



Pathway to a new career

A guide to assist you in your job search

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Improve your job search

If you are new to looking for a job; have been applying for jobs for a while but not getting many responses; or you are making it to interview but are yet to be offered a job, then it could be time to brush up on your job searching skills.

Job search tips

Look in different places for advertised jobs.

Major job sites such as [jobsearch.gov.au](https://www.jobsearch.gov.au) are useful for finding vacancies. Also consider expanding your job search to include websites and Facebook pages of companies you would like to work for; job listings on specialty websites and social media platforms like LinkedIn; industry news sites and trade and industry association websites; and 'staff wanted' signs posted by local businesses.

Tap into the hidden job market by networking.

Networking involves talking to people you know (and sometimes those you don't know) about job leads. Your network could include family, friends, former co-workers, fellow members of sporting and community clubs and those working in businesses you may visit such as pubs, cafés and retail stores.

Spend time looking at job ads.

Identify the skills and attributes employers are seeking. Work out how many of these you have and find examples from your work history, volunteering or life experiences to demonstrate you have the required skills.

Update your employability skills.

These are skills like team work, communication and turning up to work on time. If you haven't had a job before, or have been out of the workforce for an extended period of time, think about how you have built these skills at school, through sport or community activities. You could also consider undertaking a work experience placement or volunteering role to give you a recent record of attendance and work performance. Work experience or volunteering can also help you secure referees.

Improve your cover letters and résumés.

Think of cover letters and résumés as marketing brochures selling a very important product — you. Each time you apply for a job, you need to tailor your cover letter and résumé to demonstrate your strengths that best match the job on offer. Make sure your résumé is up to date. More information can be found in the '*Improve your résumé*' on page 11 and '*Improve your cover letter*' on page 9.

Present yourself well.

First impressions count with employers. Personal presentation is an important part of finding a job and will help you make a good impression. Personal presentation includes your clothing, grooming, hygiene and body language; how you speak to others; and how you present yourself on social media sites.

Get ready for job interviews.

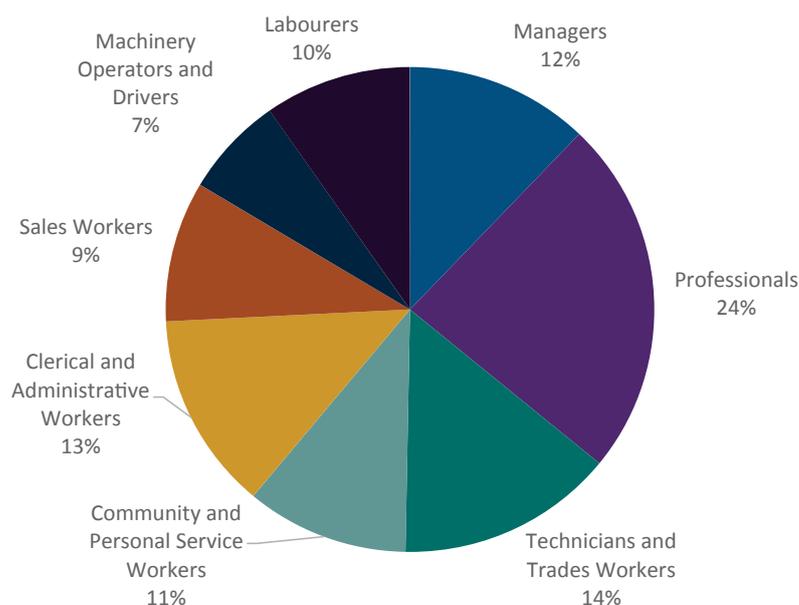
Always find out about an employer before attending an interview. Find out what products and services they offer, with whom you'll be meeting and his/her role within the company. Make sure you know where the company is located and how you are you going to get there. Do your research on the job you have applied for. Know the common tasks and think about why you are a good fit for the job and business.

Your next job: Knowing what's out there

- Are you looking to change jobs?
- Aren't sure what types of occupations are out there?

This fact sheet will help you answer these questions.

Employment by major occupation group in Australia ¹



There are a number of different jobs in each occupation group. This fact sheet lists common occupations under each of these groups. These occupations require different education and training levels – some jobs don't have any educational requirements, while others require university qualifications and relevant experience.

Where jobs are located can vary greatly for each occupation – not all jobs are available in all regions. When investigating occupations it is important to keep in mind what job opportunities are in your local region.

The back page of this chapter provides information on where to go for more information.

