



# Education and Training Pays

Directions: Complete the following as you view the PowerPoint presentation **Education and Training Pays**.

1. In which earning and unemployment rate would you want to be included? Why?
2. Very few people have a professional or doctorate degree. How would the concept of “supply and demand” relate to the employment prospects of these people?
3. Almost a third of the people stopped their education after high school graduation. How would the concept of “supply and demand” relate to the employment prospects of these people?
4. Which average weekly salary would most likely help you reach your financial goals?
5. How might understanding the difference in lifetime earnings influence your decision to further your education beyond high school?

Refer to the example on slides six and seven on the PowerPoint presentation **Education and Training Pays**. Then complete the following chart.

On average, how much more per year did an individual with a master’s degree earn than an individual with a high school diploma?		
<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>

Refer to the example from the PowerPoint presentation **Education and Training Pays** slides eight and nine, and the charts on slides one through three to complete the following chart.

From 2013 to 2015, what weekly amount and percentage increase in wages did each of the categories earn?		
	<b>Weekly amount increase</b>	<b>Percentage increase</b>
Doctoral degree		
Bachelor’s degree		
High school graduate		
Less than a high school diploma		

Source: **Skills You Need** <<http://www.skillsyouneed.com/num/percent-change.html>>

Using the charts on slides one through three from the PowerPoint presentation **Education and Training Pays**, complete the unemployment rate for each category. Then circle the level of education that had the lowest unemployment rate.

	<b>Unemployment rate 2013</b>	<b>Unemployment rate 2014</b>	<b>Unemployment rate 2015</b>
Doctoral degree			
Professional degree			
Master’s degree			
Bachelor’s degree			
Associate degree			
High school graduate			

An individual who starts working as soon as he or she graduated from high school starts earning money right away. An individual who spends two, four, eight, or even more years in school would be postponing earning. In this instance, what might be the benefit of postponing paid employment in favor of higher education?

The charts presented provide information only for individuals earning salaries. Why would statistics for entrepreneurs or individuals working as sole proprietors not be included in these statistics?

