PREPARING A CAREER-READY STUDENT

Evidence-Based Practices for Career Counseling

The following practices were selected by REL Southeast Florida Career Readiness Research Alliance members after reviewing and discussing a literature review on effective career counseling practices.



Preparing the Student

- 1. Establish work readiness behaviors and social skills (employability skills)1
- 2. Systematically explore the "careerrelated aspects" that promote better person-environment fit, including initial goal formation, exploratory actions, and computer-assisted career guidance programs²





- 3. Organize classes around a career goal³
- 4. Integrate instruction that demonstrates the relevance of course content to the world of work3
- 5. Assist students in formulating Individualized Learning Plans⁴

Building School/ Career Networks

- 6. Encourage career days, workrelated experiences (role-playing or job shadowing), and visits to postsecondary campuses⁵
- 7. Include work-based learning experiences such as internships, apprenticeships, and school-based enterprises³

How Do We Counsel?



- 8. Increase access to various forms of accurate career planning information, including future employment expectations⁶
- 9. Create collaborative opportunities for school counselors, administrators, teachers, families, and community members to discuss career counseling with students7
- 10. Increase access to group or individual career counseling interventions, academic advising⁸





Information and materials for this presentation are supported by IES/NCEE's Regional Educational Laboratory Southeast at Florida State University (Contract ED-IES-17-C-0011) as resources and ewer's convenience. Their inclusion is not intended as an endorsement by the Reaional Educational Laboratory Southeast or its fundina source, the Institute of Education Sciences.

In addition, the instructional practices and assessments discussed or shown in this presentation are not intended to mandate, direct, or control a State's, local educational agency's, or school's specific instructional content, academic achievement system and assessments, curriculum, or program of instruction. State and local programs may use any instructional content, achievement system and assessments, curriculum, or program of instruction they wish.

Bloch, D. P. (1996). Career development and workforce preparation: Educational policy versus school practice. The Career Development Quarterly, 45(1), 20-39.

² Super, D. E. (1983). Assessment in career guidance: Toward truly developmental counseling. Journal of Counseling & Development, 61(9), 555-562

³ Lapan, R. T., Tucker, B., Kim, S. K., & Kosciulek, J. F. (2003). Preparing rural adolescents for post-high school transitions. Journal of Counseling & Development, 81(3), 329-342.

*Solberg, V. S., Phelps, L. A., Haakenson, K. A., Durham, J. F., & Timmons, J. (2012). The nature and use of individualized learning plans as a promising career intervention strategy. Journal of

5 Dynarski, M., Clarke, L., Cobb, B., Finn, J., Rumberger, R., & Smink, J. (2008). Dropout prevention. IES Practice Guide. NCEE 2008-4025. National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional

⁶Lent, R.W., Brown, S. D., & Hackett, G. (1994). Toward a unifying social cognitive theory of career and academic interest, choice, and performance. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 45, 79–122.

⁷ Griffin, D., Hutchins, B. C., & Meece, J. L. (2011). Where do rural high school students go to find information about their futures? Journal of Counseling and Development: JCD, 89(2), 172.

8 Hughes, K. L., & Karp, M. M. (2004). School-based career development: A synthesis of the literature. Institute on Education and the Economy, Columbia University.