



NORMAN C. GYSBERS
MARY J. HEPPNER
JOSEPH A. JOHNSTON

FOURTH EDITION

CAREER COUNSELING

Holism, Diversity, and Strengths



AMERICAN COUNSELING
ASSOCIATION

WILEY



FOURTH EDITION

CAREER COUNSELING

Holism, Diversity, and Strengths

NORMAN C. GYSBERS

MARY J. HEPPNER

JOSEPH A. JOHNSTON



AMERICAN COUNSELING
ASSOCIATION

5999 Stevenson Avenue | Alexandria, VA 22304 | <http://www.counseling.org>

FOURTH EDITION

CAREER COUNSELING

Holism, Diversity, and Strengths

Copyright © 2014 by the American Counseling Association. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the written permission of the publisher.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

American Counseling Association
5999 Stevenson Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22304

Associate Publisher Carolyn C. Baker

Production Manager Bonny E. Gaston

Copy Editor Susan B. Klender

Editorial Assistant Catherine A. Brumley

Cover and text design by Bonny E. Gaston.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Gysbers, Norman C.

Career counseling: holism, diversity, and strengths/Norman C. Gysbers,
Mary J. Heppner, Joseph A. Johnston.—Fourth Edition.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-55620-333-6 (alk. paper)

1. Vocational guidance—Study and teaching. 2. Personality and occupation.

I. Heppner, Mary J. II. Johnston, Joseph A. III. Title.

HF5381.G95 2014

158.7—dc23

2013037326

Dedication

To all our graduate students
and colleagues worldwide who have
supported and encouraged the
development and writing
of this book

Table of Contents

Preface	ix
Acknowledgments	xiii
About the Authors	xv
About the Contributors	xvii



PART ONE

Career Counseling in the 21st Century: Evolving Contexts, Challenges, and Concepts

Chapter 1		
	Career Counseling: A Life Career Development Perspective	3
Chapter 2		
	Ways of Understanding Career Behavior and Development: Selected Theories	21
Chapter 3		
	Empowering Life Choices: Career Counseling in the Contexts of Race and Class <i>Lisa Y. Flores</i>	51
Chapter 4		
	Empowering Women's Life Choices: An Examination of Gender and Sexual Orientation	79
Chapter 5		
	Empowering Men's Life Choices: An Examination of Gender and Sexual Orientation <i>With P. Paul Heppner</i>	105

Chapter 6	Facilitating the Career Development of Individuals With Disabilities Through Empowering Career Counseling <i>John F. Kosciulek</i>	129
-----------	---	-----

Chapter 7	Helping Clients Understand and Respond to Changes in the Workplace and Family Life	141
-----------	--	-----



PART TWO

Client Goal or Problem Identification, Clarification, and Specification

Chapter 8	Opening Phase of the Career Counseling Process: Forming the Working Alliance	155
-----------	--	-----

Chapter 9	Identifying and Analyzing Life Career Themes	163
-----------	--	-----

Chapter 10	Life Career Assessment: An Interview Framework to Help Clients Tell Their Stories	179
------------	---	-----

Chapter 11	Career, Multicultural, Marital, and Military Family Genograms: Helping Clients Tell Their Stories About Their Career–Family Connections	197
------------	---	-----

Chapter 12	Gathering Client Information Using an Occupational Card Sort: Using Occupational Titles as Stimuli	209
------------	--	-----

Chapter 13	Gathering Client Information Using Selected Standardized Tests and Inventories: An In-Depth Approach	223
------------	--	-----

Chapter 14	Assessments That Focus on Strengths and Positive Psychology: The Clifton StrengthsFinder and the INSIGHT Inventory <i>With Patrick Handley</i>	237
------------	---	-----

Chapter 15	Understanding and Working With Resistant Clients	253
------------	--	-----

**PART THREE****Client Goal or Problem Resolution**

Chapter 16	Using Information, Taking Action, and Developing Plans of Action	269
Chapter 17	Using Social Media in Career Counseling <i>Amanda Nell</i>	289
Chapter 18	Bringing Closure to Career Counseling	301
	Index	311

Preface

The USA is bigger, older, more Hispanic and Asian and less wedded to marriage and traditional families than it was in 1990. It also is less enamored of kids, more embracing of several generations living under one roof, more inclusive of same-sex couples, more cognizant of multiracial identities, more suburban, less rural and leaning more to the South and West.

—Nasser & Overberg, 2011

Vast and far-reaching changes are taking place in the nature and structure of the social and economic systems in which people live and the industrial and occupational structures in which they work (U.S. Department of Labor, 2013). The values and beliefs individuals hold about themselves, about others, and about the world are changing too. More and more people are seeking meaning and coherence in their lives. Our society also is becoming multiracial, multilingual, and multicultural. Women are entering the labor force in record numbers, and men are questioning traditionally held beliefs about their roles.

Demographic trends in the 2000s showed the continuing separation of family and household because of factors such as childbearing among single parents, the dissolution of cohabiting unions, divorce, repartnering, and remarriage. The transnational families of many immigrants also displayed this separation, as families extended across borders. In addition, demographers demonstrated during the decade that trends such as marriage and divorce were diverging according to education. Moreover, demographic trends in the age structure of the population showed that a large increase in the elderly population will occur in the 2010s. Overall, demographic trends produced an increased complexity of family life and a more ambiguous and fluid set of categories than demographers are accustomed to measuring.

