

The Contribution of Parental Support to Adolescent Career Maturity

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ABSTRACT. Decision making regarding a career will be influenced by family factors, namely parents. Parents are the first environment that influences the development of a child. This parental support can be in the form of emotional support and instrumental support. This study aims to determine the relationship between parental support and career maturity in late adolescents in Yogyakarta. The subjects used in this study were 115 adolescents aged 17-25 years in Yogyakarta. Data collection in this study used two scales, namely the family support scale and the career maturity scale. The support scale consists of 71 items with a Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of 0.980, while the career maturity scale has an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.957 consisting of 50 items. The data analysis technique uses the *Pearson Product Moment* correlation test to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. In this study it was found that the significant value was $p = 0.000$ so that $p < 0.05$, with an effective contribution of only $r^2 = 0.143$ or 14.3%. So the results of this study show a significant relationship between family support and career maturity in adolescents.

KEYWORDS: family support; career maturity; adolescence

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is one of the stages and cycles of human life that is much discussed by experts because there is so much to learn. Adolescence is a very important stage in the life cycle of personal development because it leads to healthy maturity. Adolescence is the age when people begin to learn to interact with adult society, and is the age when children no longer feel below their parents' level, are at the same level, and experience stress. transition from childhood to adulthood. During the transitional period a person experiences various changes such as for example physical, cognitive changes and so on (Hurlock, 2019).

Adolescents also have 3 phases of development, namely early adolescents aged 12-15 years, mid-teens aged 15-18 years and late adolescents ranging from 18-21 years. Puberty or the period of sexual maturity in male adolescents occurs around the age of 12-16 years and in female adolescents occurs between the ages of 11-15 years, women who experience puberty are marked by menstruation while men are characterized by wet dreams or dreams without realized that he had released sperm by himself. In general, the comparison of biological development of women is one year faster than men. The Adolsen period is the late adolescent period or the initial boundary between the ages of 18-21 years, at least at this age teenagers who are on the verge of adulthood already understand the existing norms and are already thinking about plans for their next life even though at this time there are still teenagers who cannot independently (Fatmawaty, 2017).

In the life of late adolescents, they will usually prepare their future plans or what is commonly called majors and careers, this is what is called career maturity. Besides that, career maturity should have been prepared well in advance, including the next school that will be taken. Career maturity is about personal success and success in overcoming developmental issues while preparing for a career and making age- and stage-appropriate decisions. Career maturity can also be interpreted as a person's effort to compare individual resources, including cognitive and emotional resources to carry out current developmental tasks, which are needed to make decisions in preparing for a future career. Career maturity is greatly influenced by the way adolescents carry out various career explorations. The higher the career exploration in adolescents, the better the career maturity of the adolescents. Many problems arise in late adolescence, one of which is the problem of career readiness, this is a logical consequence

of adolescent development, namely that there is a demand for career preparing. Career problems that occur in adolescents are usually related to the choice of type of education, which leads to the choice of type of work in the future (Lestari, 2017).

Teenagers in determining their careers are sometimes unrealistic, because they do not know about what things are needed to get the career they expect, but they have no one to help these teenagers to determine their careers. So teenagers need social support to support them in planning careers and deciding on their future careers. Because social support is an external factor that can affect career maturity (Hanifah, & Djamhoer, 2022).

Career maturity cannot be separated from the factors that influence it, namely environmental factors, parents, family cohesiveness, and interaction with the environment and the influence of family members. Career in late adolescence. This parental factor is very influential in the growth of adolescents from the style of education starting from birth, therefore parental education gives an impression on adolescent development and career maturity in individuals (Sulaiman, et al, 2020).

Parents have influence in choosing a career. In making career decisions more or less influenced by family factors, namely parents, this happens because the family, especially parents, is the first environment to influence children's development. Parents in the family act as teachers, guides, instructors, as well as leaders who can set a good example for their children. Therefore, as a parent, you must be able to help and support all the efforts made by your child because this will affect the career maturity of your child. Adolescents who do not get support from their families mean that students tend to lack career maturity, this makes achievement

less optimal in the next stage of career development (Kusumaningrum & Sugiasih, 2022). According to Saqinah & Fasikhah (2019) parental support acts as a figure that is close to children, therefore parental support is one of the sources in providing a significant function in their child's life. In addition, the family, especially parents, are also the first to shape career maturity in children. Parental support will affect the stability in making career decisions in adolescents (Hidayatussani, et al, 2021). This is in line with research conducted by Naifular (2018) which shows a positive relationship between parental support and career maturity in high school students.

