

A Study on the Relations between Self-Efficacy and Career-Deciding Factor for Beautician Students

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미용전공 대학생의 자기효능감과 진로결정요인의 관계 연구

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Abstract This study is to know the relations between self-efficacy and a factor to decide their major for beautician students. with questionnaires from 180 beautician students in Seoul, we could see a significant result with $p < .05$ from self-confidence and self-control efficacy of self-efficacy according to major satisfaction, a high level of significant result with $p < .01$ from level of difficulty of assignment, a significant result with $p < .05$ from information collect of career-deciding factor, and a greatly high level with $p < .001$ from goal setting, career planning and self-rating. As to verify the correlation of sub variables between self-efficacy and career-deciding factor, I analyzed it. Then I found that every variables except problem solve in self-confidence of self-efficacy variables showed a significant result and every variables between sub-variables and others in career-deciding factor showed a significant outcome. In conclusion, it is considered that self-efficacy resulting from major satisfaction plays a critical role in students career decision-making and that students self-efficacy and career deciding factors are corelated, given the meaningful outcome from them.

요 약 본 연구는 미용전공 대학생의 자기효능감과 진로결정요인과의 관계를 연구하고자 하였으며 서울시 소재의 대학교에서 미용을 전공하는 대학생 180명을 대상으로 설문지를 통한 연구 결과 전공만족에 따른 자기효능감에서는 자신감과 자기조절 효능감에서 $p < .05$ 수준의 유의한 결과가 나왔고 과제난이도에서 $p < .01$ 의 높은 수준에서 유의한 결과가 나왔으며 진로결정요인에서는 직업정보 수집에서 $p < .05$ 의 수준으로 유의한 결과가 나왔고 목표설정과 진로계획 수립, 자기평가에서는 $p < .001$ 의 매우 높은 수준으로 유의한 결과가 나왔다. 자기효능감과 진로결정요인의 하위 변수 간 상관관계가 있는지의 여부를 검증하기 위하여 상관관계 분석을 한 결과 자기효능감 변인의 자신감에서 문제해결을 제외한 모든 변인에서 유의한 결과가 나왔고 진로결정요인의 하위변인들과 다른 변인들간의 모든 변인에서 유의한 결과가 나왔다. 이상의 결론에서 미용전공 대학생들의 전공만족도에 따른 자기효능감과 진로결정요인은 상호간 매우 영향력이 있는 것으로 나타났고 자기효능감과 진로결정요인간에도 상관관계가 있는 것으로 분석된다.

Key Words : Self-efficacy, Career-deciding Factor, Major satisfaction, Beautician students

1. Introduction

1.1 Necessity and purpose of this Study

In human life, work and career have a great influence

on psychological stability and quality of life as a standard of worthwhile living[1]. Job and career can affect a human life in personal chance to show ability, companion, residence, socioeconomic status, viewpoint, attitude, mental, physical health, family relations and so on[2].

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Crites investigated expression of intention to start a certain occupation is a career-deciding definition[3], Miller investigated people keep doing significant action to participate in vocation consequentially[4] and Tolbert defined that career is an affiliation with job which a person is in[5]. Therefore, career decision is a important process for human social self-realization, but beautician students are no exception. As professional high techniques are required due to the nature of beautician, conflict or double-bind in career decision can be a detrimental factor as a loss and bad influence to development of beauty academia. As a member of a certain community, he(or she) naturally would like to be harmonized, well-recognized and increased his(or her) value through his specialty or work. Such vocational achievement is closely connected to self-efficacy. Schunk defined that self-efficacy is a belief for an ability to learn a new recognition by applying his(or her) knowledge and skills effectively[6]. Shell and Zimmerman investigated self-efficacy is a self-confidence of an ability to fulfill the assignment successfully[7,8]. From examples of precedent studies[2,9-12], as they explain relation of diverse variables which affect self-efficacy theory and career decision, according to degree of career conviction, in other word, degree of self-efficacy, it has a great influence in career decision for beautician students. Therefore, this study is meaningful to verify correlation of beautician students' self-efficacy and career-deciding factor, as it is one of the most important moments in their life to decide career path. Through the study's result, I hope to guide them and provide concrete data for beautician students who are still in limbo of career decision or effective understanding for the people who have lack of self-efficacy. In addition, it is also to enhance beautician students self-efficacy and attach importance to career decision by concrete and well-founded data.

2. How to study

2.1 The subject and period of study

This study was carried out to 180 students who are majoring beautician in universities in Seoul during Dec.

2010 and statistical analysis was proceeded during Mar. 2011. Normal characteristic of 180 persons is shown on below Table 1 and frequency analysis is used for it.