—Cherlin, 2010, p. 403

Far from being a standard or rote procedure, career counseling, in response to these social and economic changes, has become a dynamic, creative, and highly individualized process. The continually emerging and evolving ideas about the nature and structure of individuals' career development are providing practitioners with new ways to understand and work with clients of all ages and circumstances. To keep abreast of these changes you may wish to update your knowledge about the ever-changing contexts and conditions in which people will live and work in the 21st century. You may wish to revisit and revitalize how you conceptualize the career development of individuals and the structure of the career counseling you do with clients. You may be looking for specific interventions, including qualitative and quantitative assessments, to help you and your clients gather information about their goals and problems, to work together to

understand and interpret this information, and to choose interventions that will assist them in reaching their goals or resolving their problems.

Purpose of the Book

The purpose of this book is to help you expand and extend your understanding of individuals' career development as well as your vision of career counseling and the skills and techniques in your career counseling repertoire. Specifically, this book is designed to help you update and add to the knowledge and skills you already have. It will help you better understand and interpret client information gathered and behavior observed during career counseling by using concepts from traditional and new and emerging postmodern conceptualizations of career development. It also will help you better understand and interpret client information and behavior in terms of *life career themes*, or the ideas, beliefs, attitudes, and values clients hold about themselves, others, and the world in which they live. Finally, it will help you assist clients of all ages and circumstances to more effectively understand and use such information and behavior in their quest to achieve their career goals or resolve their career concerns.

This book incorporates the strongest parts of the traditional understanding of the career counseling process with the ever-changing social and economic demands of the 21st century. In addition, it incorporates new and emerging postmodern career development concepts into career counseling practices, further strengthening your understanding of the career counseling process. This is important, because we believe that the process of career counseling has long been overlooked, as if this particular brand of counseling were devoid of process. We propose a process for career counseling, and we focus particular attention on how this process can be helpful in expanding options and empowering the authentic life choices of women; men; racial and ethnic minorities; gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender clients; and individuals with disabilities. Although we are keenly aware that these categories do not cover all forms of diversity in human life, we choose to highlight them and hope that much of what we express is transferable to the issues of other diverse groups as well.

To help you gain these specific skills, this book brings together selected concepts and techniques from the disciplines of counseling, psychology, sociology, and economics in general, and the discipline of career psychology specifically. It is a book for you if you are looking to enhance your theoretical knowledge and expand your practice skills through an in-depth examination of specifically selected career counseling interventions, including various qualitative and quantitative assessments. It is a book for you if you are looking to update and expand your ability to gain insights into client behavior, to develop hypotheses about such behavior, and to apply this knowledge in the selection of effective career counseling techniques and assessments.

Overview of the Contents

This book presents a theory-based, practice-focused approach to career counseling. It presents career counseling holistically using life career development as a way to view and understand overall human development in general and career development specifically. It is a strengths-based, theoretically sound conception of career counseling that is practitioner friendly and very usable with clients of all ages and circumstances. Specific attention is given to the critical life contexts in which career development unfolds and career counseling takes place, including gender, culture/race, sexual orientation, social class, spirituality, and disability. Specific attention is also given to the ever-changing work world, including the implications of globalization and the interactions of work and family.

Because the book is theory based and practice oriented, there is an emphasis on the nature and structure of the working alliance as central to the career counseling process. A strength of the book is the use of postmodern theories, including constructivism, social constructionism, and chaos theory. It focuses on narratives to identify life career themes used by clients to organize their thoughts, feelings, and ideas. To assist career counselors in gathering client information, understanding and hypothesizing client behavior, and helping clients develop and carry out action plans, the book includes very practical and highly usable presentations of a number of qualitative career assessments along with several quantitative instruments. A unique emphasis in the book focuses on dealing with resistant clients, why and how these clients may resist, and how to work with such resistance. Finally, the book describes how to use information in career counseling, how to help clients develop and use action plans, how to use social media, and how to bring closure to the career counseling process.

Part I, “Career Counseling in the 21st Century: Evolving Contexts, Challenges, and Concepts,” provides you with foundation knowledge and perspectives concerning our changing world in the 21st century. Chapter 1 focuses on the career counseling process and the phases that are involved in working with clients. It describes the career counseling process from a life career development perspective and presents information about the Career Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale. Chapter 2 describes the evolution of career development theory building and presents selected traditional and postmodern theories and approaches to understanding career development, with an emphasis on the use of theoretical constructs in the practice of career counseling. Chapters 3, 4, and 5 highlight the implications of increasing diversity, focus on the impact of social class, describe women’s and men’s issues as they affect career counseling, and discuss sexual orientation issues and concerns. Finally, Chapter 6 focuses on empowering the life choices of people with disabilities, whereas Chapter 7 examines the changes that are occurring in the worlds of work and family and the impact these changes have on the lives of individuals.

Part II, “Client Goal or Problem Identification, Clarification, and Specification,” provides in-depth discussions of issues and selected techniques and instruments, all tied to the first phases of the career counseling process detailed in Chapter 1. Chapter 8 examines the opening phase of career counseling, focusing on the working alliance and its importance in the career counseling process. Chapter 9 describes the concept of life career themes, shows how life career themes are identified and described by using example career themes, and details how these life career themes assist in understanding client goals, behavior, or concerns. Chapters 10, 11, and 12 feature postmodern qualitative techniques—a structured interview, the genogram, an occupational card sort—that provide structure and stimuli to help clients tell their stories and identify their life career themes during the information-gathering phase of career counseling. Then Chapter 13 presents an in-depth discussion of how selected standardized tests and inventories provide information about clients’ interests and personalities. Chapter 14 presents assessments that focus on clients’ styles and strengths. Finally, Chapter 15 deals with resistant clients, the kinds of resistance they may exhibit, and ways to respond to clients who resist.

