



ABSTRACT

This study focuses on religion and parental occupation in South-West, Nigeria. It examines the effect of religion and parental occupation on career choice of adolescent students with particular reference in South-West community in Nigeria. The South-West people are predominantly Christians and Muslims with some people still practicing Traditional African Religion (ATR). Despite the religion and parental occupation perspective followed by the people they are committed to their faith, religious activities and practices. The religious commitment provides focus for adolescents selecting

RELIGION AND PARENTAL OCCUPATION AFFECTING CAREER CHOICE OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN SOUTH- WEST, NIGERIA

**JOSEPH ADENIYI KOLAWOLE; & DOLAPO PETER
OLAGOKE**

Library, Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji - Arakeji, Osun State

Introduction

Career choice is very important in the life of human endeavour. It is a major determinant of socio-economic status of adolescents in a given society. The choice of career and how successful adolescents become in their career choice shapes their entire life and social disposition. Career choice can be referring to as a profession that adolescent has to be trained for or which he or she has to do in its life time. Certain factors in the environment of adolescent students tend to affect the choice of career and at times the degree of success in a given career choice. Religion is a system of beliefs and practices by which a group of people struggle with the attenuate problems of human life. It can also be referred to the existence of supernatural beings that have a governing effect on adolescent life. Sociologically, religion is an element of culture its practice varies from one cultural area to another. As an element of culture, the practice of religion influences other aspects of life such as career choice and profession. It is also likely to affect object, and attainment in terms of career choice practice (Bassey, Antigha. et al, 2012).

Many adolescents tend to make certain career choice because of the correlation of such career with their religious belief, while others avoid some career choice because their religious belief forbid it in such environments. Restriction in career choice is likely to influence the practice outcome. The personality of adolescent parents may favour entry into certain career, but if the religion does not favour the career choice area, the adolescent will not venture into it. In some areas, people are very religious but the level of career choice may



profession through which their career choice is developed. The religion and parental occupation commitment translate to career commitment resulting to career choice success. A correlation research method was used while 15% representing 1,920 SS 3 students out of 14,414 adolescent students were used from 48 public secondary schools in South-West, Nigeria. The survey instruments titled “Demographic information, religion factors, parental occupation and career choice questionnaire (DIRFPO-CCQ) were administered. Data generated were analyzed using frequency, parentage, mean, standard deviation and Pearson moment correlation and regression analysis. The findings revealed that religion ($r = .514, P(.000) < .01$), sex ($r = .673, P(.000) < .01$), and parental occupation ($r = .501, P(.000) < .01$) were strongly and positively related with career choice of adolescent students. Findings also revealed that demographic information significantly influence career choice of adolescents in South-West Nigeria. ($r^2 = 0.281, \text{adj } R^2 = .279, F = 254.541, P(.000) < .05$). It concluded that religion is an element of culture, the practice of religion should be given more attention in public schools, and hence its practice influences other aspects of life such as occupation, career choice and human profession.

leave a lot to desire, because of environment and commitment to religious practice which results in success in career choice and calling. The pertinent question that quitted investigation in this study is “Does religion affect career choice, as well as career development practice which result in career choice success or failure?” success in the practice of career choice is highly desirable. The adolescent students who practice career choice which their parents desire always become success. The adolescent student’s social standing is measured by his or her career choice success in life. Parental occupation is concerned with the degree of choice which parents of an adolescent student has over his eventual career choice. The process of occupational choice is psychologically based and examines the way in which adolescent students develops and pass through a series of stages during which the self-concept grows as abilities, aptitudes and interests develop (Waston, 2008). Occupational status of parents plays an important role in adolescent student’s life. It can influence an adolescent student’s behaviour and decision making. The concept of an achieved and ascribed role is important in parental occupation and career choice of adolescent. Stark (2007) states that “an achieved role is a position which adolescent students assume voluntarily that reflects personal skills, career choice abilities and efforts. An ascribed career choice is a position assigned to individuals without regard for merit but because of certain traits beyond their control. A career choice status can be changed and gained by efforts of adolescent students, e.g. choice of subject or courses. There are a lot of causes and effect issues in life and in the field of career choices which can be observed in the various factors such as external factors, values like parents, peer group that affect the choice of an adolescent’s career vocation. Many external factors like parent occupation, friends, television and internet surround the adolescent student in his daily activities and they may have much influence on his career choice in life. His future occupational choice also does not escape being affected. The values that an adolescent attaches to their parents occupation makes them pursue certain careers choice in life. That is, what adolescent students regard as



