Class, Status, Poverty, and Capital: A Guide to Social Stratification in Career Counseling

Tina M. Anctil
Portland State University, anctil@pdx.edu

Brian Hutchison
University of Missouri - St Louis

Carol Klose Smith
University of Iowa

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Class, Status, Poverty, And Capital: A Guide To Social Stratification In Career Counseling

Tina Anctil, Ph.D., Portland State University
Brian Hutchison, Ph.D., University of Missouri--St. Louis
Carol Klose Smith, Ph.D., University of Iowa
Social Class Mad Libs

I grew up in a __________ class neighborhood. I knew this because the important adults in my life worked such jobs as __________, __________, and __________.

I knew growing up that there were people from other classes. One time I remember is when __________. This made me realize that my class and their class afforded us different outlooks and opportunities.

One important value/message that I carry with me today based on my early experiences with class is __________.

As a counselor who works with career issues, I must be aware how this core value/message might affect my work with __________.
Overview

- Social stratification model for career counseling

- Synthesis & practice implications in career settings
  - secondary education
  - higher education
  - clinical

- Proposals for future scholarship
Why talk about class?

- Talking about class makes it more visible and assists in the understanding the (often hidden) role of class in our lives.
- Social class is a cultural variable and impacts our world view.
- Social class impacts the values of career counselors in how we work with people.
- Social class impacts the values held by students and clients in how they access education and work opportunities.
Social class influences such things as:

- Access to educational resources and relational support
- Access to work opportunities
- Occupational obtainment
- Level of career adaptability
- Achievement of consistency between work and goals
- The ways that individuals make meaning of work and find motivation for it.
- The value placed upon work
- Individual world views

(Blustein et al, 2002)
Social Stratification
Social Stratification

- Social Stratification – the study of hierarchies in society in an attempt to understand unequal distribution of resources (Levine, 2006)
Poverty or the Poor

- Extreme or Absolute Poverty – attempt to create a global designation.
  - Approximately 1.1 billion people in the developing world are considered to be extremely poor.
  - Currently $1.25 per day

- Relative Poverty – attempt to identify a level in relation to the society, a socially constructed poverty level.
  - Typically considered a better measure for industrialized countries.
  - In U.S., this is currently $15.15 per day.
There goes the wine budget! There's something about “lack” that makes the world seem paler.

Too much thinking about food. Day 2 and I NEED COFFEE!!!! (And this makes me realize: I no longer understand the true concept of “need”).

It takes more than $3 a day to feed and maintain my cats! White bread is boring

It’s surprising, really, how little food it takes to quiet a gnawing hunger.

This poverty immersion is a novel exercise, one that, like recycling, will probably make me feel like I’ve “done my part” for awhile – but is that enough?

Sodium, sugar and refined carbs are cheap

If I care at all about hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, herbicides and spliced genes being in my food, then on $3/day, fresh produce and milk are out of the question.

Day 2: I've resorted to stealing already

I'm tired of rice.

Culture of poverty = constant hunger for all that dangles clearly within sight but just out of reach?

I will gladly pay you on Tuesday for a hamburger today....
Comparing Liu et al. (2004) and Hutchison et al. (n.d.) Studies

Liu et al. (2004)

• 3,915 articles between 1981 and 2000 reviewed in 3 journals
  • Journal of Counseling & Development
  • Journal of Multicultural Counseling & Development
  • Journal of Counseling Psychology

Our Study

• 1,768 articles between 2006 and 2010 reviewed in 15 journals

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<td>• 710 articles included social class--18% of all reviewed articles</td>
<td>• 623 articles included social class--35% of all reviewed articles</td>
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<td>• 326 articles including social class were nonempirical</td>
<td>• 322 articles including social class were nonempirical</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 384 articles including social class were empirical</td>
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Comparing Liu et al. (2004) and Hutchison et al. (n.d.) Studies (cont.)

