



The influence of parenting on career maturity through the perspective of future time in students

Yusran Sahodding^{1*}, Dwi Yuwono Puji Sugiharto², Sunawan³, Shania Dea Menany Soputan⁴

^{1,2,3}Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

⁴Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Article Info	Abstract
Keywords: Parenting style, career maturity, future time perspective.	Career planning is important for individuals to prepare themselves for their career maturity. This study aims to analyze the influence of parenting on career maturity through the perspective of future time. The method used is quantitative with an ex post facto design. The hypothesis test used a pathway analysis involving 307 students in Enrekang Regency, by differentiating the parenting styles of fathers and mothers. The psychological scale instruments Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ), Future Time Perspective Scale (FTPS), and Career Maturity Inventory Scale (CMI) were used to collect the necessary data in this study. The results of the analysis showed that the parenting style of mothers and fathers had a significant effect on the career maturity of students ($\beta = 0.45$ & 0.61 , $p < 0.01$), as well as the perspective of future time ($\beta = 0.44$, $p < 0.01$). The perspective of future time also mediates this relationship ($\beta = 0.14$ & 0.17 , Zsobel 5.17 & 4.62, $p < 0.01$). The results confirm that parenting and a good future time perspective increase students' career maturity. So that counselors can collaborate with parents in providing self-understanding, interest evaluation, and career planning to students. The involvement of samples is more diverse from various socio-economic backgrounds and other family roles is suggested for further research so that the results shown are more comprehensive.

*Correspondence address:
 E-mail: syusran243@gmail.com

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Introduction

In the era of globalization, the rapid development of science and technology requires students to choose a career that suits their interests, skills, and expectations. Opportunities and challenges in choosing and determining a career are increasing in this era. Improper career selection and determination can result in a career that is not in accordance with expectations. Therefore, planning for the future to pursue goals that are in accordance with goals and desires is very important as a form of career maturity (Chen et al., 2023).

According to the career theory, career maturity is the success and readiness of individuals to fulfill the organized tasks contained in every career development. It includes the process of learning and developing skills relevant to future job aspirations, as well as appropriate career decision making, preparation and execution. Students' career maturity is reflected in actions such as the ability to plan a career, career exploration through consultation with experts, discussions with trusted sources, efforts to find information about the career, the ability to decide on options after exploring various options, and the ability to set career choices that have been chosen.

The greater a student's interest in career exploration, the deeper his or her knowledge of the major options and career opportunities available. The higher the level of career maturity of a student, the more mature his planning will be regarding the selection of the major of study and the career path he wants (Gashi *et al.*, 2023). The phases of career maturity development are stages in which students can recognize and evaluate attitudes and competencies related to efficient career growth. Career maturity has a crucial role in accelerating the adaptation process to changes in regulations, colleagues, and work contexts (Chen *et al.*, 2023).

It also mentions that career maturity is seen in students' readiness to overcome predictable tasks at work as well as the ability to handle unexpected situations that may arise due to changes in working conditions (Savickas & Porfeli, 2011). A student's career maturity is considered optimal when it shows proficiency in determining career direction and shows readiness to face various challenges that may arise in the future. Students who show good progress have sufficient knowledge to manage relevant information regarding further education and career prospects, as well as begin to make concrete decisions regarding specific fields or jobs. Crites in career theory explain that to be able to choose the right career, career maturity is required, which includes knowledge of yourself, understanding of different types of jobs, the ability to choose a job, and the ability to plan steps towards an expected career.

Next Super states that students who have reached a level of career maturity will seek to access information related to the world of work and take advantage of potential sources of information, such as parents, peers, teachers, and counselors (Patton & Creed, 2002). A person's career readiness is essential to develop the skills and competencies required in the work environment, so that graduates can compete effectively in the job market. Factors that support job readiness include attitudes, knowledge, and skills that cumulatively increase students' awareness and confidence in the roles and responsibilities faced in a professional context.

