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Determinant's Factors to Employment Status of College Graduate Majored in Culinary Arts

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that determine whether college graduates majoring in culinary arts are employed. To achieve this purpose, this study largely divided the factors affecting the status of employment into the personal background, college life, and employment preparation activities factors. And, the data of 164 graduates who graduated from culinary arts-related departments participating in the Graduate Occupational Mobility Survey (GOMS) were used. The analysis results are summarized as follows. First, it was found that the health status and experience of job-seeking activities of college graduates majoring in culinary arts decreased the employment probability. On the other hand, major satisfaction and certification acquisition were found to increase the employment probability. Second, the health status and experience of job-seeking activities of graduates who participated in 2018GOMS were found to decrease the employment probability, and major satisfaction and grade were found to increase the employment probability. Third, it was found that only the health status of graduates who participated in 2019GOMS affected the status of employment. Therefore, in order to increase the employment rate of culinary arts majors at the end of COVID 19, universities need to make efforts to increase their satisfaction with their majors and their grades while attending college.

Keywords: Culinary Arts, COVID-19, Employment, GOMS, Graduate

Major classifications: Restaurant Management, Restaurant Marketing, Other Hospitality Related Areas

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1. Introduction

As youth unemployment is rising as a social issue in Korea, the Ministry of Education of Korea is carrying out various policies to increase the accountability of college education. Especially, even for the University Structure Reform Assessment following the recent decrease in the school-age population, the employment rate is used together with the enrollment rate for new students and enrollment rate for enrolled students as the main index that measures the outcomes of college education (Yoo, 2020).

Thus, many colleges have already opened or are opening the departments related to culinary arts which is highly preferred by high school students, and also shows a high employment rate. In the results of examining the current opening status of culinary art majors in colleges through the recruitment of new students in 2022 in the college information portal site called 'Adiga', among 134 colleges except for Korea Polytechnics colleges and cyber colleges, a total of 83 colleges (61.9%) have opened total 94 departments or faculties, and are recruiting total 5,259 people as new students. If it includes the entrance quota of departments or faculties that perform the culinary art-related practice in the curriculum even though the term 'culinary' is not included in the name of departments or faculties, the number of students who enter college to learn about culinary art every year would be much more.

Even though the cook as an occupation provides opportunities to show creativity, the work environment is very stressful, so a great amount of devotion is required to become a culinary staff (Tongchaiprasit & Ariyabuddhiphongs, 2016). Kim (2021) pointed out the reality in which the college students who entered the path to a culinary staff were passive for career preparation and even gave up the path to a culinary staff due to the gap between reality and ideals such as long-hour labor, low wage, working environment, and relatively lower social perception compared to other occupation types. In the research by Self and Gordon (2019), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics under the Ministry of Labor reported that the total turnover rate of restaurants and accommodations increased from 66.7% in 2014 to 72.1% in 2015. This has been increased for five years in a row since it dropped to the lowest value (56.4%) in 2010. Also, according to the employment trend by the Ministry of Labor in 2022, the number of youth employees (15-29Y) in Korea was sequentially increasing for 14 months in a row after March 2021 while the employment in the face-to-face service industry such as accommodation & food, arts & leisure, and wholesale & retail has not been recovered to the level before the Corona crisis. In other words, the current employment status of college majors related to accommodation & restaurants is more serious than other industry groups because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this aspect, it would be necessary to have a research that presents the measures for improving the employment outcomes of majors who graduated from the culinary art-related departments as the key manpower in the accommodation & restaurant industry, by examining the actual employment outcomes after college graduation, or revealing the factors affecting it. Especially, it would be needed to examine the factors affecting the employment of college graduates majoring in culinary art who graduated before the COVID-19 pandemic and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thus, this study aims to understand the factors that decide the status of employment after graduation targeting college graduates majored in culinary art. In the present time when the daily life is recovered by lifting the social distancing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, this study aims to present the measures for efficient employment guidance for culinary art majors.

