Correlations between Parental Attachment, Conflictual Independence from Parents and Career Attitude Maturity in Associate and Bachelor Nursing Students

Kyung-soon Jeong¹ · Ji-Young Han²

College of Nursing, Department of Nursing, Kimcheon Science College,
Associate Professor¹

Department of Nursing Silla University, Assistant Professor²

= Abstract =

간호대학생의 부모에 대한 애착, 독립에 대한 갈등 및 직업에 대한 태도성숙의 관계

정 경 순¹ · 한 지 영²

김천과학대학교 간호학과¹, 신라대학교 간호학과²

목 적: 이 연구의 목적은 졸업예정자인 3, 4년제 간호대학생의 부모에 대한 애착, 독립에 대한 갈등, 그리고 직업에 대한 태도성숙의 관계를 알아보기 위함이다.

방 법: 본 연구는 3개의 시에 있는 1개의 3년제와 2개의 4년제 대학에 재학 중인 3, 4학년 간호대학생을 대상으로 편의표집하였다. 자료수집은 대상자에게 직접 설명한 후 동의를 거쳐 구조화된 설문지에 각자 기입하도록 하였으며, 수집된 총 200부의 질문지 중 불성실한 답변을 제외한 190부(3년제 113부, 4년제 77부)를 최종분석에 사용하였다. 자료수집은 2010년 4월 26일부터 6월 30일 사이에 이루어졌다. Armsden & Greenberg (1987)의 도구를 이용하여 부모에 대한 애착을 측정하였으며 Hoffman (1984)의 도구로 독립에 대한 갈등을, Lee 등(1991)의 도구로 직업에 대한 태도성숙을 측정하였다. 수집된 자료는 SPSS 20.0 program을 이용하여 분석하였다.

결 과: 부모에 대한 애착, 독립에 대한 갈등 및 직업에 대한 태도성숙의 3영역 모두에서 4년제 간호대학생이 3년제 간호대학생보다 평균점수가 높게 나타났으며, 부모에 대한 애착, 독립에 대한 갈등 그리고 직업에 대한 태도성숙 간에는 정적 상관관계가 있는 것으로 나타났다.

결 론: 본 연구결과 간호대학생의 직업에 대한 태도성숙은 부모와의 애착관계와 독립에 대한 갈등과 상관관계가 있는 것으로 나타나, 직업에 대한 태도성숙을 향상시키기 위해서는 부모와의 관계에 대한 이해가 우선적으로 이루어져야함을 제시하였다.

Key Words: 간호대학생, 부모에 대한 애착, 독립에 대한 갈등, 직업에 대한 태도성숙

Introduction

A number of researchers have empirically investigated the relationship between family interaction patterns and career development

교신저자: 한지영, 부산광역시 사상구 백양대로 700번길
신라대학교 간호학과
전화번호: 051-999-5872, 팩스번호: 051-999-5176
E-mail: hanjy@silla.ac.kr
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and have reported some evidence for idea that parents have an influence on the career development process of young adult (Lee & Hughey, 2001). Collectivistic cultures tend to foster mutually dependent familial relationships, thus the advice of parents has an impact on career choice. Parents provided not only a source of identification for their career development, but also guided them to formulate feelings about occupation. Parents are invested in their children's career development and children seek help from parents for career information, developmental support, and decision–making assistance (Kim & Lee, 2007).

Secure attachment has been positively associated with various dimensions of social and emotional well–being in late adolescent college students (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987; Kenny, 1987; Kenny & Hart, 1992). Characteristics of secure parental attachment have been associated empirically with indices of adaptive social and psychological functioning across a variety of developmental periods (Kenny & Barton, 2002). Among college students, secure parental attachments have been positively associated with college adjustment, assertiveness in social relationships, enhanced resources for coping with stress, and career exploration and commitment (Larose & Boivin, 1997; Kenny, 1987; Brack, Gay, & Matheny, 1993; Blustein, Walbridge, Friedlander, & Palladino, 1991). Several studies have examined the relationship between psychological separation and attachment. Attachments to parents and psychological separation both have been found to be related to healthy functioning and adjustment in college students (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987; Rice, FitzGerald,

Whaley, & Gibbs, 1995; Vivona, 2000). On the other hand, impaired psychological separation from parents has been related to psychological symptoms of distress and difficulty with personal adjustment in a college population (Lucas, 1997; Rice et al., 1995).

