



# Contribution of Parental Support and Peer Influence to Student Career Decision Making

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## ABSTRAK

Perkembangan karir dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor. Dukungan orang tua dan pengaruh teman sebaya memiliki pengaruh yang kuat terhadap pilihan karir remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kontribusi dukungan orang tua dan pengaruh teman sebaya terhadap pengambilan keputusan karier. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan metode korelasional. Sebanyak 151 siswa kelas XII dipilih melalui teknik proporsional random sampling untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Instrumen yang digunakan meliputi skala dukungan orangtua, pengaruh teman sebaya, dan pengambilan keputusan karier. Penelitian ini terlebih dahulu melakukan uji korelasi Pearson untuk mengetahui kontribusi antar variabel penelitian. Kemudian peneliti melakukan uji asumsi klasik sebagai prasyarat analisis regresi, dengan menggunakan uji normalitas, linearitas, dan multikolinearitas. Analisis data dalam uji hipotesis menggunakan regresi berganda menggunakan SPSS 23. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dukungan orang tua berada pada kategori tinggi, pengaruh teman sebaya berada pada kategori tinggi, dan pengambilan keputusan karier berada pada kategori sedang. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dukungan orangtua, dan pengaruh teman sebaya berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap pengambilan keputusan karier siswa.

## ABSTRACT

Career development is influenced by various factors. Parental support and peer influence have a strong influence on adolescent career choices. This study aims to analyze the contribution of parental support and peer influence to career decision making. This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach with a correlational method. A total of 151 grade XII students were selected through proportional random sampling techniques to participate in this study. The instruments used include a scale of parental support, peer influence, and career decision making. This study first conducted a Pearson correlation test to determine the contribution between research variables. Then the researcher conducted a classical assumption test as a prerequisite for regression analysis, using normality, linearity, and multicollinearity tests. Data analysis in the hypothesis test used multiple regression using SPSS 23. The results showed that parental support was in the high category, peer influence was in the high category, and career decision making was in the moderate category. The findings in this study indicate that parental support and peer influence contribute significantly to students' career decision making.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The average high school student ranges from 15-17 years old and is classified as an early adolescent (Sanrock, 2016; Susilawati, 2020). One of the developmental tasks of adolescents, especially high school students, is to be able to decide on a career direction. Career is one of the important things in human life. A career is a life process that a person goes through, starting with learning, continuing with work, and ending with entering retirement (Marom et al., 2024; Wijaya et al., 2020). Parental support plays a crucial role in shaping children's academic achievements and overall development (Chavez et al., 2023). It encompasses various forms of involvement, including emotional encouragement, providing learning resources, monitoring academic progress, and creating a supportive home environment (Chavez et al., 2023). When parents actively participate in their children's education, it fosters motivation,

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confidence, and a sense of responsibility in students. Research consistently shows that children who receive strong parental support tend to perform better academically, exhibit positive attitudes toward learning, and develop essential life skills. This support not only enhances educational outcomes but also strengthens the parent-child relationship, creating a foundation for lifelong success (Chima Abimbola Eden et al., 2024).

Peer influence significantly impacts career decision-making, especially during adolescence and early adulthood (Agoes Salim et al., 2023). As individuals navigate their career paths, peers often serve as sources of information, motivation, and comparison. Positive peer influence can encourage individuals to explore various career options, set higher aspirations, and make informed decisions based on shared experiences and advice (Agoes Salim et al., 2023). Conversely, negative peer influence may lead to conformity or choices that do not align with personal interests or abilities, driven by the desire for acceptance or fear of rejection. Recognizing the role of peer influence in career decisions is essential, as it highlights the importance of fostering supportive peer relationships that encourage personal growth and alignment with long-term goals (Laursen & Veenstra, 2021). A career is one of the most important things in a person's life. A career will be right if you can make the right decisions. Therefore, a person will work well and happily if everything he does is in accordance with his situation, his abilities, and his interests. Conversely, if a person does not feel in accordance with what is in him then he will be less enthusiastic at work. Therefore, it is necessary to match the job or position with his interests and talents as well as his personality (Setyowati et al., 2020; SyafSyafrina, 2018). Discussions about career development have become an interesting topic because a person's career develops throughout their life span, integrated into every role and environment (Arta et al., 2023; Eka & Sugiarto, 2022). The choice of career field is closely related to the process of choosing an education program, because each field of work requires the completion of certain education and training tailored to the demands of the job (Fikri et al., 2023; Simarmata, I. D. et al., 2019).