2. Theoretical background

2.1. Employment outcomes

The preceding research related to employment outcomes aimed to measure employment outcomes by defining them in various methods. Ahn and Yim (2018) handled the time required to be employed after college graduation as the main employment outcome of four-year-course college graduates. Moon and Hong (2019) handled the status of employment and wage level as the employment outcomes of young college graduates. The research targeting the four-year-course college graduates of 2017GOMS by Min and Han (2020) handles the matter of participating in the labor market and the wage level of the first job as the main outcomes. The research by Choi and Lee (2020) divided the employment outcomes into the quality of employment such as the probability of employment, a matter of getting employed for a regular position, workplace satisfaction & work satisfaction, and wage level. Like this, simply limiting the status of employment to employment outcomes would be limited to examining the qualitative aspect of employment (Mo et al., 2019). However, in order to measure the employment outcomes of college students, the status of employment has been the most universally

used in many kinds of research so far. Also, even though the question of if the status of employment is valid as an index for evaluating the University Financial Support Project is continuously raised (Boo & Kim, 2020; Sakong, 2017), it is still important because it is utilized as a key index in the assessment project accompanied by all sorts of university assessment & government financial support (Lee et al., 2015). However, this study regards the status of employment of college graduates with culinary art major as the main employment outcome. In order to research it, this study aims to judge the status of employment based on the contents that could be verified in the Graduate Occupational Mobility Survey (GOMS) among the formulas for calculating the employment rate of higher education institutions by the Korean Educational Development Institute.

2.2. Factors affecting the status of employment

There could be various factors affecting the employment of college graduates majoring in culinary arts. Many researches related to the transitional labor market show various approaches such as human capital theory, status attainment theory, signaling theory, and dual labor market theory. The main research targeting the hospitality-related majors could be examined as follows. Jang and Na (2016) largely divided the factors affecting the status of employment of food service-related majors into personal background factors (gender, age, parent's educational background, monthly household income), educational background factors (type of high school graduated, type of college graduated, location of the college, graduation grade), and transitional labor market preparation factors (job training experience, acquisition of licenses, the number of licenses, domestic/foreign working experience during enrollment, language training experience, contest-winning experience, job-seeking path, and etc.). In this study, it was found that those who were male, younger, acquired the licenses and had overseas working experiences, and utilized the informal channel were shown to have a higher probability to get employed. The research targeting the four-year-course college graduates with tourism major by Ahn and Yim (2018) aimed to analyze the factors affecting the period required for the graduates with tourism major to be employed by dividing them into three factors such as personal characteristics (gender, age, major, the total number of leave of absence), human capital characteristics (Grade Point Average, initial time to begin the employment preparation, language training experience), and parental & economic characteristics (father's educational background, mother's educational background, parents' income). In this study, it was found that the older the person is, the longer it takes to get a job, and the shorter the duration of employment for students who prepare for a job early than those who prepare for a job late. Yim and Ahn (2020) regarded the employment outcomes of college graduates with tourism majors as job match, and then analyzed the factors affecting the job match by dividing them into college variables (type of foundation, location), personal background (gender, age, major), personal-psychological factors (major satisfaction, reason for choosing the major, status of employment goal setting), and individual college life (grade, the importance of major knowledge when performing work). The research targeting the graduates with tourism-related majors among the participants in the GOMS 2016 open to the public in 2018 by Myoung et al. (2021) analyzed the factors affecting the wage of college graduates with tourism majors by largely dividing them into personal variables (gender, age, grade, the matter of turnover preparation, region of college graduated), career exploration programs (workplace experience program, intramural employment fair, employment camp, and etc.), and employment preparation activities (study of foreign languages like English, contest-winning, preparation for licenses, outside activities). In this study, it was found that the gender, grades, and participation in the employment camp of tourism graduates had a positive effect on their wages.

Like this, in the preceding research on the transition of college graduates from school to job, each researcher uses different factors in deciding their employment. However, most of the research is composed of personal background factors (demographic characteristics, household background), factors related to employment preparation activities, and factors related to college life. Thus, this study aims to divide the factors affecting the employment of college graduates majoring culinary arts into personal background factors, college life factors, and employment preparation activities factors.

3. Method

3.1. Measurement model

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effects of personality background factors, college life factors, and employment preparation activities factors on the status of employment of college graduates majoring in culinary art. For this, based on the preceding research examined

earlier, the research model and hypotheses were set up as Fig. 1.

Hypothesis 1. Personality background factors of college graduates who majored in culinary arts will have a positive effect on their status of employment.