From the point of view of psychoanalysis, then, the psychological separation of late adolescents from their parents is thought to be an important developmental task affecting both personality organization and personal adjustment. Psychological separation from parents has positive relationship with career attitude maturity, and is a significant influence for the career development (Lee, 2006; Kim, 2000).

In order to attain successful personal adjustment, the adolescent must separate psychologically from both parents while maintaining positive family ties (Hoffman, 1984). Conflictual Independence from parents has consistently associated with progress in career commitment and has highly significant effects on dysfunctional career thought (Blustein, Walbridge, Friedlander, & Palladino, 1991; Lee, 2006; Koh, & Kang, 2003). Conflictual independence is a subscale of defined psychological separation and refers to freedom from excessive guilt, anxiety, mistrust, responsibility, inhibition, resentment, and anger in relation to the parents (Hoffman, 1984).

Attachment and conflictual independence are to be seen not as opposite but as complementary forces involved in the same process. A successful separation implies maintenance of connectedness with parents (Geuzaine, Debry, & Liesens, 2000). Parental attachment and conflictual independence from parents have significant effects on career attitude maturity (Lee,

2002; Lee, 2006; Kim, 2000).

Career attitude maturity is central to a developmental approach to understanding career behavior and involves an assessment of an individual's level of career progress in relation to his or her career-relevant development tasks (Crites, 1976). Students with relatively high levels of career attitude maturity are confident in their ability to make good decisions, and plan appropriately regarding academic and experimental options related to their chosen goals (Steven, Alberto, & Paul, 2000). Also, career attitude maturity has significant negative relationship with employment stress and cognitive emotion. Crites's (1978) model of career attitude maturity proposed that it consists of affective and cognitive dimensions. The cognitive dimension is composed of decision-making skills; the affective dimension includes attitudes toward the career decision-making process. To improve career attitude maturity, it is necessary to pay attention to parental attachment and conflictual independence from parents.

To date, no studies have investigated both conflictual independence from parents and parental attachment in relation to the career attitude maturity for nursing students. In order to more fully understand the role of parents relative to career development of nursing students, both conflictual independence and attachment must be taken into account.

The purpose of this study was conducted to investigate the relationship between parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students.

Methods

1. Design and Participants

This study was a descriptive survey design, which identified the relationship between the conflictual independence from parents, parental attachment and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students. The study was conducted using a convenient sampling method from three universities in three cities.

The purpose of the study was explained to the students and the participation in the study was completely voluntary. The participants were given a complete guarantee of confidentiality and provided informed consent prior to completing the survey packet. The total time required for the questionnaire's completion was 10 min. In determining the appropriate sample size, medium effect was chosen based on G*POWER 3.1 (Erdfelder, Faul & Buchner, 1996). Using an alpha of .05 and power of the significance test set at level .80 ($\beta=.20$) (Cohen, 1988), a sample of at least 128 subjects (64 associate degree in nursing (ADN) students, 64 bachelor of science in nursing (BSN) students) was necessary to keep risks of statistical errors to standard levels for calculating multiple regression. The final sample size ($n=190$) provided the requirement for performing this research (113 associate course students, 77 bachelor course students). Total sample of 200 students was obtained for the study, of which 190 students completed the questionnaires used for the analysis. Data were collected from April 26, 2010 to June 30, 2010.

2. Instruments

Data were collected through self-reported questionnaires that were included conflictual independence from parents, parental attachment and career attitude maturity scale.

1) Parental attachment

Parental attachment was measured using the scale originally developed by Armsden & Greenberg (1987), which is translated by Jung (1994). The three scales, based on factors analysis, are trust, communication, and alienation. Participants respond to the 28 items but the participant is asked to answer the questions twice (once for mother and once for father). Participants respond to items along a five-point Likert continuum from almost true or always true to almost never or never true that describes their relationship with and feelings toward their parent. In addition to the three subscales for parent, it can be scored for overall quality of attachment relations by summing the raw scores for trust and communication and subtracting the alienation score. Jung (1994) reported Cronbach's α .88 (mother) and .91 (father). In this study, Cronbach's α of scale was .92 (mother) and .91 (father).

