

Area of Learning: CAREER-LIFE CONNECTIONS

Ministry of Education

Career-life development

includes ongoing cycles of exploring, planning, reflecting, adapting, and deciding.

Career-life decisions influence and are influenced by internal and external factors, including local and global trends.

BIG IDEAS

Engaging in networks and reciprocal relationships can guide and broaden career-life awareness and options.

A sense of purpose and career-life balance support well-being.

Lifelong learning and active citizenship foster careerlife opportunities for people and communities.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	Students are expected to know the following:
 Recognize personal worldviews and perspectives, and consider their influence on values, actions, and preferred futures Analyze internal and external factors to inform personal career-life choices for post-graduation planning Assess personal transferable skills, and identify strengths and those skills that require further refinement Explore and evaluate personal strategies, including social, physical, and financial, to maintain well-being Interact Collaborate with a mentor to inform career-life development and exploration Engage with personal, education, and employment networks to cultivate post-graduation resources and social capital Create and critique personal and public profiles for self-advocacy and marketing purposes Demonstrate and reflect on inclusive, respectful, and safe interactions in multiple career-life contexts 	 mentorship opportunities competencies of the educated citizen self-advocacy strategies factors that shape personal identity and inform career-life choices strategies for personal well-being and work-life balance reflection strategies employment marketing strategies rights and regulations in the workplace, including safety Connections with community social capital and transferrable skills, including intercultural, leadership, and collaboration skills career-life exploration ways to represent themselves, including consideration of personal and public profiles, digital literacy, and citizenship



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Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
 Experience Explore possibilities for preferred personal and education/employment futures, using creative and innovative thinking Identify and apply preferred approaches to learning for ongoing career-life development and self-advocacy Engage in, reflect on, and evaluate career-life exploration Share Reflect on experiences in school and out of school, assess development in the Core Competencies, and share highlights of their learning journey Design, assemble, and present a capstone 	Career-life planning self-assessment to achieve goals that advance preferred career-life futures methods of organizing and maintaining authentic career-life evidence career-life roles and transitions diverse post-graduation possibilities, including personal, educational, and work options labour market trends and local and global influences on career-life choices post-graduation budget planning capstone guidelines approaches to showcasing the learning journey

Big Ideas – Elaborations

• Career-life development:

Sample questions to support inquiry-based learning:

- How can intentional career-life development move us toward personally determined and evolving preferred futures?
- What personal tools and strategies can help us develop and commit to short-term goals and actions, while keeping us open to emerging possibilities?
- How do career-life roles and goals change throughout life?

• Career-life decisions:

Sample questions to support inquiry-based learning:

- In what ways can we integrate knowledge of self and educational/labour market realities to pursue our preferred futures?
- How can our values and passions inform career-life decision making?
- How do we respectfully navigate competing social, familial, and cultural expectations as we pursue our preferred career-life pathways?
- internal and external factors: For example, internal factors may include personal interests, abilities, and competencies, and external factors may include place-based, community, and digital influences and circumstances.
- local and global trends: for example:
 - sustainability and economic trends
 - shifts in societal norms, such as family roles and structures, living arrangements (e.g., with immediate or multi-generational family/families, on-reserve or off-reserve, alone, with friends, with partner), expectations for self-regulation of work/life balance
 - influence of place, such as urban, suburban, small town, rural, remote
 - work options, such as entrepreneurship, flexible work schedules, working from home

Engaging in networks:

Sample questions to support inquiry-based learning:

- How do our communications and interactions represent who and how we want to be in the world?
- In what ways can we collaborate with people from our personal and educational/workplace networks to explore and further meaningful career-life opportunities?
- What role can mentors play in our career-life development and in advancing our career-life goals?
- reciprocal relationships: with family, social groups, local community, post-secondary education communities, professional communities, digital communities, the global community

well-being:

Sample questions to support inquiry-based learning:

- During career-life transitions, what personal tools and strategies can help us achieve and maintain a positive orientation toward the future?
- How can our values and goals guide us to find meaningful balance among multiple career-life roles?
- How do we capitalize on our strengths and interests to help us make meaningful contributions in the world?