Low career maturity can certainly result in errors in the career decision-making process, which has the potential to cause losses in terms of time, finances, and academic achievement due to lack of motivation to learn (Günther & Schmitt, 2024). Poor career maturity can also result in mismatches in students' career choices. Of course, this will result in new problems in students in the future. Based on this, career maturity is considered very necessary for every student, especially high school students. This is reinforced by opinions Pass who said that the increasingly fierce competition and narrow job opportunities cause high school students to need to prepare themselves well to face the world of work and further education (Lalitpasan *et al.*, 2014).

The low career maturity of students is influenced by many factors, especially the most basic is informal factors including parenting and parental support (Krisphianti & Nurwulansari, 2022). Parenting and parental support form an important foundation for the development of students' career maturity. The balanced interaction between parenting, support, and freedom provided by parents can help children develop the sense of responsibility, decision-making skills, and motivation necessary to achieve their future career goals. Thus, interventions and programs that support the active role of parents in their children's career development are essential to increase students' career maturity levels.

Parenting has a considerable role in shaping behavior and career choices in children who have grown up. In accordance with research Ginevra (2015) In his research, it is stated that parents must be involved early in the development of vocational or individual careers. The support and parenting provided by parents can increase career polarization. Chen (2023) also shows that career-related parental support has a significant influence on adolescent career maturity.

One of the indicators of career maturity in students is the existence of a clear planning orientation towards the future, or a perspective of future time. Research (Grashinta *et al.*, 2018) indicates that the perspective of future time or future time perspective (FTP) has a positive influence on the maturity of students' careers. This is related to their readiness to face important tasks, such as life expectancy, career choice, lifestyle, and the formation of self-identity.

FTP plays an important role in students' career maturity, because a clear long-term view allows students to set goals, plan their careers in a structured way, and be ready to face the challenges of the world of work (Lyu & Huang, 2016). Conversely, a low FTP can hinder career planning and reduce readiness for the world of work, which ultimately negatively impacts career maturity. FTP also serves as a mediator in this relationship, as explained by Chen et al. (2023) where FTP provides a time frame for students to set goals and develop career plans. Through FTP, students can integrate the support and parenting they receive from their parents to build a long-term vision, as well as draw up concrete steps in achieving their career goals. This helps them form a mature and realistic career plan.

Based on the results of previous research that emphasizes the importance of parental support and parenting for career maturity, significant questions arise about how parenting and parental support in Enrekang Regency affect the low career maturity of students. Many students still experience confusion in career selection and tend to plan their careers unrealistically. This condition shows that career plans are often based only on personal desires without considering the abilities they have.

In addition, the results of previous research convey that there are several limitations that require more comprehensive deepening. Among them is a study that examines the influence of three types of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles on students' career maturity. Authoritative parenting, which is balanced in support and guidance, tends to form mature responsibility and decision-making abilities in children. Conversely, more rigid authoritarian parenting can limit self-expression and permissive parenting that is minimally structured tends to weaken self-management skills. The results of the study show that parental parenting plays a role in shaping students' career goals, time management skills, and career exploration, which are important for career maturity. Even so, the study has not comprehensively differentiated the roles of mothers and fathers (Chen *et al.*, 2023; Lim & You, 2017).

Therefore, this research contributes significantly to the understanding of the relationship between parenting and students' career readiness and is expected to provide broader insight into the impact of parenting on career maturity which is measured separately between the roles of fathers and mothers. This research is important in helping to identify the most effective parenting styles to shape career maturity in children, so that they grow up with clear and purposeful career goals. The results of this study are expected to complement previous studies by enriching the aspects of the research subject, methodology, and analysis used, so as to produce a more comprehensive understanding. The output of this research is also expected to provide practical recommendations for parents, counselors, and educational institutions to improve effective parenting approaches and career guidance programs, supporting children in achieving career readiness and a deeper understanding of their potential.

