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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the levels and correlates of career maturity. In particular, it sought to find out if there is a significant relationship between career maturity and the following variables: Self-concept, work values, parental influence, and sex.

The respondents who participated are 252 (male 135 and female 117) college students in Hannam University. This study is descriptive in nature. It made use of the survey method in gathering data. The instruments used here were Career Maturity Inventory (CMI), Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS), Work Values Inventory (WVI), and Parental Influence Questionnaire (PIQ). The Pearson Product-Moment Correlation and Step-wise Regressions Analysis were used to determine the relationship among the variables under study.

Results showed that subjects under study had average and high levels of career maturity. There were also significant relationship between career maturity (attitude) and self-concept. Work values such as Management (r = .133), Supervisory Relations (r = .137), Way of Life (r = .187), Security (r = .179) were



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significantly related with career maturity (attitude).

Work values such as Creativity (r=.251), Achievement (r=.184), Surroundings (r=.234), Superpvisory Relations (r=.182), Way of Life (r=.220), Security (r=.210), Associates (r=.159), Esthetics (r=.162), Prestige (r=.174), Independence (r=.225), Variety (r=.159), Intellectual Stimulation (r=.237), and Economic returns (r=.215) were significantly related with career maturity (competence).

There is insignificant relationship between career maturity and parental influence. Further, no significant relationship was found between career maturity and sex.

The best predictors of career maturity (attitude scale) were found to be self-concept, Work values (Management, Way of Life, Prestige, Supervisory Relations).

The best predictors of career maturity (competence test) were Work values (Creativity), Self-concept, sex, Work value (Intellectual Stimulation), and Parental Influence.



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In general, Korean students seem to lack self-confidence. Since the students have inappropriate decision-making skill, they need to improve that aspect of career development. Parents did not appear to influece the children in their career choice.

The need to validate the Career Maturity Inventory with a larger sample is being recommended.