Hypothesis 2. College life factors of college graduates who majored in culinary arts will have a positive effect on their status of employment.

Hypothesis 3. Employment preparation activities of college graduates who majored in culinary arts will have a positive effect on their status of employment.

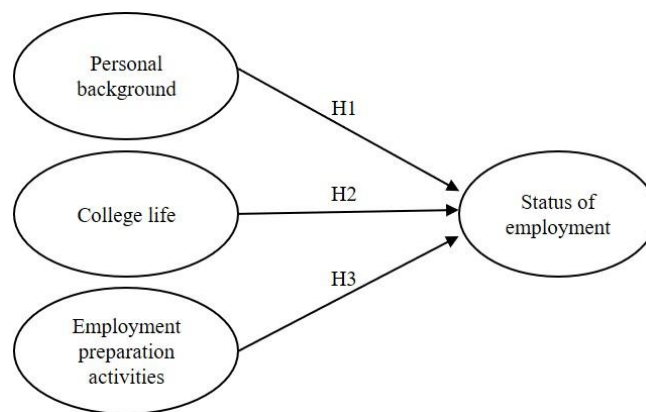


Figure 1: Research model

3.2. Data collection

In order to analyze the factors deciding the employment of college graduates with culinary art majors who graduated before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, this study used the data of 2018GOMS & 2019GOMS (beta version) among the Graduate Occupational Mobility Survey provided by the Korea Employment Information Service. There were 178 college graduates who graduated from departments related to culinary art in the GOMS for two years. After excluding 11 graduates who were 35 or up and eight graduates who were performing only academic activities by transferring to another college from them, a total of 164 questionnaires were used for the final analysis.

3.3. Research instruments

3.3.1. Status of employment

Based on three items for measurement in GOMS, this study divided the college graduates with culinary art majors into two groups the employed and the unemployed. In the first step, we divided the status of employment based on their responses to the matter of having health insurance. The respondents who were currently working could respond to this question as 'Have it', 'Don't have it', and 'Don't know'. The respondents who were currently not working were coded into no-response. A total of 98 subjects who responded as having health insurance out of 164 college graduates with culinary arts majors were classified as employed while a total of 43 graduates who had no response to it were classified as unemployed. In the second step, to classify the status of employment of 15 graduates who were currently working, but had no health insurance, the matter of their business start-up was analyzed. In the results of the analysis, a total of three out of 15 subjects started their own business, so those three subjects were classified as employed, and the rest 12 subjects were classified as unemployed. In the third step, this study aimed to classify the status of employment of eight respondents who responded as 'Don't know about the matter of having the health insurance even though they were currently working. For this, they were classified based on the item "The matter of the regular position of the current job (judged by respondents)" among the items of GOMS. One person who responded to this item as the regular position was classified as the employed while the rest seven subjects who responded to it as irregular position or 'don't know' were classified as unemployed.

3.3.2. Factors deciding the employment

Based on the preceding research, the independent variables were classified into personal background factors, college life factors, and employment preparation activities factors. The methods of composition & coding of variables used in this study are as Table 1.

Table 1: Composition of variables

	Variable name		Coding method
Dependent variable	Status of employment		0 = unemployed, 1 = employed
Independent variables	Personal background	Gender	0 = female, 1 = male
		Age	Chronological age
		Health status	1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree
		Father's educational background	Middle school or lower = 0, High school = 1, College = 2, University = 3, Graduate school = 4
		Mother's educational background	Middle school or lower = 0, High school = 1, College = 2, University = 3, Graduate school = 4
	College life	Grade	Covert to 4.5 points
		Major satisfaction	1 = Very dissatisfied, 5 = Very Satisfied
		College satisfaction	1 = Very dissatisfied, 5 = Very Satisfied
	Employment preparation activities	Job experiences	0 = No, 1 = Yes.
		The number of job experiences	0 = No, 1 = 1, 2 = 2, 3 = 3 or more
		The matter of goal setting	0 = No, 1 = Yes.
		Experience of job-seeking activities	0 = No, 1 = Yes.
		The matter of acquiring licenses	0 = No, 1 = Yes.
The number of licenses		0 = No, 1 = 1, 2 = 2, 3 = 3, 4 = 4, 5 = 5, 6 = 6 or more	

3.4. Analysis method

We used the SPSS 18.0 program to analyze the data. First, this study performed the frequency analysis to understand the demographic characteristics of respondents. In order to verify the variables significantly affecting employment, this study conducted the logistic regression analysis that estimated the linear relationship between independent variables and categorical dependent variables.

