

Comparative Analysis Of The Level Of Knowledge Of Choosing Acne Skin Care Products On Beauty Students With Culinary Students

Putri Allif Rizkia Amelita

Putri^{1*}, Agustin Eny
Widhia², Achmadi Tofan
Ali³, Krisnawati Maria⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Beauty Education Study
Program, PKK Department
Faculty of Engineering,
Semarang State University

***Email:**

amelitaputri206@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Beauty problems are problems that are never discussed, one of which is acne, a skin problem that is often faced, especially by teenagers. Facial skin care is really needed to help overcome acne, ingredients that can overcome acne problems such as Glycolic acid, Salicylic Acid, Benzoyl Peroxide, and also Tea tree oil with its various different benefits. The aim of this research is to find out whether there is a comparison in the level of knowledge in choosing products for acne-prone skin between beauty and culinary students. The sample in this study used a purposive sampling method with the criteria of students experiencing acne skin problems. The results of the research show that the level of knowledge of students majoring in beauty and culinary is 71.89 and 63.39 respectively, this shows that students majoring in beauty have a higher level of knowledge about acne facial care than culinary majors in the sufficient category. The choice of products between students majoring in beauty and culinary was 48.85 and 41.47 respectively, this shows that students majoring in beauty products in choosing products for acne-prone skin were higher than culinary majors in the category of less in choosing products for acne-prone skin. . Then a comparison of the level of knowledge in choosing products for acne-prone skin between students majoring in Beauty and students majoring in Culinary with results of 70.43 and 60.75 respectively, this shows that students majoring in beauty are higher than students majoring in Culinary in the sufficient category. It can be concluded that students majoring in beauty and culinary are still quite lacking in choosing products for acne-prone skin which results in many students still having acne, even though when compared the level of knowledge of students majoring in beauty is slightly higher than students majoring in culinary beauty.

Keywords: Acne Prone Skin, Beauty Department, Culinary Department

Received : Maret 7th 2024

Accepted : April 11th 2024

Published : Mei 27th 2024

*Copyright © 2024 IIK STRADA Indonesia
All right reserved.*



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

INTRODUCTION

Beauty problems are problems that will never be finished to be discussed, one of which is the problem of skin berjerawat, Acne is a chronic inflammation of the follicular unit of the sebaceous gland. The cause is due to multifactorial clinical features in the form of comedones, papules, pustules, nodules, cysts, scarring (Sibero et al., 2019). Beauty Problem can damage self-confidence, facial skin care is needed to help overcome acne, a lot of ingredients that can overcome acne problems, such as

Glycolic acid, Salicylic Acid, Benzoyl Peroxide, Retinoids, Sulfur, and also Tea tree oil (Azis et al., 2022). Anti-acne products are currently widely circulated in the community, this makes it easier to get the desired product. However, if there is a mistake in choosing an anti-acne product, it can increase sensitivity and irritation (Lestari etc., 2020), then in choosing a product must be based on knowledge. Sources of information greatly affect a person's level of knowledge, knowledge can be obtained through television, books to what is currently easily available, namely through the internet. Teenagers with acne can easily access the internet to find information on how to treat acne. However, based on a pre-survey distributed by researchers to students majoring in Beauty and Culinary at SMK Perwari Kendal, the knowledge obtained from the internet is not enough to overcome because not all ingredients are suitable for the severity of acne, skin needs and their skin type. In this study, it will compare the level of knowledge in choosing adolescent acne products, especially students majoring in Beauty with Culinary majors who have acne skin problems at SMK Perwari Kendal, whether differences in majors and knowledge gained from learning materials will affect their knowledge in choosing products. Research at this location is supported because researchers have made direct observations to SMK Perwari to get the results of a pre-field survey and found that there are still many students who experience acne skin problems with an average age of 14-17 years.

METHODS

This research uses quantitative, with a cross-sectional approach model, which is to study the correlation between risk factors by means of approaches, observations, data collection at one time (Wicaksana & Rachman, 2018) risk factors by means of approaches, observations, data collection at one time.

The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. Where the technique uses certain considerations according to the desired criteria, in line with this study determining respondents who are currently having acne. (Suriani & Jailani, 2023). The sample in this study were 62 students of SMK Perwari Kendal who were experiencing acne skin problems. 31 respondents from the Beauty department and 31 respondents from the Culinary department, Research Instruments are tools used in data collection methods by researchers to analyze the results of research conducted in the next research step. The instruments used in this study Observation, researchers directly observed respondents who were in the SMK Perwari Kendal environment before distributing questionnaires, it aims to observe whether there are still many students who experience acne skin problems. Tests are usually carried out to measure individual and group abilities (Silalahi, 2017), tests are divided into five forms including personality tests, talent tests, achievement tests, intelligence tests and attitude tests. In this study using an achievement test. By distributing 12 questions about knowledge in choosing products for acne skin that have been tested for validity before being distributed to respondents.

