LESSON MAKER PRO

Career Cash Compare

Compare pay today and income over time.

GRADE 6 · TEKS 6.14.H

6.14.H "compare the annual salary of several occupations requiring various levels of post- secondary education or vocational training and calculate the effects of the different annual salaries on lifetime income."

NAME _____ DATE _____

LIFETIME INCOME

All salaries, training paths and work spans here are hypothetical classroom assumptions, not career forecasts. Assume constant annual gross pay for the stated years. Modeled gross earnings = annual salary × years worked. Compare these simplified totals; actual earnings vary and this model omits taxes, training costs, raises and time out of work.

WORKED EXAMPLE

A job pays $23,000 each year for 37 years. Find the lifetime income.

1. $23,000 x 37
2. $23,000 x 30 = $690,000
3. $23,000 x 7 = $161,000
4. $690,000 + $161,000 = $851,000

Answer: $851,000

PRACTICE 5 problems

1 Rank from least to greatest annual salary: pharmacy aide, certificate, $26,000; lab technician, associate degree, $33,000; pharmacist, doctoral degree, $61,000.

ANSWER _____

2 A welding job after vocational training pays $31,000 yearly. An associate-degree job pays $39,000 yearly. How much more is the second salary each year?

ANSWER _____

3 A dental assistant with vocational training earns $42,000 yearly for 20 years. Find the lifetime income.

ANSWER _____

4 Compare 40 years of work: a certificate career pays $25,000 yearly and a bachelor's-degree career pays $38,000 yearly. How much more lifetime income does the bachelor's-degree career earn?

ANSWER _____

5 A 2-year degree career pays $46,000 yearly for 30 years. A 4-year degree career pays $54,000 yearly for 30 years. Which earns more lifetime income, and by how much?

ANSWER _____

_____

APPLY IT Show your work

1 Lena likes caring for pets. A pet groomer certificate path pays $32,000 yearly. A veterinary technician associate-degree path pays $44,000 yearly. If each person works 25 years, find both lifetime incomes and the difference.

2 At a career fair, Diego sees an animation assistant certificate path paying $36,000 yearly and an animator bachelor's-degree path paying $56,000 yearly. If each job lasts 25 years, which path has the greater lifetime income, and by how much?

CHALLENGE One step up

Three career paths have different work lengths: certificate, $27,000 yearly for 36 years; associate degree, $34,000 yearly for 31 years; bachelor's degree, $45,000 yearly for 24 years. Which has the greatest lifetime income? Explain using all three totals.

ANSWER KEY

Career Cash Compare

GRADE 6 · TEKS 6.14.H

PART 1 · PRACTICE

#	PROBLEM	ANSWER
1	Rank from least to greatest annual salary: pharmacy aide, certificate, $26,000; lab technician, associate degree, $33,000; pharmacist, doctoral degree, $61,000.	**pharmacy aide, lab technician, pharmacist**
2	A welding job after vocational training pays $31,000 yearly. An associate-degree job pays $39,000 yearly. How much more is the second salary each year?	**$8,000**
3	A dental assistant with vocational training earns $42,000 yearly for 20 years. Find the lifetime income.	**$840,000**
4	Compare 40 years of work: a certificate career pays $25,000 yearly and a bachelor's-degree career pays $38,000 yearly. How much more lifetime income does the bachelor's-degree career earn?	**$520,000**
5	A 2-year degree career pays $46,000 yearly for 30 years. A 4-year degree career pays $54,000 yearly for 30 years. Which earns more lifetime income, and by how much?	**The 4-year degree career, by $240,000**

PART 2 · APPLY IT

1. **Pet groomer: $800,000; veterinary technician: $1,100,000; difference: $300,000** Multiply each annual salary by 25. Subtract $800,000 from $1,100,000.
2. **The animator bachelor's-degree path, by $500,000** The totals are $900,000 and $1,400,000. Subtract to find the difference.

CHALLENGE

The bachelor's-degree path is greatest: certificate $972,000; associate degree $1,054,000; bachelor's degree $1,080,000.

Accept equivalent money notation, such as $840k for $840,000. Students should multiply annual salary by years before comparing lifetime totals. Treat totals as modeled gross earnings under the stated fixed-pay assumptions, not guaranteed lifetime income or verified occupational salaries.