Holland's Theory in a Postmodern World: Is it still Relevant?

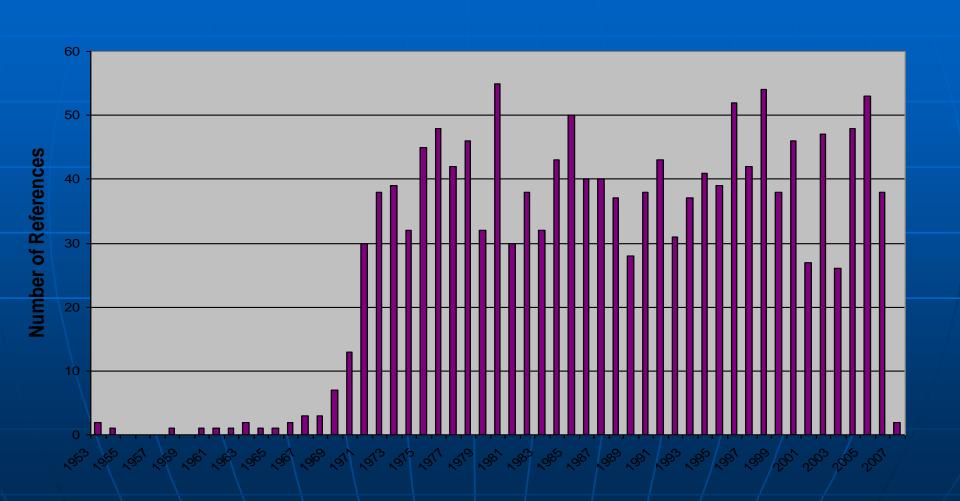


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Presentation Overview

- The "state" of Holland's work
- Holland's theory & common myths
- Summary
- Sources of additional information

Holland "Dethroned?"



Myth 1: Holland's RIASEC theory ignores variables outside the six types

- Measures of RIASEC (e.g., SDS, SII) provide information beyond the 6 types
- Constructs such as Congruence and Consistency allow for more in-depth interpretation of codes
- Theory emphasizes the importance of counselor's judgment

Myth 2: Holland's SDS only captures interests and personality characteristics, not values or abilities

- SDS subscales include measures of skills
- Research and theoretical propositions link RIASEC types to particular values
- SDS interpretation can include an assessment of values

Myth 3: More complex models than the hexagon are needed and provide more help to clients

- Holland's hexagon structure repeatedly accounts for the underlying structure of occupations
- Support for Holland's hexagon structure found across varied cultures throughout the world
- More complex models can be harder for adolescents & adults to understand

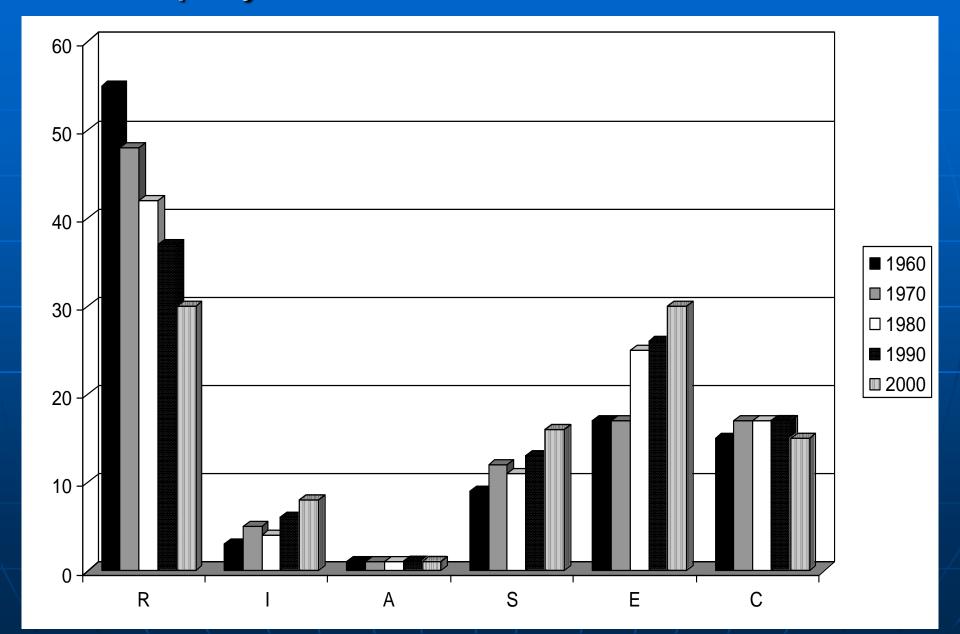
Myth 4: RIASEC types are not applicable to persons of different racial and ethnic heritages

- The SDS is available in more than 25 languages
- The SII has been translated into more than 17 languages
- Although the exact RIASEC structure has not been supported in all cultures, the research support is generally positive

Myth 5: Six types cannot capture the complexity of today's work world

- World-wide market economies
- Standard Occupational Codes (SOC) as the new benchmark
- Dictionary of Holland Occupational Codes (3rd ed.)
- 1960-2000 census data