Based on these data, researchers are interested in researching the contribution parental support to adolescents career maturity. This is very important to note because career maturity in adolescents aged 18 to 22 years already has many problems, one of which is in choosing a career.

METHOD

The subjects involved in this study were 115 late adolescents in the city of Yogyakarta. The sampling technique used is *purposive sampling*. The sample used in this study was taken from a population of male or female adolescents aged 17-25 years who live in the city of Yogyakarta. There are two instruments used in this study. The first instrument is the parental support scale which consists of 71 items with an index reliability of 0.980. The second instrument is the late adolescent career maturity scale which consists of 50 items with a reliability index of 0.957. The two scales are Likert-shaped and have four short answer choices in filling out, namely very suitable (SS), suitable (S), not suitable (TS), very inappropriate (STS). Data collection was carried out from 14 June 2022 to 8 July 2022 which was carried out by spreading the scale online using the *Google form* which was distributed via various social media such as *WhatsApp*, *Facebook*, *Instagram* and *Twitter*. Data analysis was performed using the product moment correlation test. Before the correlation analysis test was carried out, the researcher first tested the assumptions as a prerequisite, namely the normality test and the linearity test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data acquisition was carried out on 115 late adolescents in the city of Yogyakarta seen in the research subject description data as follows:

Table 1: Description of Research Subjects Based on Parental Support

Gender	Late Adolescent Career Maturity								Total	
	low		Currently		Height		Very High			
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %		
Gender										
Man	1	1.5	6	9,2	13	20,0	45	69,2	65	100
Women	0	0	1	2.0	14	28.0	35	70.0	50	100
Age										
18 years	1	9,1	0	0	2	2,6	8	72,7	11	100
19 years old	0	0	1	2,6	6	15,8	31	81.6	38	100
20 years	0	0	6	13,3	10	22,2	29	64,4	45	100
21 years	0	0	0	0	9	42,9	12	57,1	21	100

The table above shows that most male respondents get very high parental support with a percentage of 69.2%, as well as female respondents who also get very high parental support with a percentage of 70%. Respondents in various age groups received very high parental support, namely 18 years old (72.7%), 19 years old (81.6%), 20 years old (64.4%), and 21 years old (57,1%).

Table 2: Description of Research Subjects Based on Late Adolescent Career Maturity

Gender	Late Adolescent Career Maturity						Total			
	Currently		Tall		Very High					
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %				
Gender										
Man			2	3,1	40	61.5	23	35,4	65	100
Women			3	6.0	41	62.0	16	32.0	50	100
Age										
18 years			1	9,1	6	54.5	4	36,4	11	100
19 years old			1	2,6	21	52,6	17	44,7	38	100
20 years			1	2,2	31	68,9	13	28,9	45	100
21 years			2	9,5	14	66,7	5	23,8	21	100

The table above shows that most of the male respondents have high career maturity with a percentage of 61.4%, so do the majority of female respondents who also have high career maturity with a percentage of 62%. Respondents in various age groups had high career maturity, namely 18 years old (54.5%), 19 years old (52.6%), 20 years old (68.9%), and 21 years old (66.7 %).

Table 3: Correlation Test Results

		Family support Career maturity	
Parent Support	Pearson Correlation	1	0.378
	Sig. (2-tailed) N		0.000
	Pearson Correlation	115	115
Career Maturity	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.378	1
	N	0.000	
		115	115

Based on the table above, it is known that the results of the correlation test between the independent variables and the dependent variable get a correlation coefficient of 0.378. This means that the magnitude of the correlation coefficient between the variables of parental support and career maturity has a weak level of relationship with a p value of 0.000 < 0.05 which means it is very significant. In addition, the positive value of the correlation coefficient indicates that the relationship between the independent variable, namely parental support, and the dependent variable, namely career

maturity, has a positive relationship. It can be assumed that the higher the parental support, the higher the career maturity of late adolescents in Yogyakarta. And conversely, the lower the parental support, the lower the career maturity of late adolescents in Yogyakarta.

Table 4: Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.378	0.143	0.136	9,079

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Parental support
- b. Dependent Variable: Career maturity

The results of the test for the coefficient of determination obtained a value (R square) of 0.143 or 14.3%. Thus, the independent variable, namely parental support, affects the dependent variable, namely career maturity, as much as 14.3%.

