

# Career Self-Efficacy Of Indonesian Middle School Students (A Case Study Of Middle School In South Sulawesi, Makassar)

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses of Indonesia middle school students by considering the school's background, gender, and parents' education. The participants of this research involve 395 students, 447 high school students, and 401 vocational high school students. The measurement of variable uses a scale developed and adapted from the Career Decision Self-Efficacy Scale (CDSE-SF.) The conclusions of this research as follow: 1. The value of in the middle school level students in Makassar, in general, is quite high, 2. The value of in senior high school students tend to be higher than the junior high school students, and the students of vocational school is higher than senior high school students. 3. The value of on female students tends to be higher than that of male students. 4. There is a significant difference in the value of the among students from various majors in high school and program expertise in CMS in the city of Makassar. The value of self-efficacy in career highs shown by students from the program expertise and business skills program of agribusiness management, and the lowest of the engineering and technology program, 5. There is a trend of increase in the level of education of the mother and father followed by an increase in the value of.

**Keywords:** Secondary School, Creative design, Middle School, Student.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Self-efficacy holds a very important role in daily life, someone will be able to use the potential itself optimally in self-efficacy supports it. One of the aspects of life that are influenced by the self-efficacy in career. Career impact on the happiness of human life as a whole. The study examines the depiction of self-efficacy in a career of students seen from school background, gender, background and parental Decisions choosing a career started when individuals are in adolescence. According to Santrock (2003), adolescence is the time when decision-making increased.[1] Most decisions are made by teenagers who are experiencing changes that make it difficult and useless. Often teens only know that they want something but not knowing what is needed, then the necessary guidance to direct his desire. With regard to the expected career that teens are coveted in accordance with certain conditions, the environment and everything that needs to be done in her accomplishments.[2] Career is a sequence of activities that relate to the work of the behaviors, values, and aspirations of the individual during the life span of the individual (Simamora, 2004). Self-efficacy in career-decision making is the belief of the individual against the ability of himself that he can successfully complete tasks related to career decision making. Self-efficacy influences the choice of activity, purpose, and effort as well as the persistence of such teens.[3] In other words, self-efficacy also affects learning and academic achievement (Ormrod, 2009). In General, Ormrod (2009) states that teenage self-efficacy assessment as a teenager about his own ability to perform a particular behavior or achieve certain goals. Several studies that the decision making and self-efficacy is related.[4] The inability of the individual in making decisions can be influenced by the in career decision making (Osipow, 1987; Betz et al, 1997).[5][6] Low self-efficacy with respect to career decision making processes related to uncertainty in career decision-making, problems in developing a clear identity of the Polytechnic, and the uncertainty in determining selection shown with individual changing jobs frequently.[7] Low self-efficacy can hinder the individual to manifest its interest against a career because it felt it did not have the skills that are important to her career. They are also less able to compete to get the job, less experienced, and not knowing what they should do to

overcome obstacles in getting a job with success (Collins in Lyon & Kirby, 2000). Self-efficacy is an important indicator in determining career (Bandura, 1997; Creed, Patton, & Prideaux, 2006; Pappas & Kounenou, 2011). Research results Budiningsih (2012) managed to prove that self-efficacy was able to predict up to career decision making of 45.22%.[8][9] Similar results were also found Widyastuti and Pratiwi (2013), i.e. self-efficacy more influence on career decision-making rather than family social support, with contributions amounting to 30.8%. Based on the exposure to the above it appears that self-efficacy is an important factor that determines a person's career decision-making behavior. Careers for students of secondary education is to determine the choice of further education or employment (Santrock, 2003).[10] Therefore, continuing education to a higher level is one of the tasks in the process of career development career on every individual. This research focused on Makassar city to look at the bigger picture of self-efficacy in a career-high school seen from the background of the school, the parents work and student gender. The extraordinary functions and humanized interface of 3D-CAD enable designers to display more innovative design concepts and increase their self-confidence and intentions to create innovative designs(Chang et al. 2019).[11]

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This research using a quantitative approach to get information from a wider source of information so that the task can be made thoroughly the situation or phenomenon of the object of research (Punch, 1998). Career Self Efficacy is the sense of self-confidence to choose and carry out tasks and activities related to making career decisions. It covers five aspects, problem solving, occupational information, goal selection, self-appraisal, and planning. The population of this research is secondary high schools in Makassar based on the basis of data from the Office of education of Makassar. The total number of population listed as participants in academic year 2018/2019 are 129,773 students. There are 63,633 junior high school students, 38,740 senior high school students, and 27,400 CMS students. The determination of sample size using the benchmark of Krejcie & Morgan (1970) as in table 1, at 95% confidence and a standard margin of error of 5%.