Method

In this study, an ex-post facto design quantitative method is used to examine events or phenomena that have occurred or identify the causative factors by looking back which aims to determine the influence between variables, the direction of the influence (positive or negative), and the extent to which the influence can be measured from these variables. The hypothesis test used a path analysis with respondents totaling 307 students spread across 9 vocational schools in Enrekang Regency which was obtained by proportionate random sampling technique.

This study used three psychological scales, namely the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) to measure parental parenting, consisting of 26 valid items (7 authoritative items, 9 authoritative items, and 10 (missive items) with an r-count between 0.41–0.78 and Cronbach's alpha reliability of 0.89, Career Maturity Inventory (CMI) To measure career maturity, it contains 22 items (attitude towards career 5 items, knowledge of the world of work 6 items, involvement in planning 5 items, and career decision-making 6 items), with an r-calculation of validity between 0.41–0.78 and Cronbach's alpha 0.90, and the Future Time Perspective Scale (FTPS) to measure future time perspectives,

consisting of 24 items (speed 7 items, extension 6 items, value 5 items, and connectedness 6 items) with an R-calculation validity between 0.41–0.78 and Cronbach's alpha reliability of 0.89. Each scale uses a scale of 1–5 for each statement, from "Strongly Appropriate" to "Strongly Invalid."

The data collected in this study were analyzed using a classical assumption test consisting of a normality test, a multicollinearity test, and a heteroscedasticity test, then a hypothesis test using a partial (t) test, a simultaneous (F) test, and a simultaneous determination (R²) test, then a linear path analysis regression test and a sobel test in the SPSS 25.0 program. Regression testing uses two models, namely the first regression test to analyze the influence between mother/father parenting on career maturity and analyzing the influence of future time perspective on career maturity, the second regression test to analyze the indirect influence between mother/father parenting and career maturity through the student's future time perspective. The procedure in this study can be seen in the following figure 1 scheme:

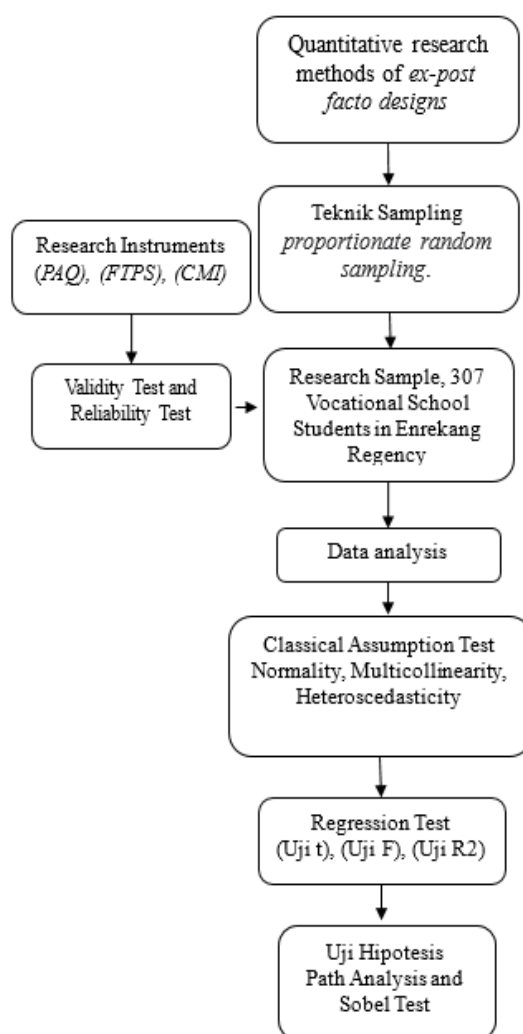


Figure 1. Research Scheme

Results and Discussion

The results of the data analysis presented a description of data related to the intercorrelation of the mean and standard deviation of maternal parenting style, father's parenting style, future time perspective or FTP, and career maturity. The results of the descriptive analysis show the mean value and the Standard Deviation

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics: Mother's parenting style, FTP (Future Time Perspective), Career Maturity

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Mother's parenting style	307	92,34	14,451
Father's parenting style	307	90,16	16,244
FTP	307	90,37	10,984
<i>Kematangan Karier</i>	307	80,89	12,693

The results of descriptive statistics showed that the mean value (M) was greater than the standard deviation (SD) on all variables, this showed that the data value tended to be centered close to the mean and not spread too far. This condition can be interpreted as a stable representation of data, where the variation around the average value is not too large. In other words, most of the data is around the mean, which reflects the consistency and homogeneity of the data within the variables measured.