The characteristics of the subjects used in this study were late adolescents. Many problems arise in late adolescence, one of which is the problem of career readiness. This is a logical consequence of adolescent development, namely that there are demands for those who prepare for a career. In the life of late adolescents, they will usually prepare their future plans or what is commonly called majors and careers, this is what is called career maturity. Adolescents who have high career maturity are psychologically ready to work.

Based on the characteristics of the research subjects, 115 respondents were involved in this study consisting of 65 male adolescents with a percentage of 56.5% and 50 female adolescents with a percentage of 43.5%. The cross-tabulation results show that both male and female respondents have very high parental support and male and female respondents have high career maturity. The same level of support given by parents to adolescents, both boys and girls, is due to changes in parents' views on gender equality. Currently, there are equal opportunities for both men and women to choose a career according to their wishes. In this condition, it can be seen that the comparison between men and women is currently almost equal when viewed from a professional perspective, both those who occupy certain positions in agencies or government agencies or other organizational institutions (Samsidar, 2019). This is supported by Widiastuti's research (2017) which shows that there is no difference in career aspirations between men and women, this is caused by several factors, including the educational opportunities provided by current parents, which are the same for boys and girls, as well as the similarities between men and women in society.

The next characteristic, related to age, the subjects in this study were in their late teens, based on data from 115 students, it was found that there were 11 teenagers aged 18 years with a percentage of 9.6%, 38 teenagers aged 19 years with a percentage by 33%, 45 teenagers aged 20 years with a percentage of 39.1%, and 21 teenagers aged 21 years with a percentage of 18.3%. It can be concluded that most of the respondents in this study were 20 years old. In accordance with the criteria that late adolescence is in the age range of 17- 25 years (Hurlock.2019).

The results of cross tabulation showed that most of the respondents in various age groups had very high family support and high career maturity. Adolescence is the right time to prepare for a career. This is because one of the tasks of adolescent development is choosing and preparing for a career. Adolescence is the right time to plan for the future and make wise career choices, so that teenagers can prepare themselves to achieve the career they want. Characteristics of late adolescents emphasize interest in career issues and relationships with peers, while the relationship between adolescents and family members tends to decline in early adolescence (Santrock, 2012). So when making career decisions, adolescents should already have various kinds of information about future careers, both from the family environment, school or peers. Here the role and support of parents is very much needed so that it will bring out the confidence and stability of adolescents in determining the future and making career decisions.

This research was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between parental support and career maturity in late adolescents in Yogyakarta. The value obtained in the hypothesis test

is 0.378** at a significance level of 0.000, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental support and career maturity in late adolescents. The positive value of the correlation coefficient indicates that the relationship between the independent variable, namely parental support, and the dependent variable, namely career maturity, has a positive relationship. The hypothesis in this study is proven. It is supported by research conducted by Herin & Sawitri (2017) which shows that there is a significant relationship between parental support and career maturity at SMK N 4 Madiun and SMK Surakarta. The role of parents apart from providing physical objects (materials), can also be a contributor in providing information and exchanging opinions about the work that teenagers want to do (Rahma & Rahayu, 2018). Families, especially parents, are still very much needed adolescents on the way to determine a career to provide advice and suggestions regarding a decision that consumes the minds of adolescents during their development let alone decisions related to future careers (Ainayya & Herdajani, 2021).

By looking at the magnitude of the correlation coefficient between the variable parental support and career maturity, it can be concluded that the level of the relationship is weak. This is because there are many other factors that affect career maturity, such as: peers, school environment, intelligence, talents and special abilities, interests, socio-economics, and value processes. The strong significant relationship between the two variables is also supported by data on the results of the determination test (R Square) which

shows that the test result (R²) is worth 0.143 or 14.3%. Based on these values, it is known that the independent variable, namely parental support, affects the dependent variable, namely career maturity 14.3%. While the other 85.7% came from other factors not examined in this study, such as: peers, school environment, intelligence, special talents and abilities, interests, socio-economics, and value processes.

CONCLUSION

Most of the parental support for late adolescents in Yogyakarta is in the very high category (69.6%). Career maturity in late adolescence in Yogyakarta is mostly in the high category (61.7%). There is a weak relationship between parental support and career maturity in adolescents in Yogyakarta with a correlation coefficient of 0.378** with a positive relationship. The effective contribution of the independent variable, namely parental support for the dependent variable, namely career maturity in late adolescents in Yogyakarta, is 14.3%.

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