RESULTS

Comparison Test of Beauty and Culinary majors based on the level of knowledge of acne skin Respondents' questionnaires were made with a total of 12 statement questions consisting of knowledge about acne and acne skin care. The respondent's questionnaire statement consists of positive and negative statements. After getting the results, researchers will compare the level of knowledge of students majoring in Beauty with Culinary.

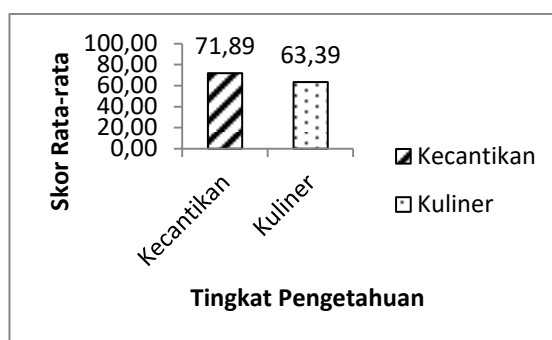


Figure 1 Comparison of Knowledge Level of Beauty Majors with Culinary Majors

Comparison in the Selection of Products for Acne Skin Majoring in Beauty with Culinary

Comparison Test of Beauty and Culinary majors based on the selection of products for acne-prone skin Respondents' questionnaires were made with a total of 12 statement questions consisting of product selection for acne by identifying ingredients that are suitable for acne-prone skin and the benefits of ingredients for acne-prone skin. The respondent's questionnaire statement consists of positive and negative statements. After getting the results, the researcher will compare the level of knowledge of students majoring in Beauty with Culinary.

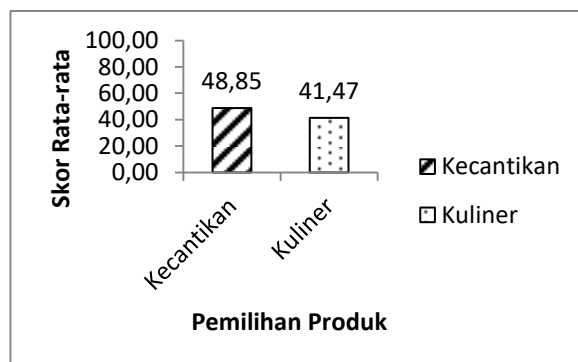


Figure 2 Comparison in Product Selection of Beauty and Culinary Majors

Comparison of Knowledge Levels in choosing Products for Acne Skin in Beauty and Culinary Department Students

The respondent's questionnaire statement consists of positive and negative statements. After getting the results, researchers compared the level of knowledge of students majoring in beauty with culinary. The results of the test analysis of the level of knowledge in choosing products for acne skin between students majoring in beauty and culinary are obtained with the following results.

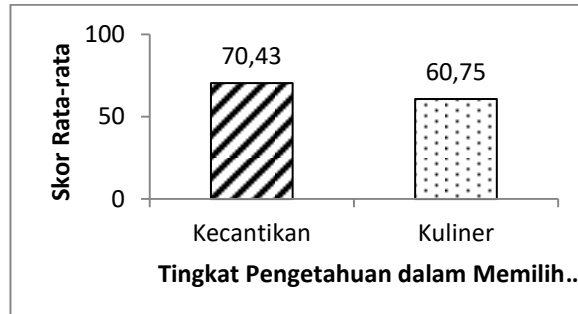


Figure 3 Level of Knowledge in Choosing Beauty Department Products with Culinary

DISCUSSION

Based on Figure 1. The average percentage of knowledge level comparison in Beauty majors is 71.89 with a sufficient category, and in Culinary majors is 63.39 with a sufficient category. This shows that the knowledge of acne and acne skin care of students majoring in Beauty is higher than students majoring in Culinary. This is in line with research (Fadila, Minerva, & Astuti, 2020) that students majoring in Beauty have more knowledge about products than students majoring in Culinary so that they can make the selection of appropriate and appropriate facial skin care products. Research (Sari et al., 2023) revealed that the knowledge of adolescents suffering from acne about care products or skincare is also quite knowledgeable.

Based on Figure 2. The average percentage of product selection comparison in Beauty majors is 48.85 with a category of less, and in Culinary majors is 41.47 with a category of less. This shows that the knowledge of students majoring in Beauty and students majoring in Culinary is lacking in choosing products for acne skin. This is in line with research (Rahmi et al., 2023) which states that there are still many teenagers who do not understand how to choose products that are suitable and safe for skin needs. In research (Hanifah, 2013) states that the knowledge of Cosmetology students

obtained from Basic Chemistry subjects can influence buying decision behavior, this is what makes the results of students majoring in Beauty higher than students majoring in Culinary.

