Applying Cognitive Information Processing Theory to Career Counseling and Services

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Workshop Objectives

- Learn a cost-effective theory-based approach to providing career advising and counseling services
- Gain knowledge on the role of readiness assessment in determining client needs, and matching those needs to appropriate levels of service delivery in varied career services settings.
- Develop skills in the use of a screening instrument for assessing clients' level of readiness for career problem solving and decision making and applying that knowledge to case examples

The FSU Career Center



"Tech Center"

Research Staff

- James P. Sampson, Jr., Co-Director
- Janet G. Lenz, Co-Director
- Robert C. Reardon, Senior Research Associate
- Gary W. Peterson, Senior Research Associate

Graduate Assistants Career Center is our laboratory



Cognitive Information Processing (CIP) Theory in Career Services

Both practitioner and client play an active role

"Expert" and client versions of concepts

- Model is practical, easy to learn and apply, yet accounts for complexity
- Emphasis on "getting inside the client's head" to look at how information is processed

Ultimate aim is to enable individuals to become skillful career problem solvers and decision makers.

Some Myths About CIP Theory

is simply a decision-making model with a rational focus

has only been researched and applied at Florida State

has not been applied or researched with diverse populations or cultures

emphasizes cognition/thinking over feelings

doesn't deal with chance or unplanned events

focuses solely on the individual, rather than individuals in context

Key CIP Concepts

Pyramid of Information Processing Domains (Knowing)
CASVE Cycle (Doing)
Readiness for Career Choice Model
Differentiated Service Delivery Model

CIP Pyramid Domains



CASVE Cycle - Client Version



Translating Concepts for Client Use

Pyramid

- What' s involved in career choice
- The <u>content</u> of career choice
- What you need to <u>know</u>
- Contributes to an <u>informed</u> career choice

The CASVE Cycle

- A guide to good decision making
- The <u>process</u> of career choice
- What you need to <u>do</u>
- Contributes to a <u>careful</u> career choice

CIP in Practice

Focus is on creating a learning event

- Goal: clients learn how to solve career problems and make decisions
- CIP approach/ concepts can be easily explained to clients





Definition of Readiness

Readiness is the capability of an individual to make informed and careful career choices taking into account the complexity of family, social, economic, and organizational factors that influence career development

Readiness also includes possessing adequate language skills and literacy skills for communication and learning

Capability

The cognitive and affective capacity to engage in effective career choice behaviors

How are my career choices influenced by the way I think and feel?

Capability

Honest exploration of values, interests, and skills Motivated to learn about options Able to think clearly about career problems **Confident of their decision-making ability** Willing to assume responsibility for problem solving Aware of how thoughts and feelings influence behavior Able to monitor and control problem solving

Complexity

Contextual factors, originating in the family, society, the economy, or employing organizations, that make it more (or less) difficult to make career choices

How does the world around me influence my career choices?

Service Delivery Levels

Self-Help Services Brief Staff-Assisted Services Individual Case-Managed Services

CIP Readiness Model

Complexity (high)					
Low readiness High degree of support needed (Individual Case- Managed Services) Capability (low)	Moderate readiness Moderate to low degree of support needed (Brief Staff-Assisted Services) (high)				
Moderate readiness Moderate to low degree of support needed (Brief Staff-Assisted Services)	High readiness No support needed (Self-Help Mode)				

(low)

Differentiated Service Delivery Model



Complete differentiated model of delivering career resources and services

Aim of Differentiated Service Delivery

Individuals and adults should receive the level of help they need, no more and no less

- The aim of the differentiated service delivery model (the CIP approach) is to provide
 - the right resource
 - used by the right person
 - with the right level of support
 - at the lowest possible cost

A Word About Assessments

Consider type of clientele served Assessing various domains of the Pyramid More is not better—consider value-added Varied career assessments in terms of methods

Career Assessment Methods

		Response			
		clear	ambiguous		
Stin	clear nulus	CTI Self-Directed Search CACG systems	Structured interview Decision Space		
	ambiguous	Occupational Alter. Question (OAQ)	Autobiography Five Lives to Live Unstructured interview		

Preliminary Assessment

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Screening instrument—helps determine readiness for career choice and level of assistance needed, examples--Career Thoughts Inventory (CTI) Occup. Alternatives Question (OAQ)

Interpreting Assessments

Level I—meaning of scores

- relative to others (normative)
- in relation to external standard (criterion referenced)
- within individual (idiographic)
 Level II—connecting results to CIP pyramid
 CASVE cycle

Career Assessment Examples

- Occupational Alternatives Question (OAQ)
- Career Thoughts Inventory (CTI)
- Decision Space Worksheet (DSW)

Initial Interview

"What brings you here today?"