¹ Employment in each occupation as a percentage of the total workforce (February 2018).

Professionals (24% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Arts and Media Professionals	Photographer, Radio Presenter, Author, Book and Script Editor, Technical Writer, Stage Manager
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	Accountant, Financial Investment Adviser, Recruitment Consultant, Librarian, Gallery or Museum Curator
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	Park Ranger, Electrical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Marine Transport Professional, Architect, Landscape Architect, Industrial Designer, Graphic and Web Designer, Veterinarian
Education Professionals	School Teacher, Vocational Education and Training Teacher, University Lecturer or Tutor, Private Tutor or Teacher, Early Childhood Teacher
Health Professionals	Dietician, Occupational Therapist, Registered Nurse, Chiropractor, Pharmacist, Physiotherapist, Doctor, Dentist, Optometrist, Complementary Health Therapist
ICT Professionals	Business or Systems Analyst, Programmer, Software/Telecommunications Engineer
Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals	Counsellor, Psychologist, Social Worker, Welfare Worker, Minister of Religion, Solicitor

Technicians and Trades Workers (14% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	Motor Mechanic, Panelbeater, Automotive Electrician, Metal Polisher, Sheetmetal Trades Worker, Welder (First Class), Metal Fitter and Machinists, Locksmith, Watch and Clock Maker and Repairer, Toolmaker, Blacksmith
Construction Trades Workers	Bricklayer, Carpenter, Stonemason, Painting Trades Worker, Gasfitter, Plumber, Glazier, Plasterer, Tiler
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	Electrician, Lift Mechanic, Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Mechanic, Cabler (Data and Telecommunications), Telecommunications Lines worker, Electrical Lines Worker, Technical Cable Joiner, Business Machine Mechanic (e.g. computers, photocopiers)
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	Medical Technician, Building Inspector, Safety Inspector, Quarantine Officer, Hardware Technician, ICT Support Technician, Web Administrator, Surveying or Cartographic Technician, Civil/Mechanical/Electronic/Electrical Draftsperson or Engineer
Food Trades Workers	Baker and Pastrycook, Cook, Chef, Butcher or Smallgoods Maker
Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	Dog Handler, Animal Attendant and Trainer, Shearer, Zookeeper, Veterinary Nurse, Florist Landscape Gardener, Greenkeeper, Arborist, Nurseryperson
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	Hairdresser, Upholsterer, Screen Printer, Dressmaker or Tailor, Cabinet Maker, Furniture Finisher, Picture Framer, Musical Instrument Maker or Repairer, Boat Builder and Shipwright, Jeweller, Interior Decorator, Sign Writer

Clerical and Administrative Workers (13% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Clerical and Office Support Workers	Courier or Postal Deliverer, Switchboard Operator, Parking Inspector, Meter Reader
General Clerical Workers	General Clerk, Data Entry or Word Processing Operator
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	Receptionist, Admissions Clerk, Call or Contact Centre Operator
Numerical Clerks	Bookkeeper, Payroll Clerk, Bank Worker
Office Managers, Program and Project Administrators	Contract Administrator, Office Manager
Other Clerical and Administrative Workers	Transport and Despatch Clerk, Purchasing and Supply Logistics Clerk, Debt Collector, Customs Officer
Personal Assistants and Secretaries	Personal Assistant, Secretary

Managers (12% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators	Defence Force Senior Officer, Legislator
Farmers and Farm Managers	Crop/ Livestock/Aquaculture Farmer, Horse Breeder
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	Café and Restaurant Manager, Hotel Manager, Licensed Club Manager, Retail Manager, Conference and Event Organiser, Transport Services Manager
Specialist Managers	Administration Manager, Occupational Health and Safety Manager, School Principal, Child Care Centre Manager, Production Manager (e.g. Forestry, Manufacturing, Mining)

Community and Personal Service Workers (11% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Carers and Aides	Aged and Disabled Carer, Child Care Worker, Nanny, Teachers' Aide
Health and Welfare Support Workers	Youth Worker, Enrolled Nurse, Ambulance Officer, Dental Technician, Massage Therapist
Hospitality Workers	Barista, Waiter, Door Person or Luggage Porter, Gaming Worker
Protective Service Workers	Fire and Emergency Worker, Crowd Controller, Prison Officer, Security Officer
Sports and Personal Services Workers	Driving Instructor, Personal Trainer, Tour Guide, Flight Attendant, Civil Celebrant, Funeral Director