worthwhile makes them pursue certain occupational goals in life. However, the choice of parent occupation is one of the significant effects that an adolescent's career choice has on his life. Agunlana and Nwachukwu (2002) stated that adolescent students differ from one place to another in career choice status. Parental occupation is a relative standing in society based on individual's income, career, power, education and prestige. It would be noted that the adolescent students of good parental occupation such as doctors, teachers, bankers and so on, have different upbringing from what is experienced by the students of peasant farmers, cleaners, laborers' and so on. It was stated that difference exists between high, middle and lower classes of parent occupation in kind of activities they engaged in Agunlana and Nwachukwu (2002) as cited in Osa-Edon and Alutu (2011). There is no doubt that the occupational status of the adolescents' parents has a great influence on the value they place on career choice of adolescent students. The concept of occupational status arise out of recognition that in all societies, adolescent students are ranked in a number of levels social class including parents occupation and is common to all students. Parental set-standard may affect the career choice of the adolescent students and also motivate them to be achievement oriented. The parent occupations are of great priority usually orient their adolescents towards achieving career choice goal. Some parents make it very important that their children do law as career no matter his chosen career inclination. Other families would want to have a doctor, accountants, lawyer and so on. The force provides all necessary materials for playing career choice roles. Nwachukwu (2003) believed that certain groups of occupation can be inherited. One cannot but say an association exists between a parent's occupation and his adolescent's career choice, this relationship influences the career choice of many adolescent students.

Objectives of the study

1. To determine how religion affect career choice of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria.
2. To examine how parental occupation influence career choice of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria.

Research Questions

1. Does religion affect career choice of adolescent student in South-West, Nigeria?
2. To what extent does parental occupation influence career choice of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria?

Hypotheses

- H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between religion and career choice of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria.
- H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between parental occupation and career choice of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria.

Literature Review

Career choice refers to the sequence of events within an adolescent student's study and work history (Hobson and Sullivan, 2002). Every work history has a career choice. The works that parent



do refer to as profession and occupation they find themselves. Career choice of adolescent students is a cluster of future job-related activities constituting a single economic role which is usually directed towards making a living. The profession has to do with a high-status of parental occupation marked by abstract knowledge, authority, autonomy and altruism (Hobson and Sullivan, 2002).

Thus, the adolescent students usually choose their careers without having proper knowledge about career information and labor market conditions. However, a successful career mostly depends on a careful career planning which involves making career decision about which career path and job are to pursue among the available alternatives rationally and undertaking the proper strategies for career choice. If a student is not careful about his career choice and proceeds haphazardly, he may not accomplish his desired career aspiration and achieve successes in his career. Therefore, career choice plays an important role in building students' successful careers via making their suitable career choices and undertaking necessary strategies to accomplish their career choice. However, career choices are not determined by the students' own interests alone, a number of factors are also involved.

Religion

Religion is a particular system of belief and all the ways of expressing love for object of belief, ceremonies and duties that are connected with it. Example or religion including: Christianity, Islam, and African Traditional Religion to mention a few. It is belief that religion have an influence on adolescent student's career choice, this has been explored in a few studies. For instance, Constantine (2003) explored the roles of religion and spirituality as regard to career choice development process of American college students and said that religion and spirituality were inextricably intertwined with adolescent students activities and that they have the potential to influence future work- related events and life career choice outcomes. Mathis (2002) in his study of religion and career choice and success explained that religion helped to cope with life and make meaningful to life situation. This makes the religious persons to recognize their purpose of destiny, which influence their beliefs about meaningful career choice experiences. Mathis (2002) found that religion influenced adolescent student behaviour and attitudes and to experience meaningful career choice that related to higher levels of future occupation involvement in life. He further said that religion usually provide important opportunities for reflection and connection with higher power of authority. Howard and Howard (1997) Opine that prayer is a useful strategy for dealing with career choice related challenges. Mathis(2002) stated that religion helps adolescent students to make a way out of no way' and also belief that religion provides focus in life which translates to career choice focus.