[Table 1] General characteristic of object of study

Character istic	Level	Frequency (No.of person)	Ratio (%)
Sex	Male	9	5.0
	Female	171	95.0
Grade	1	80	44.4
	2	97	53.9
	Non-response	3	1.7
Major	Hair	49	27.2
	Skin	84	46.7
	Makeup	36	20.0
	Others	7	3.9
	Non-response	4	2.2
	Satisfacti on on Major	very contented	30
fairly contented		94	52.2
fair-to-middling		40	22.2
slightly discontented		12	6.7
very discontented		3	1.7
Consider ation on career decision	Non-response	1	0.6
	Aptitude and interest	121	67.2
	Job opportunity	22	12.2
	Socioeconomic position	35	19.4
	Society contribution	1	0.6
Opinion of family members	Opinion of family members	1	0.6
Total		180	100.0

2.2 Measuring tool

With this study, to verify the interrelation of beautician student's self-efficacy and career-deciding factor, questionnaire which was verified in credibility and validity from precedent study was used. It has totally 54 questions-5 for normal characteristic, 24 for self-efficacy, 25 for career-deciding factor.

2.2.1 Criterion of self-efficacy

To investigate self-efficacy, measuring apparatus which was developed by Ah-young Kim and Jeung-eun Cha(1996) and verified with work and contents, self-control efficacy, level of difficulty of assignment were presented as sub-components, Cronvach's α was calculated as degree of reliability and its result is same to below Table 2.

[Table 2] Self-efficacy questions and credibility

Self-efi cacy	No. of questions	Q'ty of questions	(Cronba ch's α)
Self-confide nce	1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 16	7	.703
Self-control efficacy	2, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24	12	.835
Level of difficulty of assignment	6, 9, 15, 18, 22	5	.803
Total		24	

2.2.2 Career-deciding factor

Each 5 questions from 5 sub-criteria from career maturity model of Crites (1978), totally 25 questions translated by Eun-jin Lee (2001) were selected and used. And sub-components are self-rating, information collect, goal setting, planning, and problem solve, and its result is as to below Table 3.

[Table 3] Career-deciding questions and credibility

Career -deciding factor	No. of questions	Q'ty of questions	(Cronbach's α)
Informati on collect	1, 10, 15, 19, 23	5	.738
Goal setting	2, 6, 11, 16, 20	5	.810
Planning	3, 7, 12, 21, 24	5	.736
Problem solve	4, 8, 13, 17, 25	5	.650
Self-ratin g	5, 9, 14, 18, 22	5	.764
Total		25	

2.3 Data analysis

Every data is computerized with statistical program 'Windows SPSS v. 12.0 Version' for data analysis. Frequency analysis is used for subjects' normal characteristic, one-way Anova and Scheffe posteriori test are for difference verification of self-efficacy and career-deciding factor according to major satisfaction. Also correlation analysis was carried out to know the relation of beautician students' self-efficacy and career-deciding.

3. Result of research work

3.1 Analysis of self-efficacy and career-deciding according to sex, grade and major

In normal characteristic of beautician students, self-efficacy showed no special significant difference according to sex, grade, major

[Table 4] Analysis of self-efficacy and career-deciding according to sex, grade and major

	Sex(t)	Grade(t)	Major(F)	
Self -efficacy	Self-confidence	3.649	4.549	2.216
	Self-control efficacy	.460	.040	1.303
	Level of difficulty of assignment	.003	.715	2.272
Career -deciding	Information collect	.033	.928	3.036
	Goal setting	.393	2.440	3.569
	Planning	1.625	.034	2.526
	Problem solve	7.813	.026	2.151
	Self-rating	.765	.278	2.367

3.2 Beautician students' self-efficacy difference according to major satisfaction.

Consideration on career decision, and self-efficacy according to major satisfaction is shown on Table 4. As seeing self-confidence according to major satisfaction (very contented, fairly contented, fair-to-middling, slightly discontented, very discontented), it showed somewhat significant result with $p < .05$ and in Scheffe post-analysis, very contented, slightly discontented group showed a significant difference. In self-control efficacy showed somewhat meaningful difference with $p < .05$, however, no special difference in Scheffe post-analysis. Level of difficulty of assignment shows high level with $p < .01$ and in Scheffe post-analysis, it showed difference in every group except very discontented.

[Table 5] Self-efficacy one way anova according to major satisfaction

variable	very contented ^a	fairly contented ^b	fair-to-middling ^c	slightly discontented ^d	very discontented ^e	F	post-evaluation Scheffe
	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)		
Self-confidence	27.56 (5.72)	24.95 (5.17)	24.75 (5.44)	21.83 (5.50)	25.33 (6.50)	2.754*	a>d
self- control efficacy	51.93 (8.04)	47.59 (6.18)	46.72 (7.71)	47.33 (8.17)	53.33 (15.01)	3.052*	
Level of difficulty of assignment	19.53 (5.36)	16.44 (3.69)	15.45 (3.93)	15.00 (3.90)	16.00 (1.73)	5.207**	a>b,c,d

*p<.05, **p<.01.

