

Comparison of the Difference of Appearance Satisfaction and Self-Esteem according to Self-Coordination of Nursing College Students

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Abstract

This study is a descriptive research study to investigate the difference between self-esteem and physical satisfaction according to the self-coordination of nursing college students. The participants of this study were 159 C University nursing students in C city. The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS WIN 20.0 program. The subjects interested in appearance management were skin and makeup 32.7%, weight and body management 30.9%, reason for self-satisfaction 85.5%, and information provided through the internet 73.5%, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference in appearance satisfaction according to self-coordination ($t=-27.5, p<.001$). There was a statistically significant difference in self-esteem according to self-coordination ($t=-5.2, p<.001$). Based on the results of this study, the development and operation of the coaching program for the self-recombination method will enhance the subjects' physical satisfaction and self-esteem.

Keywords: *Nursing students, Appearance management, Satisfaction, Self-esteem*

1. Introduction

Appearance management behaviors start from the perception that the innate appearance can be changed and improved through efforts and that managing appearance can give satisfaction to the self and enable people to take precedence in a social and cultural context [1]. People today are increasingly interested in appearance and invest a lot of time and money in appearance management behaviors to improve their appearance regardless of gender [2]. It is believed that desirable self-coordination behaviors of nurses, most of whom are still women, can increase the job satisfaction of nurses as a profession, improve their image to customers visiting the hospital, and positively impact customers' satisfaction with hospital use. In addition, recently, hospitals have also been providing makeup education for nurses according to the characteristics of wards, and the reason for coaching the nurses on facial hue and makeup technique is that the makeup that suits the psychological and physical condition of patients can give the patients a high level of trust and stability [3]. Therefore, this study investigated various characteristics of nursing college students, such as interest in self-coordination, interest parts, and costs, and compared the difference in appearance satisfaction and self-esteem before and after self-coordination. This study aimed to provide essential data

Article history:

Received (January 8, 2019), Review Result (February 8, 2019), Accepted (March 12, 2019)

that will give nursing college students a positive perception of their self-coordination and contribute to improving their image.

2. Body

2.1. Purpose

This study investigates the difference in appearance satisfaction and self-esteem before and after self-coordination among nursing college students.

2.2. Method

This study is descriptive survey research to investigate the difference in appearance satisfaction and self-esteem before and after the self-coordination of nursing college students.

2.3. Instruments

1) Appearance Satisfaction

Lee [4], Han and Kim [5], and Kang's [6] tools were modified and supplemented to be used as a tool to measure appearance satisfaction. This used a 5-point Likert scale consisting of 22 items, with 14 items on the perception of appearance, four items on satisfaction with appearance, and four on self-confidence. The higher the total score, the higher the satisfaction with the appearance. The reliability of this study was indicated by a Cronbach's α of .89.

2) Self-esteem

The Rosenberg [7] Self-Esteem Inventory (RSEI) used in Suh's [8] study, which was designed to comprehensively measure individual value, satisfaction, self-esteem, and self-deprecation, was used to measure self-esteem. This consisted of 10 items with five positive items and five negative items, and a 4-point Likert scale was used. The higher the total score, the higher the satisfaction with the appearance. Suh's [8] study had Cronbach's α of .86, and the reliability of this study was indicated by a Cronbach's α of .88.

2.4. Data analysis

The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS Win 20.0 program. The mean and standard deviation were obtained, and a t-test was conducted to examine the difference in satisfaction with appearance and self-esteem before and after the self-coordination of nursing college students.

3. Results

3.1. General characteristics of this study subjects

According to the analysis of general characteristics of the subjects, for gender, age, grade, pocket money, appearance management costs, the expenditure on hair style, the parts of interest in appearance management, the reasons for appearance management, and information [Table 1].

Table 1. General characteristics of subjects (N=159)

