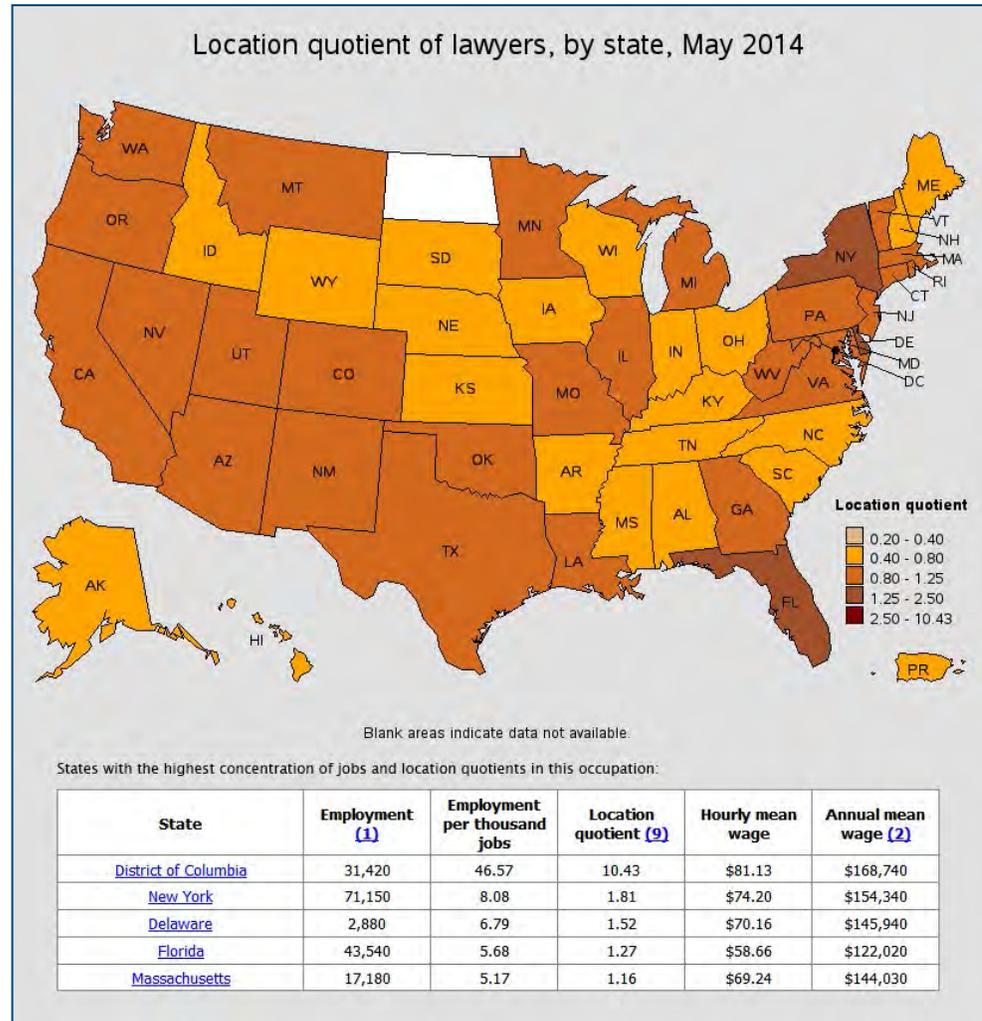
- ▶ Scroll down to the map showing the concentration of lawyers by state (screenshot below). The greatest numbers of lawyers are employed in the states shaded in the darkest green.
- ▶ Look at the table below the map.
  - New York ranks first in the number of jobs with 71,150, and it has an LQ of 1.81. This indicates that in New York, the concentration of lawyers is higher than the national average.
  - Note that California has almost as many lawyers as New York. California's LQ indicates that the concentration of lawyers in California is lower than in New York.
  - The District of Columbia, which has the fifth-highest employment level, has an LQ of 10.43—more than ten times the national average concentration of jobs for lawyers.





## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

- ▶ Scroll down to the next map (screenshot below), which shows the states with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in this occupation.

