

Health Science Careers

Unit: Career Exploration and Planning

Problem Area: Healthcare Career Pathways

Lesson: Health Science Careers

- **Student Learning Objectives.** Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

- 1 Describe the five health science career pathways.**
- 2 Differentiate between education and training.**
- 3 Conduct a career search.**

- **Resources.** The following resources may be useful in teaching this lesson:

E-unit(s) corresponding to this lesson plan. CAERT, Inc. <http://www.mycaert.com>.

Gerdin, Judith. *Health Careers Today*, 6th ed. Elsevier, 2016.

HealthCarePathway.com. Accessed Jan. 12, 2017. <http://www.healthcarepathway.com/>.

"Health Science Career Cluster," *O*Net OnLine*. Accessed Jan. 12, 2017.

<http://www.onetonline.org/find/career?c=8>.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed Jan. 12, 2017. <http://www.bls.gov/>.



■ **Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities**

- ✓ Overhead or PowerPoint projector
- ✓ Visual(s) from accompanying master(s)
- ✓ Copies of sample test, lab sheet(s), and/or other items designed for duplication
- ✓ Materials listed on duplicated items
- ✓ Computers with printers and Internet access
- ✓ Classroom resource and reference materials

■ **Key Terms.** The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

- ▶ aide
- ▶ assistant
- ▶ associate's degree
- ▶ baccalaureate or bachelor's degree
- ▶ career ladder
- ▶ doctorate
- ▶ education
- ▶ healthcare technician
- ▶ health science career
- ▶ job market outlook
- ▶ master's degree
- ▶ occupational
- ▶ on-the-job training
- ▶ professional
- ▶ technologist
- ▶ therapist
- ▶ training
- ▶ vocational training

■ **Interest Approach.** Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situations. A possible approach is included here.

Consider projecting one of several online videos to quickly display the many healthcare careers, such as: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-5jObTS4Xg> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-MsplRjTW2U>.

Facilitate a discussion about career goals and exploration. Generate a classroom discussion by asking the students what they have already done to prepare for a career. Ask them to list specific activities they have participated in—on their own or as part of schoolwork—to explore and prepare for a career.

Explain that an important part of career exploration and career planning is gathering the “right” information.

Discuss career planning and college preparation. Ask students what they already know about the education and training required for careers of interest to them. Ask if they know the difference between various degrees that can be obtained from colleges and universities. Ask if they can relate various degrees to some of the terms used for healthcare providers (e.g., technicians, technologists, doctors, and professionals). Use the informal class discussion as a way of introducing the lecture material.

CONTENT SUMMARY AND TEACHING STRATEGIES

Objective 1: Describe the five health science career pathways.

Anticipated Problem: What are the five health science career pathways?

I. Health science career pathways

A. A **health science career** is a large group of disciplines related to the delivery of healthcare to humans and animals through the application of science, engineering, mathematics, and technology. The branches of health science are endless in that they span traditional and western medicine as well as alternative and folk medicines. Healthcare career pathways are also referred to as healthcare career clusters or health service areas. These terms may be used interchangeably. The five health science career pathways are:

1. Biotechnology Research and Development
2. Diagnostic Services
3. Health Informatics
4. Support Services
5. Therapeutic Services

B. Pathway descriptions

1. Biotechnology Research and Development: This pathway consists of careers that focus on highly scientific research and the application of that research to life, health, and human problems. Biotechnology harnesses cellular and biomolecular processes to develop technologies and products that help improve health.
 - a. One focus of biotechnology careers is breakthrough products and technologies to combat debilitating and rare diseases. Currently, more than