Labourers (10% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	Cleaner or Laundry Worker, Carpet or Window Cleaner, Drycleaner, Car Detailer
Construction and Mining Labourers	Builder's Labourer, Earthmoving Labourer, Concreter, Fencer, Structural Steel Construction Worker, Scaffolder, Surveyor's Assistant
Factory Process Workers	Packer or Product Assembler, Food and Drink Factory Worker, Brewery Worker, Confectionery Maker, Product Quality Controller, Meat Boner and Slicer, Slaughterer, Metal Engineer Process Worker (e.g. Boiler's Assistant, Fitters Assistant)
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	Vegetable Picker, Fruit or Nut Picker, Vineyard Worker, Aquaculture Worker, Forestry and Logging Worker, General Farm Hand, Livestock Farm Worker, Stable-hand, Horticultural Nursery Assistant
Food Preparation Assistants	Kitchen-hand, Fast Food Cook
Other Labourers	Handyperson, Caretaker, Tyre Fitter, Bicycle Mechanic, Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Fitter, Car Park Attendant, Ticket Collector, Trolley Collector, Recycling or Rubbish Collector, Janitor, Freight Handler, Shelf Filler, Deck and Fishing Hand, Vending Machine Attendant

Sales Workers (9% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	Sales Assistant, Service Station Attendant
Sales Representatives and Agents	Auctioneer, Real Estate Agent
Sales Support Workers	Checkout Operator, Ticket Seller, Telemarketer, Transport Conductor

Machinery Operators and Drivers (7% of the workforce)

Main Occupation Types	Some examples you could consider
Machinery and Stationary Plant Operators	Industrial Spraypainter, Plastics Fabricator or Welder, Sewing Machinist, Sand Blaster, Sterilisation Technician, Driller, Miner, Boiler or Engine Operator, Train Controller, Weighbridge Operator, Crane, Hoist and Lift Operator
Mobile Plant Operators	Earthmoving Plant Operator (e.g. Backhoe, Bulldozer, Excavator, Grader or Loader Operator), Agricultural and Horticultural Mobile Plant Operator (e.g. Cotton Picking Machine, Harvester, or Rotary Hoe Operator), Logging Plant Operator, Aircraft Baggage Handler and Airline Ground Crew, Streetsweeper Operator, Forklift Driver
Road and Rail Drivers	Bus Driver, Train or Tram Driver, Chauffeur, Taxi Driver, Truck Driver, Furniture Removalist
Storepersons	Manufacturing Storeperson, Operator Supply (Army), Warehouse Assistant

Tips for researching occupations

1. Find out as much as you can about the occupations that interest you:

- Visit Job Outlook (at www.joboutlook.gov.au) to view information on over 350 occupations. Refer to the 'Using Job Outlook to research occupations' user guide (available from www.whatsnext.jobs.gov.au/joboutlook) for tips on using this site, including how to access task summaries, job prospects and key employment statistics (including employment growth and age profiles).
- Tips and Ideas about jobs and careers in the one spot - www.jobjumpstart.gov.au/.
- Review the 'Pathway to a new career' page at www.whatsnext.jobs.gov.au/pathway-new-career.

2. Find out if there are jobs in this occupation in your local area or whether you would have to relocate to work in this occupation.

- Refer to the 'Where to look for work' page at www.whatsnext.jobs.gov.au/where-do-i-look-work for tips on places to look for a job.

3. Find out what employers are looking for in workers in this occupation, including what skills you need to develop and how you would go about developing these skills (consider all your options including work experience, on-the-job training and formal training).

- Consider looking at job advertisements for this occupation and contacting relevant employers. Ask them what qualities and skills they look for in potential staff, including general work skills (such as team work, reliability and time-management), what qualifications are needed and what level of previous experience they require.
- Find out more about the training pathways at www.myskills.gov.au or state specific websites:
 - The Victorian Government's Victorian Skills Gateway is www.education.vic.gov.au/victorianskillsgateway
 - The South Australian Government's Skills for All website is www.skills.sa.gov.au.
 - The New South Wales Government training website is www.smartandskilled.nsw.gov.au.
 - The Queensland Government training website is www.skillsgateway.training.qld.gov.au.
 - The Tasmanian Government training website is www.skills.tas.gov.au.
 - The Western Australian Government training website is www.futureskillswa.wa.gov.au.
 - The Northern Territory Government training website is www.dob.nt.gov.au/training.
 - The Australian Capital Territory Government training website is www.skills.act.gov.au.

