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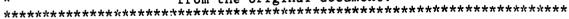
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ABSTRACT

Like the individualized education program mandated for students with disabilities, an individualized career plan (ICP) can serve to guide a student's education. The ICP process can help all students plan their futures but is especially critical for students at risk of failing. ICPs have been advocated by career counselors for the past 3 decades. More recently, individualized career planning has been supported in various federal legislation including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994. An ICP must take the student's needs, goals, interests, and goals into account. ICP planning team members can adopt the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee's integrated approach to comprehensive career guidance and counseling, which suggests the following strategies: outreach, student assessment, parental involvement, intra- and interagency collaboration, ICP implementation, and regular ICP updates. The following types of information are recommended for inclusion in a student's ICP: personal data, career and educational goals, formal and informal assessment uata, high school course plan, employment history, and career development activities. (A sample ICP is included.) (MN)

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National Center for Research in Vocational Education

University of California, Berkeley

Office of Student Services'

BRIEF

Volume 7, Number 1

INDIVIDUALIZED CAREER PLANS: OPENING DOORS FOR ALL **STUDENTS**

by Esmeralda S. Cunanan and Carolyn Maddy-Bernstein

Schools need to assist students with:

- making informed career decisions
- developing job skills
- occupational exploration
- developing job-finding skills
- job placement

All young people need help to be successful in school and, ultimately, in life. Teachers, counselors, school administrators, and parents are key to assisting all students in finding meaningful careers. Critics of American education frequently blame schools for not doing enough to assist students particularly those not bound for college and students with disabilities - with developing job skills, making informed career choices, developing job-finding skills, and job placement. Regardless of gender, ethnic or cultural background, or socio-economic status, all students should set goals towards a rewarding career path. Proactive schools provide services, programs, and activities that are focused on students' needs. Like the individualized education program (IEP) mandated for students with disabilities, an individualized career plan (ICP) can serve as a guide to a student's education. While all students and adults need to plan, the ICP process is critical for students at risk of failing. Through this process, they can gain hope and look to a brighter future. The career planning process is a pivotal step in opening doors to more promising and challenging careers for the young.

This BRIEF highlights the significance of individualized career plans for all students in preparing them for the world of work or further education. It contains a discussion of ICP development and an example of an ICP.

Background

Career planning - a must for all students

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Career planning - an essential component of career development - is the cornerstone for making appropriate career, educational, and occupational choices. It is critical to effective transition. To this end, developing individualized career plans for each student is imperative.

Individual career plan development is not new in education. ICPs have been advocated by career counselors for the past three decades. Furthermore, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), formerly the Education for All Handicapped Act (EHA), supports the concept of a career plan by mandating that schools develop individualized education programs for students with disabilities. Amendments to the IDEA require that the IEP, beginning no later than age 16 (and at a younger age if determined appropriate), must include a statement of transition services students need to prepare for postschool outcomes (e.g., postsecondary education, gainful employment, independent living, adult services, and community participation).

More recently, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act (STWOA) of 1994 was enacted to establish school-to-work systems that enable all students, including those at risk of failing, to identify and navigate paths to productive and progressively more rewarding roles in the workplace. The Act emphasizes career planning for all students that can facilitate their smooth transition from school to work or further learning.

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Individualized Career Plans

An ICP takes into account the student's:

- needs
- goals
- interests
- preferences

An individualized career plan is a formalized written plan that fits the student's unique, specific needs. It relates learning experiences to career goals. The plan is designed to facilitate the transition of the student from high school to future learning or employment. It should be a comprehensive document based on both formal and informal assessment of the individual. The ICP should also include the areas in which the student most needs to increase his or her knowledge and skills in order to reach the identified goal. McDaniels and Gysbers (1992) explain that individualized career plans—

can be thought of as both instruments and processes that people can use alone or with the help of others to monitor and carry forward their career development. As instruments, plans can provide places to organize and record the abilities, interests, and values identified during career assessment and counseling. They can become organizers for personal, education, and career and labor market information, which then can be updated periodically. As processes, plans can become pathways or guides through which individuals can use the past and present to look forward to the future. They can become vehicles for planning. (p. 25)

The ICP differs from a career portfolio. A career portfolio contains a more detailed documentation of the student's progress that includes work samples, certificates of completion including competencies mastered, and other indicators of actual work.

