A photograph of four young adults (two men and two women) smiling and posing together. They are holding several books of various colors (red, blue, green, yellow). The text 'VOCATIONAL CHOICES IN EARLY ADULT HOOD' is overlaid in large, bold, red capital letters across the center of the image.

VOCATIONAL CHOICES IN EARLY ADULT HOOD

EARLY ADULthood

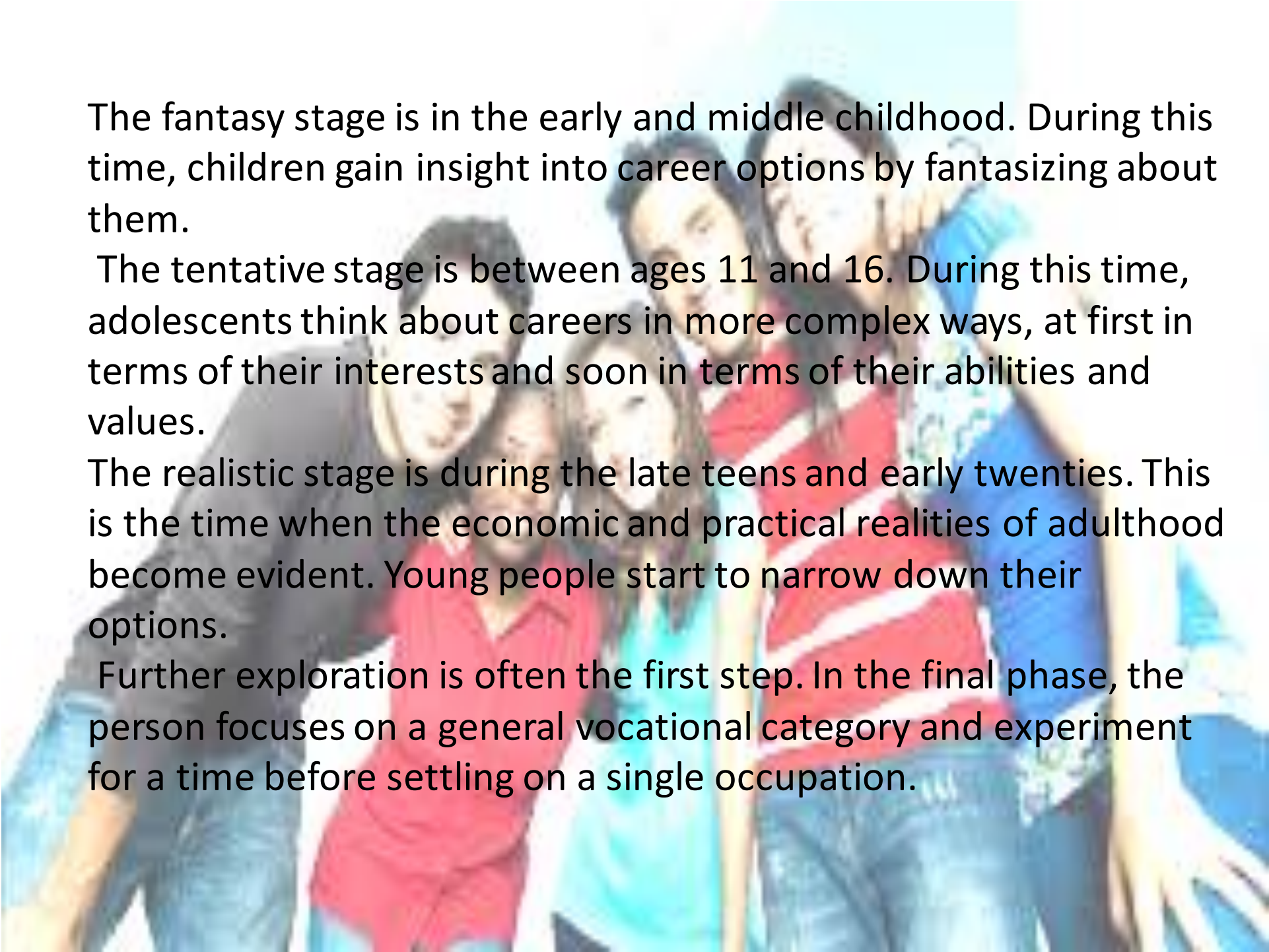
The Early Adulthood stage is the time between the ages of 18 to 40. The timing of adulthood stages is much larger and harder to mark because the timing of important milestones are vary so greatly for each individual. Early Adulthood traditionally follows a common-set of tasks. These include leaving home, completing education, beginning to work full-time, attaining economic independence, establishing a long-term sexually and emotionally intimate relationship, and starting a family. During this time, decisions have much more potential to change someone's life and allow someone to live life to the fullest.

