List the Career Clusters that you discovered as being best suited to your skills and interests:

1. Natural and Life Sciences
2. Law and Social Sciences
3. Writing

List the top eight to ten Career Occupations related to your Career Cluster(s):

1. Epidemiologist
2. Economist
3. Criminal Defence Lawyer
4. Geneticist
5. Newspaper/Online Editor
6. Prosecutor
7. Oncologist
8. Computational Biologist
9. Newspaper/Magazine Writer
10. Screenwriter

Complete the table below for the top three career occupations that most interest you using information gathered from your research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Career/Occupation # 1: Epidemiologist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Description: Epidemiologists study and survey the spread of diseases in different populations. They conduct research, analyse statistics and publish findings in medical journals. They also assist in disease prevention efforts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Earnings: The average salary for epidemiologists in Canada is $74,415. In the US, it ranges from $39,047-$101,149, depending on one's experience level and choice of working for public or private enterprise.

Working Conditions: Contrary to popular belief, epidemiologists are generally not directly exposed to dangerous pathogens. The vast majority of people in this position work in safe and sterile lab environments. However, occasionally epidemiologists conduct field studies. In some organizations, such as the WHO (World Health Organization) the job is conducted primarily “in the field." In this case, the potential for contracting diseases is heightened. Additionally, work of this type is mostly accomplished in isolated outposts, perhaps heightening feelings of loneliness and anxiety.

Required Education/Training: A graduate degree is an absolute necessity. Getting a masters or PhD in public health, biostatistics or another related field are the most common routes to becoming an epidemiologist. It is also possible to combine a medical degree with an epidemiology speciality to reach the same result. In high school, it is helpful to take a science heavy schedule.

Essential Skills Required: Epidemiology is an amalgamation of many different fields. Biology, human geography, culture, medicine, and mathematics all encompass different aspects of the discipline. Strong numerical skills are required to analyse statistics. Reading comprehension and memory are important for creating a context for the information. Strong interpersonal skills are important not only because epidemiologists often work in groups, but also because it is crucial for understanding human behaviour and reactions to epidemics. Aside from that, one must also be concentrated (to focus on the work) and organized (to keep that data in line).

Future Prospects: The prospects for a young epidemiologist are predicted to be bright for at least the next ten years. As Western countries age and the world becomes increasingly globalised, the possibility for major outbreaks of disease increases. In the United States, a 35.8% growth rate was forecasted by the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Career/Occupation # 2: Economist

Job Description: Economists inform and advise governments, corporations and individuals about economic trends. They collect data and write about their findings; in other words, it is a very research heavy job. Like epidemiologists, economists sort through many different sets of statistics.
Earnings: The median income for an economist in Canada is $63,134, but it fluctuates from the high $30,000s to low $100,000s depending on the organization you work for.

Working Conditions: Economists work mainly for the government. However, some economists publish papers for universities or advise for banks. It is a physically easy job. Most of the people in this profession work in offices, or even from home, if the employer is inclined to offer flexibility.

Required Education/Training: Economists need a master’s or PhD in a field related to economics to find a good position. In high school having a diverse schedule, with a balance between math-heavy courses and social sciences, may be beneficial because of the diversity of skills required to synthesize information.

Essential Skills Required: Economists must have strong reasoning and logical thinking skills to sift through data and present clear pictures of economic trends. The ability to write and communicate in a concise and understandable manner is also important, because economists tend to work for clients with less specialized knowledge than themselves. Possessing initiative allows an aspiring economist to capitalize on their valuable knowledge. With the skill of self-motivation, one can publish books or write columns that resonate with the general public.

Future Prospects: After a recession, the demand for people with specialized economic knowledge is high. In the next decade, the availability of jobs in this profession is expected to remain relatively high. The prospects for economists in the decades after are uncertain, due to the influx of new professionals in the previous period.

Career/Occupation # 3: **Criminal Defence Lawyer**

Job Description: Criminal defence lawyers represent the defendant (accused party) in a case. They research, write up and present evidence on behalf of their client, and are required to state their cases in front of a courtroom.

Earnings: The salaries of criminal defence lawyers vary wildly according to the institution one belongs to and the type of clientele one serves. A public defender can expect to bring home $30,000-$50,000 annually, in return for advocating for people who cannot afford their own attorneys. In general, lawyers who work for law firms earn more than lawyers who work for the government. A defence attorney working at a law firm can make $100,000-$200,000.
### Working Conditions
Criminal defence lawyers work in their offices and at various rendezvous points with their clients. The hours are very long and the stress level is very high. Lawyers read and write up many documents, and are expected to speak persuasively to a judge and jury.

### Required Education/Training
Lawyers go to law school for four years and graduate with a J.D. Admissions are usually very competitive; prospective applicants must do well in university and on the LSAT test. It is also not required, but highly recommended to do legal work outside of graduate school, for example with the government and/or with non-profits. Finally, finding an articling position and completing the Bar Admission Course are also mandatory steps towards becoming a lawyer. The former is basically the lawyer version of apprenticeship, and the latter is a series of classes and exams that determine suitability for the legal profession. Pressure and competition are constant companions for lawyers all the way through law school. Like an economist, the ideal high school schedule for an aspiring lawyer involves a mixture between logic-oriented courses and social science.

### Essential Skills Required
Interpersonal skills are of the utmost importance. A criminal defence lawyer must be able to speak not only confidently, but also persuasively, to the courtroom. Additionally, one must be able to interact productively with their client regardless of the differences one might have in background and experiences. Intrapersonal skills, or the ability to self-reflect, are also important for handling the stress of the job. Time management, responsibility and organization are critical for accomplishing the necessary work.

### Future Prospects
The prospects for young lawyers are quite bleak. There is currently a larger supply of lawyers than demand, making the profession even more competitive and the opportunities for a paid position even more scarce. Additionally, law school often leaves large debts that cannot be repaid by the low salaries of most entry level jobs.