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<td>Nonempirical articles including social class as a primary aspect of research:</td>
<td>Nonempirical articles including social class as a primary aspect of research:</td>
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<td>• 3.1% of all nonempirical articles including social class</td>
<td>• 5.0% of all nonempirical articles including social class</td>
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<td>• 1.4% of all articles including social class</td>
<td>• 2.6% of all articles including social class</td>
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<td>• 0.3% of all articles reviewed</td>
<td>• 0.9% of all articles reviewed</td>
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Comparing Liu et al. (2004) and Hutchison et al. (n.d.) Studies (cont.)

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<td>• 25.5% of all empirical articles including social class</td>
<td>• 20.6% of all empirical articles including social class</td>
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<td>• 13.8% of all articles including social class</td>
<td>• 10.0% of all articles including social class</td>
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<td>• 2.5% of all articles reviewed</td>
<td>• 3.5% of all articles reviewed</td>
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Production Model

- Marx & Engels
- Owners and workers
- Tripartite model
  - Low
  - Middle [note stats on those in US who consider selves middle class versus statistical impossibility]
  - High
- Research implications: income used as measure of class
Economists continue to build on the production orientation towards stratification while acknowledging the inadequacy of the tripartite model.

- Privileged Class = 1-2%
- Credentialed class
  - CEOs and Managers = 13-15%
  - Professionals (includes academics) = 4-5%
- Comfort class = 10%
- Contingent class = 50%
- Self-employed = 3-4%
- Excluded class = 10-15%
Max Weber’s belief that social class is more complex than production based income.

Includes prestige that gives access to power.

In addition to income, social prestige, and connection to social network/capital also considered important.

Research implications: Hollingshead and Duncan Indices used to measure socioeconomic status or class.
More so than the actual amount of income (production model) or access to power (functional model); it is the individually created worldview generalizations and perception of capital attainment that impacts one’s psychological and career development.

Research Implications: Ten rung ladder technique, self-described attribution of social class or position
Homeostasis results when the individual is able to accrue the valued capital and maintain his/her social class worldview.

Social Class Worldview
- Referent Group of origin
- Referent Peer/Cohort Group
- Referent Group of Aspiration
- Behaviors
- Property Relationships
- Lifestyle
- Consciousness, Attitudes, & Saliency

Internalized Classism
Distress that manifests as frustration, anger, and depression.

Economic Culture & Capital
- Social
- Cultural
- Human

Capital Accrual Strategies
- Upward
- Lateral
- Down

Are the strategies successful?

Social Class Worldview Model (Liu et al., 2004)
Social Stratification: Secondary Schools
Children represent a disproportionate share of the poor in the United States.

- 25 percent of the total population, but 35 percent of the poor population.
- In 2008, 14.1 million children, or 19.0 percent, were living in poverty.
- The poverty rate for children also varies substantially by race and Hispanic origin.

http://npc.umich.edu/poverty/
Developing Awareness of Social Class

- There is a developmental path of perceptions of social class as a child grows.
- From age 9 – 13 children become aware of social valuation.
- Children will begin to learn a valuation process about their perceptions of what is available to them.
- In high school students will balance their preferences for an occupation based upon accessibility and often go for “best bets.”
Students who are from economically disadvantaged homes experience career development as different and more difficult that their higher SES peers.

Peers and siblings have been shown be more accessible and better sources of career information than their parents.

The observations that students make about their family members experiences have an impact upon their own beliefs and attitudes.
Career perspectives from youth

**Middle Class**
- Talk about the value of work being more intrinsic
- More likely to be achievement motivated
- Families support career exploration
- Role models in a variety of occupations
- Have resources to explore career options
- Value autonomy, self-direction, and independence

**Working class/working poor**
- Talk about the value of work as being more extrinsic
- Work is necessary to live.
- Career exploration is not encouraged nor practical
- Role models are often limited to who the parents know.
- More likely to find fulfillment in activities outside of work
- May value community and working together
Implications: Career Aspirations

- Economically disadvantaged students often have the same type of career aspirations of other students in middle school.

