Chapter 5

Thinking about My Career Decision
Pyramid of Information Processing

- Knowing about myself
- Knowing about my options
- Knowing how I make decisions

- Thinking about my decision-making
- EXECUTIVE PROCESSING DOMAIN
- DECISION-MAKING SKILLS DOMAIN
- KNOWLEDGE DOMAIN
Thinking and the CASVE Cycle

Communication

Execution

Analysis

Valuing

Synthesis
Thinking and the CASVE Cycle

• The top of the pyramid, or the “executive processing domain,” governs the entire process of the CASVE cycle.

• Ex: football team’s head coach must make the decision to go for 2 points rather than 1, to go for the win rather than the tie, etc...

• The head coach in this example would be the parallel to the executive processing domain
Information Overload

• Sharon Begley (2011) described how “information fatigue,” brought on by the quantity and the rate of information flooding upon us, has contributed to poor decision making.

• CIP theory can help with decision making in general and career decisions in particular.
Executive Processing Domain

- **Metacognition Skills**
  - Skills used to help us **THINK** about how we make decisions

- **Types of Skills**
  - Self-talk
  - Self-awareness
  - Control & monitoring
Metacognition Skills

• **Self-Talk:**
  – Think of yourself as **COMPETENT** and **CAPABLE**
  • Creates a **POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE**
  • Reinforces **POSITIVE BEHAVIOR**
Negative Self-Talk

• Creates “noise” inside our thoughts:
  • “I’ll never be able to find the right major for me.”
  • “I should be able to choose the right major.”
Metacognition Skills

• **Self-Awareness:**
  – Being aware of yourself during the process by attending to
    • Physiological signs: headache
    • Emotions & feelings: anxiety
    • Interests of self and significant others
Metacognition Skills

- **Control & Monitoring:**
  - Knowing when to go ahead
  - Knowing when to get more information
  - Balance between compulsivity & impulsivity
What Are Metacognitive Skills

• Knowing when to get additional help
• Being aware of effective decision-making strategies
• Being clear about the specific problem that needs to be solved
• Monitoring how the process is going
• Having a positive attitude
Improving Metacognitive Skills

1. Identifying negative thoughts
2. Train for positive self-talk
3. Reducing EITHER/OR thinking
4. Develop self-control
5. Improve general problem solving
1. Identifying Negative Thoughts

• Negative thoughts may be learned or based on popular myths

• Example: “I’m afraid I’ll pick something & then change my mind.”
  – What’s negative about this statement?

• The Career Thoughts Inventory (CTI) helps people learn more about the way they think about career choices.

• 4-step process to change negative thoughts: Identify, Challenge, Alter, Act
2. Train for Positive Self-Talk

• First, work toward eliminating negative statements.

• Then, learn to start using more positive self-talk.
  – Utilize self-help books, professional counseling, positive religious experiences, and positive human potential groups

• How would you challenge the following statement: “I’m not a good decision maker.”?
3. Reducing Either/Or Thinking

- This kind of thinking can tend to freeze or immobilize us
- “All the good jobs require math.”
- How do you think this would affect one’s career decisions?
4. Developing Self-Control

• Develop skills for using activities that help us control our career problem solving and decision making.
  – Example: Deep breathing to relax before an interview
5. Improved General Problem Solving

- Successful use of strategies, such as the CASVE cycle, with career and other life problems can improve our metacognitive skills for career decisions.
Negative Self-Talk & Self-Knowledge

• Pertains to how we think about our personal characteristics – our interests, values, & skills.

“No field of study or occupation interests me.”

• Reframe: “It is possible that I haven’t fully determined what my likes and dislikes are. I may need more life-experience to really understand my interests. I can get more life experience from full-time or part-time jobs, volunteer work, or leisure activities.”
Negative Self-Talk & Occupational Knowledge

• Related to how we think about our options in work, education, and leisure, and also how we group these options in relation to one another.

  “Almost all occupational information is slanted toward making the occupation look good.”

• Reframe: “While it is certainly true that some kinds of occupational information are designed to make the occupation ‘look good,’ it is likely an overstatement to say this about most information. Occupational information may be biased in both directions, good or bad.”
Negative Self-Talk & Decision Making

• Related to the various steps in the CASVE cycle, and the process of making a career decision.

“I get so depressed about choosing a field of or occupation that I can’t get started.”
(What stage of the CASVE cycle is this?)

• Reframe: “I may need to get help for my feelings or take small concrete steps toward getting the information I need to begin the decision-making process. Such steps might include talking with people in different occupations, reading about occupations, or seeking career assistance to help me develop a plan for taking the next step.”
Negative Self-Talk & Executive Processing

• Deals with the ability to control, regulate, monitor, and evaluate all the preceding areas of information processing.

• Avoid perfectionism, top-dogging, and external forces.

  “I get so anxious when I have to make decisions that I can hardly think.”

• Reframe: “Many people feel anxious when making important decisions, making it harder to think clearly. Yet, avoiding decisions is not a good idea. With help from a competent person, I can get the information I need and learn how to make a good decision.”
How would you reframe the following?

• “I can’t think of any fields of study or occupations that would suit me.”
• “The views of important people in my life interfere with choosing a field of study or occupation.”
• “I know what I want to do but I can’t develop a plan for getting there.”
Summary

• Decision making is a **process**, not an **event**
• **Negative thoughts impede all areas of career decisions**
• Metacognitive skills can be learned with desire, practice, and action
• Don’t hold back from using various resources to aid in changing your thoughts