

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS ON CHOICE OF CAREER AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MINNA METROPOLIS OF NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

BY

Ibrahim Nuhu Saidu: Department of Education, Bayero University, Kano

Muazu Magaji: Department of Education, Bayero University, Kano

&

Abdulganeey Abdulqadri Makengudu: Department of Education, Bayero University, Kano

Corresponding Author: ibrahimnuhu001@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary students' in Minna Metropolis of Niger State. The relative influence of variables such as parents' level of education, parents' occupation and family types were examined using four objectives, one research question and three hypotheses. A descriptive survey research design was used for the study. The population for the study comprised of 4,658 students of (SSII) in Minna Metropolis with a sample size of 200 drawn using simple random, stratified, proportionate and random sampling techniques. Data were collected using a structured questionnaires tagged "Influence of Parents on Choice of Career among Senior Secondary School Students Questionnaire (IPCCSSSQ)". Face and content validity of the instrument was established and the reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained to ensure consistency of the instrument. Data was analyzed using percentage and frequency, mean and rank order and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for all hypotheses that were tested at 0.05 alpha level. Findings of the study revealed that parents' encouragement to students on making good career decisions, parents informing students about specific careers, and parents' encouragement to students on considering different education and career options were significant influences of parents' choice of career among senior secondary students in the Minna Metropolis. The research hypotheses tested revealed that there were no significant differences in the parental influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in Minna Metropolis based on parents' level of education, occupation and family type. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that school guidance counsellors should organize a meaningful career programme that will help to educate both parents and students on the career choice.

Keywords: Parents, Choice of Career, Senior Secondary School Students, Minna Metropolis

Introduction

A career plays a very fundamental and significant role in the life of the individual not only because it determines the pattern of income but also because it affects the individual's personality and concepts in life. A career, therefore, is a choice pursuit, life work or success in one's profession occupied by a person throughout his/her lifetime. In a nutshell, a career is the totality of work one does in his/her lifetime and is person-centered, and is of utmost importance to every individual as he/she prepares for the future (Adeyeye, 2019). A career can be defined as the sequence and variety of occupations undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress. More broadly, a 'career' includes life roles, leisure activities, learning and work. It includes the sum total of paid and unpaid work, learning and life roles you undertake throughout your life (Hammell, 2014; Adegboyega, 2017). A career is a life pursuit, life work or success in one's profession occupied by a person throughout his or her lifetime. A career is the totality of work one does during a lifetime and as it is person centered, it is of utmost importance to every individual as he or she prepares for the future. Stebleton (2017) indicated that, a career is the totality of experience through which one learns about and prepares to engage in work as part of his way of living. A career is a lifelong process that is unique for every individual. There are many factors that contribute to an individual's career such as self-concept, interest, skill, knowledge, personality, ethnicity, age and gender (Adeyeye & Nazreen, 2023). Choosing a career is something that is very hard to decide, especially as one's life will depend on it. One's career may be in business, law, teaching, or entertainment professional way of life such that the former has implications for the makeup of the latter.

A person may or may not "make money" or "earn a living" from a career, but a person who has a career may very well seem internally related to the work and way of life so that they become a part of his personal

identity for practical purposes. A career usually imposes certain terms upon its pursuit. For example, it may require a certain specific location or type of location, a certain kind of geography or climate, a certain mix of uses of body and mind, or certain kinds of education and training. Such terms generally force some elements into and others out of a person's way of life (Adeyeye, 2019). Careers may not dictate all the elements of one's way of life so that a career choice is the only serious life decision one makes; but careers certainly restrict and focus options in the many subparts of human lives, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of career choice among the major decisions persons can make. Career choice and selection is one of many important choices students will make in determining their future plans and this decision will impact them throughout their lives (Borchert, 2020). Career choice is something that is very hard to decide, especially as his/her life will depend on it. Stebleton (2017) indicated that a career is the totality of experience through which one learns about and prepares to engage in work as part of his way of living. Splete, Weaver and Atiyyah (2011) stressed that a career is an enjoyable process that occurs over the life span and includes homes, schools and community. Every human being needs to do one job or the other to help contribute his/her value to the development of the country. The world is marking such drastic demand upon the coming workers, every truthful man and woman, every teacher and reflecting parent is planning way to fit the students for the life and needs of this new century (Adegboyega, 2017).