- 250 biotechnology healthcare products and vaccines are available to patients, and many are for previously untreatable diseases.
- b. The greatest biotech discoveries are just beginning to emerge. Analyzing genome patterns is already allowing custom-tailored approaches for the individual patient, and the potential for diseases to be eradicated before birth is on the horizon.
 - c. Careers in this health science pathway focus on the following areas:
 - (1) Research
 - (2) Experimentation
 - (3) Development and evaluation of new equipment
 - (4) Medicine
 - (5) Organisms
 - (6) Models
 - (7) Treatments
 - (8) Bioinformatics
2. **Diagnostic Services:** This pathway creates a picture of a patient's health status, usually at a single point in time or over a short interval. It is a rapidly growing and extremely significant sector of the healthcare umbrella. Most careers that fall into this pathway do not involve day-to-day direct patient interaction.
 - a. The focus of diagnostic services careers is establishing a diagnosis for illness and disease.
 - b. Careers involve the use of diagnostic imaging technology. With the evolution of technology, techniques in ultrasound, x-ray, and MRI are being used more readily.
 3. **Health Informatics:** This pathway is responsible for documenting and processing patient (or other healthcare) information. Careers in this pathway often support other medical services. Workers usually have limited interaction with patients. The focus of health informatics includes:
 - a. Managing healthcare agencies
 - b. Processing patient data and information
 - c. Processing financial information
 - d. Using computer applications related to process healthcare documents and procedures
 4. **Support Services:** This pathway provides an accommodating environment in which to deliver healthcare. People who work in the support sector of healthcare are responsible for providing and maintaining a sanitary and therapeutic environment in which healthcare can be appropriately delivered to individuals. Healthcare workers in this service area typically do not provide direct patient care as part of their job. Instead, they support and maintain environments, facilities, and equipment. Support Services is a significant branch of the healthcare system that provides for properly functioning:
 - a. Hospitals
 - b. Surgery centers

- c. Emergency transport services
- d. Laboratories
- 5. Therapeutic Services: This pathway provides care over time and accommodates a patient's changing health status. Healthcare workers in this pathway interact directly with patients and the healthcare environment. They may utilize a variety of medical instruments and equipment in their work with patients. Careers in this pathway include:
 - a. Allergist
 - b. Anesthesiologist
 - c. Audiologist
 - d. Acupuncturist
 - e. Cardiologist
 - f. Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA)
 - g. Dentist
 - h. Dietician
 - i. ER nurse
 - j. Forensic pathologist
 - k. Home health aide
 - l. Medical assistant
 - m. Occupational therapist
 - n. Ophthalmologist
 - o. Pharmacist
 - p. Podiatrist
 - q. Registered nurse
 - r. Surgeon
 - s. Veterinarian

Teaching Strategy: Many techniques can be used to help students master this objective. Use VM–A through VM–E to review. Ask students to list additional careers for each pathway.

Objective 2: Differentiate between education and training.

Anticipated Problem: What is education, and what is training?

II. Education and training

A. Education

1. Definition: **Education** is the knowledge acquired by an individual after studying specific subject matter or experiencing life lessons that provide an understanding of something. Education typically requires instruction or facilitation of the learning. Schooling is a common form of education. For example, schooling types include:

- a. Elementary education occurs in grammar or grade school (grades 1 through 8). Students may be issued an 8th-grade diploma.
 - b. Secondary education occurs in high school (grades 9 through 12). Graduates are awarded a high school diploma.
 - c. Postsecondary education occurs after high school.
2. Degree types
- a. An **associate's degree** is a postsecondary degree earned at a vocational or technical school, at a community or junior college, and sometimes at a college or a university. An associate's degree typically requires a prescribed two-year course of study and can be awarded in a variety of disciplines or subject areas. A student who completes an associate-degree program might be awarded one of the following degrees:
 - (1) Associate in Nursing (AN)
 - (2) Associate in Science (AS)
 - (3) Associate in Applied Science (AAS)
 - b. A **baccalaureate or bachelor's degree** is a postsecondary degree that typically requires a minimum of four years of study, with a concentration in a particular subject area or major. A college or university awards this degree. Examples are:
 - (1) Bachelor of Science (BS)
 - (2) Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)
 - (3) Bachelor of Social Work (BSW)
 - (4) Bachelor of Arts (BA)
 - c. A **master's degree** is a postsecondary degree that typically requires one to two additional years of study beyond the bachelor's degree. A college or university awards a master's degree. Examples are:
 - (1) Master of Science (MS)
 - (2) Master of Social Work (MSW)
 - (3) Master of Public Health (MPH)
 - (4) Master of Science in Nursing (MSN)
 - d. A **doctorate** is the highest degree awarded by a college or university and typically requires two or more years beyond a master's degree. In some cases, a doctorate may require as many as four to eight additional years of study, depending on the discipline or specialty area. Examples of doctorate degrees are:
 - (1) Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
 - (2) Doctor of Medicine (MD)
 - (3) Doctor of Osteopathy (DO)
 - (4) Doctor of Optometry (OD)
 - (5) Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)
 - (6) Doctor of Nursing Science (DNSc)
 - (7) Doctor of Education (EdD)