CAREER-LIFE CONNECTIONS

Big Ideas – Elaborations

career-life opportunities:

Sample questions to support inquiry-based learning:

- As lifelong learners, how do we reflect on formal and informal education/work experiences to enhance our career-life development?
- In an ever-changing world, how do we recognize and adjust to emerging career-life opportunities?
- In what ways can our passions lead to service for our communities?

CAREER-LIFE CONNECTIONS

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- worldviews: particular philosophies of life or conceptions of the world that underpin identity and the ways people interact with the world; for example, First Peoples, new immigrant, refugee, rural, urban, colonial, geocentric
- perspectives: attitudes of people according to their gender, race, sexual orientation, diverse abilities
- career-life choices: may include consideration of passions, preferences, strengths, education/work opportunities, well-being
- mentor: The role of a mentor is often performed by the Career-Life Connections educator. Mentors play an important role in helping students with career-life development, including planning, decision making, providing exposure to possibilities, and finding emerging opportunities.
- post-graduation resources: as determined by student needs, interests, and goals; may include educators, family, professionals, community members, members of local First Peoples communities, apprenticeship and post-secondary students and personnel, peers and friends
- career-life contexts: social groups, school community, local community, post-secondary communities, cultural communities, workplace, digital spaces
- career-life exploration: Career-life exploration refers to substantive experiential learning (30 hours or more) that is intended to expand and/or deepen student exposure to career-life possibilities. Based on student needs and interests, it can include service learning, volunteerism, employment, fieldwork projects, entrepreneurship, and passion projects.

Content – Elaborations

- mentorship opportunities: Ongoing conversations focused on student needs, interests, and goals foster purposeful career-life development. The role of mentor is often performed by the Career-Life Connections educator.
- competencies: see Core Competencies at https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/competencies
- self-advocacy strategies: to communicate personal strengths, preferences, views, values, and interests with confidence
- factors: such as family expectations, personal awareness, culture, religion, gender, socio-economics
- reflection: to explore strengths and areas for growth; passions, values, and aspirations; development in competencies; career-life explorations; and how these inform preferred futures
- employment marketing: for example, resumé, cover letter, cold calls, social media, interviews, application forms, accessing employment networks
- safety: Young workers are at increased safety risk and may benefit from a review of:
 - injury prevention and safety protocols, such as WHIMIS, PPE, safety training
 - WorkSafeBC
 - BC Employment Standards
 - occupational health and safety rights and responsibilities
 - harassment prevention
- social capital: networks of reciprocity among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling the individual and society to function effectively for the common good
- intercultural: for example:
 - knowledge of diverse cultures, organizations, and institutions
 - cultural awareness and sensitivity
 - understanding of contexts
 - acceptance of differences, social norms, histories
- personal and public profiles: taking into consideration:
 - personal versus public contexts
 - digital and face-to-face contexts
 - differences between various audiences
 - social and peer group interactions and the potential loss or gain of reputation/opportunities/status
 - importance of both verbal and non-verbal communications in interviews and presentations
- self-assessment: includes:
 - considering the interconnectedness of personal values and career-life choices
 - reflecting on career-life exploration
 - determining what is attainable considering internal and external factors

CAREER-LIFE CONNECTIONS

Content – Elaborations

- methods: including both digital and non-digital formats; for example, learning profile, portfolio, blog, anthology, archives, dossier, docket, journals, videos
- career-life roles: considering multiple personal, educational, and work roles throughout life; for example, friend, colleague, partner, parent, student, apprentice, volunteer, employee, entrepreneur, advocate
- work: Consider multiple work possibilities; for example:
 - unionized and non-unionized
 - entrepreneurship
 - self-employment
 - piece work and contract work
 - part-time, full-time, temporary
 - working from home, working remotely
 - paid and unpaid work (e.g., stay-at-home parent)
- **influences:** may include cultural roles and expectations, community needs, geographical factors, economic drivers, employment, emerging opportunities, declining occupations, specialized training requirements
- capstone guidelines: https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/sites/curriculum.gov.bc.ca/files/curriculum/career-education/en_career-education_guide.pdf
- approaches: flexible ways to showcase the learning journey based on student preferences and types of audiences; for example, face-to-face conversation with display during an open-house format, digital showcase, oral presentation to a panel; may include performances, artifacts, and/or artistic works