

Career Interest Self-Assessments Getting to know your "Career Self"

Career interests and aptitudes are usually classified using Holland's RIASEC Occupational Themes or "Holland codes". This theory, popular amongst Guidance Counsellors, suggests that there are six major occupational personality types. These are Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising and Conventional. According to this theory, each individual presents a particular combination of three codes. Below is a very simplistic breakdown of the six Holland "types".

Realistic (Doers)

People of this type prefer doing things in a concrete way. They enjoy building, assembling, using tools and working in technical environments. To name but a few, their interests often revolve around physical activity, sports, following instructions, being outdoors and working with machines.

Investigative (Thinkers)

Those of the investigative type enjoy studying and understanding a variety of facts, concepts and phenomena. They have a knack for solving problems and explaining the solutions. Their interests include, but are not limited to, research, observation, science, mathematics, ideas, and data.

Artistic (Creators)

With their clear preference for self-expression, people of the artistic type are sensitive, intuitive and original. Their interests revolve around artistic creation, whether through word, sound or image. For example, artistic individuals appreciate creative writing, decorating, cooking, sculpting, painting, playing a musical instrument, acting, singing, and media creation.

Social (Helpers)

Social types enjoy working with other people, with the goal of helping them some way or another. They strongly value interpersonal human relationships, and are very empathetic. Some of their interests include teaching, encouraging, supporting, understanding, healing, and counselling others.

Enterprising (Persuaders)

People that are of this type have an inclination toward leading, managing and influencing others. They also enjoy supervising, planning, and taking important decisions. Some of their favorite activities include sales, business, entrepreneurship, politics, economics and event planning.

Conventional (Organizers)

Those of the conventional type prefer working with clearly defined procedures. They are methodical, structured and well-organized individuals. Some of their favorite interests are file management, organizing and synthesizing information, using office software, writing reports, compiling statistics, and maintaining order.



Want to find out your type? Here's a link to an unofficial RIASEC test: http://personality-testing.info/tests/RIASEC/

Suggested Exercise: Your Personal Profile

Think about yourself for a minute. If you were to describe "you" to a complete stranger, what would you focus on? Here are some pointers to get you started. Don't hesitate to add more categories to the list. Let you pen (or keyboard) flow and try to stick to your spontaneous ideas. This exercise is a great way to place yourself in a self-evaluating mindset, which is a necessary step to every personal exploration process.

Studies:

Favorite topics in school:

Best topics in school:

Three greatest passions:

Leisure activities:

Greatest strengths:

Areas to improve on:

Dream jobs:

Suggested Exercise: Explore Your Passions

Often, we are told that in order to have a successful career, we must find a career we are passionate about. This point is very difficult to argue against, but connecting our passions with a specific career is easier said than done. This is harder still if you have trouble clarifying those passions that inhabit you. Therefore, it is crucial to concretely identify your passions. Here are a few suggested methods you can use to brainstorm your passions and put them down on paper.

Method A: The Calling

Picture yourself without any work-related limitations. What mission would you give yourself? What would be the central purpose of your job? Try to summarize this in a one sentence statement. For example: "help those who suffer", "make the world a cleaner place", "live a healthy and active life", "seek novelty and



excitement", "care for animals", "educate others", "promote political change", "protect the vulnerable". Once you have found your statement and feel strongly about it, you have found your Calling.

Method B: The Sudden and Unexpected Fortune

Imagine that you have suddenly acquired a ridiculous sum of money. Add as many "zeroes" to the amount as you want. Now that you have nearly unlimited financial resources, what will you do next? Will you pursue your studies regardless of your prize? Will you drop everything and travel the world? With more time on your hands than ever before, you will have to find ways to occupy that time. Try to describe three projects that are important to you. Be as precise as possible. Define as best you can what tasks these projects would imply, and how you would go about doing them. These projects illustrate what is most important for you beyond the need to acquire currency.

Method C: The Perfect Work Day Scenario

You have all the academic credentials you needed, and have found the job you always hoped for. Describe that a typical work day would look like. What makes you work day rewarding and satisfying? What tasks fill that work day? Where do you work? Who do you work with? If you aren't sure what that perfect job implies, do some research and learn more. This method sees its potential maximized if you can describe a full week's schedule.

Method D: The Reunion

Let's pretend that today, you will walk into your favorite high school teacher. You have not seen this teacher in 10 years, and they invite you to lunch in order to catch up. Now your old teacher asks you the big question: "So, what have you become?" What will you tell him/her? What have you accomplished in your career? What is your personal and social life like? What is it that you plan to do next? This method can help you imagine what you want to see yourself accomplish in the future. The next step is finding the means to make those accomplishments a reality!



Suggested Exercise: Decision-making Influences

We are all faced with a stream of different influences, both positive and negative. This is especially true when discussing the future; school, career, relationships and more. This exercise helps you identify the key influences you are subjected to in regards to your academic and professional plans. First, you identify negative influences that are interfering with your plan. Then, you identify the positive influences that support you with carrying your plan through. Influences, both positive and negative, can come from your entourage (family, friends, partner, etc.), the social environment you live in (media, politics, geography, etc.) or your own self. Try to list these influences in order of importance.