While career counselors will probably coordinate career planning in most schools, teachers, administrators, and parents should be a part of a collaborative effort to assist students in achieving a successful life. They must all participate in each step of the students career planning. By working together they can accomplish more.

Career Planning Strategies

A well-designed ICP entails specific, systematic, and formal planning. The National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) (1994) recommends an integrated approach to comprehensive career guidance and counseling. The career guidance and counseling processes (i.e., outreach, instruction, counseling, assessment, career information, work experience, placement, consultation, referral, follow-up) described in this approach can be adopted by counselors and other ICP planning team members to facilitate the career planning process. The following strategies are suggested:

- 1. Outreach Inform parents and students of educational, career, and occupational opportunities and introduce the concept of ICP development. Present current labor market trends and statistics and relate these to future career decisions.
- 2. Student Assessment Determine abilities, interests, aptitudes, and preferences related to postsecondary life and immediate employment. Use formal (e.g., COPS, CAPS, ASVAB) and informal measures (e.g., observations in class and workplace, anecdotal records, interviews with parents and the student) during the assessment.
- 3. Parental Involvement Seek active participation of parents and guardians during the career planning process. Invite parents to attend career planning meetings. Alleviate parental concerns about their child's future by orienting them with (a) employment alternatives, (b) community agencies, and (c) financial aid information. Additionally, clarify parents' roles in the planning process. Provide parents with samples of work that reflect their child's progress.
- 4. Intra- and interagency collaboration Solicit support of professionals and community agencies that can provide students with services and additional assistance.

ICP planning team members can adopt NOICC's integrated approach to comprehensive career guidance and counseling.



Involve appropriate agencies in joint planning activities that affect the student's future.

- 5. ICP Implementation Make sure that the ICP for each student reflects agreements made during the career planning process. Ensure that various services and activities that the student needs, in order to achieve desired outcomes are provided.
- 6. ICP Update Annually evaluate the student's progress in realizing the goals of the ICP. Based on assessment results, monitoring, and follow-up activities, make appropriate modifications to the ICP.

Contents of an Individualized Career Plan

Use formal and informal assessment data in ICP development

The following components, adopted from the Northwest Arkansas Public Schools' Career Portfolio. Florida Student Career and Education Planner. Illinois' Individualized Career Planning for Secondary Students, and the Omaha Public Schools Guidance and Counseling's Educational/Career Planning Folder, are recommended for inclusion in a student's individualized career plan.

- 1. Personal Data Student's name, birthdate, address, social security number or student identification number, middle grade or high school level, and telephone numbers are essential information.
- 2. Career and Educational Goals This section contains a statement of the tentative career and educational goals of the student. Results from aptitude, career interests, and other relevant assessment instruments as well as the student's extra-curricular activities can guide the setting of goals. Career goals must be outcome-oriented and flexible based on changing student preferences.
- 3. Assessment Information Data about the student's career interests, educational and vocational aptitudes, achievements, and special needs are reported in this section to provide counselors, transition specialists, and vocational educators baseline information. Assessment information is key in matching careers with the student's abilities, interests, and preferences.
- 4. High School Course Plan Courses required for graduation as well as those that will lead to the achievement of the student's post high school career and educational goals must be determined. Establish a clear understanding of academic areas where the student is progressing and any areas where the student is not making adequate progress.
- 5. Employment History This part reflects the student's work experience. This can include employment (paid and unpaid) gained through internships, apprenticeships, or rt-time work. List employer's name and address, type of work, and dates of employment.
- 6. Career Development Activities Examples of career-related activities that can help the student develop an unbiased perspective and self-confidence include: exploring occupational and educational options, investigating job requirements, writing resumes and letters of application, filling out application forms, participating in mock interviews, completing assignments in an accurate and timely manner, and communicating effectively with others.