Table 2. Results of Path Analysis and sobel test

Predictor	Mother							Father						
	B	t	P	R	R2	F	P	B	t	P	R	R2	F	P
Kriterium-M (FTP)				0.389	0.151	27.13	<0.01				0.259	0.067	10.925	<0.01
Parenting	0.318	5.074	<0.01					0.289	3.569	<0.01				
Kriterium-Y (Career Maturity)				0.681	0.464	87.41	<0.01				0.704	0.496	99.414	<0.01
X1-Parenting	0.452	8,703	<0.01					0.607	9.983	<0.01				
M-FTP	0.439	9.615	<0.01					0.474	11.219	<0.01				
Mediator	B	Zsobel	SE	P				B	Zsobel	SE	P			
Parenting – FTP – Career Maturity	0.139	5.173	0.048	<0.01				0.136	4.617	0.055	<0.01			

Based on the results of regression analysis (table 2), it shows that (1) There is a direct relationship between maternal parenting style and career maturity ($\beta = 0.45$), ($p < 0.01$), as well as father's parenting style ($\beta = 0.61$), ($p < 0.01$), (2) There is a direct relationship between the future time perspective and career maturity ($\beta = 0.44$), ($p < 0.01$), (3) There is an indirect relationship between maternal parenting and pattern to career maturity through future time perspective ($\beta = 0.12$), (Zsobel = 5.17), ($p < 0.01$), as well as fatherhood and patterns on career maturity through the perspective of future time ($\beta = 0.14$), (Zsobel = 4.61), ($p < 0.01$). The path analysis model can be seen in the following figure 2.

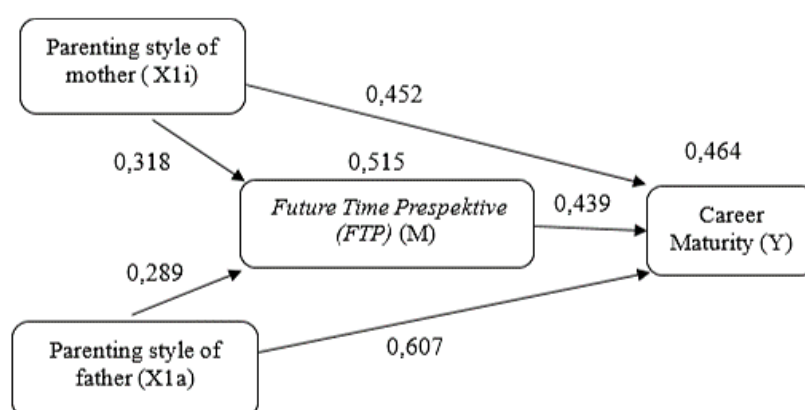


Figure 2. Full Model Analysis of Fathers and Mother's

The Influence of Parenting on Career Maturity

Parenting, both from father and mother, plays an important role in shaping a student's career maturity. According to Baumrind (Noori & Siddique, 2023), there are several types of parental parenting, namely authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting, each of which has an impact on the development of children's character and life goals, including career achievements. Authoritative parenting, which is characterized by a balance between demands and responsiveness, is considered the most ideal in supporting the development of career maturity, as it provides clear boundaries as well as emotional support for the child.