Negative influences

| Entourage | Social Environment | Yourself |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|
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Positive influences

| Entourage | Social Environment | Yourself |
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Suggested Exercise: Formulating Your Values

Values are a person's principles or standards of behavior. They are rooted in our beliefs and define our actions. Values can also be defined by a person's judgment of what is important in life. It is no surprise that values are deeply entwined with passions and career interests. Values will also have a strong incidence on a person's work style and work ethic. So, what are your values? Here is a little exercise to get you started. This exercise, however, is limited because it is difficult to produce a full list of all existing values. That being said, don't hesitate to add you own to the list!

Circle your 10 most important values, and number them in order of priority.

- ___ Travel
- ____ Eat healthy
- ____ Gain status
- ___ Be original
- ___ Look good
- ___ Earn more than others
- ___ Live in a city
- ___ Gain advancement
- ___ Do as less as possible
- ___ Have a secure job
- ___ Work in a clean space
- ____ Having a specialty
- ___ Be popular or famous
- ___ Breaking the routine
- ___ Find inner peace
- ___ Be imaginative
- ___ Work close to home
- ____ Use teamwork
- ____ Be surrounded by people
- ____ Be politically savvy
- ___ Manage multiple tasks
- ___ Live in a nice home
- ___ Focus
- ___ Seek challenge
- ___ Practicality
- ___ Intellectual rigor
- ___ Rationality
- ___ Power
- ___ Devotion
- ___ Efficiency
- __ Duty

- __ Compete with others
- ___ Change society
- ___ Be self-employed
- ___ Live in a quiet area
- ___ Resolve complex issues
- ____ Be physically active
- ___ Family
- ___ Entertainment and leisure
- ___ Have a safe job
- ___ Having free time
- ___ Make important decisions
- ___ Security
- ___ Having diverse tasks
- ____ Be refined
- ___ Live a spiritual life
- ___ Create things
- ___ Live alone
- ___ Communicate effectively
- ____ Cultivate life
- ___ Execute pre-established tasks
- _____ Advance field of science
- ____ Be generous
- ____ Honesty
- ____ Fight for equality
- ___ Curiosity
- ____ Initiative
- ___ Precision
- ___ Prestige
- ___ Challenging myself
- ___ Respecting authority
- ___ Planning ahead

- ___ Travel
- ___ Friends
- ___ Work at your own pace
- ___ Be autonomous
- ___ Take risks
- __ Dress well
- ___ Live in the suburbs
- ____ Be responsible
- ____ Be successful
- ___ Be rich
- ___ Work in a comfortable space
- ___ Being close to nature
- ___ Having a routine
- ___ Complete advanced studies
- ___ Learn everyday
- ____ Find true love
- ____ Lead others
- ____ Feel useful
- ___ Have a well-respected job
- ___ Collaborate with others
- ___ Help people directly
- ___ Loyalty
- ___ Spontaneity
- ___ Community
- ___ Open mindedness
- ___ Altruism
- ___ Knowledge
- ___ Order
- ___ Productivity
- ___ Tolerance
- ___ Stability



Suggested Exercise: What Are You Good At?

Simply put, an aptitude is a person's natural ability to perform a task or action. We all have different aptitudes, which we develop through practicing our skills. While having a strong interest in something often leads to developing related aptitudes, it is possible to feel an interest without yet possessing any related aptitude. Equally so, having an aptitude for something does not necessarily mean a strong interest is present. The most efficient combination is when skill follows interest, and interest feeds skill.

The following exercise can help you identify some of your aptitudes. Remember that the list is by no means exhaustive, and you should feel free to add your own items to the list. To facilitate things, we have classified aptitudes according to their Holland codes (RIASEC). When you are done, count every checked box to find what your strongest "code" is in terms of aptitudes.

Realistic:

- □ Mechanical know-how □ Renovate □ Tinkering □ Trouble-shooting □ Energetic □ Woodwork □ Working outdoors □ Technical skill □ Gardening □ Manual dexterity □ Building □ Sports □ Physical endurance □ Cooking □ Strong motor skills □ Manual labor Investigative:
- □ Logic □ Deduction □ Conceive plans □ Perform research □ Statistics □ Critical thought □ Intuition □ Analytic mind □ Mathematics □ Understanding science □ Comprehend data □ Reading complicated text □ Ability to anticipate □ Working in a laboratory □ Abstract intelligence □ Write scientific reports

Artistic:

□ Drawing □ Artistic expression □ Public speaking □ Singing □ Sculpting □ Acting □ Designing web pages □ Photograph □ Create new □ Learning new languages □ Dancing \Box Video or sound editing □ Playing a musical instrument □ Animate workshops □ Strong imagination □ Critical mind

Social:

□ People skills□ Crisis intervention□ Lis□ Evaluate human needs□ Helping others□ Re

□ Listening skills □ Respectful of others



Teaching othersMotivating people

□ Strong empathy

 \Box Conversation skills

Enterprising:

- \square Political sense
- \Box Decision-making skills
- \Box Coordinating activities
- \Box Managing others
- \Box Initiative
- \Box Owning a business

Conventional:

- □ Using office software
- Event-planning
- Being methodical
- \Box Report or essay writing
- □ Managing multiple tasks
- □ Respecting authority

Verbal expression
 Comforting others
 Building relationships

Managing finances
 Making a sales pitch
 Convincing others
 Being persuasive
 Managing priorities

Delegating workload
 Ability to organize
 Competing with others
 Leadership
 Negotiating

Sticking to the routine
Self-organizing
Following a plan
Organizing an environment
Being detail-oriented

Data analysis
 Performing repetitive tasks
 Mathematics
 Synthesizing information
 Working with precision