- However,
  - Not aligned to educational class performance
  - Not aligned to high school course selection
  - Lack knowledge of the educational requirements
  - Other contextual factors may create barriers to achievement (economic resources, family beliefs, etc.)
Implications: School Counselors as Advocates

- **School counselors as leaders in high poverty schools**
  (Amatea & West-Olatunji, 2007)
  - Become the culture broker among students, families, & school staff.
  - Design culturally responsive curriculum (with teachers)
  - Make the school environment family centric
- Promote alignment between the school counseling program & the academic achievement missions
- Help teachers understand the impact of classism and poverty on academic achievement
Implications: School Counseling Practice

- 1. Evaluate your personal attitudes and beliefs around economically disadvantaged students
- 2. Provide greater opportunities for the school-to-work transition.
- 3. Provide access to role models who are like themselves.
- 4. Take on a leadership role in working within your school to increase the sensitivity in working with low income students and their families.
5. Most vocational theories have been modeled and developed from the middle-class perspective, therefore you may have to develop differentiated approaches to work with this group of students.

6. Build and access social support through siblings and peers.

7. Focus on self-efficacy beliefs, outcome expectations and building support systems
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION SETTINGS
First-generation students represented approximately 22% of students who entered postsecondary education.

Only 24% of these first-generation students completed a bachelor's degree, compared with 68% of students whose parents were college graduates.

(Chen, 2005)
First Generation students are more likely to exhibit the following characteristics:

- come from low-income families
- be Black or Hispanic
- be less prepared academically for college
  - Lower ACT/SAT scores
  - Lower high school GPA’s
- delay entry into college
- begin college at a 2-year institution
- attend college part-time and discontinuously.

(Chen, 2005)
First-Generation Student’s Struggles

- Lack of preparation
- Middle- and upper-class value systems
  - issues of identity
  - social acceptance
  - self-esteem
- Carry their own and their families' expectations.
- Lack of social and cultural capital
  - Knowledge of campus environment
  - Access to human and financial resources
  - Knowledge of terminology and general functioning
First-Generation Student’s Struggles

- Lack financial resources. On average most first generation students need at least $6,000 dollars to make up the difference between financial aid and financial need.
  - More likely to work part-time which impacts the students ability to engage in academic and social integration.

- Limited time to devote to academics and campus activities
  - More likely to only attend class
  - Lower involvement with faculty
  - Know only a small portion of campus

Jehangir (2010)
First-Generation Student’s Struggles

- Lower self-efficacy beliefs
- Lower outcome beliefs.
- Are more likely to feel less connected to campus and faculty.

“The only thing that interfered with my learning is that I felt left out from the groups and everyone else. I don’t feel like I belong here or there. I guess I do not fit in with them.”

Jehangir (2010)
Characteristics of Success for First-Generation College Students

- Age (non-traditional students over 30 tend to do better than younger students)
- Access to financial assistance
- Seeking TRIO services early in college career
- Class sensitive counseling
- Higher self-efficacy
- On-campus support
- Strong work ethic
- Sense of independence
- Intellectualism

(Hertel, J. 2002; Yousif, 2009; Ramos-Sanchez & Nichols, 2007)
Identity development

- “Leaving off” and “Taking on”
- Defined by the dissonance created between living between the world of their childhood and the academic world.
  - Those who attend college are breaking not continuing family traditions.
  - The parents and community may be threatened by new intellectualism even if they want to be supportive.
    - College and graduate school may be seen as a corrupting influence.
  - And students may be struggling to fit in their new academic world.
Implications: Potential Presenting Problems

- Depression
- Relationship Stress
- Family of Origin Issues
- Academic Concerns
- Vocational Decision Difficulties
- Stress Management

(Lucas & Berkel, 2005)
Implications: Student Outreach

- Accessibility
- Meeting Students where they are
- Partnering with Student Affairs Professionals
  - Academic Advisors
  - Resident Advisors
  - Trio and Upward Bound Program Directors
- Student Government and Student Groups
Implications: Student Outreach

- Outreach to first generation students should be accessible in a variety of mediums.
  - The goal is to inform all students about the services offered.

