Academic Standards for Career Education and Work



Pennsylvania Department of Education

Academic Standards for Career Education and Work

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Academic Standards for Career Education and Work

XXXVIII. INTRODUCTION

The Academic Standards for Career Education and Work reflect the increasing complexity and sophistication that students experience as they progress through school. Career Education and Work Standards describe what students should know and be able to do at four grade levels (3, 5, 8 and 11) in four areas:

- ♦ 13.1 Career Awareness and Preparation
- ♦ 13.2 Career Acquisition (Getting a Job)
- ♦ 13.3 Career Retention and Advancement
- ♦ 13.4 Entrepreneurship

Pennsylvania's economic future depends on having a well-educated and skilled workforce. No student should leave secondary education without a solid foundation in Career Education and Work. It is the rapidly changing workplace and the demand for continuous learning and innovation on the part of the workers that drive the need to establish academic standards in Career Education and Work.

Through a comprehensive approach, Career Education and Work Standards complement all disciplines and other academic standards. If Pennsylvania's students are to succeed in the workplace, there are certain skills that they need to obtain prior to graduation from high school. These skills have been identified in the Career Education and Work Standards, but it is up to individual school districts to decide how they are to be taught. Districts can implement integration strategies within existing disciplines or can implement standalone courses to specifically address these standards.

A glossary is included to assist the reader in understanding terminology contained in the standards.

13.1.3. GRADE 3	13.1.5. GRADE 5	13.1.8. GRADE 8	13.1.11. GRADE 11
Pennsylvania's public schools knowledge and skills needed t	shall teach, challenge and support every o:	student to realize his or her maximu	m potential and to acquire the
A. Recognize that individuals have unique interests.	A. Describe the impact of individual interests and abilities on career choices.	A. Relate careers to individual interests, abilities, and aptitudes.	A. Relate careers to individual interests, abilities, and aptitudes.
B. Identify current personal interests.	B. Describe the impact of personal interest and abilities on career choices.	B. Relate careers to personal interests, abilities, and aptitudes.	B. Analyze career options based on personal interests, abilities, aptitudes, achievements and goals
C. Recognize that the roles of individuals at home, in the workplace and in the community are constantly changing.D. Identify the range of jobs available in the community.	 C. Relate the impact of change to both traditional and nontraditional careers. D. Describe the range of career training programs in the community such as, but not limited to: Two-and-four year colleges Career and technical education programs at centers (formerly AVTSs) and high schools CareerLinks Community/recreation centers Faith-based organizations Local industry training centers Military Registered apprenticeship Vocational rehabilitation centers Web-based training 	 C. Explain how both traditional and nontraditional careers offer or hinder career opportunities. D. Explain the relationship of career training programs to employment opportunities. 	C. Analyze how the changing roles of individuals in the workplace relate to new opportunities within career choices. D. Evaluate school-based opportunities for career awareness/preparation, such as, but not limited to:

E. Describe the work done by school personnel and other individuals in the community.	 E. Describe the factors that influence career choices, such as, but not limited to: Geographic location Job description Salaries/benefits Work schedule Working conditions 	 E. Analyze the economic factors that impact employment opportunities, such as, but not limited to: Competition Geographic location Global influences Job growth Job openings Labor supply Potential advancement Potential earnings Salaries/benefits Unemployment 	E. Justify the selection of a career.
F. Explore how people prepare for careers.	F. Investigate people's rationale for making career choices.	F. Analyze the relationship of school subjects, extracurricular activities, and community experiences to career preparation.	F. Analyze the relationship between career choices and career preparation opportunities, such as, but not limited to: • Associate degree • Baccalaureate degree • Certificate/licensure • Entrepreneurship • Immediate part/full time employment • Industry training • Military training • Professional degree • Registered apprenticeship • Tech Prep • Vocational Rehabilitation Centers
G. Explain why education and training plans are important to careers.	 G. Identify the components of a career plan, such as, but not limited to: Beginnings of career portfolio Career goals Individual interests and abilities Training/education requirements 	 G. Create an individualized career plan including, such as, but not limited to: Assessment and continued development of career portfolio 	G. Assess the implementation of the individualized career plan through the ongoing development of the career portfolio.

	and costs	 Career goals Cluster/pathway opportunities Individual interests and abilities Training/education requirements and financing 	
H. Explain how workers in their careers use what is learned in the classroom.	H. Connect personal interests and abilities and academic strengths to personal career options.	H. Choose personal electives and extra curricular activities based upon personal career interests, abilities and academic strengths.	H. Review personal high school plan against current personal career goals and select postsecondary opportunities based upon personal career interests.