Based on the provisions of the Krejcie & Morgan, then set out to sample as many as 395 senior high school students, 447 junior high school, and 401 CMS students. The total samples examined are 1,243 students. Lots of sample size at the high school level and CMS is based on the consideration of the existence of a related analysis course categories in high school and of project expertise in CMS so that the required number of samples in each sub-population of majors and programs. Using the technique of sampling procedures proportional random sampling, namely random sampled in an amount proportional to represent sub-populations or categories and research, such as secondary schools (junior high school, senior high school, and vocational school) and gender (male and female). The technique of data analysis includes descriptive analysis and inferential with the Anova statistical techniques.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### An overview of the level of Career Self Efficacy descriptive analysis of students.

The data regarding the efficacy of self in Career Self Efficacy of students in Makassar city for the average value of the maximum value of the 94.62 125, or 75.69% of ideal. This means the value of self-efficacy in students' target career in Makassar city is in the high category, even though some students show score that qualifies as low. Leverage the value of Career Self Efficacy demonstrated by students is in range of a minimum of 32 up to 125, with fashion 101. Ranges of values to a minimum of student's maximum is 93. However, as shown by the graph in Figure 2, the histogram values students accumulate in the range of 75 – 110 number.

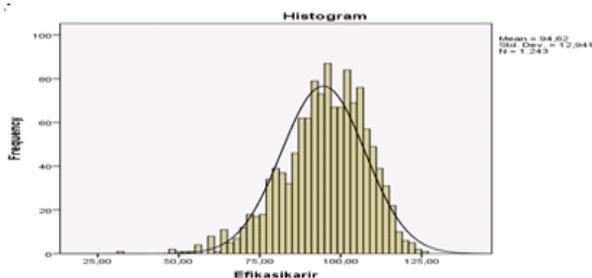


Figure 1. the distribution of the value of.

efficacyLevel Picture themselves in a career Background as seen from the level of school students. From the descriptive data analysis, it appears that there is a difference in the mean values of acquisition among students of Junior high school, high school, and Vocational High School. Junior High School students gets an average Career Self Efficacy = 93.83, SMA = 94.68, and SMK = 95.33. So, it appears the presence of an increase in the propensity score Career Self Efficacy from secondary to high school and CMS. Students of SMK itself shows the value of Career Self Efficacy is higher than high school students. However, score a minimum of Career Self Efficacy thus gained students from SMK. Graphically, the comparison of the value of Career Self Efficacy among students of Junior High School, high school, and Vocational School can be seen in Figure 3. Of the image, the visible presence of lines increased the value of Career Self Efficacy in between the third level.

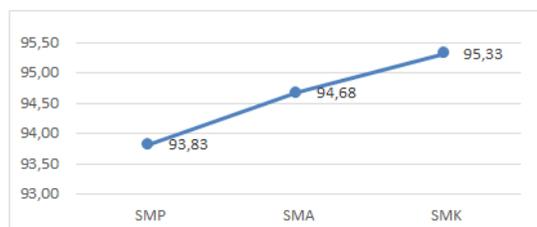


Figure 2. Comparison chart the value of Career Self Efficacy Students according to the level of School.

Inferential analysis of Anova statistics, obtained with the results of the analysis shows that the difference between the Career Self Efficacy among students of Junior High School, high school, Vocational School and only get the value of significance on the number above or far 0.259  $\alpha$  0.05, so  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_a$  was rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the efficacy values career among students of Junior High School, high school, and Vocational School in the city of Makassar. EfficacyLevel Picture themselves in a career Background as seen from the gender of Students. From a descriptive analysis, it appears that there is a difference in the mean values of gain among male students and female students. Female students showed the value of Career Self Efficacy is higher than male students. Female students get an average value of Career Self Efficacy = 95.51, while male students get average score Career Self Efficacy = 93.55. Graphically the comparison of the value of Career Self Efficacy among male students and female students in Makassar city can be seen in Figure 4 as follows.

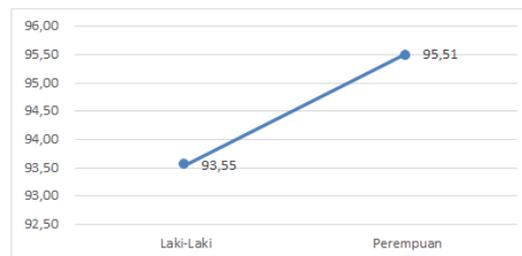
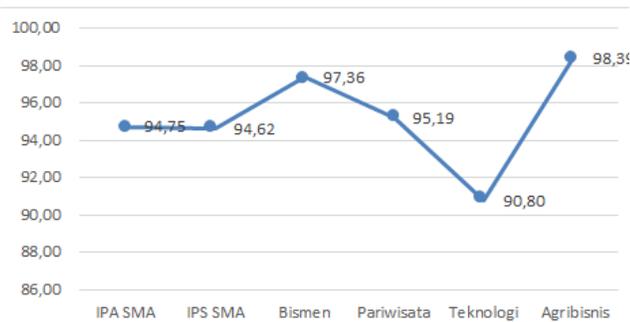


Figure 3. Comparison chart the value of Career Self Efficacy Students according to Gender.