Careers begin to be built and developed since school and a career can also be said to be a desired ideal, either related to a field of education, work or a particular profession (Seligman, 1994). Poor career decisions can cause students to experience career immaturity. This is because students choose their field of expertise without considering their skills, talents, interests, and personality. Students who have career immaturity problems end up confused about choosing the type of work that suits their interests and abilities, and do not understand the type of work that suits their abilities (Asri et al., 2021; Suardika, 2022). The facts obtained from research conducted which found that 50% of students who made career decisions were in accordance with their parents' circumstances, 20% of students who made career decisions according to their interests, 17% of students who could not decide on their own career choices, and 3% of students who were not sure of their own decisions (Taufiq et al., 2019). Furthermore, research about vocational exploration found that 51.7% of students are still undecided in choosing their career decisions and 27.5% of students do not know their future careers after graduating from school (Dinia et al., 2021). This career development is also influenced by various factors (Afdal, 2019). Education plays an important role in preparing quality human resources with a brighter future orientation than before (Afdal, 2019). Parental support and peer influence have a strong influence on adolescents' career choices. Parents have the potential to influence adolescents' occupational choices through the way they present information about. Peer influence can also affect adolescents' career development. Adolescents often choose the same career as peers from the school environment (Santrock, 2016)

Information about careers has a major influence on students' decision-making skills, because the more career information they have, the easier it is for students to determine their career choices. The level of education and the way students collect career information are also things that need to be considered, because it determines the extent to which information can be received properly by students, this is in line with the opinion of (Arroba, 1998; Li et al., 2022) who says that the factors that influence career decision making are information that is known, level of education, personality, coping and culture.

## 2. METHOD

This research adopts a quantitative approach with a correlational design, as described by (Santoso & Madiistriyatno, 2021). The main objective is to examine the extent of the contribution between research variables. This is achieved through multiple regression analysis, which is utilized to assess the contribution of two independent variables to a single dependent variable, following the guidelines outlined by (Sugiono, 2016). This approach allows the researcher to uncover relationships and measure the degree of influence among the variables studied. The sampling process employed in this study used the Proportional Random Sampling technique to ensure that the sample represented the population proportionally and randomly. The population consisted of all class XII students at SMA Pertiwi 1 Padang,

divided into 8 classes. From this population, a total of 151 students were selected to participate in the research. The data collection process was conducted on October 21, 2024, with a systematic approach to ensure fairness and accuracy in sample representation. Data collection in this study was conducted using the test method. This method involves administering structured tests to participants to measure specific variables or competencies relevant to the research objectives. The tests were designed to ensure validity and reliability, adhering to standardized procedures to minimize bias and ensure consistency. By employing the test method, the researcher could gather quantitative data that accurately reflects the participants' abilities, knowledge, or performance. This approach is particularly suitable for studies requiring objective and measurable outcomes, as it allows for a precise evaluation of the variables being studied.