13.2.3. GRADE 3	13.2.5. GRADE 5	13.2.8. GRADE 8	13.2.11. GRADE 11
* *	all teach, challenge and support every s	tudent to realize his or her maximum	potential and to acquire the
knowledge and skills needed to:		I	
A. Identify appropriate speaking and listening techniques used in conversation.	A. Apply appropriate speaking and listening techniques used in conversation.	A. Identify effective speaking and listening skills used in a job interview.	A. Apply effective speaking and listening skills used in a job interview.
 B. Discuss resources available in researching job opportunities, such as, but not limited to: Internet Magazines Newspapers 	 B. Identify and review resources available in researching job opportunities, such as, but not limited to: Internet Magazines Newspapers 	 B. Evaluate resources available in researching job opportunities, such as, but not limited to: CareerLinks Internet (i.e. O-NET) Networking Newspapers Professional associations Resource books (that is Occupational Outlook Handbook, PA Career Guide) 	 B. Apply research skills in searching for a job. CareerLinks Internet (i.e. O-NET) Networking Newspapers Professional associations Resource books (that is Occupational Outlook Handbook, PA Career Guide)
C. Compose a personal letter.	C. Compose and compare a business and a personal letter.	 C. Prepare a draft of career acquisition documents, such as, but not limited to: Job application Letter of appreciation following an interview Letter of introduction Request for letter of recommendation Resume 	C. Develop and assemble, for caree portfolio placement, career acquisition documents, such as, but not limited to: • Job application • Letter of appreciation following an interview • Letter of introduction • Postsecondary education/training applications • Request for letter of recommendation • Resume

D. Identify the importance of developing a plan for the future. E. Discuss the importance of the	D. Identify individualized career portfolio components, such as, but not limited to:	D. Develop an individualized career portfolio including components, such as, but not limited to: • Achievements • Awards/recognitions • Career exploration results • Career plans • Community service involvement/projects • Interests/hobbies • Personal career goals • Selected school work • Self inventories	D. Analyze, revise, and apply an individualized career portfolio to chosen career path.
essential workplace skills, such as, but not limited to: • Dependability • Health/safety • Team building • Technology	E. Apply to daily activities, the essential workplace skills, such as, but not limited to:	E. Explain, in the career acquisition process, the importance of the essential workplace skills/knowledge, such as, but not limited to:	E. Demonstrate, in the career acquisition process, the application of essential workplace skills/knowledge, such as, but not limited to:

13.3. Career Retention and Ad	vancement		
15.5. Career Retention and Advancement			
13.3.3. GRADE 3	13.3.5. GRADE 5	13.3.8. GRADE 8	13.3.11. GRADE 11
	nall teach, challenge and support every	student to realize his or her maximu	m potential and to acquire the
knowledge and skills needed to:	T	T	T
A. Identify attitudes and work habits that contribute to success at home and school.	A. Explain how student attitudes and work habits transfer from the home and school to the workplace.	A. Determine attitudes and work habits that support career retention and advancement.	A. Evaluate personal attitudes and work habits that support career retention and advancement.
B. Identify how to cooperate at both home and school.	B. Explain the importance of working cooperatively with others at both home and school to complete a task.	B. Analyze the role of each participant's contribution in a team setting.	 B. Evaluate team member roles to describe and illustrate active listening techniques: Clarifying Encouraging Reflecting Restating Summarizing
 C. Explain effective group interaction terms, such as, but not limited to: Compliment Cooperate Encourage Participate 	 C. Identify effective group interaction strategies, such as, but not limited to: Building consensus Communicating effectively Establishing ground rules Listening to others 	 C. Explain and demonstrate conflict resolution skills: Constructive criticism Group dynamics Managing/leadership Mediation Negotiation Problem solving 	 C. Evaluate conflict resolution skills as they relate to the workplace: Constructive criticism Group dynamics Managing/leadership Mediation Negotiation Problem solving
D. Explain how money is used.	D. Explain budgeting.	 D. Analyze budgets and pay statements, such as, but not limited to: Charitable contributions Expenses Gross pay Net pay Other income Savings Taxes 	 D. Develop a personal budget based on career choice, such as, but not limited to: Charitable contributions Fixed/variable expenses Gross pay Net pay Other income Savings Taxes

E. Discuss how time is used at both home and school.	E. Develop a personal schedule based on activities and responsibilities at both home and school.	E. Identify and apply time management strategies as they relate to both personal and work situations.	E. Evaluate time management strategies and their application to both personal and work situations.
F. Identify the changes in family and friend's roles at -home, at school and in the community	F. Describe the impact of role changes at home, school, and at work, and how the role changes impact career advancement and retention	F. Identify characteristics of the changing workplace including Americans with Disabilities Act accommodations, and explain their impact on jobs and employment.	F. Evaluate strategies for career retention and advancement in response to the changing global workplace.
G. Define and describe the importance of lifelong learning.	G. Describe how personal interests and abilities impact lifelong learning.	G. Identify formal and informal lifelong learning opportunities that support career retention and advancement.	G. Evaluate the impact of lifelong learning on career retention and advancement.