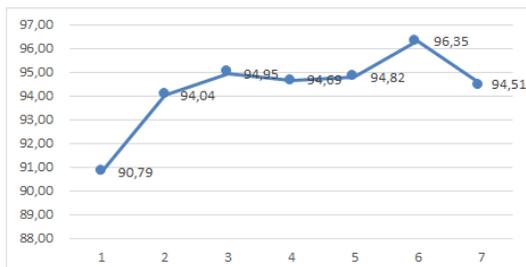
Inferential analysis of Anova statistics, obtained with the results of the analysis shows that the difference between the Career Self Efficacy among male students and female get value the significance of 0.008 or low numbers of  $\alpha$  0.05, so  $H_0$   $H_a$  was rejected and accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the efficacy of his career value among male students and female students in the city of Makassar. Description of the level of self-Efficacy in the Background as seen from a career Majors/areas of expertise of the students. From a descriptive analysis, it appears that there is a difference in the mean values of acquisition Career Self Efficacy among students from various majors in high school and skills in high school. In General, students of the business-based program, such as Agribusiness and Business Management Agrotechnology & shows the value of Career Self Efficacy are higher than majors in high school or other programs in high school. Score Career Self Efficacy was lowest shown by students from the technological expertise program & engineering. At the High School Level, it appears

that students majoring in science showed the value of Career Self Efficacy which is slightly higher than students of the Social Science Department. Graphically the comparison of the value of Career Self Efficacy among students from various majors in high school and Program expertise in SMK in Makassar city can be seen in Figure 5 as follows:

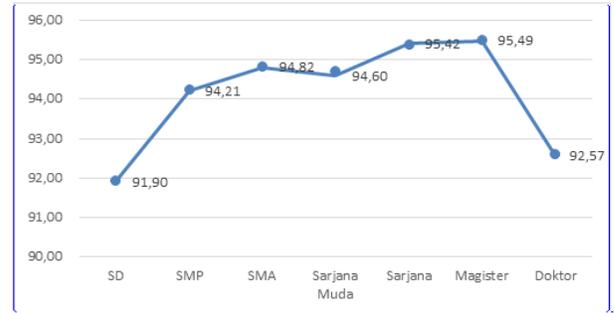


**Figure 4.** the value of Career Self Efficacy Students according to Majors/Programs.

From inferential analysis of Anova statistics, it is obtained that the results of the analysis shows that the difference between the Career Self Efficacy among students from majors in high school and program expertise in CMS in the city of Makassar get the value of significance on the number 0.000  $\alpha$  0.05 or lower, so  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  rejected accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the value of self-efficacy of students of various majors in High School and courses in Vocational; School in the city of Makassar, with a tendency of students of agribusiness skills programs and business management shows the value of Career Self Efficacy is higher than the close to two students majoring in high school programs and other expertise in CMS. Description of the level of self-Efficacy in the Career Education Background as seen from Parents. Descriptive analysis showed a trend of an increase in the level of education of the mother and father followed by an increase in the value of Career Self Efficacy. The lowest average Career Self Efficacy demonstrated by students with the lowest educated father i.e. elementary, while the highest average shown by students with a master's degree-educated father. Graphically the comparison the value of Career Self Efficacy according to the father's education level students in Makassar city can be seen in Figure 5 and Figure 6.



**Figure 5.** the value of Career Self Efficacy of students according to the father's education level.



**Figure 6:** the value of Career Self Efficacy of students according to the educational level of mother.

Inferential analysis of Anova statistics, obtained with the results of the analysis shows that the difference between the Career Self Efficacy seen from the father's level of education on the significance of rated 0.093 or higher than 0.05, while the  $\alpha$  for the education of the mother get value of significance on the number 0.361 or higher than 0.05  $\alpha$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the value of self-efficacy in career among students viewed from the parents' level of education, although there is a general trend of the higher educational level of parents in making the higher value of Career Self Efficacy obtained students. Efficacy Level Picture themselves in a career Background as seen from the work of descriptive Analysis, the Parents showed a variation of the value of Career Self Efficacy among students from father or mother with a different type of work. The value of Career Self Efficacy of highest demonstrated by children with a father who worked in the field of legislative and officials, followed by a child with a father who worked as farmers/fishermen, entrepreneurs, professionals, and education. In contrast to the image of the father's work on the factor, thus on this analysis the value of Career Self Efficacy of highest demonstrated by children with a mother who worked as a soldier/policeman, followed by children with mothers who work as professionals, educators, and self-employed. While the value of the lowest of Career Self Efficacy demonstrated by children with working mothers as an employee/employees and legislative members/officers. Graphically the comparison of the value of Career Self Efficacy in view of the type of work the father of students in Makassar city can be seen in Figure 8 and 9 as follows:



**Figure 7.** the value of Career Self Efficacy of students according to the type of work Dad.



**Figure 8.** Value comparison chart Career Self Efficacy of students according to the type of work the mother

Inferential analysis of Anova statistics, obtained with the results of the analysis shows that the difference between the Career Self Efficacy was seen from the type of work the father get value of significance on the 0.357, while mother with a job get the value of significance on the number 0.859, where both are higher than 0.05  $\alpha$  so  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  was rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the efficacy values career among students viewed from a kind of work his father and mother.

## DISCUSSION.

The results of the descriptive analysis showed, that the average value obtained from the examined sample of 1,243 was 94.62 maximum value of 125 or 75.69% of ideal values. This means close to the value of self-efficacy in career students in Makassar city located on categories is quite high, though some students show score that qualifies as low. The results of the analysis, on the one hand, enough considering self-efficacy was heartening to play an important role in individual career decision making (Taylor and Betz in Ardiyanti, 2014). But on the other hand, the existence of a number of students who still shows the value of Career Self Efficacy is low need to be the spotlight. Remember low self-efficacy can hinder the individual to manifest its interest against a career because it felt it did not have the skills that are important to his career. They are also less able to compete to get the job, less experienced, and not knowing what they should do to overcome obstacles in getting a job with success (Collins in Lyon & Kirby, 2000). Research results also showed the value of Career Self Efficacy is likely to differ among students of every level and Department/program expertise. This variation is allegedly related to variations in the experiences interact well with educators as well as with the task of studying and learning environments experienced during study at every level and Department/program or expertise is now occupied. CMS children, particularly from business-oriented courses such as the agrobisnis and the management will give many interacts with issues related to the world of careers. Bandura (1980) suggested that the type and quality of self-efficacy on one's self is formed and changed because of the results of the study through one or a combination of the four main sources, namely (1) a performance accomplishment category, related experience with the success and the failure to achieve the expected results; (2) a type learning, the results of the observation of the behavior of others, (3) emotional arousal, the level of emotional tension in the face of a situation that is fraught with challenges and obstacles; and (4) the verbal persuasion, encouragement or motivation that convinced of others (Ziegler and,1980: Hjelle 354; Betz,1992:23). The

study also showed a significant difference in the value of the RDdK between female students and students are female, with a score of Career Self Efficacy of female students is higher than male students. These findings are somewhat unique given in General, especially in the context of the community of South Sulawesi and other parts of Indonesia, older boys were more likely to be oriented and prepared to work rather than girls. This may be related to factors, emotional tension level (emotional arousal) in the face of a situation that is full of challenges and obstacles (Bandura in Hjelle and Ziegler,1980:354; Betz,1992:23) experienced by boys because the burden of gender as an individual who is expected to become a Sustainer of the family economy. Parental education level students also turned out to have a connection with a different value of Career Self Efficacy of students. Although the difference is not quite significant (significance 0093 for fathers and mothers to 0361), however, there is a tendency of self-efficacy of student's grades improved in line with the high education background qualification a parent. This is in line with the argument of the Bandura (Betz, 1992:22), that the process of modeling or learn from others will affect the efficacy of self. Self-efficacy the individual will increase if the affected model is relevant. The experience of others to determine the perception will be the success or failure of the individual. The research does not indicate the existence of a difference significant the value of Career Self Efficacy of students seen from variations in the type of work the parents. Even so, there is a tendency of children of parents who do not work, children and employees hurry, show the value of Career Self Efficacy are lower than a group of children from parents who are working in other areas. This can also be related to factors of parental modeling of Bandura (Betz, 1992:22) on the group who generally are at the level of the challenging work which is also low.

## 4. CONCLUSION

1. The value of self-efficacy in the middle school level students for a career in the city of Makassar, in general, are in categories is quite high.
2. The value of self-efficacy in career high school students tend to be higher than the Junior High School students, and the students of SMK higher than high school students. Nevertheless, the difference value of self-efficacy in career among students from the third level is not significant.
3. The value of self-efficacy in career female students tend to be higher than that of male students, and these differences may.
4. There is a significant difference in the efficacy of the career value among students from various majors in high school and program expertise in CMS in the city of Makassar. The value of self-efficacy in career highs shown by students from the program expertise and business skills program of agribusiness management, and the lowest of the engineering and technology program.
5. There is a trend of increase in the level of education of the mother and father followed by an increase in the value of Career Self Efficacy. The lowest average Career Self Efficacy demonstrated by students with the lowest educated father i.e. elementary, while the highest average shown by students with a master's degree-educated father. Statistically, however, inferential, the difference is not significant.

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