



## Are there Work-Related Classes, Clubs, or Associations Available at My Child's School?

In addition to career-technical education classes that provide academic subject matter taught with relevance to the real world, many high schools provide classes, clubs, or association memberships that can bring work-related experiences to your child.

### Ask your school about:

**Junior Achievement:** Junior Achievement has a range of programs available that teach students from elementary school through high school about the workplace.

Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA); Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA); Future Farmers of America (FFA); Family, Career and Community Leaders of America (FCCLA); Health Occupation Student Organization (HOSA); SkillsUSA; Technology Student Association (TSA);

FBLA, DECA, FFA, FCCLA, HOSA, SkillsUSA, and TSA are student associations found at many high schools. Students who join these associations plan to prepare for careers in business and business-related fields (FBLA), marketing, management and entrepreneurship (DECA), agriculture and agriculture-related careers (FFA), or family and consumer science careers (FCCLA), health careers (HOSA), technical, skilled, and service occupations (SkillsUSA), and interests in technology (TSA). Students gain career awareness through conferences, networking with professionals, and business tours. They complete programs designed to enhance leadership, communication, teamwork, and socialization skills. Students in these associations may enter skill competitions and be eligible for prizes, scholarships, and internships.

Your child's school may have other opportunities for work-related exploration. Ask your child's school counselor about available options.



## What are Other Ways My Child Can Experience Careers?

Your child may have the opportunity to participate in other activities that provide exposure to the world of work. These activities may include:

- **Career Fairs:** Many business people come to one location to provide information about their jobs. Your child may have the opportunity to listen to several people talk about their careers.
- **Guest Speakers:** Your child's teacher, counselor, or career specialist may arrange for guest speakers to come and talk to a group of students. Have your child watch for these opportunities at his or her school.
- **Field Trips:** Your child may be able to participate in a field trip to a business. The business provides a person to take students on a tour of the business. Your children would see and hear about workers performing their day-to-day tasks. He or she would also learn about the many different types of workers required to operate a business.

### For more information:

Alabama Career and Technical Education at:

<http://www.alcareertech.org>

Free Application For Federal Student Aid:

<http://www.FAFSA.gov>

National Mentoring Center at:

<http://www.nwrel.org/mentoring>

Health Occupations Students of America (HOSA) at:

<http://www.hosa.org>

SkillsUSA at: <http://www.skillsusa.org>

Junior Achievers at: <http://www.ja.org>

Jobs for America's Graduates at: <http://jag.org>

Family, Career and Community Leaders of America (FCCLA) at:

<http://www.fccla.com>

Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA) at:

<http://www.fbla.org>

Future Farmers of America at: <http://www.ffa.org/>

Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) at:

<http://www.deca.org/>

Alabama Career Information Network System (ACINS) at:

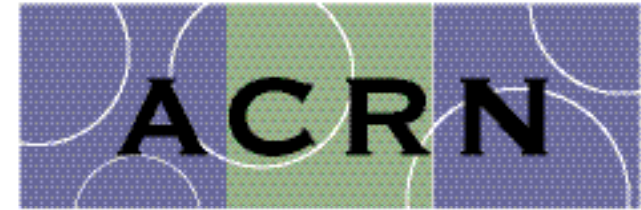
<http://www.alcareerinfo.org>



Alabama Department of Education  
Joseph B. Morton, State Superintendent of Education  
Sherry A. Key, Director, Career and Technical Education

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No person shall be denied employment, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination in any program or activity on the basis of disability, gender, race, religion, national origin, color, age or genetics. Ref: Sec. 1983, Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C.; Title VI and VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Sec. 504; Age Discrimination in Employment Act; The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and The Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008; Equal Pay Act of 1963; Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972; Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008: Title IX Coordinator, P.O. Box 302101, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2101 or call (334) 242-8165.



America's Career Resource Network

# Work Experience Options for High School Students





## Why Should my Child Have Work Experience while in High School?

There are many ways for your child to learn. Your child can learn in the classroom, but sometimes learning becomes more meaningful when it is performed in a real work setting. High school work experience, also known as work-based learning, provides an opportunity for your child to relate what he or she is learning in school to the world of work.