13.4. Entrepreneurship			
13.4.3. GRADE 3	13.4.5. GRADE 5	13.4.8. GRADE 8	13.4.11. GRADE 11
Pennsylvania's public schools sho knowledge and skills needed to:	all teach, challenge and support every s	tudent to realize his or her maximum	n potential and to acquire the
A. Define entrepreneurship.	A. Identify the risks and rewards of entrepreneurship.	 A. Compare and contrast entrepreneurship to traditional employment, such as, but not limited to: Benefits Job security Operating costs Wages 	A. Analyze entrepreneurship as it relates to personal career goals and corporate opportunities.
 B. Describe the character traits of successful entrepreneurs, such as, but not limited to: Adaptability Creative thinking Ethical behavior Leadership Positive attitude Risk-taking 	B. Discuss the entrepreneurial character traits of historical or contemporary entrepreneurs.	B. Evaluate how entrepreneurial character traits influence career opportunities.	B. Analyze entrepreneurship as it relates to personal character traits.
 C. Describe age-appropriate entrepreneurial opportunities, such as, but not limited to: Bake sale Crafts Lemonade stand Pet care 	 C. Discuss the steps entrepreneurs take to bring their goods or services to market, such as, but not limited to: Marketing Production Research and development Selection of goods and services 	C. Identify and describe the basic components of a business plan, such as, but not limited to: • Business idea • Competitive analysis • Daily operations • Finances/budget • Marketing • Productive resources (human, capital, natural) • Sales forecasting	 C. Develop a business plan for an entrepreneurial concept of personal interest and identify available resources, such as, but not limited to: Community Based Organizations (that is chambers of commerce, trade/technical associations, Industrial Resource Centers) Financial institutions School-based career centers

	 Small Business Administration services (that is SCORE, Small Business Development Centers, Entrepreneurial Development Centers) Venture capital
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XXXIX. GLOSSARY

Americans with Disabilities Act is a federal civil rights law

Disabilities Act that prohibits discrimination and for ensuring equal

(Public Law 101-336): opportunity for persons with disabilities in employment, state

and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities, transportation,

and requiring the establishment of tdd/telephone relay services.

Aptitudes: Capacity to learn and understand.

Associate degree: A postsecondary degree typically earned within a two-year timeframe.

Baccalaureate degree: A postsecondary degree, also known as a bachelor's degree, typically earned within a 4-year

timeframe from a college or university.

Benefits: Something of value that an employee receives in addition to a wage or salary. Examples include

health and life insurance, vacation leave, retirement plans, and the like.

Budget: A financial plan that summarizes anticipated income and expenditures over a period of time.

Business plan: A prepared document detailing the past, present, and future of an organization.

Career and technical centers: Schools that educate secondary students and adults through academic instruction, job preparation

and acquisition of occupational skills leading to credentials or employment, or both, in specific industries. The centers also provide opportunities for transition to postsecondary education and

continuing education.

Career cluster: A grouping of related occupations, which share similar skill sets.

Career days: Special events that allow students to meet with employers, career development specialists,

community-based organization representatives, and postsecondary educators. Events are designed to encourage students to gain information about careers and job opportunities.

Career plan: A document developed by the student that identifies a series of educational studies and

experiences to prepare them for postsecondary education or work, or both, in a selected career

cluster or area.

Career portfolio: An ongoing, individualized collection of materials (electronic or hard copy) that documents a

student's educational performance, career exploration and employment experiences over time. While there is no standard format that a career portfolio must take, it typically includes a range of work, containing assignments by the teacher/counselor and selections by the student. It serves

as a guide for the student to transition to postsecondary education or the workplace, or both.

Career retention and

advancement:

Career retention is the process of keeping a job. Career advancement is the process of

performing the necessary requirements to progress in a career.

CareerLinks: A cooperative system that provides one-stop delivery of career services to job seekers, employers

and other interested individuals.

Certificate/licensure: A document, issued by associations, employers, educational institutions, government, and the

like, confirming that one has fulfilled the requirements and is able to perform to a specified level

of proficiency within a career field.

Child Labor Laws: Legislation governing the employment of children under the age of 18.

Competitive analysis: A tool that allows a business to identify its competitors and evaluate their respective strengths

and weaknesses.