Arbogast (2008) also examined the relationship between religion and career choice from career commitment perspective. He said that career commitment is the continuance of exploration, choice and effort that an adolescent students undergoes when choosing career in life. He also considered religion as a critical variable which plays a larger in the formation of value structures, social networks and application of time and money. Arbogast (2008) believed that adolescents who are religiously extrinsically- oriented will exhibit higher level of career choice commitment than those students who are religiously intrinsically oriented. Arbogast (2008) corroborated Duffy



(2005) findings showed that participation in a religion for some adolescents was a predictor of a student's tendency to move towards a career choice in life. The idea of Duffy (2005) is in line with Constantine (2003) position which said that protestant Christian's attitude ginger success in chosen career and callings, therefore, causing the success of adherences to protestant religion to be successful in their career choice in life. Mathis (2002) Arbogast (2008) and Duffy (2005) also established a good relationship between career choice success and religion. Their real explanation was also limited to their observations in their environments. The study dwelled on cross cultural comparison establishing if the impact of religion on career choice success as experienced in American society and Continental Europe which was also examined in Creek Town, Nigeria, Bassey, et al (2012).

Parental Review

Parental occupation is one of the factors that influence adolescent students' active for vocational development and making career choices. As children attain adolescence, they begin to think of their futures. The environments in which these adolescents are brought up affect their development in life. Adolescent homes are basically the places from where lives of adolescents are molded and shaped into adults which leading to their career choices. Choosing a career is often considered as a turning point in secondary school students' life. This decision alone has the potential of opening or closing doors for their success in life. Although career choices are made by adolescent students, research suggests that they are certainly affected by many factors among them is parental occupation (William, 2016; Munyingi, 2012; Kisulu, Kimani & Kombo 2012). What remains puzzling is how parental occupation influences career choice development of adolescent in South-West, Nigeria. It is further believe that parental occupation influences career choice development of adolescent students in life. A study focusing on this area would lessen the already existing high unemployment rates among adolescent students

Development is best understood by examining ones' context which states that career choice depends on the heterogeneity of adolescents and is influenced by the context in which they live. It is believe that a student's ability to reach their potential is dependent on the presence of real life opportunities in the environment (Roundy, 2015). It argues that individuals better adjust and are more satisfied in environments that match their attitudes, values, goals and experiences, that is, they are more satisfied when there is a fit between adolescents and their environment (Schutheiss, Kress, Manzi & Glasscock, 2001). Being congruent with one's parents on career matters reflects a fit which is likely to foster career choice of adolescent students (Duffy & Dik, 2009). Incongruity or Lack of fit is a potential external barrier to career choice development of students (Schutheiss, et al., 2001). One can states that parents occupation influence development of their adolescents through their interactions, relationships and expectations Duffy & Dik, (2009). The statement helped People to understand how parental occupation influences career choice development of students for future and economic benefit.

Nwachukwu (2003) posited that the importance of the family occupation on career choice is great. He showed that a number of adolescent students said that their parent's occupation also expressed opinion about their career choice. Some of the adolescents choose their career through information gotten from their parents. Thus, if parents are doctors or pharmacists, their children



career choice is likely to be influenced by the parental pressure. The parents will not accept it if their adolescents choose a non-prestigious career choice in life. Majority of parents in both rural and urban centers who are in the low occupational status usually give way to fate and find it difficult to motivate their adolescent students even when such students have the intellectual ability and aptitude for higher career choice and occupations. Some of them use to show their adolescent children variety of low income earning parents. According to Nwachukwu (2003) the occupational level of one generation seems to remain just like that of the previous generation. In some cases, the adolescent children of unskilled parents may choose their career within the same level while some may eventually rise. However, the offspring of business men and doctors tend to go for professional and business careers in life. One can conclude that the occupational status has much influence on adolescent student's value of career choice and vocational or career preferences. Adolescent students from high and middle occupational parent status usually prefer to continue and aspire for high yielding career choice than those of the low socio-economic status who have no aspiration to continue their education due to their ignorance and finance.