Part III, “Client Goal or Problem Resolution,” emphasizes career counseling strategies to use to assist clients in reaching their goals or resolving their concerns. Chapter 16 pays attention to the use of information in the career counseling process and presents the details of how clients can set goals and develop career plans based on the outcomes clients and counselors have arrived at through their work in career counseling. Chapter 17, a new chapter, focuses on the use of social media in career counseling. Finally, Chapter 18 examines closure in career counseling. The topic of how to bring closure to the career counseling process and the issues that are involved in closing the working alliance between client and counselor are featured.

Who Should Read This Book?

This book is designed for a variety of readers. First, practicing counselors in many different work settings who do career counseling will find this book to be an excellent in-depth update of traditional and contemporary postmodern career theories, issues, and techniques. But it is more than just an update for practitioners. With its three carefully crafted and connected parts, all organized around a holistic perspective of career development and the career counseling process, this book is a source of renewal for practitioners. Second, this book is also for counselors-in-training in counseling psychology, counselor education, and other helping relationship programs because it provides them with the prerequisite knowledge and skills to do career counseling. It features the career counseling process based on a life career development perspective, with particular attention to diversity, social class, disability, sexual orientation, and gender issues. The book takes counselors-in-training through the phases of the career counseling process, providing in-depth presentations of selected techniques and assessment procedures. It offers a framework for integrating postmodern qualitative and traditional quantitative assessment techniques and information into the career counseling process directly and naturally, something that many counselors-in-training have difficulty doing.

New to This Edition

Because interest in career counseling continues to increase, and because the literature on career counseling trends, issues, and practices has expanded substantially, it was clear that the third edition of *Career Counseling* was in need of revision. In this, the fourth edition, we thoroughly updated our chapters with current literature and research concerning the many contextual variables that influence our work as career counselors as well as the theory and practice of career counseling. Our goal was to enhance the theoretical foundations and contextual underpinnings of our field while maintaining our emphasis on the practical. Some of the most significant revisions and additions include the following:

- The title of the book was changed to emphasize holism, diversity, and strengths, major themes that are interwoven through the book.
- The chapter on ways to understand career behavior was expanded to provide a brief overview of the evolution of career theory building as well as coverage of postmodern theories of career development, including constructivism, social constructionism, and chaos theory.
- A new chapter has been added focusing on the role of social media in career counseling.

References

- Cherlin, A. J. (2010). Demographic trends in the United States: A review of research in the 2000s. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72, 403–419.
- Nasser, H. E., & Overberg, P. (2011). Census tracks 20 years of sweeping change. *USA Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.usatoday.com>
- U.S. Department of Labor. (2013). *Occupational outlook handbook, 2013–2014 ed.* St. Paul, MN: Jist Publishing.

Acknowledgments

This book was written with the support, encouragement, and tangible contributions of many colleagues. We particularly acknowledge the contributions of Lisa Flores, Patrick Handley, Puncky Heppner, John Kosciulek, and Amanda Nell: Lisa for her substantial contributions to Chapter 3, “Empowering Life Choices: Career Counseling in the Contexts of Race and Class”; Patrick for his contribution to Chapter 14 concerning the INSIGHT Inventory; Puncky for his substantial contributions to Chapter 5, “Empowering Men’s Life Choices: An Examination of Gender and Sexual Orientation”; John for writing Chapter 6, “Facilitating the Career Development of Individuals With Disabilities Through Empowering Career Counseling”; and Amanda for writing Chapter 17, “Using Social Media in Career Counseling.” We also thank Kathleen Kerr for her help in researching portions of the book. Thank you, Lisa, Patrick, Puncky, John, Amanda, and Kathleen.

Finally, this book could not have been completed without the very effective and efficient work of our administrative associate, Linda Coats, who has now helped us through three editions of this book. Thank you, Linda.

About the Authors

Norman C. Gysbers, PhD, is a Curators' Distinguished Professor in the Department of Educational, School, and Counseling Psychology at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Missouri. He received his bachelor's degree from Hope College in Holland, Michigan, in 1954. He was a teacher in the Muskegon Heights Michigan School District (1954–1956) and served in the U.S. Army Artillery (1956–1958). He received his master's (1959) and doctorate (1963) from the University of Michigan. He joined the faculty of the College of Education at the University of Missouri–Columbia in 1963 as an assistant professor. In addition to his duties as an assistant professor, he also served as the licensed school counselor at the University Laboratory School until 1970.

He was awarded a Franqui Professorship from the Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, and lectured there in February 1984. He was a visiting scholar at the University of Hong Kong in May 2000, 2002, and 2004; a visiting scholar at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in January 2001; and a scholar in residence at the University of British Columbia in July/August 2000. He also was an International Visiting Scholar at National Taiwan Normal University in 2011.

His research and teaching interests are in career development, career counseling, and school guidance as well as in counseling program development, management, and evaluation. He is the author of 96 articles, 40 chapters in published books, 15 monographs, and 22 books, one of which has been translated into Italian, Korean, Japanese, and Chinese, and one into Chinese.

He has received many awards, most notably the National Career Development Association's Eminent Career Award in 1989; the Missouri Career Development Association's Lifetime Career Achievement Award in 2013; the American School Counselor Association's Mary Gehrke Lifetime Achievement Award in 2004; the William T. Kemper Award for Excellence in Teaching in 2002; the Governor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 2004; the Faculty/Alumni Award from the University of Missouri–Columbia in 1997; and the Distinguished Faculty Award from the Mizzou Alumni Association, University of Missouri, in 2008.

