Client-centered therapy, sometimes referred to as person-centered therapy, was introduced by Carl Rogers in the 1940s. It was a substantial departure from the traditional psychoanalytic therapies of that time. Rogers initially called his approach non-directive. Here, too, the relationship is an egalitarian one, based on empathy, positive regard, and acceptance. Client-centered therapy focuses on the person's perception of his or her present circumstances and assists the person in identifying his or her own answers to problems or barriers (Brammer, Shostrom, & Abrego, 1989). PsyR practice also focuses on the individual’s current aspirations, concerns, and challenges rather than on rehashing past experiences. Person-Centered Approach with Carl Rogers & Gloria STATUS OF THE PERSON CENTERED APPROACH. Kirschenbaum, H., & Jourdan, A. (2005). The current status of carl rogers and the person-centered approach. Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training, 42(1), 37-51. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-3204.42.1.37. Limitations: small sample size, potential of responding for socially desirable response and clinical relevance is not determined LOGIC MODEL Payne, A., Liebling-Kalifani, H., & Joseph, S. (2007). Client-centred group therapy for survivors of interpersonal trauma: a pilot investigation. Counselling & Psychotherapy Research, 7(2), 100-105.