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Identifying your transferable skills

If you are looking for a change of job or industry, chances are that your expertise and many of your skills are transferable to other jobs and industries and will be highly valued by different employers. Identifying your skills will help you with your job search activities, including determining your suitability for occupations of interest and tailoring your résumé.

What are transferable skills?

Transferable skills are skills, abilities and knowledge you have acquired and demonstrated through your work, home life and other activities that are applicable to different jobs and/or industries. These skills, experiences and qualifications create a package of technical and general employability skills that you can use to market yourself to employers.

Everyone has transferable skills, but finding ways to effectively communicate these skills to a new employer can be difficult.

Know what transferable skills you have to offer

Spend some time documenting your transferable skills. [See the activity on page 8.](#)

Get ready to sell your transferable skills to employers

You may need to work on the way you talk or write about your transferable skills so that employers in a different industry can understand how your skills are relevant to them — this might involve learning some keywords to describe your skills.

Use your list of transferable skills to help you find jobs you are well suited to

Read through job ads or talk to employers to find out the skills required for jobs that interest you. Work through your list of transferable skills to identify whether you can meet the job requirements. Try describing your transferable skills using the same keywords and statements used by the employer. For example, some employers use the keyword 'energetic' in advertised vacancies. This can be shorthand for working in fast-paced environments.

Skills Stocktake Activity

Think about the skills or knowledge you have gained in your current or most recent role or through other work related activities (e.g. previous jobs, active participation in social or sporting clubs, volunteering activities etc.) and/or home-based skills (e.g. organisational skills and managing a budget). Tick the boxes of the skills you have and write down your examples.

Position, duties and responsibilities		
Qualifications and training	Licences and tickets I hold:	On-the-job training I have done:
Job specific and technical skills	My formal qualifications (eg. school attainment, certificates or degrees):	Technical and practical skills I have:
Generic work (employability) skills	<input type="checkbox"/> I have technical skills (eg. operating computers or specific software, machinery or other technology) <input type="checkbox"/> I have practical or 'doing' skills (eg. Using specific machinery, building or making products) <input type="checkbox"/> I can follow instructions and procedures (e.g Occupational Health and Safety procedures or workplace processes) <input type="checkbox"/> I can accurately handle cash or manage budgets <input type="checkbox"/> I can demonstrate a high level of customer service and meet customer needs <input type="checkbox"/> I can implement and follow quality assurance procedures <input type="checkbox"/> I can maintain tools, equipment and machinery <input type="checkbox"/> I can supervise and/or manage staff <input type="checkbox"/> I know how to participate in and/or manage a team <input type="checkbox"/> I can communicate effectively in the workplace <input type="checkbox"/> I can learn in the workplace and make changes to the way I work as a result of this learning <input type="checkbox"/> I can manage myself in the workplace (eg. I am reliable, courteous, follow instructions and can use my initiative) <input type="checkbox"/> I can solve problems in the workplace <input type="checkbox"/> I can use technology in the workplace <input type="checkbox"/> I can plan and organise in the workplace, meet deadlines and turn up on time	Other generic work (employability) skills I have:
My achievements		

Improve your cover letter

The main role of a cover letter is to clearly outline how you fit what the employer is looking for. If you tailor your cover letter to the role you are applying for, you are more likely to trigger the employer's interest in reading your résumé and hopefully get shortlisted for a job interview.

Each job vacancy could attract many applicants. To stand out to prospective employers you need to demonstrate how your skills, experience, attributes and abilities match the job. Keep in mind the people responsible for the recruitment process will only spend a short amount of time reviewing your cover letter. Some businesses could even use software that scans your cover letter searching for keywords.

Tell me how

Look for keywords and other employer essentials

Scan job ads to find words that describe what the employer wants. These are called keywords and can include:

- work experience, qualifications and technical skills
- personal attributes such as enthusiasm or reliability
- a particular occupational or industry licence, drug and alcohol testing or transport

If the job ad doesn't provide enough detail then ring the contact officer to find out more information.

Work out what you can offer the employer

Your cover letter should briefly outline why you are suitable for the job and why you want the job. Once you understand what the employer wants, you can expand on why you are a good fit for the job by providing examples of your past work experience (paid and unpaid), work tasks, responsibilities and life experiences to demonstrate your suitability for the position.

Only make claims about your skills and experience which you can back up with examples and evidence.

Show your energy and enthusiasm

The last paragraph of your cover letter should be positive and upbeat. Consider thanking the employer for considering your application or indicating that you hope to meet the employer to talk about the job role and how you would make a good employee.