2) Conflictual independence from parents

Conflictual Independence was measured using the scale originally developed by Hoffman (1984), which is modified by Shin (2000). Conflictual Independence refers to freedom from guilt, anxiety, mistrust, and responsibility toward or resentment of parents. Items are rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (almost

never or never true), to 5 (almost always or always true). Shin (2000) reported Cronbach's α .90 (mother), and .94 (father). In the present sample, the Cronbach's α .89 (mother), and .90 (father).

3) Career attitude maturity

Career attitude maturity (Lee, 1997) was measured using a 47 item questionnaire, with a 5-point Likert score, Which was adapted from the career attitude maturity inventory (CMI) of Crites (1978). It was composed 5 subscales: decisiveness (10 items), preparation (10 items), independence (9 items), goal-orientation (8 items), confidence (10 items).

Each items was scored on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much). Mean scores of each subscale were obtained by summing all scores and dividing by the number of items per scale. Higher the score means greater the career attitude maturity. Lee and Han (1997) reported Cronbach's α decisiveness .88, preparation .76, independence .75, goal-orientation 75, and confidence .75. In the present sample, Cronbach's α of scale was .89 (decisiveness .88, preparation .80, independence .66, goal-orientation 80, and confidence .87).

3. Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS 20.0 program and the level of significance was set at .05 for all tests. Data were summarized using descriptive statistics(mean, standard deviation, frequency, and percentage). Comparison of general characteristics, parental attachment, conflictual inde-

pendence from parents, and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students were analyzed by t-test, χ^2 test, and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Pearson correlation analyzed the relationships between parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated for instrument's reliability.

Results

1. General Characteristics in Subjects

General characteristics of the participants are

presented in Table 1. Age of subject ranged from 20 to 31 (mean 21.76 ± 1.70). bachelor nursing students (mean 22.22 ± 1.74) were higher than associate nursing students (mean 21.44 ± 1.74). For gender of subject, there were more female students (88.4%) compare to male students (11.6%). There were no significant differences between associate and bachelor nursing students in parents education and monthly income. In parents education, high school graduate was highest. 87.6% of associate nursing students were living together with their parents whereas 45.5% of bachelor nursing students were living together with their parents.

Table 1. General Characteristics

		N(%)		(N=190)	
Characteristics		ADN (n=113)	BSN (n=77)	χ^2/t	p
Age(yr)	20	28 (24.8)	—	58.54	<.001
	21	56 (49.5)	27 (35.1)		
	22	6 (5.3)	37 (48.0)		
	≥ 23	23 (20.4)	13 (16.9)		
	M±SD	21.44±1.59	22.22±1.74		
Gender	Female	92 (81.4)	76 (98.7)	13.36	<.001
	Male	21 (18.6)	1 (1.3)		
Father's education	Elementary school	4 (3.5)	1 (1.3)	1.91	.592
	Middle school	15 (13.3)	7 (9.2)		
	High school	72 (63.7)	51 (66.1)		
	College	22 (19.5)	18 (23.4)		
Mother's education	Elementary school	3 (2.7)	4 (5.2)	2.54	.469
	Middle school	11 (9.7)	4 (5.2)		
	High school	67 (59.3)	43 (55.8)		
	College	32 (28.3)	26 (33.8)		
Monthly Income	≤ 2,000,000 won	19 (17.0)	10 (13.0)	2.57	.632
	≤ 3,000,000 won	38 (33.9)	25 (32.5)		
	≤ 5,000,000 won	40 (35.7)	29 (37.6)		
	> 5,000,000 won	15 (13.4)	13 (16.9)		
Cohabitation	Cohabitation	99 (87.6)	35 (45.5)	46.55	<.001
	Separation	14 (12.4)	42 (54.5)		

Abbreviations: ADN, associate degree in nursing; BSN, bachelor of science in nursing

2. Parental attachment, Conflictual independence from parents, and Career attitude maturity behavior by general characteristics

cording to general characteristic. There were no significant differences in age, parents education and income. On education system, bachelor nursing students showed significantly higher level of parental attachment, conflictual independence,

Table 2 showed differences in variables ac-

Table 2. Differences in Variables According to General Characteristics

(N=190)