Since the early 2000s, career development or vocational guidance at it was then known, has increasingly gained more and more attention and respect. In essence, career counselling is a specialty within the profession of counselling. It is one that fosters the vocational development and work adjustment of an individual's abilities, interests, and goals along with the work roles structured by the community and occupations organised by companies that assist individuals in deciding and making a suitable and viable choices. Popoola (2014) refers to the need for one to discuss with one's peer school counsellors, parents and teachers the choices regarding life span work as a "career convention" or a "career conference". A career convention according to Popoola (2014) is an instrument of career information. Work experience during industrial training or those experiences acquired during vocational education also aids the students in choice of career. This is a technique in which students do jobs under realistic conditions without payment. This may help them choose a career to that effort. Roach (2010) observed the influence that the home has on a child's learning is a fundamental concept of life. This cause and most of the habits and basic adjustments were established during pre-school years by highlighting the fact that home and parents occupy the most important position in a child's education. It should be stressed that work experience is not an attempt to find jobs for the students but an attempt to widen the horizons of students and ease the ultimate transition from school to work (Adeyeye, 2023). This is usually based on the information given to the school by the parents. Such guidance and information are necessary because most school children are adolescents and are controlled by double standards, hypocrisy, truancy, materialism, and dishonesty.

Borchert (2020) observed that several factors influenced the career choices of high school students and identifying these factors would give parents, educators, and industry an idea as to where students place most of their trust in the career selection process. These factors include the students' immediate environment, opportunities available to the student, and finally his/her personality. He further observed that every student carries the unique history of their past and this determines how they view the world. In some cases, the career chosen is as a result of significant impact or impression made in the student's life, leading to a definite career choice. Parents' educational background may influence student views on whether or not to continue their education. Someone they saw on television may have influenced the student, or parents may have demanded that they assume a family business. These are various environmental factors that would lead a student to a chosen career (Adeyeye, 2023). The environment in which a student is brought up may greatly influence the career that one chooses. The student's support system made up of parents, relatives, siblings, peers, teachers, and counsellors may be the most important environmental factor. Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, Accountants and Engineers, are some of the occupations which may run in families as children take up the careers of their parents. For example, students who have lived in a hospital environment may choose a career dealing with medicine. On the other hand, they may hate the hospital environment and consequently never choose a career that has anything to do with a hospital or medicine. Those who live near Airports may choose a career in piloting due to their fascination whenever they see airplanes flying over their homes (Natalie, 2016). In some cases, the career chosen is as a result of a significant impact or impression made in the student's life, leading to a definite career choice. Parents'

educational background may influence student views on whether or not to continue their education. Someone they saw on television may have influenced the student, or parents may have demanded that they assume a family business. Therefore, it is essential to assess influence of parents on the choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis.

Statement of the Problem

Nigerian school leavers are faced with the problem of unemployment in the world of work which is rapidly expanding in technological advancement. This problem coupled with economic uncertainties was brought about by inadequate career information on the availability of jobs, lack of knowledge of what career to choose by the students, and misguided information by parents because most parents are ignorant of existing careers. Parental background, on the other hand, tends to be the single most influential factor in students' career choice (Adeyeye & Nazreen, 2023). Most often, parents owing to personal idiosyncrasies, pressure their wards into taking up family occupations and other careers even when they do not possess the requisite abilities, interests, values, preferences, and personalities which are very important determinants of career choice. The result of this is that the child may not concentrate on the parents' needs and so may not adjust positively towards the career. Career choice tends to be a persistent problem for students in contemporary society. That is why it is not uncommon for students to acquire occupations that are not suitable to their abilities. Sometimes, they enter the work completely pseudo-aspirations. What usually happens in the end is job dissatisfaction. Consequently, they rapidly become delusional and depressed, which leads to frustration, malfunction and inefficiency. All of this translates, in the long run, into a national economic crisis. It is therefore important to explore the issues regarding career choice and the role that parents play in this decision. This is an important topic because parents may not realize the major impact their norms, values and gender roles have on career choice, and yet parental influence on students' career selection may present opportunities or obstacles for students during the career exploration process. It's upon this basis that this research project aims to explore influence of parents' on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis.

Research Question

This research question was raised to guide the conduct of the study:

1. What is the influence of parents' choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis?

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were postulated to guide the study:

H0₁: There is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on parents' level of education.

H0₂: There is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on parents' occupation.

H0₃: There is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on family type.