Quality check your cover letter

Use the checklist provided below to make sure you have created a compelling cover letter. You can also hand the checklist to a friend or family member willing to help you check that your cover letter is high quality and likely to grab the attention of an employer.

Checklist — My cover letter:

- fits onto one page

- includes my contact details

- is tailored to the specific job ad and I haven't mixed up names of people and businesses

- my statements about my abilities use keywords from the job ad

- I have indicated I have all the essential items for the job

- all the claims I've made can be backed up with examples

- the employer is addressed in a formal way e.g. Mr, Ms, Miss
 - I have checked the name, spelling and title of the person I am sending the letter to by checking the job ad and/or checking the person's profile on the company website and calling the employer;
 - if there was no name in the job ad and no way of finding out who is doing the hiring, I have addressed my letter to Dear Madam/Sir or as advised to do in the job ad e.g. To the Manager of Wheelies Bike Shop

- I have read through my cover letter to make sure there are no spelling mistakes, typos or grammatical errors

- I have signed off the letter in a formal way such as "Yours sincerely," and signed and dated the letter (if I am posting my application)

- I have read the letter from an employer's point-of-view and made sure it sounds inviting

- I have saved the document with an easy to understand and appropriate title

Improve your résumé

Taking your time and getting your résumé right will dramatically improve your chances of winning a job. Your résumé is a marketing document of ideally two to three pages, which tells employers what you have to offer.

Always include:

Your contact detail

- your name
- a professional sounding email address
- a phone number with voicemail set up

A summary of your work history

- Start with your most recent job and then work backwards.
 - For every position you've held, include your position title, name of employer, commencement and completion date and a description of your work responsibilities and tasks.
- Include your volunteer work and work experience placements.
- If you've been out of the workforce (caring for small children, an ill family member, travelling, unemployed or studying) include a brief explanation.
- Include recent achievements such as: receiving a staff award or a promotion. You can also try quantifying your achievements to get the employer's attention, like "created a new filing system that saved five hours of work a week".

A summary of your education and qualifications

- Include any education or training, qualifications, professional accreditations, licences, occupational registrations and certifications relevant to the job vacancy. Describe each item by its full and correct title; name the institution that awarded you the qualification, your key areas of study and the date of completion. For licences, include your date of currency.
- Place your education details before your job history if you have recently graduated from school or university. If not, place them below.
- Tailor your résumé by linking what you achieved in the education and training system or through volunteer or paid work to what the employer needs (such as "I established reliable work habits", "the ability to learn and apply new skills", "I provided accurate written reports and summaries").

Referees

- You need at least two referees for every job application. Ideally referees should be people you reported to in a work role, including in a volunteer capacity or work experience placement.
- Always ask permission before including anyone as your referee. You can protect the privacy of your referees by writing "Referees: available on request".

Think about including your:

Residential or postal address

Including an address is optional.

Key skills

This is a list of your top skills that match the job ad. A list of 'key skills' helps an employer quickly see what you have to offer. This can be placed after your contact details.

Hobbies and interests

Including hobbies and interests (such as travel, music, sport, learning, current affairs, photography) can help an employer see you are the right person to hire—if you include items relevant to the job. For example, being part of a sporting team or being a volunteer working with others demonstrates teamwork.

Checklist - My résumé:

has my contact details

has an easy to read font and a simple layout

is no more than two pages (or no more than three pages if referees are included)

uses dot points and short factual sentences

uses keywords from the employer's job ad

is an accurate summary of my work and education history and is free of unexplained gaps

does not contain irrelevant information

is saved in a common format (such as Microsoft Word) with a professional sounding title

is free of spelling errors, typos and jargon (such as abbreviations)

Improve your job interview technique

Being well prepared to attend job interviews will help you to build your confidence, alleviate any pre-interview nerves and promote yourself well to employers.

Be ready for the employer's call

Every time you interact with a potential employer you have an opportunity to communicate who you are and what you have to offer. This starts with your job application and continues when the employer calls or sends an email to invite you to an interview. Get ready by:

- providing professional sounding contact details (avoid humorous email addresses and voicemails)
- checking your voicemail and/or email messages regularly and respond as soon as possible to employer messages
- ensuring when you accept interview requests that you record key details, such as time, location, contact person and type of interview (for example, face-to-face, group interview, phone interview, panel interview or work trial).