Empirical Review

Brown (2008) investigated the relationship between religion and career choice of secondary school students. One hundred and twenty two university students completed the Religious career choice Scale. Results yielded an inverse relationship between the religion and career choice. More specifically, religion subscale measuring existential well-being was reported to have significant relationships with both career choices of adolescent students. Like mental and physical health and religious commitment plays an important role on adolescent career choice development and also on parental occupation. However, there are a limited number of researches been conducted regarding religion issue and career choice development and parents professions refrain from bringing religious into their occupation (Moshe, 2003). Nevertheless, there have emerged some studies that support the role of religion on adolescent career choice development in secondary schools. A phenomenological study conducted by Royce-Davis and Stewart (2000) attempted to understand the interaction between religious, parental occupation and career choice among adolescent students. Ten undergraduate students with diverse backgrounds in major year in school, and family work and religion were chosen to participate in the study. Through open-ended questions, and follow up over a course of 12 months, the researchers found that religious struggles and cultural growth have a significant impact on the students' career choice development and their parent occupation within their environment. In another qualitative study, the relationship between religious and parent occupation influence on career choice of adolescent students were explored using semi-structured interviews (Constantine, et al, 2006). Using a sample of 12 African American high school students in a large, predominantly white, private schools, the researchers conducted the study through interviews based on previous literature. Through the interviews, the researchers identified 6 domains: correct identification, parents' occupation influence on religious beliefs; role of religion on respondents career choice development; challenges in dealing with academic and career choice related issues strategies to deal with academic and career choice challenges; and indicators of success in future career choice of adolescents. In relation to the role of religion and students career choice, respondents revealed that they believed God had a unique plan for their



life through their career choice and that they believed it was important to help or serve others through their career. Moreover, the study also found that religion served as a critical shield against the challenges that respondents face as they work towards their career choice goal.

Similar studies have also been conducted to examine the impact of religion on career choice and decision making. A quantitative study conducted by Duffy (2006a), with a sample size of 133 adolescent students, also found similar results for the relationship between effect of religion and career choice. The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between religious support, career choice exploration, and parental occupation. Using questionnaires to measure God support and religious community support, the results found significant correlations between parent's level of occupation and religious effect on career choice exploration. Another study was conducted by Duffy & Blustein (2005) which examined the relationship between effect of religion and parental occupation on career adaptability using a sample of one hundred and forty four adolescent students. The authors hypothesized that higher levels of religious would predict higher levels of career choice adaptability as measured by Career Choice Commitment. The findings of the research partially supported the hypothesis. The authors concluded that individuals with high religion tend to be more confident in their ability to make career choice decision. Apart from studies on the career choice development of adolescent students, research has also been conducted in other aspects of career choice as well as parents occupation.

In a study that explored the relationship of religion to parental occupation and life satisfaction, it is found that religion impacted the career choice of adolescents, students, parenting occupation, and life satisfaction in many ways. The research was conducted among 99 college students using six instruments: Life satisfaction, spiritual well-being, marital satisfaction, parental occupation, career satisfaction and open ended questions. Quantitative analysis using multiple regression indicated that religious well-being and parental occupation contributed positively to life satisfaction. However, in the open-ended questions, students indicated that their religion beliefs had little or no impact on their career choice development (Perrone, Webb, Wright, Jackson & Ksiazka, 2006).

Parent Occupation

Saleem, Hanan, Saleem, Rao and Shad (2015) conducted an online descriptive survey in Pakistan on 444 Lahore University students. The study sought the effects of parents' occupation, on mass media and personal career choice selection. The study found that parents' occupations played important roles in career choice development and the selection of careers for their adolescents. Therefore; the study shows that parent's occupation have strong and direct significant influence on their adolescent students. The study however differs with the current study on methodology. A phenomenological study as opposed to an online descriptive study is used to achieve the papers objectives. This study's focuses on parental occupation as it affect career choice of adolescent students in general.

Mwaa (2016) conducted a survey on factors influencing career choices among high school students in Nairobi County, Kenya. From the population of twenty seven thousand, six hundred and fourteen (27, 614) form four students. The study purposively sampled 400 students. Findings revealed that parental occupation is one of the factors that influence career choices of adolescent



students. The study recommended that parents and career guidance counselors should take into cognizance the influence of parental occupation factors as they guide the students make sound career choices based on their education achievement and level of education. Bhattacharya (2013) designed an investigation to study the impact of parental occupation influence on career choice of students. He used a group of sample of 180 students (90 boys and 90 girls). A General Information Schedule, Parental Influence Questionnaire and Social Influence Questionnaire were administered to the subjects accompanied by giving proper instruction. The findings revealed that maximum parental influence was upon the girls who are under high income group. This study was a comparative study of youths without disabilities. In addition, it is not a comparative study and it makes use of qualitative methods in data collection.