Methodology

The research design that was used in this study is a descriptive survey design. Orodho (2012) assert that descriptive survey design is effective and easy to conduct and it also ensures ease in accessing information from the target respondents. The descriptive survey design allows the researcher to gather information, summarize and interpret data for purposes of clarification. Orodho and Kombo (2012) opined that descriptive survey design is useful in collecting information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or perceptions about issues under investigation. Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena and to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. Mugenda and Mugenda (2019) defined a population as the particular entity of people, objects or units which a researcher can reasonably generalize his or her research findings. The population for this study consists of all 4,658 students of (SSII) in Minna Metropolis. Simple random sampling technique was used to select four (4) secondary schools in Minna Metropolis. Stratified sampling technique was used to stratify the population into strata using parental occupation, level of education, and family type. Proportionate sampling technique was to select respondents based on the population size of each school.

Finally, to get the required number of respondents, simple random sampling was used to select students from each selected school using hat and draw without replacement. This made a total of two hundred (200) respondents for the study. The instrument used for this study was a structured questionnaire tagged “Influence of Parents on Choice of Career among Senior Secondary School Students’ Questionnaire (IPCCSSSQ)”. The instrument is divided into two (2) sections that is section A and B. The Section A of the instrument consists of the demographic data of the respondents while section B consists of parent occupation, level of education, and family type respectively. It also consists of item statements to which the students are expected to react on their opinion using the key: SA: Strongly Agree; A: Agree; D: Disagree; SD: Strongly Disagree. Validity is the degree to which any measurement technique or instrument succeeds in describing or quantifying what it is designed to measure. Validity is considered to be the degree to which results obtained from analysis of data actually represent the phenomena under study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2019). For the purpose of this study, face and content validity was established. Content validity involves both facial and note expression of experts. The idea is that the instrument has to conform to the objectives of the study while the researchers’ asks a few people to check whether the items in the questionnaire covered all areas. Thus, the draft of the questionnaire was given to the experts in the Department of Education, Bayero University Kano for validation assessment.

Corrections were made to ascertain the content validity of the instrument while reliability is the ability of an instrument to produce the same result when administered at different occasions (Roach, 2010). Reliability is the extent to which an instrument is consistent over a period of time if the study were to be re-examined a second time. Reliability is the degree to which an assessment tool produces consistent results. The reliability of this study was conducted using the test re-test method in which the instrument was administered twice at an interval of three weeks and the two sets of score were correlated using Pearson Product Moment correlation formula giving a reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained. Percentages were employed to analyse the demographic data of the respondents. The research question was answered using mean and rank order analysis while the hypotheses postulated were tested using One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

Results

This section presents the demographic data of the respondents.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents Based on Parents’ Education Status, Parents’ Occupation and Family Type

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Parent Education Status		
Primary	29	14.5
Secondary	56	28.0
Diploma	50	25.0
Degree	65	32.5
Total	200	100.0
Parents’ Occupation		
Civil Servant	61	30.5
Trading	56	28.0
Artisan	28	14.0
Self Employed	55	27.5
Total	200	100.0
Family Type		
Nuclear	82	41.0
Extended	118	59.0
Total	200	100.0

The result in table 1 presents the distribution of the respondents by parent education status, parent occupation and family type. The table revealed that out of 200 respondents who participated in the study, 29 (14.5%) parents had primary education, 56 (28.0%) had secondary education, 50 (25.0%) had diploma while 65 (32.5%) had university degree. This shows that the majority of the respondents had parents with a university degree. With respect to parents’ occupation, 61 (30.5%) were civil servants, 56 (28.0%) were traders, 28 (14.0%) were artisans, while 55 (27.5%) were self employed. This also revealed that majority of

the respondents' parents were civil servants. Also, based on family type, 82 (41.0%) of the respondents were from a nuclear family while 118 (59.0%) were from extended families. This shows that the majority of the respondents came from extended families.

Research Question 1: What is the influence of parents' choice of career among secondary students in Minna Metropolis?

Table 2: Showing Descriptive Analysis on Influence of Parents' Choice of Career among Secondary Students in the Minna Metropolis