Characteristics	Categories	Attachment		Conflictual independence		Career attitude maturity
		Father	Mother	Father	Mother	
		M±SD	M±SD	M±SD	M±SD	M±SD
Yr	20	53.64±15.46	55.93±14.71	3.78±.71	3.82±.64	3.52±.46
	21	53.05±16.74	56.88±16.43	3.59±.63	3.67±.59	3.59±.424
	22	58.63±13.74	62.07±14.97	3.81±.60	3.85±.54	3.59±.39
	≥23	53.80±18.00	56.17±16.65	3.67±.76	3.66±.73	3.59±.41
	F	1.148	1.355	1.188	1.148	.201
	p	.331	.258	.316	.331	.897
M/F	Male	47.35±20.36	51.41±18.80	3.54±.89	3.55±.81	3.59±.44
	Female	55.43±15.45	58.61±15.41	3.70±.63	3.76±.59	3.58±.42
	t	-2.248	-2.005	-1.006	-1.496	.056
	p	.035	.046	.316	.136	.955
Education	College	51.42±16.15	54.85±15.40	3.60±.66	3.66±.61	3.52±.45
	University	59.21±15.22	62.03±15.89	3.81±.66	3.84±.63	3.67±.36
	t	-3.261	-3.091	-2.152	-2.025	-2.415
	p	.001	.002	.033	.044	.017
Father's education	Elementary school	62.33±14.81	53.57±19.56	3.98±.61	3.94±.52	3.62±.33
	Middle school	54.00±11.67	57.14± 9.40	3.65±.51	3.74±.38	3.41±.36
	High school	53.32±17.03	57.27±16.44	3.64±.69	3.70±.67	3.63±.44
	College	56.16±15.66	59.34±16.06	3.74±.65	3.77±.59	3.53±.40
	F	.853	.389	.643	.441	1.561
	p	.467	.761	.588	.724	.200
Mother's education	Elementary school	54.60±16.41	55.20±16.39	3.81±.76	3.79±.71	3.63±.30
	Middle school	53.90±15.43	57.45±13.41	3.57±.73	3.67±.64	3.52±.46
	High school	54.43±16.12	56.89±16.25	3.69±.62	3.71±.60	3.60±.39
	College	55.08±17.58	61.08±16.45	3.69±.77	3.83±.65	3.55±.51
	F	.025	.710	.262	.444	.279
	p	.994	.547	.853	.722	.841
Income (million won)	1~2	52.52±17.87	56.22±16.58	3.63±.73	3.71±.58	3.47±.55
	2~3	54.29±16.39	58.05±16.07	3.67±.71	3.77±.67	3.60±.43
	3~5	56.07±15.70	59.32±15.04	3.68±.66	3.66±.68	3.60±.34
	More than 5	54.00±15.71	54.79±17.56	3.80±.51	3.76±.56	3.61±.44
	F	.345	.631	.378	.173	.791
	p	.793	.596	.769	.915	.501
Cohabitation	Cohabitation	53.45±16.16	56.83±15.85	3.64±.66	3.68±.65	3.58±.44
	Separation	58.86±15.09	61.27±15.13	3.81±.66	3.84±.60	3.60±.37
	t	-2.030	-1.733	-1.507	-1.497	-.235
	p	.044	.085	.134	.136	.814

and career attitude maturity than those of associate nursing students.

3. The level of parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students

Table 3 presents the means and standard deviations of parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students. In attachment to father, the mean score of bachelor nursing students showed significantly higher score than that of associate nursing students ($t=-3.261, p=.001$). It was $59.21 (\pm 15.22)$ in associate nursing students and $51.42 (\pm 16.15)$ in bachelor nursing students. In attachment to mother, the mean score of bachelor nursing students showed also significantly higher score

than that of associate nursing students ($t=-3.091, p=.002$). It was $62.03 (\pm 15.89)$ in associate nursing students and for $54.85 (\pm 15.40)$ in associate nursing students. Bachelor nursing students scored significantly higher on the conflictual independence from father ($t=-2.152, p=.033$) and mother ($t=-2.025, p=.044$). Bachelor nursing students also had the highest score in the decisiveness ($t=-2.357, p=.019$) and goal-orientation ($t=-3.377, p=.001$) of career attitude maturity with mean scores that were significantly higher than that of associate nursing students.

