

Thesis Title : The Career Self-Efficacy Expectation of Mathayom  
Suksa VI Students in Ubon Ratchathani Province

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## Abstract

The purpose of this research was to find gender differences in the career self-efficacy and the interest for predominantly male occupations (PMOs) and female occupations (PFOs), and for each of twenty occupations. Furthermore, to identify predictive variables for the career self-efficacy.

Subjects were 371 (155 males, 216 females) M.S.VI students in the second semester, 1992 academic year from Ubon Ratchathani public secondary school. The sampling method was multi-stage sampling technique. The instrument was questionnaire which adapted from Career Choice Factors Survey translated in Thai by Nit Bungamongkon. The Statistical Package for Social Science Personal Computer (SPSS-PC<sup>+</sup>) was used for data analysis by using the statistical methods: Percentage, t-test, Chi-Square, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis.

The results revealed that :

1. In PMOs, male students' interest and strength of career self-efficacy were significantly higher than female students' ( $p < .05$ ).

2. In PFOs, female students' interest and strength of career self-efficacy were significantly higher than male students' ( $p < .05$ ).

All those, mean of both interest and self-efficacy scores were low level.

3. In each of twenty occupations, the statistical gender differences of the interest were showed in fifteen occupations showing in the following eight PMOs : manager, travel agent, air traffic controller, electrical engineer, advertising photographer, lawyer, urban planner and surveyor; and the following seven PFOs : registered nurse, librarian, dietician, social worker, physiotherapist, secretary and publicity agent ( $p < .05$ ).

And the statistical gender differences of the level of career self-efficacy were showed in fifteen occupations showing in the following six PMOs : air traffic controller, electrical engineer, advertising photographer, urban planner, lawyer and surveyor; and following nine PFO : registered nurse, librarian, physiotherapist, speech therapist, secretary, publicity agent, elementary school teacher, dietician and social worker ( $p < .05$ ). Two occupations showed gender differences in each study were engineer and secretary.

4. Using the Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis, the result showed that interest and achievement scores could predict the career self-efficacy ( $p < .05$ ) and interest was the best predictor (23 %).

According to the demographic data from the Career Choice Factors Survey showed that educational expectation level of most students (81.1%) were bachelor. The majority of students' preference major were medicine/public health (23.7%). Additionally, males' were engineering (28.8%), otherwise females' were medicine/public health (34%). Motivation for most students' preference major were useful and helpful, suitable for ability (27.0%, 25.9%), respectively. Furthermore, the present study showed that the majority of the parents and student's preference jobs were teacher (19.9%, 15.9%), respectively while students' occupational aspiration were own occupation (12.1%). Finally, the study showed the consistency between student preference job, parent occupational expectation and occupational aspiration.