Previous research has shown that children raised in authoritative parenting have better social skills, high self-confidence, and independence in decision-making, all of which are important components of career maturity. In this study, it was found that the parenting style of fathers and mothers had a significant and positive effect on the career maturity of students. These results are in line with research Matejevic et al., (2015) which shows that support and direction from parents contribute to self-confidence and independence in career choices (Matejevic *et al.*, 2015).

In addition, the roles of fathers and mothers are not the same in parenting and influence children's careers. Mothers often play a role as a source of emotional support, while fathers tend to play a role in building the structure and expectations of a child's achievement. The positive impact of fatherly parenting supported by responsive mother's parenting in this study provides evidence that the two roles complement each other, so that students in vocational schools who are exposed to balanced parenting from both parents show higher career maturity.

The Effect of Future Time Perspective on Career Maturity

A future time perspective is an individual's perspective on their future, which includes the ability to plan and take strategic steps in achieving long-term goals, including careers. In a vocational education context such as in vocational schools, the perspective of future time plays a significant role in helping students plan their careers and pursue goals according to their skills and interests. This study found that the perspective of future time has a significant direct influence on students' career maturity. This is supported by the findings of (Savickas *et al.*, 2009) which states that students who have a clear vision of the future are better prepared to make career decisions and undergo a career development process. Individuals with a positive future perspective tend to be more proactive, have realistic expectations, and are better able to face career challenges.

It also found that an optimistic future time perspective is closely related to career maturity and long-term career interest. In the context of vocational school students, an understanding of the career choices they want to achieve will motivate them to strengthen relevant skills, thus better preparing them to enter the workforce. On the other hand, a pessimistic or less clear perspective of the future tends to hinder the career decision-making process, as students may feel unsure or

unmotivated in achieving long-term goals. It emphasizes the importance of counseling guidance in helping students develop a positive outlook on their future, especially for students who may not be getting adequate support from their home environment.

The Role of Future Time Perspective Mediation between Parenting and Career Maturity

The study also shows that the perspective of future time positively mediates the relationship between parenting and career maturity. In other words, parenting not only directly affects the maturity of a student's career, but also through the perspective of the student's future time. This means that good parenting plays a role in shaping children's outlook on the future, which then increases their readiness to manage their careers. As a mediator, the perspective of future time bridges the influence of parenting on career maturity. This is in line with the findings of Nurmi (2004) which shows that students' perspective on the future is influenced by the family environment, including the parenting style they receive (Nurmi, 2004). Students who are raised with authoritative parenting, where parents provide support but still demand responsibility, tend to have a clear understanding of their future goals.

Parents who give their children the opportunity to explore various career options will help the child to visualize the future they want to achieve, which ultimately increases their career maturity. This view is supported by the findings of this study, where the role of the future time perspective is crucial in encouraging students to have a more realistic picture of what they want in their careers. Based on the analysis of the results of the research and discussion above, it was found that the parenting style of fathers and mothers had a significant effect on the maturity of students' careers, both directly and through the mediation of a future time perspective. Parents have an important role to play in shaping children's outlook on the future, which helps prepare them for the challenges of the world of work and making well-informed career decisions. On the other hand, counselors are expected to complement the role of parents by providing career development guidance through programs that include self-understanding, interest evaluation, and structured career planning.

However, this study has limitations in the form of a population scope that only involves one area so that it cannot be generalized, variables accurately, especially related to parental support for student development, then this study only focuses on the role of mothers and fathers, without considering the role of other family members such as siblings or guardians in influencing student development. Therefore, it is recommended for further research to diversify the sample is very important by involving students from various social and economic backgrounds. The exploration of other variables, the analysis of family roles is also crucial, by investigating from other family members and the use of qualitative studies will explore students' experiences and views.

Conclusion

This study concludes that parenting styles, both mothers and fathers, have a significant influence on students' career maturity. In addition, students' future time perspectives also play an important role in supporting their career maturity. This perspective of future time serves as a mediator that has a significant influence on the relationship between parenting and career maturity, these findings show that students' understanding of the future strengthens the positive impact of parenting on their career readiness.

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