B. Training

1. **Training** is teaching or developing oneself or others with skills and knowledge that relate to a specific area of expertise or competency. Training typically results in gaining capability, capacity, productivity, and/or increased performance. It forms the core of apprenticeship and internship programs. Technical colleges and polytechnic colleges and universities provide students with training in addition to their education.
 - a. **Vocational training** is knowledge and skills directly related to a job or occupation.
 - b. **On-the-job training** is knowledge and skills received or developed in the actual work setting using the tools, equipment, materials, and documents that the job requires. Generally speaking, in the healthcare industry, a person associates a healthcare worker's job or position title with a certain level of education and on-the-job training, though requirements might vary slightly from state to state.
2. Training programs are common among all technical occupational areas, including trades and professions. A **healthcare technician** is a person who assists doctors and nurses in various healthcare settings: hospitals, long-term healthcare, nursing homes, clinics, etc. Technician job titles include:
 - a. Patient care technician (PCT)
 - b. Pharmacy technician (PhT)
 - c. Veterinarian technician
3. Healthcare training levels
 - a. An **aide** is a person who provides personal assistance and support services for elderly, disabled, acute, or chronically ill patients who require short-term assistance or ongoing support. In contrast, an **assistant** is a person who performs a variety of patient care and administrative duties (e.g., interviewing patients, assisting with patient exams, recording data, maintaining room equipment, helping patients with hygiene needs, serving meals, and checking vital signs). Aides and assistants typically have one or more years of vocational training that combines classroom and on-the-job training. Occasionally, aides or assistants have less than a year of specialized vocational training. Examples of aides or assistants are:
 - (1) Dental assistants
 - (2) Medical assistants
 - (3) Nursing assistants
 - b. A technician typically completes a two-year associate's degree, a specialized vocational training program, or three to four years of on-the-job training. Examples of technicians are:
 - (1) Dental laboratory technicians
 - (2) Medical laboratory technicians
 - (3) Surgical technicians
 - (4) Emergency medical technicians (EMTs)

- c. A **technologist** is a lab employee who problem solves, conducts data interpretation, establishes and monitors programs, types and cross matches blood samples, and acts as a project manager. In contrast, a **therapist** is a healthcare provider who remediates a health problem following a diagnosis. Technologists and therapists typically complete three to four years of college (usually a bachelor's degree) plus have work experience and/or on-the-job training. Examples of careers at this level are:
- (1) Medical laboratory technologist
 - (2) Physical therapist
- d. In the healthcare field, a **professional** is a person who typically completes four or more years of college and has earned a bachelor's degree, master's degree, or doctorate. Examples of healthcare professionals are:
- (1) Registered nurses with a bachelor's degree or higher
 - (2) Nurse practitioners
 - (3) Physicians
 - (4) Dentists
 - (5) Veterinarians

Teaching Strategy: *Many techniques can be used to help students master this objective. Use VM–F.*

Objective 3: Conduct a career search.

Anticipated Problem: How is a career search conducted?

III. Key elements of a career search

- A. There are more than 200 careers in the medical and healthcare fields. Each is correlated to one of the five health science career pathways. Matching interests and skills to a pathway can help make a career decision.
- B. Key elements in a career search
1. Career title
 2. Health science career pathway
 3. Job description and/or nature of the work
 4. Salary range
 5. Places of employment
 6. Recommended high school courses
 7. Postsecondary training required
 8. Personal skills required
 9. Physical skills required
 10. Schools/colleges offering training
 11. **Occupational** (work-related) risks and hazards
 12. Certification, registration, licensing, and continuing education