Cooperative education: A structured method of instruction whereby students alternate or coordinate their high school

studies with a job in a field related to their academic or career objectives.

Entrepreneurs: Individuals who engage in the process of organizing, managing, and assuming the risk of a

business or enterprise.

Entrepreneurship: The process of organizing, managing, and assuming the risks of a business or enterprise.

Fair Labor Standards Act: A federal law that defines overtime and wage requirements (26 U.S.C.A. §§ 201—219).

Fixed/variable expenses: Fixed expenses are regular in their timing and amount, and include such things as rent, mortgage,

car payment, and insurance. Variable expenses are irregular in their timing and amount, and include such things as food, clothing, home and car maintenance, entertainment, and gifts.

Global influences: Political and cultural changes, which impact the world and its economy.

Gross pay: The amount earned before deductions, such as taxes, insurance, and retirement/pension plan.

Industrial Resource Centers: Non-profit corporations, which provide assistance to improve the competitive position of small-

to-medium sized manufacturers.

Internship: A work experience with an employer for a specified period of time to learn about a particular

industry or occupation, which may or may not include financial compensation. The workplace activities may include special projects, a sample of tasks from different jobs, or tasks from a

single occupation.

Job shadowing: Typically as part of career exploration activities in late middle and early high school, a student

follows an employee for one or more days to learn about a particular occupation or industry. Job shadowing is intended to help students explore a range of career objectives and to possibly select

a career pathway.

Labor supply: The number of persons either working or unemployed and actively seeking work.

Marketing: The process or technique of promoting, selling, and distributing a product or service.

Material Safety Data Sheets: Federally mandated listings of all hazardous materials that will impact the health and safety of

the workers and that are required to be posted in the workplace.

Mediation: Third-party intervention between conflicting parties to promote reconciliation, settlement, or

compromise.

Net pay: The amount remaining after deductions, such as taxes, insurance, and retirement/pension plan.

Networking: The act of exchanging information, contacts, and services.

Non-traditional careers: Fields of work for which individuals from one gender comprise less than 25% of the individuals

employed in each such occupation or field of work.

O*NET: Occupational Information Network-- is a free public access online web-based system provided

by the US Department of Labor, which includes comprehensive up-to-date occupational information including skills, knowledge, abilities and tasks for more than 950 occupations.

Operating costs: The funds necessary to operate a business, not including the cost of goods sold. This is also

referred to as overhead.

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration--A national agency with representatives in

each state who monitor health and safety issues in the workplace.

Professional associations: Organizations of people having common interests.

Professional degree: A title conferred on students by a college, university or professional school upon completion of a

program of study.

Registered apprenticeship: A formal program registered with the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of

Apprenticeship and Training and with the Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Council. This program must follow strict guidelines as to the types of training and amount of training time an apprentice

receives and leads directly into occupations requiring such training for entry.

Resume: A summary of one's personal qualifications, education/training and employment experience.

Salaries/benefits: Financial compensation paid regularly for services (See "benefits" for definition).

Sales forecasting: Predicting the number of services or units likely to be sold over a specified period of time.

School-based career centers: Specialized areas in schools equipped with resources and materials used to research

postsecondary and occupational opportunities.

School-based enterprise: The production of goods or services as part of a school program.

SCORE: Service Corps of Retired Executives--A Small Business Administration Federally-sponsored

program to assist small-to-medium sized companies.

Self inventories: Evaluations of an individual's strengths, weaknesses, and interests, as it relates to career

planning.

Tech Prep: The name given to programs that offer at least 4 years of sequential course work at the secondary

and postsecondary levels to prepare students for technical careers. The curricula are designed to build student competency in academic subjects, as well as to provide broad technical preparation

in a career area.

Technical literacy: The ability of individuals to use existing and emerging technologies, equipment, language,

materials, and manuals to participate intelligently in performing tasks related to everyday life,

school or job.

Time management strategies: Scheduling techniques used to effectively and efficiently direct or control activities.

Traditional careers: Fields of work for which individuals from one gender comprise more than 25% of the

individuals employed in each such occupation or field of work.

Unemployment: Measurement of the number of people who are not working and who are actively seeking work.

Venture capital: Public or private funds invested in a potentially profitable business enterprise despite risk of loss.

Vocational rehabilitation centers: Educational facilities that provide life skills and occupational training services for individuals

with special needs.

Wages: Payments of money for labor or services according to contract and on an hourly, daily, or

piecework basis.

Web-based training: Instruction that is available online.

Work habits: Acquired behaviors that individuals regularly perform in completing tasks related to chores,

school or job.

Working conditions: The environment in which an individual is employed.