

Occupational Selection Data Sources

The MIG research team used New York State Department of Labor data on long-term employment projections for 2006-2016 to select occupations in New York State that:

- Are rated as “favorable” or “very favorable”
- Have an annual growth rate at or greater than 10%
- Have at least 100 annual average openings
- Include different educational and training requirements

Technical information about New York State Department of Labor’s Employment Projects for 2006-2016 can be found at:

- <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lstechdesc.shtm>
- <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lproj.shtm>

For the selected occupations, we accessed further information from a variety of sources to create a more complete description of each occupation. These descriptions were designed to provide persons with disabilities, and those who provide them services and supports, with essential information to plan individual careers. We used the most current data available at the time of creating this resource.

The following information was taken from the New York State Department of Labor’s Employment Projects for 2006-2016 (<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lproj.shtm>):

- Long-term employment projections for 2006-2016
- Job titles and Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)
- Annual Average Openings in New York State

The following information was taken from the New York State data from the 2005-2007 American Community Survey (<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>):

- Salary
- Employment sector (government, non-profit, for profit, self-employed)
- Employment status (part-time, full-time)
- Percent work from home
- Unemployment rate

Information on occupational skills was taken from the Occupational Information Network (O*Net), a national database (<http://online.onetcenter.org/>).

Information on job descriptions was taken primarily from the Department of Labor Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2010-2011 (<http://www.bls.gov/OCO/>) although in some instances we used information from O*Net Online (<http://online.onetcenter.org/>), the State of California Employment Development Department regarding Construction Careers (<http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/construction/const-Supvrs-mgrs-const-trades-extraction-wkrs.pdf>), and Career Overview.Com (<http://www.careeroverview.com/counter-clerk-careers.html>).

Information on educational costs was taken from the National Center for Education Statistics:

- Table 332: Average undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates charged for full-time students in degree-granting institutions, by type and control of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2006–07 and 2007–08, *available at:* http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d08/tables/dt08_332.asp
- Table 334: Average graduate and first-professional tuition and required fees in degree-granting institutions, by first- professional field of study and control of institution: 1987–88 through 2007–08, *available at:* http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d08/tables/dt08_334.asp
- Table 337: Average graduate and first-professional tuition and required fees in degree-granting institutions, by first-professional field of study and control of institution: 1987-88 through 2008-09, *available at:* http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d09/tables/dt09_337.asp
- Table 48-1. Average annual tuition and fees, total price, amount of aid, and net access price for full-time graduate and first-professional students and percentage of all students attending full time, by type of aid and program and institutional characteristics: 2003–04, *available at:* <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/2007/section5/table.asp?tableID=751>

When including information on the cost of education, we compared average costs of public, in-state tuition and fees in New York, with national averages available through the National Center for Education Statistics. We did not include any New York state-specific statistics, unless the cost in New York State was significantly less expensive (by more than \$500) than the national average.