Munyingi (2012) conducted a study using cross sectional research design on the factors that influence career choices among adolescent females in tertiary institutions in Kenya. The study revealed that occupational status of parents had a significant impact on the career aspirations and career choices of adolescent female students. Concern is whether such a study would yield similar results if conducted on parents' occupation have influence on adolescent in South-West using a phenomenological design. Kisulu et al., (2012) investigated the factors that influence academic aspirations among girls in secondary schools in Nairobi region, Kenya. Results indicated that the family members affect the parents and older siblings affect the occupation and career choices of students with forty three percent of the respondents stating that they preferred same occupations as their parents. This study does not indicate how the family affects career choice development of girls.

Similarly, Mathatha (2013) conducted a descriptive case study on individuals with visual impairments in two schools that educate learners with visual impairments in Zambia. The study aimed at establishing how learners with visual impairments make their careers choice. Findings showed that parental occupation influenced career development of learners with visual impairments. The study is similar to the current one in that both are on individuals with disabilities but only differ on the type of disabilities.

Whiston and Keller's (2004) survey in Latin America on the influence of the family on career choice of their children found that parental occupation influenced what the adolescents learnt about career choice and work experiences. In addition to this, parental occupation reflected parental attitudes about school and work, which in turn had a long term impact on their adolescents' career choices, decisions and plans. The study however, was conducted in Latin America and used a survey method as opposed to a phenomenological approach in this study. The researcher wonders how parental occupation influences career choice development of young adolescent student in the Zambian context.

Methodology

The multi-stage sampling technique was adopted for the study in order to achieve a good representative of the population. Proportionate sampling method was used to select 50% of the six states in South West, Nigeria. Three (3) states with the highest Local Government Areas were selected, these are; Oyo, Osun and Ogun states. Stratified random sampling technique was used to classify the states into Local Government Areas. There are thirty one (31) Local Government



Areas in Oyo State, thirty (30) Local Government Areas in Osun and twenty one (21) Local Government Areas in Ogun State. In the third (3rd) stage, proportionate sampling technique was used to select twenty percent (20%) of the Local Government areas in the selected states. This gave a number of six (6) in Oyo, six (6) in Osun and four (4) in Ogun states. Simple random sampling technique was used to select three (3) public senior secondary schools in each of the Local Government which gave total forty-eight (48) public senior secondary schools. Purposive sampling technique was used to select SSS 3 class for the study.

Discussion of findings

Table 1: Table showing the rating of Religion

S\N	Religion	SA	A	D	SD		Std.Dev
1	My parents do not know the essence of career choice because of their religious background	764 (39.8%)	678 (35.3%)	212 (11.0%)	266 (13.9%)	2.99	.97
2	My parents are very religious ,it affected my career choice	761 (39.6%)	674 (35.1%)	217 (11.3%)	268 (14.0%)	2.99	.97
3	I make my career choice because of my parents religious status	758 (39.5%)	676 (35.2%)	220 (11.5%)	266 (13.9%)	2.98	.97
4	I need to make career choice because I want to study a course that requires religious background	747 (38.9%)	663 (34.5%)	232 (12.1%)	278 (14.5%)	2.96	.99
5	My parents do not know the essence of career choice that will be affected by religion	733 (38.2%)	647 (33.7%)	249 (13.0%)	291 (15.2%)	2.93	1.00
6	I need religious background for my future career choice	732 (38.1%)	641 (33.4%)	253 (13.2%)	294 (15.3%)	2.92	1.00
7	My parent does not encourage me to choose career that will be affected by religion	719 (37.4%)	632 (32.9%)	262 (13.6%)	307 (16.0%)	2.90	1.01

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Keys: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree. SD= Strongly Disagree, \bar{X} = Mean, Std.Dev = Standard Deviation

Table 1 revealed the religious influence on career choices of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria. Based on the findings, the religious background of parents has influence in career choices of adolescent students (\bar{X} =2.99, S.D=0.97). This is because parents believe on spiritual consultation when it comes to career choice and always advice their children to seek spiritual advice before making any career decisions. It is not surprising that a significant number of



adolescent students stated that they need religious background for their future career choice (\bar{X} =2.92, S.D=1.00). This religious belief limits parents' knowledge on the essence of career decisions, that is why a significant number of adolescent students claimed that their parents do not know the essence of career choices that affected by religion (\bar{X} =2.93, S.D=1.00). Similarly, a significant number of adolescent students even established that they make their career choices because of their parents religious status (\bar{X} =2.98, S.D=0.97) and they made career choices because they prefer to study a course that requires religious background (\bar{X} =2.96, S.D=0.99). Because of parent religious belief in South-West of Nigeria, adolescent students were not encouraged to choose career that will be affected by religion. Therefore, findings of this study deduced that religious backgrounds of parents influenced career choices of adolescent students in South-West, Nigeria. This could be traced to parents believe on spiritual consultation and advice.