13. Relevant professional organizations
 14. A **career ladder** is the upward mobility or promotion within a career path as a result of additional training, education, and/ or experience; it is a pathway for advancement in a profession.
 15. **Job market outlook** is research from experts in the field that reveal the expected growth for that occupation in the future (e.g., U.S. Department of Labor).
- C. Trends in healthcare
1. Deloitte estimates that by 2050 there will be about 2 billion people over the age of 60; careers in healthcare are positioned for growth. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that nearly one-third of job growth will be powered by healthcare and social assistance sectors.
 2. Entrepreneurship opportunities include:
 - a. Wellness and nutrition apps (e.g., FitBit and Pebble)
 - b. Expert witness
 - c. Concierge medicine (A service, such as OneMedical, is a service that charges a group of patients an annual membership fee for house calls and often same-day appointments.)
 - d. Direct primary care (e.g., Qliance and Iora)
 - e. Self-health management (e.g., Apple and Google mobile health data platforms; health data status)
 - f. Mobile medical screening

Teaching Strategy: Many techniques can be used to help students master this objective. Facilitate a discussion using VM–G. Ask the students to think about their career interests. Then read the list of elements. Ask students if they would add any additional elements.

Demonstrate a career search with the students using various websites. First, project <http://www.bls.gov/> and then the Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH), which is their online publication that houses information on hundreds of occupations in the United States.

Use VM–G as a handout for the lab sheet. Assign LS–A.

■ **Review/Summary.** Use the student learning objectives to summarize the lesson. Have students explain the content associated with each objective. Student responses can be used in determining which objectives need to be reviewed or taught from a different angle. If a textbook is being used, questions at the ends of chapters may be included in the Review/Summary.

■ **Application.** Use the included visual master(s) and lab sheet(s) to apply the information presented in the lesson.

- **Evaluation.** Evaluation should focus on student achievement of the objectives for the lesson. Various techniques can be used, such as student performance on the application activities. A sample written test is provided.

- **Answers to Sample Test:**

Part One: Completion

1. Biotechnology Research and Development
2. Diagnostic Services
3. Health Informatics
4. Support Services
5. Therapeutic Services
6. health science career

Part Two: Multiple Choice

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. a

Part Three: Matching

1. d
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. f
6. c

Health Science Careers

► Part One: Completion

Instructions: Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

1. The health science pathway that consists of careers focusing on highly scientific research and the application of that research to life, health, and human problems is _____.
2. The health science pathway that creates a picture of a patient's health status usually at a single point in time or over a short interval is _____.
3. The health science pathway that documents and processes patient (or other healthcare) information is _____.
4. The health science pathway that provides an accommodating environment in which to deliver healthcare is _____.
5. The health science pathway that provides care over time and accommodates a patient's changing health status is _____.
6. A large group of disciplines related to the delivery of healthcare to humans and animals through the application of science, engineering, mathematics, and technology is called a/an _____.

► Part Two: Multiple Choice

Instructions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A degree awarded by a college or university after four or more years of study is/are _____.
 - a. associate's degree
 - b. bachelor's degree
 - c. master's degree
 - d. Both *b* and *c*



2. An individual who organizes, manages, and assumes the risk of a business is a/an _____.
 - a. technician
 - b. technologist
 - c. entrepreneur
 - d. professional
3. The education received in high school is referred to as _____.
 - a. secondary education
 - b. elementary education
 - c. postsecondary education
 - d. vocational training
4. Vocational training is directly related to a _____.
 - a. high school diploma
 - b. job or occupation
 - c. doctorate
 - d. master's degree
5. Any education and training received after high school is called _____.
 - a. elementary education
 - b. secondary education
 - c. postsecondary education
 - d. vocational training
6. How many years does it typically take to acquire a baccalaureate degree?
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. eight or more
7. How many years does it typically take to acquire an associate's degree?
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. eight or more

8. The training that takes place in the actual work setting using the tools and equipment and materials and documents that the job requires is _____.
- a. on-the-job
 - b. high school
 - c. college
 - d. vocational
9. An aide or assistant typically has _____.
- a. an associate's degree
 - b. no specialized training
 - c. specialized training or on-the-job training
 - d. elementary education only
10. In healthcare settings, the term "professional" usually refers to a worker with _____.
- a. an advanced degree
 - b. no specialized training
 - c. secondary education only
 - d. an associate's degree

► **Part Three: Matching**

Instructions: Match the term with the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. career ladder | d. training |
| b. education | e. therapist |
| c. occupational | f. job market outlook |