Gysbers was editor of *The Career Development Quarterly* (1962–1970), president of the National Career Development Association (1972–1973), president of the American Counseling Association (1977–1978), and vice president of the Association of Career and Technical Education (1979–1982). He was also editor of the *Journal of Career Development* from 1978 until 2006.

Mary J. Heppner, PhD, is a full professor of counseling psychology at the University of Missouri. Dr. Heppner graduated from the University of Minnesota–Morris with her bachelor's, the University of Nebraska–Lincoln with her master's, and the University of Missouri–Columbia with her doctorate. She has written in the areas of women's career development and adult career transitions. She is coauthor of the texts *Career Counseling: Process, Issues, and Techniques* (1998, 2003), *Career Planning for the Twenty-First Century* (2000), and *A Guide to Successful Theses, Dissertations, and Publishing Research* (2004) and is coeditor of and contributor to the *Handbook of Career Counseling for Women* (2006). She is author of the Career Transitions Inventory and coauthor of the Career Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale. Her most recent research has been in the area of examining which aspects of the process of career counseling lead to effective outcomes. In addition, she has a programmatic line of research on the prevention of sexual assault in middle school, high school, and college populations.

She has been a Fulbright scholar in Taiwan. She is a Fellow in the Society of Counseling Psychology of the American Psychological Association. She has won the John Holland Award for Research in Career Development and the Early Scientist Practitioner Award, both from the Society of Counseling Psychology. She was also awarded the National Career Development Association Merit Award. On the University of Missouri campus she has won the William T. Kemper Award for Outstanding Teaching, the Robert S. Daniel Junior Faculty Teaching Award, the College of Education Outstanding Graduate Mentor Award, and the Graduate School's Outstanding Mentor Award. She was also awarded the Provost's Committee on the Status of Women's First Annual Tribute to Mizzou Women Award for contributions and commitment to the University and to the women who work and study at the University of Missouri.

Joseph A. Johnston, PhD, is a professor in the Department of Educational, School, and Counseling Psychology at the University of Missouri, where he is also director of the university career center. His bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees are all from the University of Michigan. He regularly teaches courses in career development. He is a founder of the Wakonse Foundation, an organization helping to elevate and improve college teaching. His memberships include the American Association for Counseling and Development, American College Personnel Association, and National Career Development Association.

He initiated the A Way With Words literacy program, the A Way With Numbers tutoring program, and the Jumpstart program at the University of Missouri in response to the America Reads Challenge. He has published in numerous professional journals, organized workshops, and presented at professional meetings nationally and internationally. He has served on the editorial boards of several professional journals. He has a strong commitment to career theory and practice, leadership, self-directed learning, faculty development, entrepreneurship, and positive psychology.

His awards and achievements include the following: Research Award in Career Development Scholarship named in his honor, February 2000; Excellence in Education Award, May 1996, Division of Student Affairs, University of Missouri; Certificate of Recognition of Service, April 2002, Kiwanis Club of Columbia, Missouri; Distinguished Membership, National Society of Collegiate Scholars, September 2002; Sam M. Walton Free Enterprise Fellow, 2005; Honorary Member of the National Residence Hall Honorary, 2005; Member, Board of Directors, Funding African Children's Education, Inc. (FACE); Member, Planning Committee for MU Colleague Circles, 2000–2007; Faculty Advisors, MU Student Entrepreneurs, 2005–2006. He was awarded the Missouri Career Development Association's Lifetime Career Achievement Award in 2013.

About the Contributors

Lisa Y. Flores, PhD, is an associate professor in the Department of Educational, School, and Counseling Psychology at the University of Missouri.

Patrick Handley, PhD, is a professional speaker and trainer, and developer of the INSIGHT Inventory.

P. Paul Heppner, PhD, is a Curator's Distinguished professor at the University of Missouri as well as the cofounder and codirector of the Center for Cultural Competence.

John F. Kosciulek, PhD, CRC, is a professor in the Department of Counseling, Educational Psychology, and Special Education at Michigan State University in East Lansing.

Amanda Nell, MA, is a Senior Student Services Coordinator in the Career Center at the University of Missouri.



PART ONE

Career Counseling in the 21st Century

**Evolving Contexts, Challenges,
and Concepts**



Chapter 1

Career Counseling: A Life Career Development Perspective

Careers are person-specific and created by the choices we make throughout our lives. Careers emerge from the constant interplay between the person and the environment. They include activities engaged in prior to entering the workforce and after formal activity as a worker has been completed. Careers encompass the total constellation of life roles that we play. Thus, managing our careers effectively also involves integrating the roles of life effectively. In a very real sense, careers are the manifestations of our attempts at making sense out of our life experiences. The career development process is, in essence, a spiritual journey reflecting our choices concerning how we will spend our time on Earth.

—Niles & Harris-Bowlsbey, 2005, p. 30

The theory and research base of career development and the practice of career counseling has evolved and changed as the 21st century has continued to unfold. Modern normative, science-based theories such as Holland's theory of vocational personalities and work environments continue to be useful in guiding the practice of career counseling (R. W. Lent, 2013). At the same time, there has been "a proliferation of career counselling approaches underpinned by postmodern and constructivist philosophies" (McMahon, Watson, Chetty, & Hoelson, 2012, p. 127).

The combination of modern theories and postmodern theories is stimulating a reexamination of the nature and structure of career development and the career counseling practices used to facilitate it. This reexamination is also stimulating new ways of gathering client information as career counseling unfolds. Just as important, it is giving us new ways to think about and develop hypotheses concerning client information and behavior. It is opening up new ways to apply these hypotheses to the selection of interventions used to assist clients in resolving their problems and achieving their goals.