4. The correlations of parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students

Table 4 reported the correlation matrix of

Table 3. Mean Score for Parental Attachment, Conflictual Independence and Career Maturity

Variables		ADN (n=113)	BSN (n=77)	Total (n=190)	t	p
		M±SD	M±SD	M±SD		
Attachment to father	Trust	36.88±6.83	40.40±5.93	38.30±6.69	-3.586	<.001
	Communication	34.24±5.41	36.23±5.77	35.03±5.63	-2.373	.019
	Alienation	19.70±5.77	17.42±5.38	18.79±5.71	2.273	.008
	Total	51.42 ±16.15	59.21 ±15.22	54.54 ±16.20	-3.261	.001
Attachment of mother	Trust	38.40±6.24	41.67±5.84	39.73±6.28	-3.616	<.001
	Communication	36.02±4.96	37.74±6.12	36.72±5.54	-2.105	.037
	Alienation	19.57±6.11	17.38±5.41	18.68±5.92	2.515	.013
	Total	54.85±15.40	62.03±15.89	57.76±15.96	-3.091	.002
Conflictual independence	Father	3.60±.66	3.81±.66	3.69±.66	-2.152	.033
	Mother	3.66±.61	3.84±.63	3.73±.62	-2.025	.044
Career maturity	Decisiveness	3.67±.76	3.93±.72	3.78±.75	-2.357	.019
	Preparation	4.02±.60	4.16±.46	4.08±.54	-1.746	.082
	Independence	3.63±.80	3.61±.61	3.60±.64	.163	.871
	Goal-orientation	2.86±.66	3.17±.53	2.98±.63	-3.377	.001
	Confidence	3.41±.67	3.46±.69	3.43±.68	-.564	.573
	Total	3.52±.45	3.67±.36	3.58±.42	-2.522	.017

Abbreviations: ADN, associate degree in nursing; BSN, bachelor of science in nursing

parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students. Career attitude maturity in associate nursing students showed a significantly positive correlation between parental attachment (father $r=.384$, $p<.001$, mother $r=.305$, $p<.001$), and conflictual independence from parents (father $r=.375$, $p<.001$, mother $r=.323$, $p<.001$). In associate nursing students, Conflictual independence from father was the most positively correlated with Conflictual independence from mother ($r=.900$, $p<.001$).

Career attitude maturity in bachelor nursing students reported significant positive relationships with attachment to mother ($r=.263$, $p=$

$.022$) and conflictual independence from mother ($r=.266$, $p=.020$). In bachelor nursing students, Conflictual independence from father was also the most positively correlated with Conflictual independence from mother ($r=.883$, $p<.001$). Attachment to father and onflictual independence from mother did not report a statistical significance in correlation analysis with career attitude maturity.

Career attitude maturity in total participants showed a significantly positive correlation between parental attachment (father $r=.353$, $p<.001$, mother $r=.315$, $p<.001$), and conflictual independence from parents (father $r=.335$, $p<.001$, mother $r=.318$, $p<.001$).

Table 4. Correlations of Variables

		(N=190)				
Variable		Attachment to father	Attachment to mother	Conflictual independence from father	Conflictual independence from mother	Career maturity
		r(p)	r(p)	r(p)	r(p)	r(p)
ADN	Attachment to father	1				
	Attachment to mother	.782 (<.001)	1			
	Conflictual independence from father	.760 (<.001)	.561 (<.001)	1		
	Conflictual independence from mother	.669 (<.001)	.630 (<.001)	.900 (<.001)	1	
	Career maturity	.384 (<.001)	.305 (<.001)	.375 (<.001)	.323 (.001)	1
BSN	Attachment to father	1				
	Attachment to mother	.879 (<.001)	1			
	Conflictual independence from father	.701 (<.001)	.560 (<.001)	1		
	Conflictual independence from mother	.708 (<.001)	.728 (<.001)	.883 (<.001)	1	
	Career maturity	.211 (.073)	.263 (.022)	.211 (.073)	.266 (.020)	1
Total	Attachment to father	1				
	Attachment to mother	.829 (<.001)	1			
	Conflictual independence from father	.744 (<.001)	.574 (<.001)	1		
	Conflictual independence from mother	.689 (<.001)	.680 (<.001)	.895 (<.001)	1	
	Career maturity	.353 (<.001)	.315 (<.001)	.335 (<.001)	.318 (<.001)	1

Abbreviations: ADN, associate degree in nursing; BSN, bachelor of science in nursing

Discussion

Recent study has investigated on the role and importance of the separation process of young adults from their parents and its affect on career exploration (O'Brien, Friedman, Tipton, & Linn, 2000; Vivona, 2000). This study examined the correlations between parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents and career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students.

