# Article information:

Career competencies in the transition from higher education to the labor market: Examining developmental trajectories - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0001879121000749?via%3Dihub=>

# Article summary:

1. Career competencies increase before graduation and then stabilize after entering the labor market.

2. Three profiles of change in career competencies were identified: high-stable, medium-steadily increasing, and low-late increasing.

3. Graduates in the high-stable profile reported a higher education-job fit, while graduates in the low-late increasing profile were less likely to be employed.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Career competencies in the transition from higher education to the labor market: Examining developmental trajectories" explores the changes in career competencies during the transition from higher education to the labor market. The study aims to understand how career competencies change over time, identify different trajectories of change, and examine their connection to labor market experiences.

One potential bias in this article is the focus on young adults who are making the transition to the labor market. While this is an important group to study, it may not provide a comprehensive understanding of career competencies across all age groups. The findings and conclusions drawn from this specific sample may not be applicable to individuals at different stages of their careers.

Another potential bias is the reliance on self-reported data for measuring career competencies. Self-report measures can be influenced by social desirability bias, where participants may provide responses that they believe are socially acceptable or desirable. This could lead to inflated reports of career competencies and may not accurately reflect individuals' actual skills and knowledge.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the long-term effects of career competencies on objective and subjective career success. While it is plausible that having strong career competencies can contribute to better outcomes, there is limited evidence presented in this article to support these claims. More research is needed to establish a causal relationship between career competencies and career success.

Additionally, there are missing points of consideration in this article. For example, it does not explore other factors that may influence changes in career competencies during the transition period, such as individual motivation, external support systems, or economic conditions. These factors could play a significant role in shaping individuals' development of career competencies.

Furthermore, there is a lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations for the findings presented in this article. By only presenting one perspective, the authors limit the scope of discussion and potentially overlook important factors that could contribute to changes in career competencies.

The article also does not adequately address potential risks or limitations of the study. For example, it does not discuss the potential for selection bias in the sample or the generalizability of the findings to other populations. These limitations should be acknowledged and discussed to provide a more balanced and comprehensive analysis.

Overall, while this article provides some insights into the changes in career competencies during the transition from higher education to the labor market, it has several biases and limitations that should be taken into consideration. Further research is needed to validate these findings and explore additional factors that may influence career competencies.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing career competencies during the transition from higher education to the labor market
* Long-term effects of career competencies on objective and subjective career success
* Alternative explanations for changes in career competencies during the transition period
* Individual motivation and its impact on the development of career competencies
* External support systems and their role in shaping career competencies
* Economic conditions and their influence on the development of career competencies

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/171c3e3d78764c6600a1e05426bc4cd1>