Chapter 4 – Hybrid Methods

Exercises

1. Go online and find O*NET. Try here: http://online.onetcenter.org/.
    Complete a *skills search* (fill in skills that describe you now or describe you as
    you think you will be at the end of your formal education; fee free to fill in
    several skills as otherwise you may get a very large list of hits). Do any resulting
    occupations match you closely (10)? Are any of them in high demand? Click on
    one of the top matching occupations (choose one with which you are not overly
    familiar, if possible). List two of the tasks reported for the occupation by
    O*NET. How do you feel about the tasks listed? Are you surprised by any of the
    tasks listed? Why?
2. Go to the main page for O*NET. Click on *Find Occupations*, and type in an
    occupation of interest to you (you may have to try more than once to get a match).
    Describe the major categories of information that are produced by O*NET for the
    first occupation that results. Describe an instance (for this particular occupation)
    where the result matches closely your interests or skills. Describe an instance (for
    this particular occupation) where the result is a poor match to your interests or
    skills.
3. Pick a job with which the group is familiar (or several group members have some
    expertise and can act as subject matter experts). Walk through the steps of C-
    JAM for one of the job's duties.
4. Pick a job with which you are familiar. Go to Table 4.3 (or pick one of the other
    tables for the MJDQ, that is, Tables 4.4, 4.5 or 4.6), and on a scale from 1 to 5,
    rate the focal job in comparison to jobs in general. Give focal job a 3 if it is about
    average. If the job is very high in the attribute, give it a 5; if very low, give it a 1.
    If you are working in groups, compare your answers to those of the other
    members of the group. Was there disagreement? If so, why?
5. Find an article that critiques the O*NET. What are the major criticisms or
    problems highlighted? [PsycINFO is a good way to search for articles; this is
    likely available through your library. You can also use Google Scholar.]