- Access to services by first generation students needs careful consideration.
  - Broad appointment times for students who are working
  - Invited guest lectures in freshman seminars and other appropriate courses.
  - Being approachable.
Implications: Faculty and Staff Education

- Involvement with faculty can make a huge difference. It is important to discuss students' perceptions of faculty.
- Be aware of programs that provide ways to engage and develop mentoring relationships.
- Help students to become connected.
- Provide information to faculty
  - On how they may be perceived by first generation students
  - Availability to students
Social Stratification in Clinical Settings
Social class and psychological structure

- Locus of control is generally more external for lower classes than upper classes.

- Also, high SES was related to more liberal views of women’s roles in the workplace.

- Being without (social class related) resources multiplies misfortune’s impact, as does discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, or health.

- Persons from lower social classes are viewed as more psychologically disturbed by psychiatrists than persons from middle/upper class.
Implications: Lower Socioeconomic Job Values

- Jobs are sought for a feeling of productivity, giving to the community
- View work as a way to meet external demands: Economic survival
- More likely to take jobs that are available rather than “finding a good fit”
- May see manual labor as honorable and honest work
Counselor Bias

“"The unspoken assumption that a working-class identity is something from which none should attempt to escape and that people living in poverty are there because they have not pulled sufficiently hard on their own bootstraps” (p. 282)
Family Systems Perspective: SES and career development

- Family SES has been shown to exert a powerful influence on:
  - Occupational aspirations
  - Occupational expectations
  - Individual occupational choice
  - Occupational status
  - Career self-efficacy
  - The values toward the world of work.
Implications: Classism & Microaggressions
(Smith & Redington, 2010)

- Classist microassaults
  - Classy, high class, class act, low rent, White trash, trailer trash, red necks, hillbillies, welfare queen

- Classist microinsults: more subtle than name calling, impact may be outside of the awareness of the perpetrators. Confusing emotionally.
  - Counselors are not immune (Chalifoux, 1996)
    - Middle class therapist tend to offer unrealistic guidance to lower class clients. “Freedom of choice takes money”.
Implications: Class & Microaggressions  
(Smith & Redington, 2010)

- Classist microinvalidations: communications that demean the lived experiences of poor and working class people.
  - Cultural portrayals of working-class people
  - Reduction of labor unions today and lack of concern by the majority
Implications for low income clients: The 50 minute counseling session (Thompson, Cole, & Nitzarim, 2012)

- Consider extending your “traditional” role by extending the 50-min hour
- Recognize the need for flexibility, support, and advocacy
- Seek out acts of alliance or relationship building, including connecting the client to important life essentials (housing, SSDI, unemployment benefits, etc.)
- Make any social class differences between you and your client explicit in the counseling relationship.
- Avoid overt displays of social class (e.g., tropical vacations, golfing, etc.)
Implications: Clinical Contexts (Dollarhide, 2012)

- Be aware of socio-political messages that shape worldviews of yourself and your clients
- Practice multicultural competence, including an awareness of bias and discrimination
- Recognize the economic realities and opportunity structures in your client’s life
  - Access to stable jobs
  - Safe housing
  - High-performing schools
  - Health & social services
Classism Perceptual Bias

- Investigate how classist microaggressions operate in society and their impact on career aspirations.

- Further investigation of counselor perception of class and counselor behaviors (e.g., attraction, diagnosis)

- Implicit Association Test protocol development and use in research
Social Class Dissonance

- **SCD Measure Study**
  - Validating a ___ item instrument to measure SCD
  - Data analysis stage

- **SCD and Career Maturity Study**
  - Examining correlation between SCD and Career Maturity in low-income going, diverse student college student population
  - Data analysis stage
Phenomenological understanding of class and work

- Research with subjects across the lifespan to explore the intersection between class and work
  - Qualitative methods
  - Meaning-making
  - Values orientation
  - Dignity and work

- Coordination with community-based organizations
  - Job Corps
  - College Bound
  - Every Child’s Hope
Contact Us

Tina Anctil: anctil@pdx.edu

Brian Hutchison: hutchisonbr@umsl.edu

Carol Klose-Smith: carol-smith@uiowa.edu