S/N	Items	Mean	Rank
15	My parents encourage me to make good career decision	3.58	1 st
13	My parents tell me about specific careers	3.41	2 nd
14	My parents encourage me to consider many different educational and career options	3.40	3 rd
11	My parents tell me they have high expectation for my career	3.37	4 th
10	My parents ask me what careers I am considering for my future	3.33	5 th
9	My parents help me feel better when I tell them I am worried or concerned about choosing a career	3.32	6 th
7	My parents will accept any career I choose that is not in line with the type of education they want for me	3.30	7 th
8	My parents support me when I tell them I am interested in a specific career	3.26	8 th
12	My parents are happy about the career path I have chosen because of their type of occupation	3.24	9 th
6.	My parents know everything about the career I have chosen because of their level of education	3.02	10 th
5.	My parents like the career I have chosen because it reflects on their educational qualification	2.85	11 th
4.	I developed an early understanding of my career choice through observation of my parents	2.73	12 th
3.	I would like to take after my parents' occupation because I admire it	2.51	13 th
2.	My career choice has been influenced by the occupation of my parents.	2.03	14 th
1.	My parents chose my secondary school subjects.	1.95	15 th

The result in table 2 presents the mean and the ranking of influence of parents' choice of career among secondary students in the Minna Metropolis. The Table shows that all the 13 out of the 15 items have a mean score above 2.5 which implies that the items above 2.5 mean score were all agreed upon by the respondents while 2 items which were below the mean score 2.5 indicates the respondents' disagreement. However, items 15, 13 and 14 with mean scores 3.58, 3.41 and 3.40 were ranked as the top three that is, 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively. The items stated that my parents encourage me to make good career decision, my parents tell me about specific careers and my parents encourage me to consider many different educational and career options as significance influence of parents' choice of career among secondary students in Minna Metropolis. On the other hand, items 14 and 15 with mean scores 2.03 and 1.95 were ranked 14th and 15th respectively. The items stated that my career choice has been influenced by the occupation of my parents and my parents chose my secondary school subjects were not significant influence of parents' choice of career among secondary students in Minna Metropolis.

H0₁: There is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on parents' level of education.

Table 4: Showing One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on the Influence of Parents on Choice of Career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on Parents Level of Education

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F-ratio	p-value
Between Groups	94.152	2	47.07	0.29	0.53
Within Groups	5367.535	197	24.73		
Total	5461.686	199			

Results in table 3 indicates that the calculated f-ratio of 0.01, and a p-value of 0.00. Since the calculated p-value of 0.00 is less than the alpha p-value at 0.05, the hypotheses was not rejected. This implies that there

is no significant difference in the parental influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on parents' level of education.

H0₂: There is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on parents' occupation.

Table 4: Showing One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on the Influence of Parents on Choice of Career among Senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on Parents Occupation

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F-ratio	p-value
Between Groups	15.184	2	7.59	0.30	0.73
Within Groups	5446.503	197	25.09		
Total	5461.686	199			

The results in table 4 reveals that the calculated f-ratio of 0.30, and a p-value of 3.00. Since the calculated p-value of 0.73 is greater than the alpha p-value at 0.05, the hypothesis was not rejected. This implies that there is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in Minna Metropolis based on parents' occupation.

H0₃: There is no significant difference in the influence of parents on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on family type.

Table 5: Showing One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on the Influence of Parents on Choice of Career among SENIOR secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on Family Type

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F-ratio	p-value
Between Groups	22.661	2	11.33	0.45	0.64
Within Groups	5439.025	197	25.06		
Total	5461.686	199			

Table 5 shows that the calculated f-ratio of 0.45, and a p-value of 0.64. Since the calculated p-value of 0.64 is greater than the alpha p-value at 0.05, the hypotheses was not rejected. This implies that there is no significant difference in the parental influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on family type.

Discussion of Results

The findings of research question one for this study revealed that parents' encouragement to students on making good career decisions, parents informing students about specific careers, and parents' encouragement to students on considering different education and career options were a significance influence of parents' choice of career among secondary students in the Minna Metropolis. Baruch (2014) stated that each individual undertaking the choice of career process is influenced by several factors including the context in which they live in, their personal aptitudes, social contacts, encouragement from parents, and educational attainment.

Another finding for research hypothesis one revealed that there was no significant difference in the parental influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on the parents' level of education (Adeyeye & Nazreen, 2023). This means that parent's level of education has no significance influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis. This finding is in disagreement with Mortimer et al. (2012) who revealed that the variable that had the most effect on educational plans and occupational aspirations was parental education emphasizing that parents with post-secondary education tend to pass along its importance to their children. Such parents are more likely to offer their children an opportunity of a better education by enrolling them in good schools and in disciplines of their own choice.

Also, the findings of research hypothesis two revealed that there was no significant difference in the parental influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on parents' occupation. The above observation is in line with the findings of Popoola (2014) who established that parents' attitudes towards occupations such that if parents complain about their jobs or struggle to support the family on the income their jobs provide, children are more likely to seek more

fulfilling or higher-paid roles. This implies that parents' occupation does not influence the choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis.

