Transforming careers, unleashing potential

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Tale of two studies:

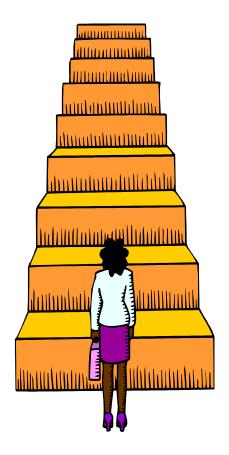
- England: 5 year, longitudinal study (50 cases)
- Europe: 2 year study in 10 countries (on-line survey of over 1,000)





Challenging context:

Economic turbulence
Labour force mobility
Social justice & equity
Policy drivers





Stakeholder perspectives:

Clients: high quality services
Managers: formative issues
Policy-makers: summative issues
Employers: outputs

Ref: Bimrose, J., D. Hughes and A. Colin (2006) Quality assurance mechanisms for Information, Advice and Guidance: A critical review. Coventry: Warwick Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick.





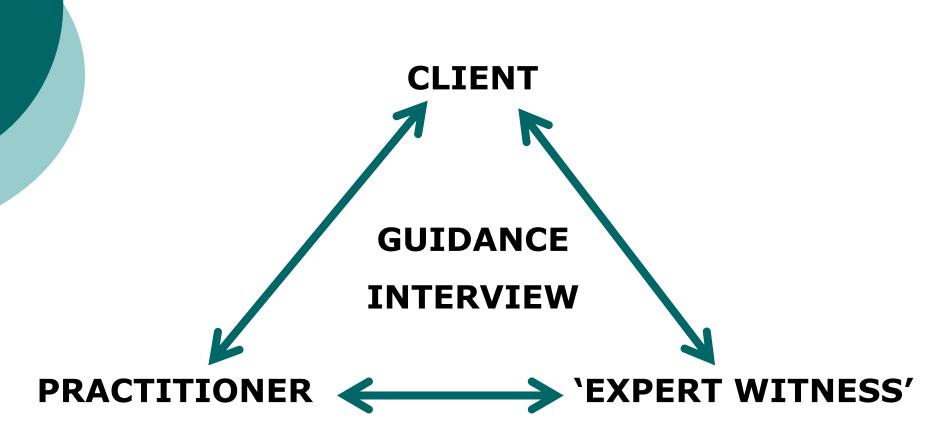
Imagine a scenario.....



English study - aim:

To use a longitudinal (5 year), qualitative case study approach to evaluate the effectiveness of guidance (2003 – 2008)







Four key questions:

- From whose point-of-view is 'effective' defined?
- Whose account counts?
- How is 'effectiveness' defined?
- o How is `guidance' defined?



Data sources (50 case studies):

- digital recordings of the guidance interviews
- open-ended, semi-structured questionnaires
- `baseline data' on delivery contexts, practitioners and clients



Delivery contexts:

Higher Education (18 +)
Further Education (16 +)
Adult guidance organisations
Voluntary, charity sector
Private sector



Low attrition rate:

- 0 2003/4
- 0 2004/5
- o 2005/6
- 0 2006/7
- 0 2007/8

- 50 participants45 participants36 participants
- 30 participants
- 29 participants



'Useful' guidance

Positive outcomes (insights, focus, confirmation, confusion reduction)

• Access

to knowledge, networks & information

- Supporting positive change (self- confidence, motivation)
- 0
- *Positive experience* (self-reflection, interested professional)



'Useful' guidance:

Clients finding their guidance 'useful', in the longer term:

- 2003/2004: [50] 98% (n=49)
 2004/2005: [45] 87% (n= 39)
 2005/2006: [36] 72% (n=26)
 2006/2007: [30] 77% (n= 23)
- 2007/2008: [29] 69% (n=20)



Transitioning styles:

Evaluative
Strategic
Aspirational
Opportunistic





Informal guidance:

90% (n=26): from a range of sources
38% (n=11): from formal sources

Formal guidance:

 72% (n=21): wanted formal guidance in the future

[i.e. training, funding, job search, job prospects, skills assessment, relocating, pay & maternity]



Action Plans:

- 4 of the 12 (of 29) were actively pursuing plans related to their guidance
- Changed circumstances, priorities, etc.
 Also transitioning styles, etc.

Traditional practice: co-development & /or administration – different approach indicated?



European study - aim:

 Examine the implications for continuing vocational training & training (CVET) for changing patterns of career development across Europe

Methods:

 literature review & study of 1150 people in 10 countries



How are individual careers changing across the life-course in response to national and international change?



Key findings:

 Intensive *episodes of learning* across the life-course

 Many actively shape their personal work biographies (but value help)



Implications for learning:

- Key to career success of older workers is a positive disposition towards learning
- Employees in *learning-rich* work environments more likely to have a positive disposition towards learning
- Lack of engagement with substantive learning & development is linked to downward career drift



Implications for career progression:

- Important to develop coherent career narratives
- More likelihood of engagement with CVET & lifelong learning - when there is a proactive approach to career development
- Proactive approach to career development requires *encouragement, time & space* (for self-directed learning and critical reflection)



Implications for career progression & learning:

- Linking continuing learning to career development is strategically important.
- *Breadth* and *depth* of learning crucial
- Work attachment, aligned to a career anchor, can discourage up-skilling and re-skilling



Career development - important:

- o Learning to learn
- Transferable skill sets (i.e. ability to switch between different contexts)
- Supporting the learning of others



Conclusions:

- Mid-career change essential to retain older workers in the labour market
- Support required to develop coherent career narratives: past, present, future
- Developmental model of expertise needed (not a binary competence model)
- Various ways required to encourage development of skills, knowledge and understanding



Next stop?