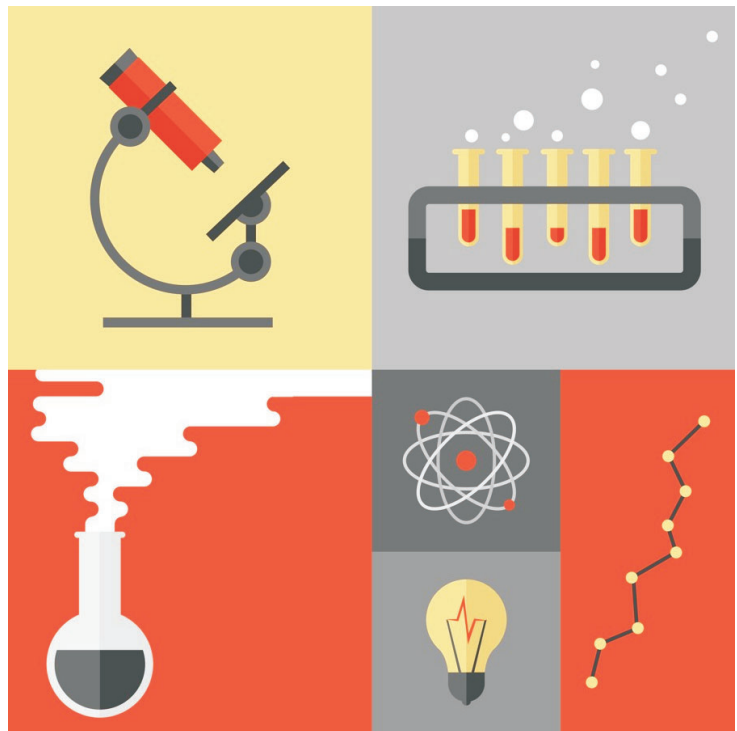
- _____ 1. Teaching or developing oneself or others with skills and knowledge that relate to a specific area of expertise or competency
- _____ 2. A healthcare provider who remediates a health problem following a diagnosis
- _____ 3. The upward mobility or promotion within a career path as a result of additional training, education, and/ or experience; a pathway for advancement in a profession
- _____ 4. The knowledge acquired by an individual after studying a specific subject matter or experiencing life lessons that provide an understanding of something
- _____ 5. Research from experts in the field that reveal the expected growth for that occupation in the future
- _____ 6. Work-related

HEALTH SCIENCE PATHWAY: BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Have you ever thought about finding a cure for a disease? Professionals in the Biotechnology Research and Development pathway conduct studies to find treatments, medications, and cures for diseases. They also design devices to help people who have impaired body parts or functions.

Professions include:

- ◆ Biochemist
- ◆ Biomedical chemist
- ◆ Biostatistician
- ◆ Geneticist
- ◆ Research scientist
- ◆ Toxicologist



HEALTH SCIENCE PATHWAY: DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

Have you ever thought about conducting medical tests? Professionals in the Diagnostic Services pathway perform tests to gather information to help doctors make an accurate diagnosis of a medical problem.

Professions include:

- ◆ Lab technician
- ◆ MRI technician
- ◆ Nuclear medical technician
- ◆ Physician
- ◆ Radiologist