Characteristics	Categories	N(%) or Mean±SD
Gender	Man	23(14.5)
	Woman	136(85.5)
Age(yr)	19-20	128(81.1)
	21-22	29(18.4)
	≥23	2(0.5)
		19.3±0.3
Grade	1	107(67.2)
	2	52(32.8)
Money(month) (10,000 Won)	<10	17(10.6)
	10-19	17(10.6)
	20-29	40(25.1)
	30-39	53(33.3)
	40-49	17(10.6)
	≥50	15(9.8)
	34.8±0.8	
Appearance management costs (Month) (10,000 Won)	Hairstyle	1.8±1.5
	Skin & Makeup	3.5±3.0
	Fashion	8.5±6.2
	Body Weight & Shape	2.0±0.7
Appearance interest	none at all	1(0.8)
	none	8(5.0)
	Average	45(28.3)
	Yes	74(46.5)
	Very interested.	31(19.4)
Part of interest	Hairstyle	13(8.1)
	Skin & Makeup	52(32.7)
	Fashion	45(28.3)
	Body Weight & Shape	49(30.9)
Reason for appearance management	Self Satisfaction	136(85.5)
	Lover	5(3.1)
	Awareness around	18(11.4)
Provide information	Internet	117(73.5)
	TV, Radio, newspaper	14(8.8)
	Friends	17(10.6)
	Company promotional materials	4(2.5)
	None	7(4.6)

3.2. The Difference between Appearance Satisfaction and Self-esteem before and after Self-coordination of the Study's Subjects

The mean of appearance satisfaction before self-coordination of the subjects was 3.3 ± 0.2 , and the mean after self-coordination was 3.7 ± 0.2 . These results showed a statistically significant difference ($t = -27.5, p < .001$). The mean of self-esteem before self-coordination was 2.3 ± 0.2 , and the mean of self-esteem after self-coordination was 2.5 ± 0.1 , which showed that there was also a statistically significant difference ($t = -5.2, p < .001$) [Table 2].

Table 2. Comparison of the difference between appearance satisfaction and self-esteem according to self-coordination (N=159)

Variables	Categories	Mean±SD	t	p
Appearance satisfaction	Pretest	3.3±0.2	-27.5	<.001
	Posttest	3.7±0.2		
Self-esteem	Pretest	2.3±0.2	-5.2	<.001
	Posttest	2.5±0.1		

4. Discussion

This study investigated the difference in appearance satisfaction and self-esteem before and after self-coordination among nursing college students. According to the results of this study, the average monthly pocket money was 34.8 ± 0.8 thousand won. Among the appearance management costs, the ‘expenditure on fashion’ of 8.5 ± 6.2 thousand won accounted for the most significant proportion, followed by ‘skin and makeup’ of 3.5 ± 3.0 thousand won. As for the parts of interest in appearance management, ‘skin and makeup’ with 32.7% accounted for the most significant proportion.

In this study, the mean of appearance satisfaction before self-coordination of college students was 3.3 ± 0.2 , and the mean of appearance satisfaction after self-coordination was 3.7 ± 0.2 , which showed that there was a statistically significant difference. The mean of self-esteem before self-coordination was 2.3 ± 0.2 , and the mean of self-esteem after self-coordination was 2.5 ± 0.1 , which showed that there was also a statistically significant difference. The study by Park [9] also showed that appearance management behaviors of college students partially affected their satisfaction with their appearance. Specifically, their hair and skin care behaviors positively influenced their appearance satisfaction. The study by Park [9] also showed that appearance management behaviors of college students partially affected their satisfaction with their appearance. Specifically, their hair and skin care behaviors positively influenced their appearance satisfaction. However, in the study of Park, unlike the results of this study, appearance management behaviors did not influence self-esteem, and it was reported that their appearance management did not positively affect self-esteem formation and that hair care behaviors and skin care behaviors among college students’ appearance management behaviors had a positive effect on negative self-esteem. These results contradict this study’s results that there is a statistically significant difference in self-esteem before and after self-coordination. However, unlike Park’s study [9], it did not divide it into positive and negative self-esteem and measure them separately, so it isn't easy to directly compare these two studies.

This study showed a statistically significant difference in the subjects’ appearance satisfaction and self-esteem before and after self-coordination. Based on the results of this study, developing and operating a program to coach self-coordination methods for self-satisfaction by considering the specific characteristics of self-coordination behaviors of nursing college students will improve their appearance satisfaction and self-esteem.

5. Conclusion

According to the results of this study, among the appearance management costs of nursing college students, the ‘expenditure on fashion’ accounted for the most significant proportion, and for the parts of interest in appearance management, ‘skin and makeup’ accounted for the most significant proportion. As for appearance management, ‘self-satisfaction’ accounted for

the most significant proportion, and most participants said 'Internet' for the routes that information is provided. In addition, there was a statistically significant difference in appearance satisfaction and self-esteem before and after self-coordination. Therefore, the researchers of this paper propose to develop and apply a program to coach self-coordination methods for nursing students.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Changshin University Research Fund of 2018 (NO. Changshin 2018-32).

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