Findings of research hypothesis three also indicated that there was no significant difference in the parental influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis based on family type. This implies that family type does not have a significant influence on choice of career among senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis. The finding is in agreement with the submission of Jungen (2018) who observed that, while it is likely that parental values and expectations are conveyed within each household, the strength of their influence may be reliant upon the type of family the child was raised in. The polygamous family parental attachment over time and daily interactions in the home is lesser than the monogamous family (Adeyeye, 2023). Both of these factors play a role in children's identity development and their career aspirations.

Conclusion

The study's conclusions showed that parents' choices of careers among secondary students in the Minna Metropolis were significantly influenced by their encouragement of their children to make wise career decisions, their information about particular careers, and their encouragement to explore alternative options for education and employment. Based on the parents' work, family structure, and educational attainment, there was no evident variation in the parental effect on the career choice of senior secondary school students in the Minna Metropolis, according to the research hypotheses that were examined.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn in the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. School guidance counsellors should set up a worthwhile career programme that will aid in educating parents and students about the idea of career choice.
2. Teachers and guidance counsellors should emphasize the value of a higher education to students in relation to their career choices, realizing that parents' educational attainment affects their children's career choice.
3. Parents should not push their children against their will to choose professions that resemble their own. Children can choose the proper career path with the help and support of their parents.
4. A student's career decision is greatly influenced by their family ties. It is advised that parents spend time talking to their children about various career options in this regard.
5. Parents should, if needed, convey their happiness and offer words of support regarding their child's choice/decision.

References

- Adegboyega, L. O. (2017). Environmental influence on career choice of undergraduates at University of Ilorin: Implications for counselling. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(2), 59-70.
- Adeyeye, G. M. (2019). The Impact of Social Adjustment on Academic Performance of Learners In Secondary Schools in Ogbomoso Nigeria". *Emirates Association of Arts and Management Professionals*, Cebu Philippines, 102-110. DOI: 10.17758/erpub3.ea01191005
- Adeyeye, G. M. (2023). Social Media and Its Influence on Psychological Distress of Married Women: The Aftermath of Marital Trauma. *International journal of Multicultural Education*, 25, 02, 473-483.
- Adeyeye, G. M., & Nazreen, D. (2023). Higher Education in Post –Covid 19 Nigerian Universities: Sustainable Development in Environmental Education. (2023). *Journal of Namibian Studies: History Politics Culture*, 34, 2267-2278. <https://doi.org/10.59670/jns.v34i.2963>
- Baruch, Y. (2014). Transforming careers from linear to multidirectional career paths: Organizational and individual perspectives. *Career Development International*, 9(1), 58- 73.
- Borchert, M. (2012). *Career choice factors of high school students*. The Graduate School University of Wisconsin-Stout Menomonie. WI 54751
- Borchert, M. (2020). *Career choice factors of high school students*. (Master's Thesis, Unpublished). Stout, Menomonie, University of Wisconsin.
- Hammell, K. W. (2014). Dimensions of meaning in the occupations of daily life. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 5, 296-305.

- Jungen, K.A. (2018). *Parental influence and career choice: How parents affect the career aspirations of their children*. The Graduate School University of Wisconsin-Stout Menomonie, WI. Retrieved from <http://minds.wisconsin.edu/bitstream/handle/1793/42711/.pdf?sequence=1>
- Mortimer, J. T., Dennehy, K. & Lee. C. (2012). *Influences on adolescents' vocational development*. National Center for Research in Vocational Education. Berkeley, CA. Retrieved from <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED352555.pdf>
- Mugenda, O. M. & Mugenda, A. G. (2019). *Research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Nairobi: African Centre for Technology Studies Press.
- Popoola, S.O. (2014). Career and other factors influencing post – secondary Decisions; Survey of High School Students in Alberta, Canada. *The high School Journal*, 12, 267-275.
- Roach, K. L. (2010). The role of perceived parental influences on the career self-efficacy of college students. Counsellor Education Master's Theses. Paper 88. Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1087&context=edc_the ses
- Splete, H. H., Weaver Paquette, E., & Atiyyah, S. S. (2011). A view of global career development and practitioner training. *Career Planning and Adult Development Journal*, 27, 87-94.
- Stebbleton, M. J. (2017). Career counselling with African immigrant colleges: theoretical approaches and implications for practice. *Career Development Quarterly*, 55(4), 290- 312.