To set the stage for the rest of the book, the first part of Chapter 1 examines the nature and structure of career counseling in light of the changes occurring in career development theory building. This discussion is presented to provide a perspective and an organizer for the career counseling interventions that are described in the chapters that follow. Then, in the second part of Chapter 1, a holistic view of career development, called *life career*

development, is described to provide a conceptual foundation and point of departure for career counseling with clients of all ages and circumstances. The chapter closes with a discussion of competencies for counselors who do career counseling. The Career Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale (O'Brien & Heppner, 1995) is presented and described.

Career Counseling

What is career counseling? Is it different from other forms of counseling? Is it the same? Is there overlap? These questions are being asked with increasing frequency today as attempts are being made to clarify this form of counseling (Amundson, Harris-Bowlsbey, & Niles, 2009; Capuzzi & Stauffer, 2012; Savickas, 2011). Central to the ongoing discussion about career counseling are two issues. First is the issue of the nature of career counseling. What are its intrinsic characteristics and qualities? Are psychological processes involved? Second is the issue of structure. Does career counseling have structure? If so, what is the configuration, sequence, and interrelationships of the phases and subphases involved?

The Nature of Career Counseling

“Historically, career and vocational counseling have served as the cornerstones upon which the counseling profession was built” (Dorn, 1992, p. 176). Unfortunately, along the path of history, career counseling became stereotyped. In many people’s minds it became time limited, it was devoid of psychological processes, and it focused on outcomes and methods (Osipow, 1982). Swanson (1995), paraphrasing the work of Manuele-Adkins, underscored this point:

Manuele-Adkins (1992) described elements of a stereotypic view of career counseling that discredit its psychological component and affect the quality and delivery of career counseling services. In this stereotypic view, career counseling is a rational process, with an emphasis on information-giving, testing, and computer-based systems; it is short-term, thus limiting the range of possible intervention strategies and obscuring psychological processes such as indecision; and it is different from personal counseling, thus lowering the perceived value of career counseling and increasing a false separation between work and nonwork. (p. 222)

Young and Domene (2012) added to this historical debate by stating there is still a disconnect “between career counseling and counseling for other areas of life, such as family, emotional difficulties and relationship issues” (p. 16). They pointed out that unfortunately practitioners in career counseling and counseling even have different professional identities, practices, and professional associations, which further adds to the separation. As a result, they noted, there is often failure to connect with each other and use each other’s professional literature.

This separation has led some individuals to see counselors who do career counseling as active and directive because they use qualitative and quantitative assessments and information. Counselors who do personal–emotional counseling, in contrast, are seen by others as facilitative and exploratory because they focus on psychological processes, that is, on client–counselor interactions (Imbimbo, 1994). This dichotomy of views has led to the classic stereotype of career counseling as “three interviews and a cloud of dust” (Crites, 1981, pp. 49–52). It is not surprising, therefore, that career counseling does not fare well in the eyes of practitioners when compared to personal–emotional counseling, given the classic stereotype.

In addition, we believe this dichotomy has caused the public to form spurious beliefs and ideas about the nature of career counseling. Amundson et al. (2009) labeled these spurious beliefs and ideas as *career counseling myths*:

1. Career counselors have at their disposal standardized assessments that can be used to tell people which occupation they should choose.
2. Work role decisions can be made in isolation from other life roles.
3. Career counseling does not address “personal” issues.
4. Career counselors do not need extensive counseling expertise to do their work competently.
5. Career counseling does not address the client’s context and culture.
6. Career counseling is required only when a career decision must be made.
7. Career counseling ends when a career decision is made. (p. 5)

Contrary to the classic stereotype, we believe that career counseling belongs in the general class of counseling because it has the same intrinsic characteristics and qualities that all forms of counseling possess. It differs from the rest of the class, however, because presenting problems often focus on work and career issues, and quantitative and qualitative assessment procedures and information are used more frequently. Swanson (1995) suggested this characterization of career counseling when she defined it as “an ongoing, face-to-face interaction between counselor and client, with the primary focus on work- or career-related issues; the interaction is psychological in nature, with the relationship between counselor and client serving an important function” (p. 245).

As those of you who are practicing counselors know, client presenting problems often are only a beginning point, and as counseling unfolds, other problems emerge. Career issues frequently become personal–emotional issues and family issues, and then career issues again (Andersen & Vandehey, 2012). Psychological distress is often present (Multon, Heppner, Gysbers, Zook, & Ellis-Kalton, 2001). Thoughts, emotions, and feelings are all involved. As Kidd (2004) pointed out, “We . . . need to know more about how the expression of emotion affects career development” (p. 443). Hartung (2011a) supported Kidd’s point by stating,

Emotion holds promise for providing answers to questions about the *why* of vocational behavior. It seems time to examine emotion’s role in career theory and practice more broadly and specifically in fostering goal directedness, shaping purpose, constructing meaning, increasing narratability, and promoting intentionality in life-career design. (p. 302)

The stereotyped division of counseling into the separate classes of personal–emotional and career is artificial and cannot stand in practice because many clients are dealing with multiple personal–emotional and career problems simultaneously, many of them connected and intertwined (R. E. Lent & Brown, 2013). This is not a new idea. Years ago, Super (1957) said, “The distinction between vocational and personal counseling seems artificial, and the stressing of one at the expense of the other seems uncalled for” (p. 196). More recently, Flores (2007) stated, “Both the personal and career life spheres are understood to occur concurrently and to operate interdependently with one another” (pp. 3–4). As Amundson (1998) suggested, “Most people come to counseling with life problems that do not fall neatly into the categories of career or personal: life just does not define itself that neatly” (p. 16).