Based on Figure 3. The average percentage of knowledge level test in the Beauty department is 70.43 with a sufficient category, and in the Culinary department is 60.75 with a sufficient category. This shows that students majoring in Beauty both have sufficient knowledge even though students majoring in beauty are higher than students majoring in Culinary. This is in line with research (Qemha & Asshara 2016) that beauty majors have basic knowledge about cosmetics so that these students can choose products that are suitable for the type of acne skin they are experiencing. According to the results of research (Susilawati et al., 2022) Knowledge is very important for the formation of a person's actions, because good knowledge will influence correct decision making towards an object, as well as culinary majors who must also have knowledge in order to choose products that are suitable for the type of skin and acne skin problems that are being experienced.

CONCLUSION

1. The results showed that the level of knowledge between students majoring in Beauty and Culinary was 71.89 and 63.39 respectively, this shows that students majoring in beauty have a higher level of knowledge about acne facial treatment than Culinary majors with sufficient categories.
2. The results of research in product selection between students majoring in Beauty and Culinary are 48.85 and 41.47 respectively, this shows that students majoring in Beauty in choosing products for acne skin are higher than Culinary majors with less category in choosing products for acne skin. It is recommended for the school to hold a knowledge counseling on acne skin problems and how to overcome them to increase the knowledge of students, especially those who are experiencing acne skin problems to prevent and treat these skin problems.
3. The results of the comparison of the level of knowledge in the selection of products for acne skin between students majoring in Beauty and students majoring in Culinary respectively 70.43 and 60.75, this shows that students majoring in Beauty are higher than students majoring in Culinary with sufficient categories. It can be concluded that students majoring in beauty and culinary majors are still quite lacking in choosing products for acne-prone skin which results in many students still having acne, although in comparison the level of knowledge of students majoring in beauty is slightly higher than students majoring in culinary. It is recommended for adolescents who are experiencing acne skin problems to be able to make the results of this study as information material in choosing products for acne skin.

REFERENCES

- Azis, A., Karim, H., Wahyuni, Y. S., Tahir, M., & Imansyah, M. Z. (2022). Pemanfaatan Bahan Alam Sebagai Alternatif Kosmetik Alami Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Yamasi*, 1(1), 23–29.
- Fadila, I., Minerva, P., & Astuti, M. (2020). Kosmetik Perawatan Kulit Wajah Siswa Kelas Xi Jurusan Tat A Kecantikan Smk Negeri 7 Padang. *Tata Rias Dan Kecantikan*, 1(2).
- Hanifah, W. J. (2013). Hubungan Pengetahuan Komposisi Bahan Kosmetika Dengan Perilaku Keputusan Membeli Kosmetika. *Program Studi Pendidikan Tatarias Unj*, (X), 44–50.
- Rahmi, S., Barus, B. R., Meylani, D., Farmasi, P., Farmasi, P., & Apoteker, P. (2023). Edukasi Cara Memilih Ko Smetika Yang Aman Dan Sehat Bagi Siswa Smk Al -Washliyah 3 Medan Education On H Ow To Choose Safe And Healthy Cosmetics F Or Students Of Smk Al-Washliyah 3 Medan. 3(3), 19–24.
- Sari, P. E., Efrilia, M. E., & Kamilla, N. S. N. (2023). Pengetahuan Penderita Jerawat (Acne Vulgaris) Tentang Skincare Di Rw 013 Perumahan Mustika Grande Burangkeng Setu. *Jurnal Farmasi Ikifa*, 2(1), 61–72.
- Sibero, H. T., Sirajudin, A., & Anggraini, D. (2019). Prevalensi Dan Gambaran Epidemiologi Akne Vulgaris Di Provinsi Lampung The Prevalence And Epidemiology Of Acne Vulgaris In Lampung. *Jurnal Farmasi Komunitas*, 3(2), 62–68. Retrieved From <https://E-Journal.Unair.Ac.Id/Jfk/Article/View/21922>

- Silalahi, U. (2017). Metode Penelitian Metode Penelitian. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, (17), 43. Retrieved From [Http://Repository.Unpas.Ac.Id/30547/5/Bab Iii.Pdf](http://Repository.Unpas.Ac.Id/30547/5/Bab%20Iii.Pdf)
- Suriani, N., & Jailani, M. S. (2023). Konsep Populasi Dan Sampling Serta Pemilihan Partisipan Ditinjau Dari Penelitian Ilmiah Pendidikan. *Ihsan: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2), 24–36.
- Susilawati, M., Bayani, F., Apriani, L., & Wahyuni, I. (2022). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Pelajar Smkn 1 Janapria Terhadap Sikap Pemilihan Dan Penggunaan Kosmetik Pemutih Kulit. *Empiricism Journal*, 3(2), 283–287. [Https://Doi.Org/10.36312/Ej.V3i2.1064](https://doi.org/10.36312/Ej.V3i2.1064)
- Wicaksana, A., & Rachman, T. (2018). *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 3(1), 10–27. Retrieved From [Https://Medium.Com/@Arifwicaksanaa/Pengertian-Use-Case-A7e576e1b6bf](https://medium.com/@Arifwicaksanaa/Pengertian-Use-Case-A7e576e1b6bf)