3.3 Difference of career-deciding factor according to beautician students major satisfaction

From beautician students normal characteristic, career-deciding factor according to sex, grade, major, considerations on career decision has no special difference and its difference according to major satisfaction is shown in Table 5. As we browse Information collect according to major satisfaction (very contented, fairly contented, fair-to-middling, slightly discontented, very discontented), it showed a meaningful result with p<.05 and as a result of Scheffe post analysis, we can see a significant difference from groups of very contented and fairly contented. Goal setting and career planning showed high level of difference with p<.001 and as a result of Scheffe post analysis, every group except very discontented showed a difference. Though, problem solve has no special difference, self-rating shows high level of difference of p<.001 and there is some difference

in very contented and fair-to-middling groups with result of Scheffe post-analysis.

3.4 Analysis of relation of self-efficacy and career-deciding factor

Correlation analysis was conducted to verify the mutual relations among self - efficacy and sub-variables of career -deciding factor. As you see on Table 6, except problem solve (r=0.100), self-confidence is relational with self-control efficacy (r=0.308), level of difficulty of assignment (r=0.307), information collect (r=0.235), goal setting (r=0.285), career planning (r=0.269), self-rating (r=0.260) and self-control efficacy is relational with level of difficulty of assignment (r=0.302), information collect (r=0.573), goal setting (r=0.523), career planning (r=0.586), problem solve (r=0.365), self-rating (r=0.584). All of sub-variables such as Information collect, goal setting, career planning, problem solve, and self-rating are correlative each other.

[Table 6] One way ANOVA of career-deciding factor according to major satisfaction

variable	very contented ^a	fairly contented ^b	fair-to-middling ^c	slightly discontented ^d	very discontented ^e	F	post-evaluation Scheffe
	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)		
Information collect	30.90 (7.24)	29.33 (6.75)	25.63 (6.79)	24.18 (10.23)	26.00 (7.00)	3.854 *	a>b
Goal setting	34.46 (6.33)	29.66 (6.78)	24.90 (7.71)	21.92 (10.17)	20.00 (6.08)	11.463***	a>b>c>d
Career planning	31.00 (6.41)	27.89 (6.56)	23.59 (6.54)	20.42 (9.40)	26.67 (10.50)	8.231 ***	a>b>c=d
Problem solve	27.47 (8.02)	28.07 (6.15)	26.15 (7.57)	26.18 (11.09)	24.50 (3.54)	.642	
Self-rating	33.75 (6.36)	29.81 (5.66)	26.90 (7.10)	27.00 (12.49)	23.33 (9.29)	5.341 ***	a>c

*p<.05, ***p<.001.

[Table 7] Correlation of sub-variables between self-efficacy and career decision

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Self-confidence	1							
2. Self-control efficacy	.308 ***	1						
3. Level of difficulty of assignment	.307 ***	.302 ***	1					
4. Information collect	.235 **	.573 ***	.244 **	1				
5. Goal setting	.285 ***	.523 ***	.279 ***	.705 ***	1			
6. Career planning	.269 ***	.586 ***	.311 ***	.798 **	.725* *	1		
7. Problem solve	.100	.365 ***	.241 **	.496 ***	.382* **	.492 ***	1	
8. Self-rating	.260 **	.584 ***	.285 ***	.751 ***	.755* **	.698 ***	.576* **	1

p<.01, *p<.001

4. Conclusions

The purpose of this study is to know the relation of beautician students self-efficacy and career-deciding factor. With questionnaires summaries from 180 beautician students in Seoul , frequency analysis, one-way ANOVA and Scheffé posteriori tests, drew a conclusion as below. Firstly, from beautician students normal characteristic, there is no special significant difference of self-efficacy according to sex, grade, major and consideration on career decision, from self-confidence and self-control efficacy of self-efficacy according to major satisfaction, there is a significant result with p<.05 and from level of difficulty of assignment. there is a high level of result with p<.01. Secondly, from beautician students normal characteristic, there is no special significant difference of self-efficacy according to sex, grade, major and consideration on career decision, from career-deciding factor according to major satisfaction of information collect, there is a significant result with p<.05 and from goal setting, career planning and self-rating, there is a high level of result with p<.001.

Lastly, as a result of correlation analysis to verify the relations of sub-variables of self-efficacy and career-deciding factor, from every variables except

problem solve of self-confidence of self-efficacy sub-variable, it showed a significant result, and from sub-variables of career-deciding factor and every variable, it showed a meaningful outcome. The study is aimed at students from the dance and the satisfaction of the major deciding factor between self-efficacy and career appear to be relevant it is desirable to improve the major satisfaction of this study were consistent with the terms may be[13]. In conclusion, it is considered that self-efficacy resulting from major satisfaction plays a critical role in students career decision-making and that students' self-efficacy and career deciding factors are correlated, given the meaningful outcome from them. As this studys subjects are only 180 persons in seoul area, follow-up study is required with more people and area. Also more program development is required to enhance students self-efficacy and career-deciding factor.

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