The core of the career planning process is the development and implementation of a formal, individualized, comprehensive, written career plan. Individualized career planning is a means for a student to reflect on and examine important areas of life development and the value of education to one's future life style and career choices.



Example of an Individualized Career Plan

Personal Data

Last Name		First Name			M.I.	Date of Birth	
Address	_				*	Student ID Number	
City Projected Graduation	n Date	State			Zip Code	Social Security Number	
riojected Graduatic	on Date	Co	Career/ Educational Goal(s)				
9th Grad	le	10th Grade		<u>ucanonar Goa</u>	11th Grade	12th Grade	
Career Goal/s		Career Goal/s		Career Goal/s		Career Goal/s	
Educational Goal/s		Educational Goal/s		Educational Goal/s		Educational Goal/s	
		N 6 70 - 4 71 -		ssment Data	Data Administrativa	D 1:	
		Name of Test/In	ventory		Date Administered	Results	
ACHIEVEMENT							
APTITUDES VOCATIONAL							
LEARNING STYL	ES						
CAREER INTERE							
OTHER TESTS		-					
PSAT: V	M	ACT Comp	osite Sco	re:	Date Take	en:	
		<u>Tentat</u>	ive High	h School Cour	se Plan		
9th Grad	ie	10th Grad	e		11th Grade	12th Grade	
Courses	Credit	Courses (Credit	Courses	S Credit	Courses Credit	
							
		 -					
					 -		

Total Credits		Total Credits		Total C	redits	Total Credits	
Student's Signature	/	Student's Signature	Data	Student	's Signature Date	Student's Signature Date	
Comments:	. Date	Comments:			ents:	Comments:	
			!	<u>Interests</u>			
Grade	School Activi	tioe			ivitiac	Interests/Hobbies	
Grade	(clubs, organizations, sports, committees)			Community Activities (clubs, commutees, organizations)		interests/noboles	
9th			_				
10th							
11th			-				
RIC"				·			
t Provided by ERIC			ä				

Employment History

Employer & Address	Dates Employed	Type of Work & Responsibilities	Comments
	Carec	er Preparation Activities	
	TO PREPAR	E FOR MY CAREER, I NEED TO	
I Enroll in a magnet program or Car Area of Interest:	eer Center.	·	
Learn how to market my experience	ces and abilities. (Resum ram. (Bureau of Apprent	ne writing, Letter of application writing, Thank y iceship, Job fair, Job Placement Counselor)	you letter writing, Interview)
Training Desired: ————————————————————————————————————	VAB, ROTC, Recruiter vi	sit)	
Area of Interest: Attend a trade, technical, or vocati	and ashaal (Mocational	college fair School visits. Financial aid)	
Go to work full-time. (Job 1air, Sh		Counselor)	
Type of work:	ore for work (Articulation	n Agreement/s Vocational college fair. School v	visits)
		Transfer of the second of the	
		ge. (Vocational college fair, School visits, College	
		c. (Weditonia conego tam osteo)	
Area of Study:		ent tests, Financial aid application, College fair	
		OCATIONAL TRAINING	
		ame of Courses/Program	
Business Education/Marketing			
Health Occupations Home Economics			
Trade & Industrial Occupations Agriculture			
Before Employment Skills Training	(JTPA)		
	FUTURE P	LANS (AFTER HIGH SCHOOL)	
Employment		Education 7 Variable of Table in Straining	
☐ Full-Time Job ☐ Part-Time		Vocational/Technical TrainingApprenticeship	
☐ Military		On-The-Job Training	
		☐ Community College – 2 year ☐ University – 4 year	
		REFERENCES	
Name	Address		Phone
O*			
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OFFICE OF STUDENT SERVICES' BRIEF

National Center for Research in Vocational Education University of California, Berkeley

Developed by:

Dr. Esmeralda S. Cunanan Office of Student Services University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Site

Address all comments and questions to:

Dr. Carolyn Maddy-Bernstein, Director 345 Education Building, 1310 South Sixth Street Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 333-0807 FAX: (217) 244-5632

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Office of Student Services 345 Education Building 1310 South Sixth Street Champaign, IL 61820

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