Table 2: Table showing the rating of Parental Occupation

S\N	Parental Occupation and Career Choice of Students	SA	A	D	SD		Std.Dev
1	My parents want me to follow in their line of occupation	764 (39.8%)	683 (35.6%)	210 (10.9%)	263 (13.7%)	3.00	.97
2	I will like to take after my father's career because it gives high wages	734 (38.2%)	642 (33.4%)	243 (12.7%)	301 (15.7%)	2.93	1.00
3	My mother's occupation influenced me to choose my career	719 (37.4%)	634 (33.0%)	257 (13.4%)	310 (16.1%)	2.90	1.01
4	I will not like to take after my mother's occupation instead I will go for a better one	710 (37.0%)	625 (32.6%)	267 (13.9%)	318 (16.6%)	2.88	1.02
5	I will not like to take after my father's occupation instead I will go for a better one	696 (36.3%)	602 (31.4%)	295 (15.4%)	327 (17.0%)	2.84	1.04

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Keys: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree. SD= Strongly Disagree, \bar{X} = Mean, Std.Dev = Standard Deviation

Table 2 reveals the influence of parental occupation on adolescent students' career choice. The mean and standard deviation of parents want adolescents to follow their line of occupations (\bar{X} =3.00, S.D=0.97), I like to take after my father's career (\bar{X} =2.93, S.D=1.00), this is followed by mother occupation (\bar{X} =2.90 S.D =1.01), not like to take mothers occupations (\bar{X} =2.288) and father's occupation (\bar{X} =2.84, S.D=1.04). This implies that parents want their adolescents' children to be in their lines of occupation. This was confirmed by most of the adolescent students as they concurred that their parents want them to follow their line of occupations.

This is not surprising because parents believe that the best way history could refer to their occupation is when their children take after their careers. Even, a significant number of adolescent students strongly have the same opinion that they will like to take after their fathers' career because it will give them high wages. Similarly, another significant number of adolescent students claimed that their mother occupation influenced them to make career decisions. On the other



hand, a significant number of adolescent students felt that they will not like to take after their parents occupations occupation; instead they will go for others. It was discovered from the findings of this study that while some adolescent students desired to take after their parents' occupations, some others claimed that they will not. For those that have interest in their parents occupation gave high wages as their reasons while those that were against their parents' occupation have their reasons. The findings further revealed that parental occupation influenced career choices of adolescent students.

What pattern of relationship exists between religion, parental occupation and career choice among adolescent students in South-West Nigeria?

Table 3: Correlation matrix showing the pattern of relationship that exists between religion, parental occupation and Career Choice among adolescent students

	CC	REL	PO
Career Choice (CC)	1		
Religion (REL)	.514**	1	
Parental Occupation (PO)	.501**	.980**	1
\bar{X}	40.44	20.66	14.54
S.D	8.20	6.69	4.82

** Sig. at .01 level, * Sig. at .05 level

Table 4.10 showed the pattern of relationship that exists between religion, parental occupation and career choice of adolescent students. The career choice of adolescent students ($r=-.154, p<.01$). This is followed by, religion ($r=.514, p<.01$) and parental occupation ($r=.501, p<.01$).The findings reveal that religion and parental occupation have a strong positive relationship with career choices of adolescent students and significant at 0.01. Remarkably, findings of this study also shown that religion and parental occupation have positive and significant relationship with career choice of adolescent students in South-West Nigeria.

Hypothesis (H₀₂):Religion and Parental Occupation do not significantly influence career choice of adolescent students in South-West Nigeria.

