

## Hellin Conference 2019

### *What can guidance counselling practice tell us about adult learners lifelong learning and career development?*

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### Guidance Counselling

- A professional role and qualification at PG level with unique set of skills and competencies for lifelong/lifespan guidance work
- Underpinned by Professional Code of Ethics
- Employs a humanistic approach and integrated model of guidance counselling, i.e. personal/social, educational and career with adults in a range of different adult learning settings (DES, 2000, 2012)

#### **Includes:**

Guidance, counselling and information services incorporating learning options, career options, employment and progression options in the context of matching the right person to the right opportunity (SOLAS, 2014, 2018)

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### Guidance's Contribution to Public Policy Goals

1. **Lifelong Learning goals:** development of human resources, efficiency of education systems and improve the fit between education and the labour market
2. **Labour Market goals:** improve match between supply and demand, help improve labour mobility and support ability of the labour market to manage change
3. **Social Equity goals:** support of equal opportunities and the promotion of social inclusion

(DES, 2000; OECD, 2004; SOLAS, 2014)



## Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT)

- **Propositions:** people have capacity for some degree of *personal agency* or *self-direction* in their lifelong career development
- Direct relationship between *self-efficacy beliefs, interests* and *outcome expectations*
- Career choice *influenced* by individual's beliefs derived from four major sources of self-efficacy:
  1. personal performance accomplishments (successes)
  2. vicarious learning or modelling (observation)
  3. social persuasion (feedback, realistic/unrealistic behaviour)
  4. physiological states and reactions (low/high anxiety)

(Lent, 2013; Lent et al. 2017)

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## Career Construction Theory (CCT)

- Globalised workplaces, economic instability and external forces creating:
- Non-fixed and non-linear lifelong career paths (role of lifelong learning here)
  - Shifting terminology – from *career development* to *life design*
  - Clients construct careers by ascribing *meaning* to *career-related behaviour*
  - Adaptation to environment and events is necessary – *career adaptability*
  - Client career story is a *narrative* – their view of their education and career development over the lifespan

(Savickas, 2011; Savickas et al. 2009)

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## CCT - Constructing Self and Identity

- Based on *biographicity* and *identity* work
- Accompanied by *interventions* dealing with employability, adaptability, resilience, emotional intelligence, and lifelong learning
- Construction of a *self as a life project*
- Responds to needs of *mobile workers*, develops a 'grounded' sense of the self
- Connecting who we are to what we do *for our wellbeing*

(Savickas, 2011)

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## Adult Learner Needs

Heterogeneous group with complex motivations for engaging in learning - dispositional and societal:

- actualising potential,
- gaining meaningful employment,
- increasing general life satisfaction,
- improving the life chances of family members

(BeLL 2014; European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice 2015; Kearns 2017; Phipps et al. 2013).



## Barriers to Learning for Adults

- poverty and socio-economic class,
- institutional practices,
- cultural values,
- time constraints and family responsibilities,
- low literacy and numeracy skills
- accessing decent work

(Blustein et al. 2019; European Commission 2015; European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice 2015; Fleming et al. 2017)



## FET Research Study - Context

- Structural and systemic changes in the FET sector since 2013 (Government of Ireland, 2013)
- Proposed new **Adult Guidance and Information Service** (SOLAS 2014) to align provision across the sector
- Neo-liberal emphasis in lifelong learning (FET, HE) to lubricate human capital in labour market and meet employers' needs (Fleming, 2016; Grummell and Murray 2015; SOLAS, 2018; Tuckett, 2017).



## FET Research Study

### Aim:

Explore current guidance counselling provision in FET in context of the proposed expanded Adult Guidance and Information Service (AGIS).