Prepare for the interview

Organise your clothing

Plan ahead to ensure you dress appropriately for the job role. If in doubt, dress up rather than down. Never leave choosing your outfit until the night before. Leave time to fix any issues such as a stain, missing button, or broken zip. Socially, there is nothing wrong with piercings or tattoos but think about whether they will enhance or hurt your chances of securing this particular job.

Organise your transport

Know how you will get to the interview and how long your journey will take. Carry the employer's contact details with you so you can contact them if you are delayed.

Find out as much as you can about the employer and the job

Find out about the employer's business priorities and what they do.

- Research the organisation's values and achievements. Think about how you could support these achievements as an employee and how you could demonstrate this at the interview.
- Research the job you are applying for – this will help you identify the types of questions the employer might ask about your skills, experience and personal attributes and how you might answer them.

Plan your answers to interview questions

While you can't predict every interview question, you should be prepared to explain to the interviewer:

- what you did in past jobs, including the reasons you liked previous job roles and any achievements or positive feedback received
- your skills and qualifications and how you've applied them in the workplace
- your personal attributes and how they make you the right person for the job.

Practice out loud

Rehearse interview questions with another person such as a friend.

- Create a list of questions that are relevant to the job you have applied for and then practice playing the role of the interviewer and the job seeker.
- Practise your answers to **behavioural interview questions**. The interviewer may ask you how you performed a task in a previous role and how you might handle a specific situation. Find out more about how to answer these questions by the STAR method below that is often used to answer these questions.

Situation- provide a situation where a key behaviour or competency was used.

Task- articulate the specific task that you had to achieve within the situation.

Action- clearly explain the action that you took in the face of the situation and the task at hand.

Result- define the results or outcomes triggered by your actions within the broader context than previously outlined.

Present yourself in the best possible way on the day

Some tips to consider:

- stand, walk and sit with good posture and don't fidget
- project confidence by having a firm handshake, being polite, making eye contact, smiling and speaking clearly
- check your clothing and appearance before you arrive (or if you are doing a phone interview, make sure the room is free of distractions).
- arrive on time.
- be polite to everyone you meet
- show you are well organised by taking a pen and paper
- use people's names
- take your résumé
- ask for clarification if you don't understand the interview question
- ask some questions such as "what's the next step in the selection process?"

Follow up

If it turns out that you aren't successful this time around, that's OK, better luck next time. If you think you could benefit from receiving some feedback on how you performed at the interview you can always call or email the contact and make a time with them to talk about how you went.

Your working future: Make a start

Knowing what you really want out of your job isn't always easy. It can be challenging to work out the types of jobs you might be suited to and what the best choice is for you. Understanding more about your goals and work preferences is a good place to start.

This chapter is not about matching you to specific jobs or identifying your training needs. It is a personal exercise to identify what really matters to you – in your job and your life more generally, and will help you answer the following questions:

What does my 'dream job' look like?

What are my short and longer term priorities?

What do I like doing?

Do I want to work and live locally?

Am I prepared to move to a different location? Where would I go?

What are my family's needs?

How many hours per week would I like to work and what times would I be available?

Am I prepared to accept a lower rate of pay for a job that offers more flexibility or enables me to do something that interests me?

Do I want to start my own business or buy a franchise?

Identifying your work preferences and goals

The questions in this workbook will help you to reflect on what motivates you and think about the type of job or career that will suit you best. There are no right or wrong answers.

What sort of work do you like doing?

Do you like to plan or organise? Do you like working with people? Think about the types of activities you prefer – are you more practical, do you prefer to research or do you prefer work that is creative?

What sort of work don't you like doing?

Do you dislike working with numbers? Do you dislike doing paperwork? Do you dislike dealing with customers?

Your work goals

What do you want from your job?

What does your 'dream job' look like and what is so great about it? For example, it is flexible, involves travel, I am able to work in a large team, I'm doing something I am passionate about, I have job security.

How do you want to work?

For example, full-time, part-time, outdoors or indoors, as part of a team, as your own boss. Would you consider volunteer opportunities? Do you want to learn while you work, such as through an apprenticeship or traineeship?

Where do you want to live?

Do you want to stay in your current location or try living somewhere new? Where would you go? How would this affect your family and current commitments?

What are your priorities?

For example, spending time with your family, completing school, commencing further study, gaining a qualification, earning a higher wage, job security.

What will help you get the job you want?

For example, undertaking training or further study, relocating to a new city/state, applying for entry-level positions in your preferred industry.