If career counseling belongs to the same class as other forms of counseling, then why do we use the term *career counseling* at all? We advocate the use of the term partly because of history. As stated earlier, the use of the word *vocational*, now *career*, is part of our heritage.

History alone, however, is not a sufficient reason to continue to use the term *career counseling*. There is another reason—the need to focus attention on client problems dealing with work and career issues that require theoretical conceptions and interventions originating from career development theory, research, and practice. These needed theoretic-

cal conceptions and interventions are not usually found in the literature that surrounds other forms of counseling. At the same time, theoretical conceptions and interventions that emerge from and undergird personal–emotional counseling perspectives are not usually found in the literature that surrounds career counseling. According to Collin (2006),

Career represents the coexistence of the objective and the subjective, both the social reality and the individual's experience of it; even when the focus is on the former, the latter, though submerged, is still present. Career also represents other dualities: individual and collective, and rhetoric and praxis. Its two faces make career inherently ambivalent. It is not "either/or" but "both/and," making career a very powerful and fascinating construct that can continue to offer meaning for the twenty-first century. (p. 63)

In the worlds of today and tomorrow, theoretical conceptions and practical interventions from both the career and personal–emotional arenas are needed to work effectively with many clients (Fouad et al., 2007). Our starting point should be our clients, not predetermined distinctions of counseling. Zunker (2002) made this same point when he stated, "We are not just career counselors, we counsel individuals" (p. 7). The emphasis on client problems to guide and work with clients was suggested by Blustein and Spengler (1995) in their domain-sensitive approach:

A domain-sensitive approach refers to a way of intervening with clients such that the full array of human experiences is encompassed. The goals of such an intervention are to improve adjustment and facilitate developmental progress in both the career and noncareer domains. The term *domain* pertains to the scope of the client's psychological experiences, encompassing both career and noncareer settings. By following *domain* with the term *sensitive*, we are attempting to capture counselors' inherent openness, empathy, and interest with respect to both the career and noncareer domains and their ability to shift between these content domains effectively. In effect, a domain-sensitive approach is characterized by the counselor's concerted interest in and awareness of all possible ramifications of a client's psychological experience and its behavioral expressions. In this approach, the counselor clearly values the client's experiences in both the career and noncareer domains. The counselor bases a decision about where to intervene on informed judgments about where the problem originated and where it is most accessible for intervention. (p. 317)

In the domain-sensitive approach, the career problems clients have are not automatically converted to personal–emotional problems because career (work) issues require full attention in the career counseling process (Blustein, 2006). Nor are personal–emotional problems automatically converted to career problems. "The underlying asset of a domain-sensitive approach is that interventions are not based on discrete or arbitrary distinctions between treatment modalities but are determined by the unique attributes of each client's history and presenting problem" (Blustein & Spengler, 1995, p. 318). The terms *career counseling* and *personal–emotional counseling* should remain as ways to organize theory and research but not as ways to restrict our view of clients and limit our work with them. Many years ago, Super (1955) stated it this way: "One counsels people rather than problems" (p. 4).

The Structure of Career Counseling

Based on our discussion of the nature of career counseling, the next task is to consider a way to organize the work of clients and counselors in career counseling. Can the work of clients and counselors in career counseling be organized into phases and subphases? If so, how are the phases and subphases arranged and sequenced? Are they interrelated?

Beginning with Parsons (1909), many writers have described possible ways to structure career counseling (Amundson et al., 2009; Crites, 1981; Kidd, 2004; McDaniels & Gysbers, 1992; Savickas, 2011). For the purposes of this book, the structure of career

counseling that we suggest has two major phases (*Client Goal or Problem Identification, Clarification, and Specification* and *Client Goal or Problem Resolution*) and a number of sub-phases. An outline of these phases and subphases appears in Table 1-1.

In addition, because we agree with Swanson’s (1995) statement that the relationship between counselor and client serves an important function in career counseling, Table 1-1 also pictures how we envision the counselor–client relationship or working alliance in the various phases and subphases of career counseling. We see the working alliance evolving during career counseling—moving from forming the working alliance, to strengthening

Table 1-1. The Structure of Career Counseling

<i>Phases and Subphases</i>	<i>Working Alliance</i>
<p><i>Client Goal or Problem Identification, Clarification, and Specification Opening</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and clarifying client–counselor relationships and responsibilities and informed consent issues, including confidentiality • Identifying initial client presenting goals or problems • Listening for internal thoughts and feelings and underlying dynamics <p><i>Gathering Client Information</i> Using counselor leads, quantitative instruments, and qualitative procedures to clarify and specify presenting goals or problems for the purposes of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring clients’ views of themselves, others, and their worlds (worldviews) as well as how social, historical, and cultural contexts may affect them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language clients use to represent their views • Racial/gender identity status • Exploring clients’ ways of making sense out of their life roles, settings, and events: past, present, and future • Reviewing possible personal and environmental barriers or constraints • Identifying clients’ decision styles <p><i>Understanding and Hypothesizing Client Behavior</i> Applying the language and constructs from career, counseling, and personality theories as well as multicultural and gender literature to understand and interpret client information and behavior in light of clients’ presenting (and possible subsequent) goals or problems by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming hypotheses based on theory/literature concerning client goals or problems to guide intervention selection • Focusing on culture-/gender-specific variables that may influence client behavior • Listening for and responding to possible client resistance <p><i>Client Goal or Problem Resolution</i></p> <p><i>Taking action</i>—using theory–research-based interventions, including counseling techniques, quantitative and qualitative assessments, and information to assist clients to achieve their goals or respond to their problems in the context of the working alliance</p> <p><i>Developing career goals and plans of action</i>—developing with clients career goals and plans of action to achieve goals, resolve problems, and overcome environmental and bias barriers when and where present</p> <p><i>Evaluating results and closing the relationship</i>—closing the relationship when clients’ goals are achieved or problems are resolved</p>	<p><i>Forming the working alliance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying initial goals to be addressed • Specifying beginning tasks to be undertaken • Creating the bond between counselor and client <p><i>Strengthening the working alliance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuing and/or modifying mutual goals and tasks, adding new goals and tasks, dropping goals and tasks no longer applicable • Enhancing the bond between counselor and client <p><i>Fulfilling the working alliance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving clients’ goals through tasks and completion; setting aside some goals as unfinished business • Completing the bond between counselor and client <p><i>Closing the working alliance</i></p>