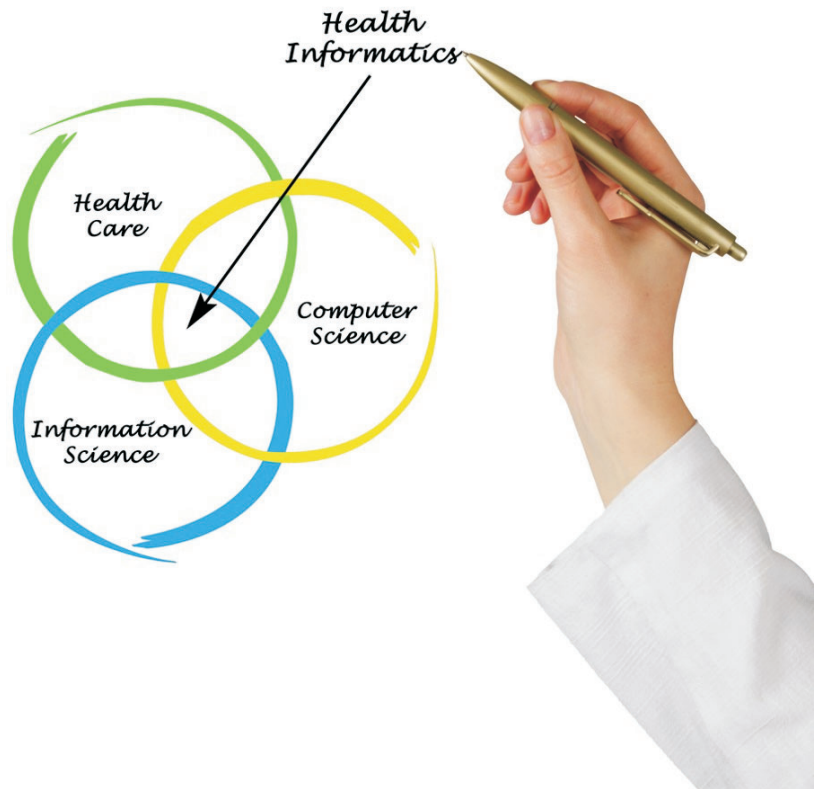


HEALTH SCIENCE PATHWAY: HEALTH INFORMATICS

Professionals in the Health Informatics pathway careers manage medical information for patients in hospitals, health centers, nursing homes, and other medical facilities.

Professions include:

- ◆ Epidemiologist
- ◆ Health educator
- ◆ Medical assistant
- ◆ Medical coder and biller
- ◆ Medical secretary
- ◆ Unit clerk



HEALTH SCIENCE PATHWAY: SUPPORT SERVICES

If you enjoy making others feel safe and comfortable, Support Services occupations focus on making the environment for those at medical facilities as pleasant as possible. Occupations include:

- ◆ Central supply
- ◆ Food service
- ◆ Housekeeping
- ◆ Maintenance
- ◆ Materials management



HEALTH SCIENCE PATHWAY: THERAPEUTIC SERVICES

If you would like to work directly with patients to assist in their medical care, Therapeutic Services occupations work under the direction of a medical doctor to assist patients with specific types of treatment. Professions include:

- ◆ Nurse
- ◆ Nursing assistant
- ◆ Pharmacist
- ◆ Pharmacy technician
- ◆ Physical therapist
- ◆ Social worker



HEALTHCARE OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS

Aide or Assistant:

- ◆ Typically must have one or more years of specialized vocational training that combines classroom and on-the-job elements
- ◆ Job titles: Dental assistant, medical assistant, and nursing assistant

Technician:

- ◆ Typically has completed a two-year associate's degree or a specialized vocational training program (or three to four years of on-the-job training)
- ◆ Job titles: Dental laboratory technician, medical laboratory technician, surgical technician, and emergency medical technician (EMT)



Technologist or Therapist:

- ◆ Typically has completed three to four years of college (usually a bachelor's degree) in addition to work experience or on-the-job training
- ◆ Job titles: Medical laboratory technologist and physical therapist

Professional:

- ◆ Typically has completed four or more years of college and has earned a bachelor's degree, master's degree, or a doctorate
- ◆ Job titles: Registered nurse with a bachelor's degree or higher, nurse practitioner, doctor, and dentist

CAREER EXPLORATION RESEARCH INSTRUCTIONS HANDOUT

- a. Career Title—Name of specific occupation
- b. Health Science Career Pathway—This is the pathway or health service area with which the occupation correlates. Determine in which career pathway the occupation resides: Biotechnology Research and Development, Diagnostic Services, Health Informatics, Support Services, or Therapeutic Services.
- c. Job Description / Nature of the Work—Locate a brief description of the nature of the work.
- d. Salary Range—Describe the salary in terms of an hourly or yearly wage.
- e. Employment Sites—List several possible places of employment.
- f. Recommended High School Courses—List high school courses you would take to pursue the occupation. Look for specific course recommendations as you research. For example, rather than simply listing “science courses,” investigate which science courses would be particularly important for your selected occupation.
- g. Postsecondary Education and Training Required—Postsecondary means “after high school.” List the education and/or training required after high school to qualify for this occupation. If there are several paths of training or education leading to this career, you should list them.
- h. Personal Skills Required—Locate information about the personal skills or abilities important to be successful in this occupation.
- i. Physical Skills Required—Locate information about specific physical skills required to perform all the tasks involved in the occupation.
- j. Schools/Colleges Offering Training—List a minimum of three schools/colleges that offer education and training for your selected occupation. This information is essential for college preparation and planning and for determining whether you can realistically pursue a specific occupation based on such issues as transportation, financing, admission requirements, and housing.
 - (1) What is the location of the school?
 - (2) What is the size of the school?