### Objectives:

- (a) examine how adult guidance is being delivered to adults across different FET
- (b) enhance understanding of the role of guidance counselling to adults in the FET sector
- (c) establish the level of engagement amongst stakeholders on the establishment of AGIS in FET sector
- (d) identify the CPD needs of guidance counsellors working in the FET sector

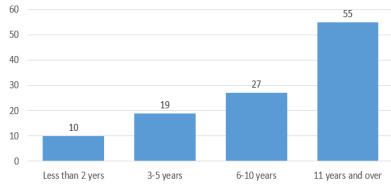


## Method

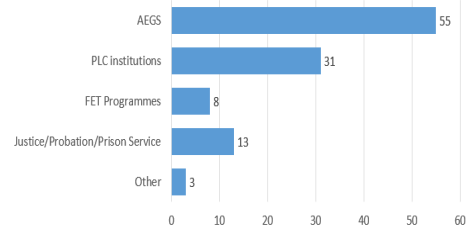
- Online survey (SurveyMonkey) disseminated to adult guidance counsellors working in the FET sector: January - April 2018
- Sample: non-probability purposive sampling as all guidance counsellors in the FET sector were included
- Primarily quantitative data with some qualitative responses
- *n*131 participants responded - total valid responses = *n*111



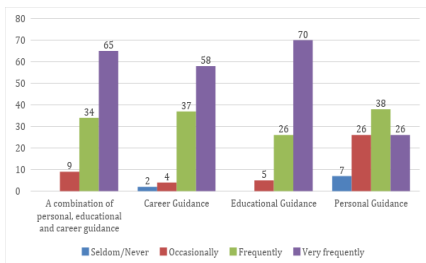
### Length of time as Guidance Counsellor in FET



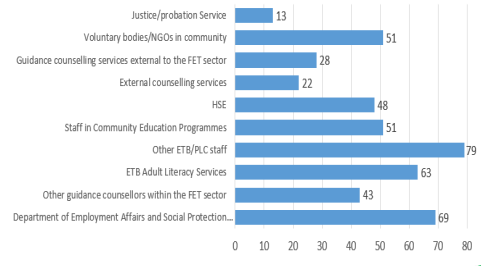
### Guidance Work Setting



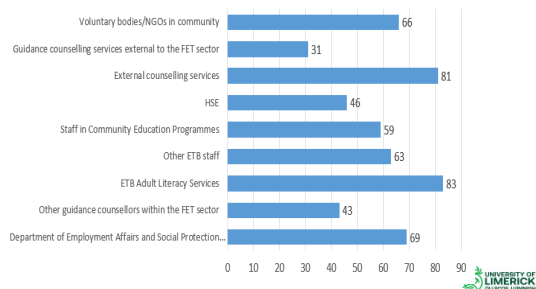
### Types of Guidance Provided to Learners



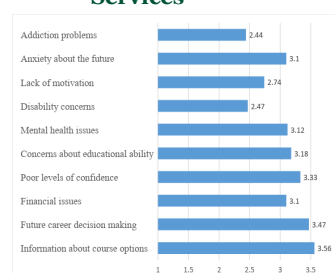
### Sources of Inward Referral to Guidance Service



### Outward Referral from Guidance Service



### Key issues of learners attending Guidance Services



### Key Issues: Qualitative Summary

• **n41** qual responses. Subject to content analysis and categorised as:

**1. Personal/family circumstances:** childcare and transport issues, lack of support within the family, housing and homelessness, trauma and personal crisis experiences, age related difficulties, gender identity, health/illness/medical card applications, cultural issues and stress of balancing education with family and/or work

### Key Issues: Qualitative Summary

**2. Educational concerns:** course availability and suitability, English language skills, suspected learning disabilities, educational transitions, educational retention, qualification recognition and recognition of prior learning, and concerns about the link between course completion and social welfare entitlements

**3. Career Management Skills (CMS):** education transitions, job seeking skills, coping, decision-making and life-management skills

## Role of Lifelong Guidance Counselling

- Promote aspirations and interests in learners over the lifespan
- Help clients to finding meaning in their lives (personal, education, work)
- Facilitate educational and career decisions – expand choices, help clients 'cope' with barriers, encourage personal autonomy
- Provide appropriate support in complex situations
- Help learners to set goals and deal with self-regulation
- Promote education and work satisfaction in learners

(Lent, 2013; Savickas, 2011)

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06.11.19



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06.11.19