"I would like to find information comparing the starting salaries of teachers and guidance counselors."

Concrete request with no problems apparent

No further screening needed - refer to self-help services

Occupational Alternative Question (OAQ)



Purpose of the OAQ

Measures the career decision state

- degree of certainty pertaining to a career choice
- satisfaction with current choice
- assesses clarity of occupational aspirations
- content indicates level of maturity and level of occupational knowledge

OAQ

Scoring the OAQ:

- 1____1st choice, no alternatives
- 2 → alternatives and a 1st choice
- 3 alternatives, no 1st choice
- 4 neither alternatives, nor 1st choice

Note: this is an ordinal scale

Correlates of OAQ

- Commitment anxiety
- Decision-making confusion
- Depression

What is the CTI?

Self-administered Objectively scored 48-Item measure of dysfunctional thoughts in career choice 10-15 minutes



Purpose of the CTI

Identify individual negative thoughts that impair, impede, or block information processing in career decision making (item level) Locate blocks in CASVE cycle (construct scales) Measure general state of indecision or confusion (total score)

Available Norms of the CTI

- 11th and 12th grade high school students
- College students
- Adults

Theoretical Basis of the CTI

- Cognitive Information Processing (CIP) Theory, items and scales
- Beck' s Cognitive Theory, reframe dysfunctional thoughts

Career Thoughts Defined

Outcomes of one's thinking about

- assumptions,
- attitudes,
- behaviors,
- beliefs,
- feelings,
- plans, or
- strategies

related to career choice

Negative Thinking

- Reduces options
- Distorts perception of options
- Lowers expectations of favorable outcomes
- Blocks information processing

The CTI in Needs Assessment

Identifying the specific nature of negative thoughts

Three CTI Construct Scales

- Decision-making Confusion (DMC)
- External Conflict (EC)
- Commitment Anxiety (CA)

Specific career interventions can be related to specific construct scores

Decision-Making Confusion (DMC) Inability to initiate or sustain the decision making due to – disabling emotions – a lack of understanding about decision making "I get so overwhelmed, I can' t get started."
External Conflict (EC)

Inability to balance self-perceptions with input from significant others Difficulty in assuming responsibility for decision making

"A significant person in my life disagrees with my current choice."

Commitment Anxiety (CA)

Inability to commit to a specific career choice, accompanied by decision making anxiety "I am afraid I am overlooking

something."



Mental health constructs <u>directly</u> <u>correlated</u> with dysfunctional career thoughts

indecision
neuroticism
anxiety
angry hostility

depression
self-consciousness
impulsivity
vulnerability

Sampson, J. P., Jr., Peterson, G. W., Lenz, J. G., Reardon, R. C., & Saunders, D. E. (1996). *Career Thoughts Inventory: Professional manual.* Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc.

Assessing the personal and social context

Decision Space Worksheet (DSW)

Decision Space Worksheet Page 1: list elements

Page 2: draw circles within a given circle in proportion to the importance of an element

Decision Space Worksheet (DSW)

Decision Space Worksheet (DSW)	
Name	Date
Decision you are making	
Please list all thoughts, feel are making.	s, circumstances, people, or events that bear on the decision yo
1	
2	
5	
7	
10	

Decision Space Worksheet

The Decision Space

Directions:

- The large circle below represents the total decision space.
- Within the large circle, draw smaller circles that represent the magnitude or the relative importance of each item listed on the Decision Space Worksheet (DSW).



Center for the Study of Technology in Counseling & Career Development, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL. Please do not reproduce without permission. Purpose of the Decision Space Worksheet (DSW)

Cognitive mapping task

Helps clients reveal thoughts, feelings, persons, circumstances associated with career decision

Helps clients prioritize importance of contextual influences

Can be used with middle school through college level students and adults

Decision Space Worksheet Activity

Complete the DSW for any decision at hand Pair off and share your worksheet

Questions to ask:

how did you find the task? was any part difficult? what did you learn? how do the top 3 elements bear on the decision? what does open space represent?