VOCATIONAL CHOICES

During the beginning stages of Early Adulthood, everyone faces a major life-changing decision: the choice of a suitable job. In societies with an abundance of vocational choices, the process of choosing begins early on.

There are multiple stages of vocational choice: the fantasy stage, the tentative period, and the realistic period .

These mark both the changes in job choice and the development of the brain.



The fantasy stage is in the early and middle childhood. During this time, children gain insight into career options by fantasizing about them.

The tentative stage is between ages 11 and 16. During this time, adolescents think about careers in more complex ways, at first in terms of their interests and soon in terms of their abilities and values.

The realistic stage is during the late teens and early twenties. This is the time when the economic and practical realities of adulthood become evident. Young people start to narrow down their options.

Further exploration is often the first step. In the final phase, the person focuses on a general vocational category and experiment for a time before settling on a single occupation.



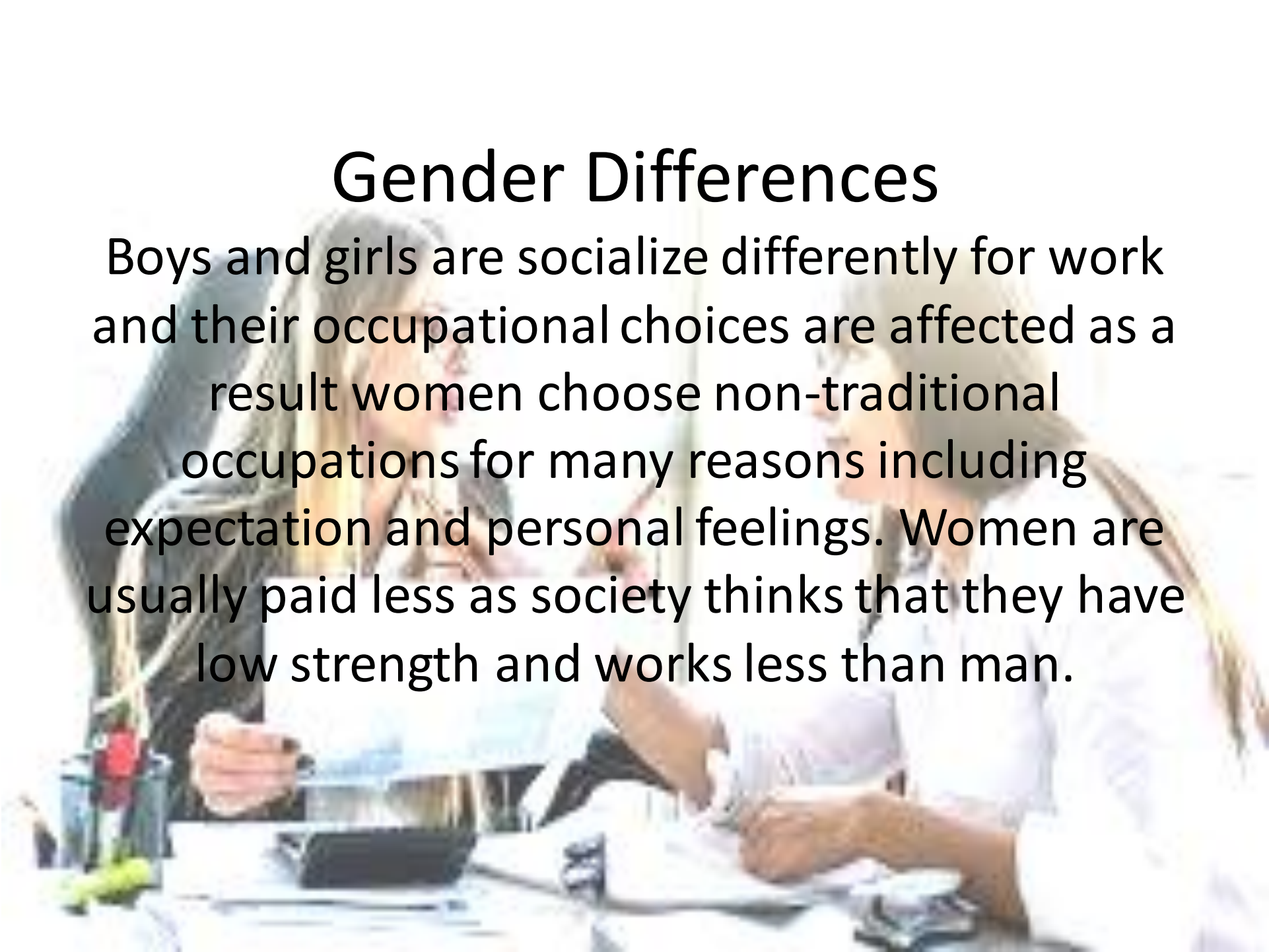
FACTORS AFFECTING VOCATIONAL CHOICES

Different Social and Economic Contextual Factors

College-bound and work-bound young adults are influenced by vastly different social and economic contextual factors in their pursuit of markedly different occupational paths while transitioning from school to work. College-bound and work-bound youth exist side-by-side in high school, but face the transition to the workplace in different time frames and with different expectations for career opportunities available to them.

Gender Differences

Boys and girls are socialize differently for work and their occupational choices are affected as a result women choose non-traditional occupations for many reasons including expectation and personal feelings. Women are usually paid less as society thinks that they have low strength and works less than man.



Women and occupational development

Women usually leave well-paid occupation for many reasons, including family obligations and workplace environment. Women who continue to work full time have problem in adequate childcare and home chores and they have to find various occupational development.



Bias and Discrimination

Sex Discrimination remains the chief barrier to women's occupational development. Paying in equality is also a problem, women are often paid less than men in similar jobs. Sexual harassment is a problem in the workplace specially for women. Age and qualification is also judged in employment section.

Adjustment by men

Both the states of the individual and also his family in adults society is determined largely by the occupation of the man, he and his family must adjust to this .

There are a number of conditions, important to them that influence men's adjustment to their work

- Firstly if the job allows the adult's play the role he want to play, he will be satisfied and makes good adjustments to his work.