In addition, high school work experience can provide your child with valuable skills that may not be as easily learned in the high school classroom. It also allows your child to explore various work situations before entering post-high school training.

Some examples of skills that your child may develop through his or her participation in work experiences include:

- Time management and meeting deadlines.
- Following directions.
- Problem solving.
- Interpersonal communication.
- Responsibility.
- Leadership and working on a team.

In order for your child's high school work experience to be meaningful and valuable, it should:

- Relate to your child's interests.
- Help your child see what working life is like.
- Help your child discover his or her likes and dislikes.
- Help your child find his or her strengths and weaknesses.
- Help your child recognize the value of his or her academic learning.

### Work Experience Helps Students Make Informed Career Choices

High school work experience provides answers to the questions, "Why do I have to learn this?" and "Would I want to make this job a career?" It helps your child select a career wisely and prepare realistically for the world of work. It also helps your child develop the skills, attitudes and habits required to be successful on the job. By working beside experienced professionals, your child will learn what it takes to enter and be successful in his or her field of interest.



## What Work Experience Options are Available for High School Students?

Your child has many options for participating in high school work-based learning. Work-based learning may consist of career exploration and awareness, work experience, structured training, and/or mentoring at a worksite.

**Job Shadowing:** In a job shadow experience your child observes a worker for part of a day or for several days, at the worker's job site. The job shadowing experience is a short, unpaid exposure to the workplace in an occupational area of interest to your child. Your child would witness first hand the work environment, employability, and occupational skills required of the job, and the value of professional training and potential career options. Job shadowing is designed to increase career awareness, help model student behavior through examples, and reinforce the link between classroom learning and work requirements.

**Mentoring:** Mentoring is a long-term relationship between your child and an adult with similar career interests. The adult mentor offers support, guidance, motivation, and assistance as your child enters new areas of career exploration. Be sure your child's school requires background checks on adults who wish to act as mentors. This work experience is unpaid.

**Service-Learning:** When your child participates in service-learning, he or she provides a service to the community and completes a school-based project that applies academic learning to the community service project. For example, if the community service project is to clean trash out of a stream, the learning component may be to analyze the trash and where it comes from, then create ways to educate the community about strategies to reduce pollution. In this service-learning example your child might learn about water quality and laboratory analysis, pollution concerns, and communicating with the public. Your child might also be asked to reflect on his or her personal and career interests related to the service learning project. Service-learning is generally unpaid.

**School-Based Enterprises:** Your child may want to participate in running a small business that is operated at the school. *Junior Achievement* is an organization that often sets up school-based enterprises that allow students to learn overall business operations such as managing costs, ordering supplies, working under pressure, conserving

supplies, and maintaining facilities. Your child's school may also allow students to operate the student store, or to organize a fundraiser. School-based enterprises are generally unpaid work experiences.

**High School Internships:** Internships provide structured, on-the-job work activities that complement classroom learning. Your child may earn school credit for participating in an internship. Internships are usually for a specified period of time ranging from two to eight weeks. Some internships are available over the summer months. There are both paid and non-paid internships.

**Cooperative Education:** High school cooperative education programs provide job-related classroom instruction in combination with on-the-job instruction. In addition to other required courses, your child would receive part-time employment, ideally at a job relating to his or her career choice, and in-school classroom instruction relating specifically and generally to his or her job and the world of work.

Employers enter into a work agreement with the school, student and student's parents outlining and developing a training plan leading to job employability in the occupation of choice. Most cooperative education programs are provided through the career-technical education program at your child's high school. In the cooperative education program, your child will receive school credit for both work-related classroom instruction and for his or her work experience in a real work setting. Many cooperative education programs include paid work experience.

**Youth Apprenticeship:** The youth apprenticeship program combines on-the-job training with classroom instruction. A detailed training plan is developed between the employer and your child. An apprenticeship program will last from two to five years, with only one or two years of the apprenticeship taking place while your child is in high school. Your child would be paid for on-the-job training portion of the apprenticeship.