The analysis began with a Pearson correlation test to identify the initial contribution between the research variables. This was followed by a series of classical assumption tests as prerequisites for conducting regression analysis, including tests for normality, linearity, and multicollinearity. Once these assumptions were met, hypothesis testing was performed using multiple regression analysis with the assistance of SPSS 23 software. These rigorous analytical steps were employed to ensure the reliability and validity of the research findings.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Result

This study aims to examine the contribution of person support, peer influence, and student career decision making. Before conducting hypothesis testing, researchers conducted assumption tests related to data normality, linearity, and multicollinearity. Normality tests showed that people's support, peer influence, and student career decision making showed normal distribution. The linearity test results show that people support, peer influence, and student career decision making are linear. The multicollinearity test shows that personal support, peer influence, and student career decision making do not have multicollinearity.

**Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for Variables**

Variable	Ideal	Max	Min	Total	Mean	%	Description
Parental Support	105	105	25	12237	85.9	81.80	T
Peer Influence	95	95	21	10376	68.7	72.30	T
Career Decision Making	110	110	25	11047	73.2	66.60	S

Table 1 illustrates the statistics of the research variables. The results of the analysis show that 81.80% of parental support is in the high category, the peer influence variable shows 72.3% in the high category and the career decision making variable shows 66.6% in the medium category. It can be concluded that the three variables of parental support and peer influence can influence student career decision making.

**Table 2. Normality Test**

No	Variable	Asymp.Sig	Sig.	Description
1	Parental Support	0.227		Normal
2	Peer Influence	0.355	0.005	Normal
3	Career Decision Making	0.200		Normal

The results of the normality test consideration in the Table 2, it can be seen that the normality test of parental support data with Asymp. Sig. (0.227) > than 0.05, peer influence data with Asymp. Sig. (0.355) > from 0.05 and career decision making with Asymp. Sig. (0.200) > from 0.05. These results indicate that the three variables are normally distributed.

**Table 3. Linearity Test**

No	Variable	F	Sig.	Description
1	X <sub>1</sub> Y	40.960	0.000	Linier
2	X <sub>2</sub> Y	31.681	0.000	Linier

Based on [Table 3](#), it can be seen that the test results of parental support variables with career decision making show  $F_{\text{value}} (40.960) > F_{\text{table}} (2.77)$  and peer variables with career decision making show  $F_{\text{value}} (31.681) > F_{\text{table}} (2.77)$  with a Sig value.  $(0.000) < 0,005$ . This means that the data for each variable X is linear. Based on [table 4.8](#) shows that the value of each linear significance is  $0.000 <$  the specified significance  $(0.05)$ .

**Table 4. Multicollinearity Test**

No	Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Description
1	(Constant)	-	-	
2	Parental Support (X1),	0.867	1.153	No Multicollinearity
3	Peer Influence (X2)	0.867	1.153	

The results of the calculation of [Table 4](#) above can be seen that the VIF value of parental and peer support is 0.867 and the VIF value is 1.153, thus both VIF are above one and below 5 which means that there is no multicollinearity.

**Table 5. Multiple Regression of Parental Support (X1), Peers (X2) with Career Decision Making (Y)**

Variabel	r	R Square
X <sub>1</sub> -X <sub>2</sub> -Y	0.521	0.272

Based on the [Table 5](#), the R value is 0.521, which means that there is a positive relationship between parental support, peers and student career decision making,  $R^2$  value of 0.272 which means that both variables contribute to student career decision making by 27.2% while 72.8% is the contribution of other factors. Based on the results of linear regression analysis, it is known that there is a contribution between *parental support and peer direction* with career decision making, in other words,  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

**Table 6. Regression Coefficient**

Variabel	r	R Square
X <sub>1</sub> -X <sub>2</sub> -Y	0.521	0.272

Based on the [Table 6](#), the R value is 0.521, which means that there is a positive relationship between parental support, peers and student career decision making, the  $R^2$  value is 0.272 which means that the two variables contribute to student career decision making by 27.2% while 72.8% is the contribution of other factors.