Analysis of Influence of Religion and Parental Occupation on career choice of adolescent students in South-West Nigeria

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	34.154	1.537		22.227	.000
Religion	.497	.172	.406	2.887	.004
Parental Occupation	-.252	.180	-.148	-1.396	.163

$F_{(5,1914)} = 149.441$

$R = .530$

$R^2 = .281$

Adj $R^2 = .279$

It reveals the significant influence of religion and parental occupation on the career choice of adolescent students in South-West Nigeria. The result revealed that religion and parental



occupation influenced adolescents' career choices at 0.05 level of significance ($F_{(2,1914)} = 149.441$; $R = .530$, $R^2 = 0.281$, $Adj.R^2 = .279$, $P < .05$). Statistically, the null hypothesis is rejected meaning that religion and parental occupation are significantly influenced adolescent students career choice in South-West Nigeria. In the same way, the $Adj. R^2$ value of 0.279 signifies that 28% of the variation was accounted for by religion and parental occupation. This indicates that religion and parental occupation are predictors of career choice of adolescent students in South-West Nigeria.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study was designed to investigate and establish if religion and parental occupation affect career choice of adolescent students. It was discovered that there is significant relationship influence of religion and parental occupation on career choice of adolescent students. The study conducted in South-West, Nigeria indicates that adolescents who are highly religious are successful in their career choice. Their success in career choice is occasioned by their deep religious involvement and commitment to religious faith and practice.

It is recommended that similar study be done in other parts of Nigeria to determine if religion gives the same impact like the career choice of adolescent students, on which government should develop a national policy on religion to promote religious practices and faith which encourage adolescent's career choice development. National policy on religion and parental occupation will promote entrepreneurship of career choice practices of adolescent students which will impact positively on the society especially in the south-West, Nigeria.

REFERENCES

- Arbogast, R. (2008). "The Influence of Religion and Social Support on Career Commitment" Unpublished undergraduate thesis, Ohio, Ohio State University
- Akinkusote, A. (1984). Yearbook of Nigerian Churches, Ibadan: Department of Religious Publication Akin Akinnola Associates
- Aye, E. (1967). Old Calabar through the centuries, Calabar: Hope Waddell Press.
- Bassey, A. (2008). Religion in Calabar, unpublished seminar paper, Department of Sociology, University of Calabar.
- Bassey, A. (2008). "Entrepreneurial spirit and Industrial Development: A Re-examination of Max Weber's Paradigm among Protestant Christians in Calabar" Ph.D Proposal, Calabar: Department of Sociology, University of Calabar.
- Constantine, M. (2003). "Independent and Interdependent self-constraints, Individualism, collectivism and harmony control" *Journal of Black psychiatry*, 12 (43)
- Creek Town Foundation (2012). "History of Creek Town" creektownfoundation.or/history.html. Retrieved 21/May/2012
- Duffy, R. (2005). Spirituality, religion and career development: current status and future directions in Career Development Quarterly, <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/spiritualityreligionandcareerdev.Retrieved12/10/2007>
- Howard, B. and Howard, S. (1997). Occupation as spiritual activity. *Journal of occupational Therapy*, 15(12), 1-34
- Hunter, F. (1965). The Big rich and the Little Rich, New York: Double Day Publication.
- Mathis, J. (2002). Religion and Spirituality in the meaning-making and coping experiences of African American women. *psychology of Women Quarterly*, 2(1), 30-41
- Brown, D. R. (2008). "Assessment of spirituality in counseling: the relationship between spirituality and mental health." Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Auburn University.
- Constantine, M. G., Miville, M. L., Warren, A. K., Gainor, K. A., & Lewis-Coles, M. E. (2006). "Religion, Spirituality, and Career Development in African American College Students: A Qualitative Inquiry." *Career Development Quarterly*, 54(3), 227-241
- Duffy, R. D. (2006a). "The relationship of god support and religious community support to career exploration and career decision self efficacy." Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Maryland.
- Duffy, R. D., & Blustein, D. L (2005). The Relationship between Spirituality, Religiosity, and Career Adaptability. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 67(3), 429
- Moshe, F. (2003). Career spirituality: Learning the R.O.P.E.S. U.S Department of Education.
- Perrone, K. M., Webb, L. K., Wright, S. L, Jackson, Z. V. & Ksiazka, T. M. (2006). Relationship of spirituality to work and family roles and life satisfaction. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling*, 28(3), 253
- Royce-Davis, J., & Stewart, M. (2000). Addressing the relationship between career development and spirituality when working with college students. Retrieved from ERIC database.
- Siddiky, R. & Akter, S. (2021). The students' career choice and job preparedness strategies: A social environmental perspective. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education (IJERE)*, 10(2), 421-431