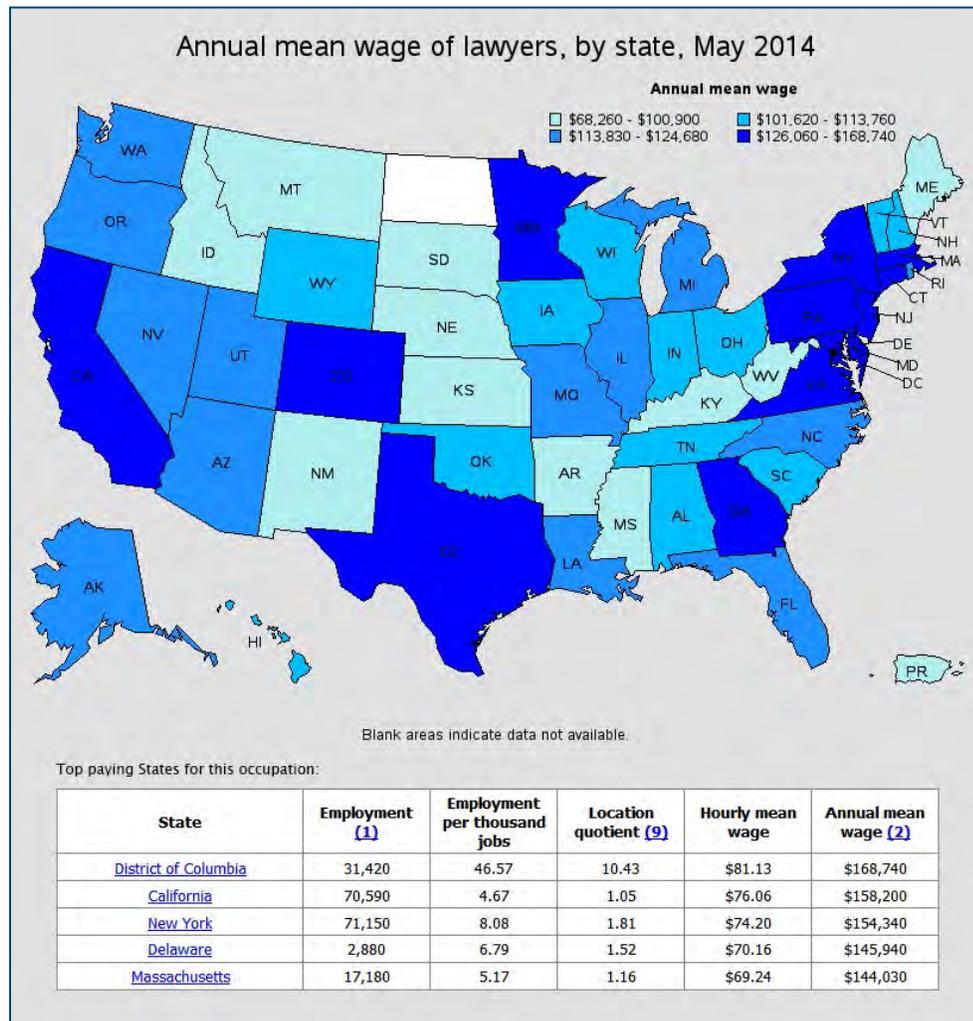


- The District of Columbia leads the pack by far, not because of the *number* of jobs in the city, but because its LQ is, as we just noticed, more than ten times the national average.



## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

- ▶ Finally, scroll down to the next map (screenshot below), which shows the top-paying states for this occupation, sorted by annual mean wage.



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## Quantifying the Job Market — Student Handout

To summarize the data, we can gather together the information we've covered:

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New York	71,150	District of Columbia	10.43	District of Columbia	\$168,740
California	70,590	New York	1.81	California	\$158,200
Florida	43,540	Delaware	1.52	New York	\$154,340
Texas	40,290	Florida	1.27	Delaware	\$145,940
District of Columbia	31,420	Massachusetts	1.16	Massachusetts	\$144,030

Based on the data in the table, we can make these assertions:

- ▶ The greatest number of jobs for lawyers by far are in New York and California.
- ▶ These states rank third and second respectively, on the list of highest pay for lawyers.
- ▶ California lands in the top five for both number of jobs and highest pay. However, California's LQ is only slightly higher than the national average.
- ▶ New York's LQ is higher than California's, and New York has only slightly more jobs.
- ▶ New York is third on the list of highest pay, with a mean annual wage \$14,400 less than Washington, DC.

How would you use this data to focus your job search?

- 4. Try it on your own.** Below are four occupations for you to research. Start by filling in the summary table for each occupation, including the national mean annual wage. Then, based on the data you found, write a sentence or two describing how you would proceed if you wanted to find a position in each field.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Student Worksheet

### 15-1132 Software Developers, Applications

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount

How I would proceed:

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### 17-2051 Civil Engineers

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount

How I would proceed:

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Student Worksheet

### 11-9111 Medical and Health Services Managers

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount

How I would proceed:

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### 47-2111 Electricians

Mean Annual Wage (National): \$					
Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount

How I would proceed:

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Student Exit Ticket Activity

The Bureau of Labor Statistics website contains valuable data about occupational employment, both national and broken down by state. This information can help guide your job search, but your unique circumstances and personal priorities, including geographic preferences, family considerations, proximity to institutions of higher learning, and many other parameters, may be just as, or more, important to you when you begin your search.

To complete this final activity, use the Bureau of Labor Statistics website to research the career of your choice. In the first table, record data from the site on the top five states in number of jobs, LQ, and annual pay. Then, fill out the second table with data for the state where you would most like to see yourself settle. (This state may or may not rank among the top five on any of the parameters.) Record that state's data, and place a check mark in the appropriate box(es) if your chosen state ranks among the top five for employment, LQ, or pay. In the last box, explain why you chose this state above all others.

### Occupational Group Index and Title:

### Mean Annual Wage (National): \$

Highest Employment (Jobs)		Highest LQ		Highest Pay (Annual)	
State	# of Jobs	State	LQ	State	\$ Amount

### My Choice:

State	Employment	LQ	Mean Annual Wage	✓ Highest 5 Employment	✓ Highest 5 LQ	✓ Highest 5 Pay

### Why I chose this state:

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