## Discussion

Based on the results presented, it shows that there is a contribution between parental support, peers to student career decision making. This finding is obtained based on a series of data analysis that there is a strong contribution between parental support and peer influence with student career decision making by 27.2%, this is in line with research that said parental support is positively related to student career decision making ([Yang et al., 2023](#)). Based on the results of research from ([Simbolon & Rasyid, 2021](#)), it is stated that in children's career behaviour there are four areas that are influenced by parents, namely facilities and equipment to develop appropriate career skills, availability of models or figures, discussions (verbal encouragement), and emotional support. Parental social support is an individual's perception of how their parents provide appropriate information regarding education and career orientation.

Planning for the future and pursuing goals in accordance with goals and desires is very important in career decisions, it is according to what is stated ([Putra & Taufik, 2024](#)). that one of the developmental tasks of adolescents that must be passed is preparing for an economic career. Adolescence is a period of searching for identity and forming identity, and a period vulnerable to experiencing identity crisis or identity confusion. Identity crisis can affect career decision making because individuals do not yet know their identity ([Gulo & Laia, 2023](#)). Internal (individual) and external (environmental) factors become factors in career decision making ([Dewi, 2014](#)). When adolescents experience an identity crisis. When adolescents experience an identity crisis, it can affect other things. The behaviour reflected by adolescents experiencing an identity crisis can refer to destructive actions, which can be caused by internal (individual) and external (environmental) factors ([Yustiana et al., 2024](#)). In addition, identity crisis can

have an impact on career decision making. This is in line with research (Alfi Ramadani et al., 2023) which states that the role of peers is very important in shaping students' careers seen from the positive effects that peers provide as facilitators, the most comfortable place to give opinions in the face of students' career choice doubts. The decision-making process is influenced by many factors, one of which is peers.

Research findings (Aminnurrohim et al., 2014) state that "one of the external barriers is peers who have a strong influence in determining students' career plans, namely a high level of 68%." In addition, based on the research findings that said "peers can influence students' interest in continuing their studies to higher education." Peer influence is one of the external factors where peers provide encouragement in the form of interest in choosing a future career (Zulfa et al., 2018). Overall, the results of research data processing indicate that career decision making is in the high category. The meaning of the research results is that parental and peer factors have a strong influence on adolescents' career choices. This is evidenced by research (Cahyani et al., 2024) which states that there is a significant relationship between parental and peer social support and career decision making.

The results of another study concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between parental social support and student career decision making (Prabowo & Kusumaningsih, 2021). Then the findings of the relationship between peer social support and career decision making of XII grade high school students, found that there is a very significant positive relationship between peer support and career decision making of XII grade high school students (Muzzaki, 2022). The findings suggest the need to design career guidance programs that account for the interplay between parental support and peer influence. Collaborative approaches involving families can enhance the effectiveness of interventions in guiding students toward informed career choices. This study opens avenues for further exploration of other influential factors, such as cultural norms, personal experiences, and the role of social media in shaping students' career decisions.

This study has several limitations that should be considered. The sample size and scope may restrict the generalizability of the findings, particularly if the research focuses on a specific region or educational level, which may not represent the broader student population. Additionally, the data collection methods, such as surveys or interviews, might introduce response bias, where participants provide socially desirable answers rather than honest reflections of their experiences. The study also limits its focus to parental support and peer influence, excluding other potentially significant factors such as school environment, personal aspirations, or work experiences. Moreover, its cross-sectional design does not capture the evolution of parental support and peer influence over time. Finally, the findings may not fully account for cultural variations that shape parental and peer dynamics, limiting the applicability of the results across different cultural settings.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study highlights that parental support, and peer influence play an important role in students' career decision making. The research findings show that parental support and peer influence contribute to students' career decision making. Both parents and peers have significant contributions to the career decision-making of grade XII students. Parental support in the form of providing emotional support, informative support and motivation is instrumental in shaping students' confidence to choose a career path that suits their interests and talents. In addition, peer influence also has an important impact, especially in terms of providing alternative views, social support, and a sense of community that strengthens students' courage in making more mature decisions regarding their future careers.

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