it, to fulfilling it, to finally closing it upon completion of career counseling. How important is a good relationship? Amundson (2006) stated it this way: “All counselling interventions are dependent on the foundation of a good relationship” (p. 7). (A full discussion of the working alliance—including setting goals, establishing tasks to be completed, and creating the bond between counselor and client—appears in Chapter 8.)

Keep in mind that all of the phases and subphases of career counseling may take place during one session, but more likely they will unfold over a number of sessions. In some agencies and institutions, policies dictate the number of sessions possible. In this case, it is important that clients and counselors understand these time constraints and make decisions about what can be accomplished in the time available. In these situations, there may be agreed-upon unfinished business when the relationship is closed.

Also keep in mind that, although these suggested phases and subphases logically follow one another on paper, in actual practice they may not. There often is a back-and-forth flow to career counseling in that it may be necessary to backtrack to earlier phases or subphases before moving on again. Sometimes one reaches the taking action subphase only to realize that other interventions not anticipated may be needed, which necessitates a return to the gathering client information subphase. To picture this point, you can see that the phases and subphases of career counseling presented in linear outline form in Table 1-1 are placed in a circular format in Figure 1-1. Note how the working alliance evolves and interacts with the phases and subphases and how central it is to the structure of career counseling.

Finally, keep in mind that not everyone who seeks help wants or needs to go through the full process of career counseling. Some may want or need only limited assistance. Other clients, however, may need to be involved in the full process over time but may be resistant to this. Dealing with resistance may be a first priority in the opening subphase as the working alliance is beginning to be formed. Even if resistance is seemingly handled then, be aware that it may reoccur again and again, perhaps later in career counseling as some clients struggle with their problems. Remember, for these clients, dealing with reoccurring resistance is part of the psychological processes involved in career counseling. (See Chapter 15 for a detailed discussion of resistance in career counseling.)

Life Career Development: A Holistic Perspective

As we have seen, a major task in career counseling is gathering information concerning clients’ presenting and subsequent goals and problems. Equally important

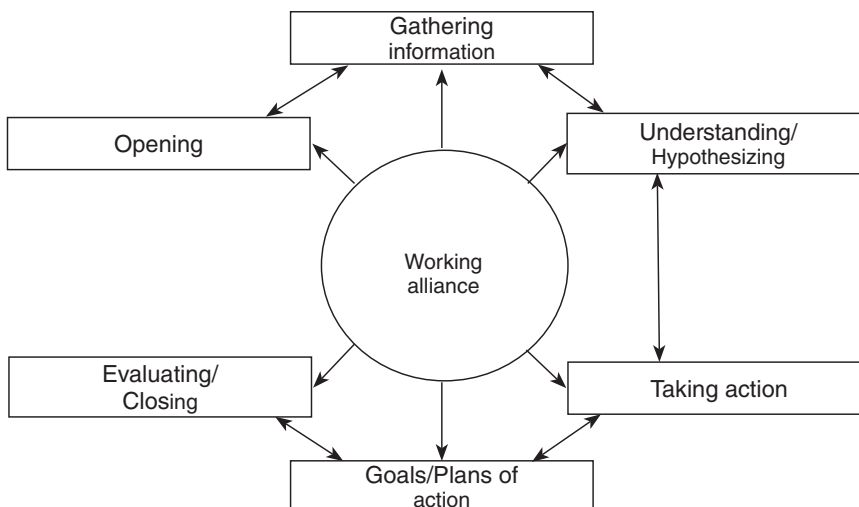


Figure 1-1. The Structure of Career Counseling

are the tasks of understanding clients' goals and problems, developing hypotheses about them, and selecting appropriate interventions to empower clients to reach their goals and resolve their problems. To aid you and your clients in working through these career counseling tasks, we advocate a broad, holistic perspective of career development called *life career development* to guide your work with individuals of all ages and circumstances. This broad, holistic perspective was also advocated by Amundson et al. (2009) when they stated that their definition "of career counseling emphasizes a life span and holistic approach" (p. 7). Westergaard (2012) supported the broad, holistic perspective of career development by suggesting a need for an "emphasis on a more holistic approach to 'life-designing,' where 'career' means more than simply 'work' " (p. 336).

What Is Life Career Development?

