QUALITATIVE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH IN VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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PROGRAMME

1. Qualitative research in vocational psychology
2. The temporal nature of vocational processes
3. An example of QLR in vocational psychology
4. Potentials and challenges of implementing QLR
1. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Prevalence of (increasingly longitudinal) quantitative research
- A few, cross-sectional qualitative approaches (RTA, CQR, “GT”)
- Absence of QLR

Akkermans et al. (2021); Blustein et al. (2005); Heppner et al. (2016); Richardson et al. (2022); Stead et al. (2012)
1. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

“Because we conceptualize career transitions as evolving processes, we chose only to include studies in our review that encompass such a process. This means we only considered quantitative longitudinal research.”

“[…] capturing the career transition process from start to finish could be interesting, although we acknowledge challenges in tracking individuals for such extended periods. For example, future research could collect longitudinal qualitative data […] to follow individuals as they navigate a career transition.”

(Akkermans et al., 2024)
2. THE TEMPORAL NATURE OF VOCATIONAL PROCESSES

- Career decision-making as an *anticipatory* task
- The search for *continuity* through career change
- A need to understand *change processes* in career counselling
- Diversified and *desynchronized* career development
- Increasingly *unpredictable* and complex career transitions

Chudzikowski (2012); Kulkarni (2020); Olry-Louis et al. (2021); Rossier et al. (2021)
3. AN EXAMPLE OF QLR IN VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

INVolUNTARY CAREER CHANGE

Brazier et al. (2023); Masdonati et al. (2022)
3. AN EXAMPLE OF QLR IN VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

INVOLUNTARY CAREER CHANGE

Themes approach
• How does involuntary career change affect changers’ relationship to work?

Process approach
• Which identity and emotional processes underly involuntary career change?

Case approach
• What are the trajectories of objective and subjective careers during involuntary career change?

Gradual awareness of the importance and purposes of work (?)
Simultaneous, contrasted and intertwined identity narratives of loss and restoration
Forms of synchronisation between objective and subjective unfolding of change

Audulv et al., (2023); Brazier et al. (submitted a; submitted b); Kekki et al. (in preparation)
Synchronous progression

1.a Harmonious deployment
   - Time 1
   - Time 2
   - Objective Career
   - Subjective Career

Asynchronous development

2.a Meaningful recovery
   - Time 1
   - Time 2
   - Objective Career
   - Subjective Career

Desynchronous deterioration

3.a Vocational tenacity
   - Time 1
   - Time 2
   - Objective Career
   - Subjective Career

1.b Laborious deployment
   - Time 1
   - Time 2
   - Objective Career
   - Subjective Career

2.b Meaningful exploration
   - Time 1
   - Time 2
   - Objective Career
   - Subjective Career

3.b Obstinate resistance
   - Time 1
   - Time 2
   - Objective Career
   - Subjective Career
4. POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING QLR IN VP

MAIN ASSETS

• Granular and idiosyncratic “movies” of how careers objectively unfold and what they subjectively mean.

• Tracking developments and outcomes of career transitions (prospective) and how time shapes the narrative on transitions (retrospective).

• Several implications for career counselling: adjusting intervention contents, considering moments, advocating for long lasting interventions, etc.

• Participation in research is already transformative.

Birch & Miller (2000); Masdonati et al. (2022); Neale (2021)
4. POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING QLR IN VP

SOME CHALLENGES

• A research design that requires time, resources and creativity – in a predominantly (post)positivist research funding context.

• Drop-out risks – particularly when studying life transitions.

• Confidentiality threats – in the age of open-science.

• Blurred boundaries between the roles of researcher and counselling psychologist – or how to deal with the helper reflex.

Birch & Miller (2000); Fleet et al. (2016); Masdonati et al. (2022); Neale (2021); Pratt et al. (2022)
“Can the invitation to narrate past and present experiences, together with future hopes, avoid offering potential therapeutic opportunities?”

(Birch & Miller, 2000, p. 189)

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