- Second adjustment to work is influenced by how men adjust to authority

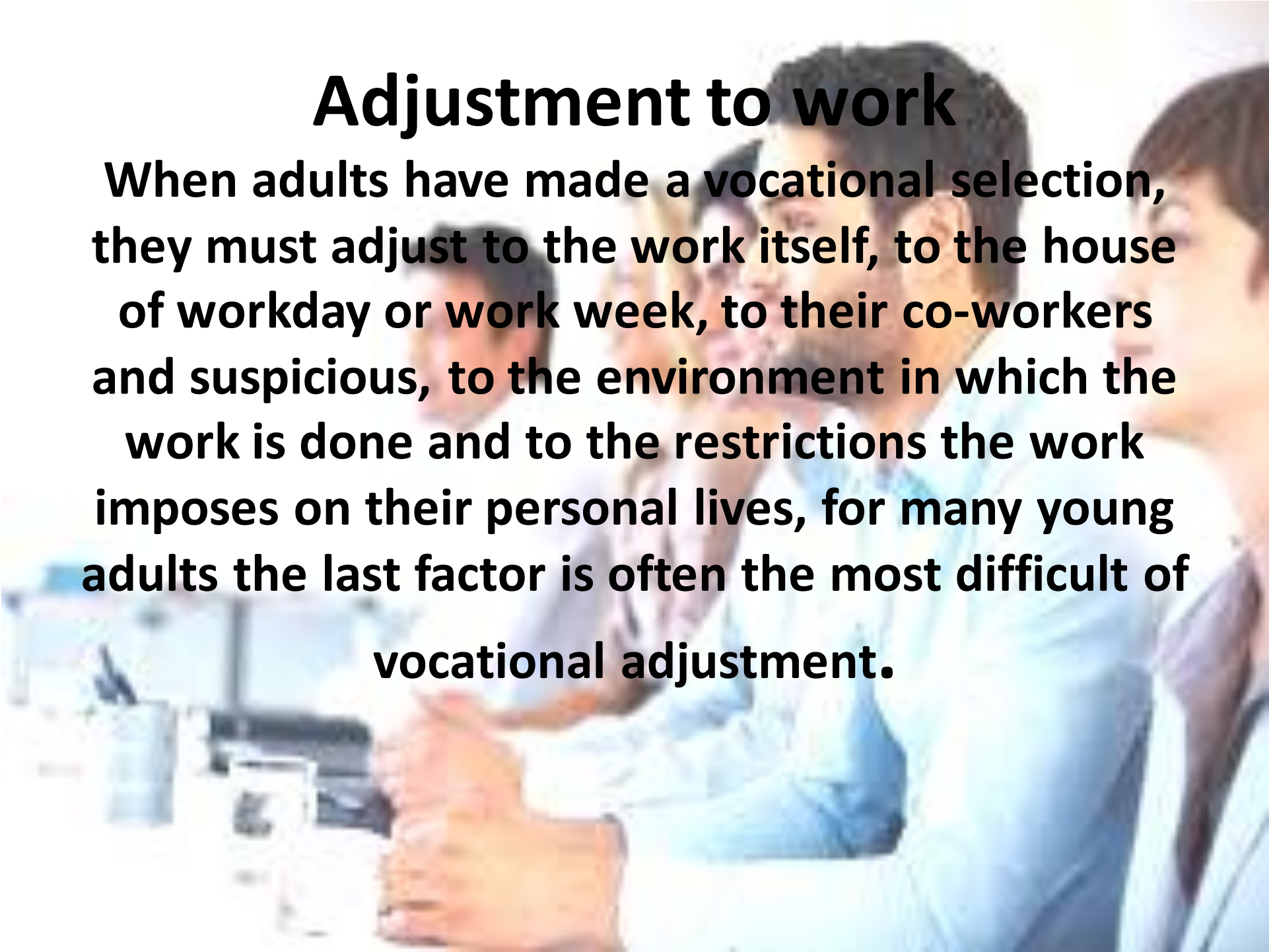
Adjustment by women

There are number of adjustment contribution:

- First, when women are unable to find jobs suited to their abilities, training and expectations, they feel frustrated when women feel they are in dead in jobs, especially as they approach middle age, they walk out their frustration to their subordinates.
- Many women long for the job they gave up when they assumed the roles of housewife and mother.

Adjustment to work

When adults have made a vocational selection, they must adjust to the work itself, to the house of workday or work week, to their co-workers and suspicious, to the environment in which the work is done and to the restrictions the work imposes on their personal lives, for many young adults the last factor is often the most difficult of vocational adjustment.





Career and relationship

One decision that faces people who are in relationships has to do with who works and how career opportunities are handled. Career couples (that is, couples where both people work) generally enjoy a higher standard of living than single-income couples. In addition, some studies have shown that families where both parents work are more egalitarian and raise children to be less entrenched in gender roles than in families where only the father works.

Barriers

Young adults recognize that barriers exist to implementing their future career choices and seek ways to overcome these obstacles. All of the youth voiced that the lack of financial resources to attend additional schooling or training was the major barrier. For college-bound youth, the second most identified barriers were college acceptance and being capable of graduating. Work-bound youth identified the lack of employment opportunities as their second barrier to achieving employment goals.



Interdependence of Family, School, and Community Culture

Young adults, through interaction with the context of family, school, and community, learn about and explore careers that ultimately lead to career choice. The interdependence of family, school, and community culture played a critical role in shaping the youth's occupational choice. The economic and social circumstances of the broader community colored and influenced the youth's perceptions of appropriate career choices.

Youth in communities of more affluence appeared to have more family and school support in career exploration, which resulted in consideration of a wider range of career options. Parents, followed by other family members, provided valuable learning experiences through their own role models and supporting activities that assisted in exploring career interests.

THANK YOU

THE DEVELOPMENTAL PERIODS OF EARLY ADULthood