The Initial Definition

First proposed in 1973 by Gysbers and Moore and more fully described in the article "Beyond Career Development—Life Career Development" (Gysbers & Moore, 1975), *life career development* was defined as self-development over the life span through the interaction and integration of the roles, settings, and events of a person's life. The word *life* in the term *life career development* meant that the focus was on the whole person—the human career. The word *career* identified and related the roles in which individuals were involved (worker, participant in leisure, learner, family member, and citizen); the settings where they found themselves (home, school, community, and workplace); and the events, planned and unplanned, that occurred over their lifetimes (entry job, marriage, more advanced positions, divorce, and retirement). Finally, the expression *life career development* brought these separate meanings together, but at the same time a greater meaning emerged. Life career development described people holistically, with a diversity of lifestyles.

An Expanded Definition

Can the original concept of life career development, first described in 1973, be made more relevant for today and tomorrow? The answer is yes. Although the basic configuration of life roles, life settings, and life events interacting and unfolding over a lifetime is still of value, it is clear that other important factors are at work that influence the life career development of all individuals and that need to be added to the model. McDaniels and Gysbers (1992) responded to this concern by adding the factors of gender, ethnic origin, religion, and race to the original conception of life career development. These were added to underscore the importance they have on shaping the life roles, life settings, and life events of individuals of all ages and circumstances. In addition, they were added to provide individuals with greater explanatory power to understand the dynamics of their life career development.

Figure 1-2 depicts this broader definition of career development in life career development terms. Note the headings *Life Settings*, *Life Roles*, and *Life Events*. The words circled underneath each heading are examples of various life settings (e.g., home, school, and work), life roles (e.g., parent, spouse), and life events (e.g., marriage, retirement, entry job, divorce). Near the bottom of the figure, the words *Gender*, *Ethnic Origin*, and *Race* remain from the first edition of this book. For the third edition, we changed the word *Religion* to *Spirituality* and the words *Socioeconomic Status* to *Social Class*. These changes were made to reflect the current thinking in our discipline. In addition, we added a new factor, *Sexual Orientation*. These changes and the new factor provided even greater explanatory power to the panoptic concept of life career development. We continue to emphasize the importance of all of these factors in this fourth edition.

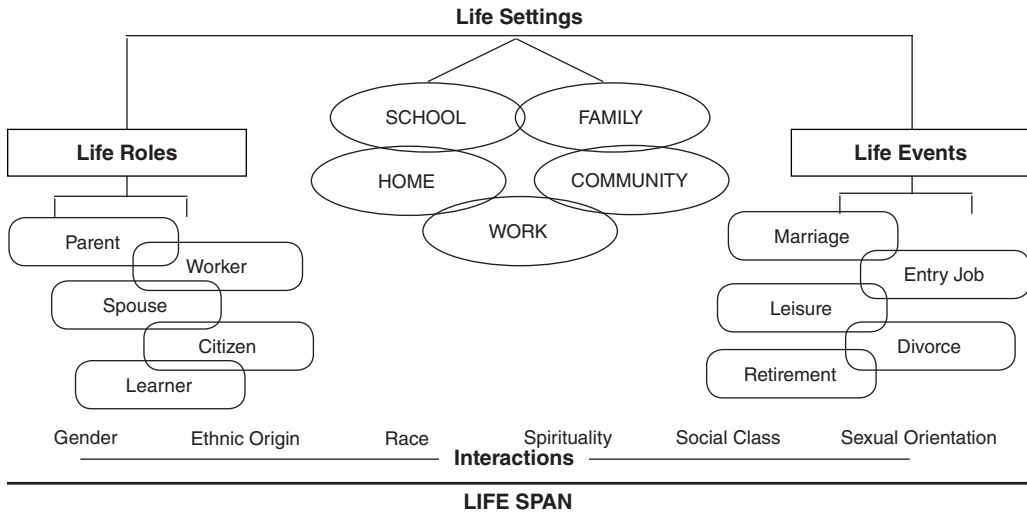


Figure 1-2. Life Career Development

Note. Adapted from *Counseling for Career Development*, by C. McDaniels and N. C. Gysbers, 1992, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. This material is reproduced with permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Providing individuals with the ability to more fully explain and understand the what, why, and how of their overall life career development; the career goals they may have; or the career problems they may face is important, particularly in today's complex society. We live in a nation that is a part of a world economy (Friedman, 2007). This nation is increasingly diverse racially, spiritually, and ethnically, yet it has common themes that connect us all. This nation continues to change its views on what it means to be female or male educationally and occupationally. Social class and sexual orientation continue to play important roles in shaping individuals' socialization and their current and future status. Spirituality is also an important part of many individuals' lives. Paloutzian and Lowe (2012) underscored these points when they stated:

we live in a multicultural, multiethnic, intergroup, many-valued world, with a seeming infinite array of religious, a-religious, and spiritual variations. This world's people are now so interconnected and interdependent, largely through work-related economic activities and institutions, that it would be an error to *not* equip people and their work cultures to see, understand, and accept each other, with their differences, with a binding commitment from all to fit within and collaborate with each other in mutually beneficial ways. (p. 194)

Thus, the influences of all of these factors on the life career development of individuals need to be understood more completely and reckoned with more directly if clients are to achieve their goals or resolve their problems.

A Goal of Life Career Development— Creating Career Consciousness in Individuals

What Is Career Consciousness?

A major goal of having individuals use life career development as a wide-angle lens to identify, describe, and understand the dynamics of their development past, present, and future is to create within themselves *career consciousness*. What is career consciousness? Gysbers and Moore (1975) defined career consciousness as the ability to visualize possible life career roles, analyze them, and relate them to present situations and conditions. We expanded and extended this original conceptualization and define career consciousness as individuals' in-