Typical Issues Revealed

Cognitive distortion Disabling emotions Financial Family Education

Interests Self doubt Employment Quality of life

Self-Help Services

Guided by the user Served in library-like or remote setting High decision-making readiness Little or no assistance needed





Brief Staff-Assisted Services



Guided by a practitioner Served in library-like, classroom, or group setting **Moderate** decision making readiness Minimal assistance needed

Individual Case-Managed Services Guided by a practitioner Served in an individual office, classroom, or group setting Low decision-making readiness Substantial assistance needed

CIP in Instruction

- Theory-based undergraduate 3-credit career development class
- CIP integrated into text, class lectures, small group activities
- CTI used as pre-posttest
- Study by Reed, Reardon, Lenz, & Leierer (2001) showed a significant <u>decrease</u> in students' negative career thoughts



CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING A Comprehensive Approach

Third Edition

Robert C. Reardon, Ph.D. Janet G. Lenz, Ph.D. James P. Sampson, Jr., Ph.D. Gary W. Peterson, Ph.D.

Developing an ILP

goal—the conversion of assessment results into a sequence of learning events culminating in a career decision

the ultimate aim—the development of career problem solving and decisionmaking skills

Formulate Goals & Learning Activities

Career practitioner and client develop goals to narrow the gap between existing state & desired state

Develop Individual Learning Plan (ILP)



Potential Advantages of ILP Use

- Promote <u>collaboration</u> between the career practitioner and the client
- Model <u>brainstorming</u> in problem solving
- Reinforces idea of career counseling as a "learning event"
- Reduces client anxiety about "what next?"
- Monitor progress
- Tracking client needs

ILP Tasks & Interventions

Readiness Self knowledge **Occupational knowledge Identifying options** Making a choice **Developing a plan**

Case Study Analysis

What is the nature of the client's pyramid? What are the gaps in the clients pyramid? What other data might be important to look at for this client? Complete an ILP appropriate for this client' s situation.

CIP in Program Development

International applications CIP as a "social justice" approach to career services Policy development & CIP **Diverse** populations, translation of materials globally Visitors from 42 nations to FSU Career Center/Tech Center

CIP in Program Development



Albert Parrillo, guidance counselor in Mechanicsburg, PA, using CIP concepts with a student...

Albert authored a dissertation on *Parental attachment and involvement as predictors of high school students career thoughts*

Sampson Monograph to Highlight Use of CIP in Program Development





CIP in Program Development

Career workshop with secondary school students:

- "CIP approach...can be successfully applied to promote career development on an international scale" (Hirschi & Lage, 2007)
- 14-week career assistance program—male cricketers, ages 15-16; experimental group improved career goal decidedness and career awareness (AJCD, 2003)
- Application of CIP to assist service members' transition into the civilian world (Clemens & Milsom, CDQ, 2008)

CIP Applications in National, State, & Regional Systems for Career Services

Examples

- Connexions Services in England
- Careers Scotland Centres
- Careers Service in Northern Ireland
- JobLink Centers in North Carolina
- Workforce Centers in Oklahoma
- Private Secondary School in Tasmania

CIP Future Directions

CTI revision

Online delivery of CTI, CTI workbook, and CIPbased interventions

Further convergence of career & mental health counseling (e.g., Decision Space Worksheet, Beck Depression Inventory)

Spirituality & vocational choice (Valuing)

Enhanced use of model reinforced learning in ISB

CIP Future Directions

Further integration of multicultural factors in vocational choice, e.g., the nature of positive family influence on decision making in the Valuing phase of the CASVE Cycle

Career thoughts in relation to other constructs in vocational behavior, e.g., motivation, self-efficacy, career stress

CIP Future Directions

Further integration of CIP and other theoretical perspectives, such as Holland's **RIASEC** theory, **Social Cognitive Career Theory** (SCCT)

Examining cognitive career theories: Current status, future trends, implications for the development and implementation of guidance services

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For More Information



Instructor teaching a career development or planning course.

Practitioner delivering career services or creating career resources.

Researcher or program evaluator examining the delivery of career resources and services.

Policy maker or senior administrator interested in the cost-effectiveness of career services.

Developer of computer applications used in the delivery of career resources and services.

April 2010

NCDA 2010 Materials

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July 2010

Holland's Theory In an International Context: Applicability of RIASEC Structure and

Assessments

www.career.fsu.edu/techcenter