- (3) What is the tuition cost per year?
 - (4) What is the housing cost per year (if applicable)?
 - (5) What is the location of the course catalog?
- k. Occupational (Work-Related) Risks and Hazards—Find information on the occupational risks and hazards of the occupation. Be aware of any safety risks or other potential dangers associated with the occupation.
 - l. Certification, Registration, Licensing, and Continuing Education—Determine if certification, registration, licensure, and continuing education are available and/or required for this career. For example, In Illinois, a professional nurse is required to register. A nurse is also required to obtain and maintain a license. Certification is not required, but it is available in some specialty areas. Continuing education is recommended but not required in every state. Be aware of these requirements to project and plan for the future.
 - m. Relevant Professional Organizations—Locate a minimum of two professional organizations or associations that people in this career join to keep current on their profession. For instance, a radiologic technologist might join the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT). Use these organizations for additional career exploration activities or as a means of arranging work-based learning activities related to your occupation.
 - n. Career Ladder—List several steps in a possible career ladder in the occupation. What position might someone have before this career, and what position might someone move into after additional training, education, or promotion? For example, a registered nurse’s career ladder might look something like this: Nurse assistant to registered nurse to nurse manager. Researching information on advancement opportunities in an occupation helps you plan for your career.
 - o. Job Market Outlook—Researching the job market outlook of your selected occupation is an essential part of career searching and career planning. Begin your research at the U.S. Department of Labor website. The Occupational Outlook Handbook is an excellent resource for this information.
 - p. Resources—Document the resources in which you found the career information. Recording the location of this information allows you to return to the book, article, website, etc. for additional information and follow-up questions. It will assist your counselors and instructors in determining whether the information you recorded is from a valid, reliable source attributable to experts in that occupational area.

Career Exploration Research

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to research and document career information.

Objectives

1. Select a career to research.
2. Research the selected career based on the career exploration categories.
3. Create a five-minute presentation about your career research.
4. Present your career research to the class.

Materials

- ◆ lab sheet
- ◆ VM-G
- ◆ career research materials: reference books, textbooks, periodicals, & career resources
- ◆ device with Internet access
- ◆ writing utensil
- ◆ paper

Procedure

1. Select a healthcare career to research.
2. Gather the following information about the career. Obtain a copy of VM-G and follow the instructions to complete each of the following categories (on your paper):
 - a. Career Title:
 - b. Health Science Career Pathway:
 - c. Job Description / Nature of the Work:



- d. Salary Range:
 - e. Employment Sites (list several sites):
 - f. Recommended High School Courses:
 - g. Postsecondary Training Required (number of postsecondary years in college or training; continuing training and education required):
 - h. Personal Skills Required:
 - i. Physical Skills Required:
 - j. Schools/Colleges Offering Training:
 - k. Occupational (Work-Related) Risks and Hazards:
 - l. Required Certifications, Licenses, Registrations, and Continuing Education:
 - m. Relevant Professional Organizations:
 - n. Career Ladder:
 - o. Job Market Outlook:
 - p. Resources: Which resource(s) did you use to gather your information?
3. Create a 5-minute presentation about your career research.
 4. Present your career research to the class.
 5. Turn in your completed lab sheet to your instructor.

Career Exploration Research

1. Introduction: Explain and demonstrate how a career portfolio can be useful in the process of career planning and job seeking. Types of portfolios include:
 - a. A hard copy portfolio is a paper or print version in which collected data and artifacts are stored (e.g., binder, accordion-style file folder, or briefcase).
 - b. A soft copy portfolio is an electronic version. A variety of Internet sites offer formats for electronic portfolios.
2. Provide students with a list of key elements essential to completing a thorough career search. Provide a hard copy or project VM-G.
3. Provide each student a copy of the lab sheet.
4. Instruct the students to choose a career/occupation in which they are interested. Then the students should use the lab sheet and VM-G instructions to complete the career research project.
5. Tell the students which classroom resources they may use to complete the lab sheet.