Employment and Six Kinds of Work



Myth 6: Holland's theory of career choice is static and does not account for the development of a person's type

- The development vs. choice dichotomy in career theory is a false one
- Research has shown types beget types and are learned
- SDS norms reveal limited changes over time

Myth 7: Holland's theory cannot accommodate new and emerging jobs

- The Position Classification Inventory (PCI) can be used to develop codes for jobs
- Jobs are difficult to classify, e.g., job titles vs. occupational titles
- O*NET vs. DHOC code differences
- 2016 LMI forecasts based on RIASEC codes

10 Fastest Growth Occupations, 2006-16

Network systems, data communications analysts	402K	RSI
Personal/home care aides	1,56K	SRE
Home health aides	1,71K	SRC
Software engineers, applications	733K	RIC
Veterinary techs	100K	ISR
Personal financial advisors	248K	ESC
Make-up artists, theatre & performance	3K	AER
Medical assistants	565K	SCR
Veterinarians	84K	IRE
Substance abuse/behavioral counselors	112K	SRA

Employment projections, *Monthly Labor Review*, 11/07, Summary Code Order: SRIECA (E has moved from 4th to 3rd for fast growth occupations since 2002).

Code Order for big growth occupations: SERCIA.

Myth 8: Holland's theory and the SDS are biased against women

- SDS is a "sex-fair inventory" (PUG)
- SDS captures daydreams as well as life experiences
- SDS uses raw scores to explore options, but norms are available
- The SDS identifies women with Realistic interests and skills

	R	I	A	S	E	С
Male Carpenters	40	24	19	25	26	17
Female Carpenters	36	22	23	30	25	27

Swan, K. C. (2005). Vocational interests (The Self-Directed Search) of female carpenters. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, *52*, 655-657.

Myth 9: The theory is simply codes matching occupational titles

- Making Vocational Choices (Holland, 1997) makes it clear there is more to it than that
- Expressed code (daydreams) provide important insight into how clients' construct their world
- Theory specifies other factors that provide window into client's life pattern, e.g., congruence, consistency, differentiation, etc.

Myth 10: "Matching" personal characteristics to options is no longer possible or useful in today's work world

- Educational, occupational, & employment decisions still require individuals to consider lists of options
- Options derived from matching can be a springboard to considering alternatives not contained on "the list"
- SDS provides both an expressed and assessed measure of interests to use for exploration purposes

Myth 11: Holland's theory can't be used with persons who have chaotic work histories

- This is a common myth shared by persons with a "post-modern" perspective
- Holland RIASEC "lens" helps to bring some order to the chaos
- Use past skills & interests, categorized by Holland types, to help frame ideas for future options

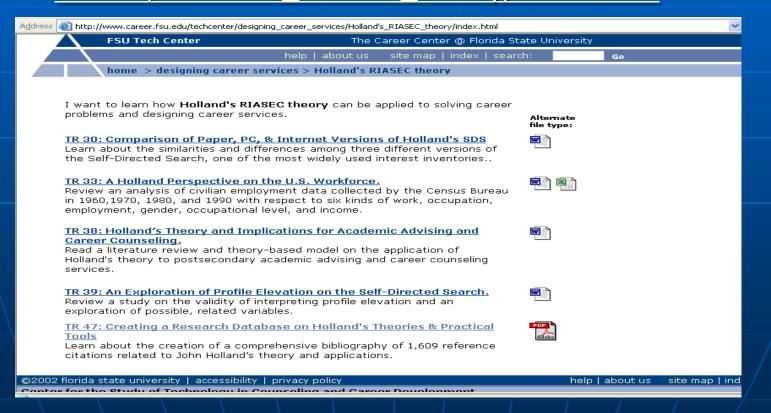
Myth 12: Holland's theory and the SDS don't work well with A types

- Critical aspect is how career practitioner engages with the client, integrates RIASEC info, shares SDS results with the client
- Examples of creative techniques abound (Australia example, Hexagon party game, etc.)
- RIASEC card sorts can be used effectively with A types

Summary

- Review of research literature shows that Holland-related work continues to be prevalent in the field
- Myths abound that are easily refuted by data and practice
- Important for counselors to practice with full knowledge of the instruments, manuals, and theory associated with Holland's work

FSU Tech Center with Holland-based resources
 http://www.career.fsu.edu/techcenter/designing_career_s
 ervices/Holland's_RIASEC_theory/index.html





http://digitool3.lib.fsu.edu/R/?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=38192

- Copies of Presentation Slides can be accessed at:
 - www.career.fsu.edu/techcenter

- Holland, J. L. (1997) Making vocational choices (3rd ed.). Odessa, FL: PAR, Inc.
- NCDA Career Convergence, June 1, 2008.
- Reardon, R. C., & Lenz, J. G. (1998). The Self-Directed Search & related Holland materials. Odessa, FL: PAR, Inc.

Questions/Discussion

Thank You!

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