In this research the level of parental attachment were 54.54 (father) and 57.76 (mother). This result was higher similar to previous studies (Schwartz & Buboltz, 2004; Kim & Cheon, 2001). The average of women's parental attachment was significantly higher than that of men. the participants in the present study were almost women, limiting the generalization of the results. Also, parental attachment in bachelor students were higher than that of associate students. This is thought to be related to educational environment and the collectivistic cultures.

Regarding average conflictual independence from parents was 3.69 (father) and 3.73 (mother), which was higher than similar study reported by Song & Park (2006). It was no statistically significant difference in general characteristics except education system. Conflictual independence from parents in bachelor students were higher than that of associate students.

In the present study, the mean of career attitude maturity was 3.58; Subcategory is decisiveness 3.78, preparation 4.08, independence 3.60, goal-orientation 2.98, and confidence 3.43. This result was similar to the study by Lee &

Lim (2011) and was higher than the study by Lim et al. (2010) and This finding may associated with the typology of career decision status, because most of the nursing students are determined career. Regarding Subcategory of career attitude maturity, the level bachelor nursing students were higher than that of associate nursing students in decisiveness, goal-orientation, while there were not the significant difference in preparation, independence and confidence in associate and bachelor nursing students. It remains unclear whether the education environment can be affected these findings. Thus, it is necessary to evaluate the effect of education environment by conducting a follow-up.

A statistically significant positive correlation was observed between parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity in participants.

The correlation between parental attachment and conflictual independence from parents was significantly positive in associate and bachelor nursing students. This result supports the previous research(Blustein et al., 1991; Kenny, 1990; Ryan et al., 1996). Blustein et al. (1991) reported the combination of psychological separation and parental attachment made the most significant contribution to progress in committing to career choice and Leondari & Kiosseoglou (2000) found that the high-security group obtained significantly higher scores on the conflictual independence than the low-security group.

Concerning career attitude maturity, associate nursing students had significantly positive correlations with parental attachment and conflictual independence from parents, while bachelor nursing students had significantly positive correla-

tions with attachment to mother and conflictual independence from mother. These findings are similar to the previous studies (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987; Kenny, 1987; Kenny & Donaldson, 1991). Shim & Kang (2007) showed that the most effective variable on career decision making level is the attachment level to mother and Kenny (1990) reported the perception of parental attachment and its influence on career attitude maturity for college students. Based upon the results of these studies, it appears that parental attachment is positively related to the development of individual career attitude maturity.

This study showed that career attitude maturity of associate nursing students was positively correlated with conflictual independence from parents, while career attitude maturity of bachelor nursing students was only positive correlation with conflictual independence from mother. These findings are in accordance with those of previous studies (Lee, 2006; Koh, & Kang, 2003) in which the higher the degree of conflictual independence, the lower the degree of dysfunctional career thinking. But some researchers suggested that conflictual independence from parents was not significantly associated with career attitude maturity (Lee & Hughey, 2001; Thomason & Winer, 1994). However the results have not been consistent. Therefore, additional studies should seek to replicate these findings. Differences in the results could be attributed to differences in the participants. Thus, characteristics of participants must be taken into consideration.

In conclusion, relationships with parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents

and career attitude maturity are very strong, good relationships with their parents should be taken into consideration in promoting career attitude maturity in nursing students.

The study discussed here has limitations. First, participants were from a convenient non-random sample that may not be representative of the population. Second, the majority of participants were attending 3 universities in 3 cities, limiting the generalizability of the results. Therefore, additional studies should seek to replicate these findings as well as examine other factors which impact nursing students' career attitude maturity.

Conclusions

Our study provides conflictual independence from parents and parental attachment were positively correlated with the career attitude maturity in associate and bachelor nursing students. This finding might reflect the importance of parental attachment and conflictual independence from parents and show that this understanding helps promote career attitude maturity in nursing students.

The findings are important in extending (a) the understanding of relationship parental attachment, conflictual independence from parents, and career attitude maturity in nursing students and (b) the understanding of the influencing factor on career attitude maturity. Derived from the understandings of the factors influencing career attitude maturity, various career development strategies for nursing students should be developed to be focused on parental attachment and conflictual independence from parents.

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