4. Results

4.1. Participant characteristics

The results of conducting the frequency analysis for analyzing the demographic characteristics of research subjects are shown in Table 2. A total of 80 participants in 2018GOMS included 54 employed (67.5%) while a total of 84 participants in 2019GOMS included 48 employed (57.1%). In the case of gender, there were 93 men (56.7%) and 71 women (43.3%). Regarding the parents' educational background, the high school graduates were the most like 82 fathers (50.0%) and 102

mothers (62.2%). There were 89 students without job experiences (54.3%) and 75 students with job experiences (45.7%). There were 38 students with goal setting during enrollment (23.2%), 37 students with job-seeking activities (22.6%), and 112 students who acquired licenses (68.3%).

Table 2: Participant characteristics

Divide		2018GOMS participants	2019GOMS participants	Total
Gender	Female	34(47.9)	37(52.1)	71(100.0)
	Male	46(49.5)	47(50.5)	93(100.0)
Status of employment	Unemployed	26(41.9)	36(58.1)	62(100.0)
	Employed	54(52.9)	48(47.1)	102(100.0)
Father's educational background	Middle school or lower	9(50.0)	9(50.0)	18(100.0)
	High school	41(50.0)	41(50.0)	82(100.0)
	College	7(50.0)	7(50.0)	14(100.0)
	University	20(43.5)	26(56.5)	46(100.0)
	Graduate school	3(75.0)	1(25.0)	4(100.0)
Mother's educational background	Middle school or lower	11(55.0)	9(45.0)	20(100.0)
	High school	47(46.1)	55(53.9)	102(100.0)
	College	10(76.9)	3(23.1)	13(100.0)
	University	12(41.4)	17(58.6)	29(100.0)
Job experiences	No	42(47.2)	47(52.8)	89(100.0)
	Yes	38(50.7)	37(49.3)	75(100.0)
The number of job experiences	No	42(47.2)	47(52.8)	89(100.0)
	1	24(52.2)	22(47.8)	46(100.0)
	2	11(55.0)	9(45.0)	20(100.0)
	3 or more	3(33.3)	6(66.7)	9(100.0)
The matter of goal setting	No	52(41.3)	74(58.7)	126(100.0)
	Yes	28(73.7)	10(26.3)	38(100.0)
Experience of job-seeking activities	No	54(42.5)	73(57.5)	127(100.0)
	Yes	26(70.3)	11(29.7)	37(100.0)
The matter of acquiring licenses	No	28(53.8)	24(46.2)	52(100.0)
	Yes	52(46.4)	60(53.6)	112(100.0)
The number of licenses	No	28(53.8)	24(46.2)	52(100.0)
	1	23(46.0)	27(54.0)	50(100.0)
	2	7(26.9)	19(73.1)	26(100.0)
	3	6(60.0)	4(40.0)	10(100.0)
	4	10(76.9)	3(23.1)	13(100.0)
	5	4(57.1)	3(42.9)	7(100.0)

	6 or more	2(33.3)	4(66.7)	6(100.0)
Total		80(48.8)	84(51.2)	164(100.0)

4.2. Results of logistic regression analysis targeting the whole respondents

The results of conducting the logistic regression analysis for verifying the statistical significance of independent variables that could predict the status of employment of college graduates with culinary art majors who participated in the GOMS for the last two years are as Table 3. First, in the results of testing the fitness of the logistic regression model, the Chi-square value (33.072) was statistically significant ($p=0.005$). In the results of the Hosmer & Lemeshow test, the significance probability value ($p=0.702$) of the model was greater than 0.05, so the model of this study was analyzed as statistically suitable. Lastly, the classification accuracy that compared the observed value and predicted value of the employed group and unemployed group was satisfactory (70.1%).

In the results of the analysis, the experience of job-seeking activities (Ward=5.973, $p=0.015$) and health status (Ward=5.592, $p=0.018$) reduced the employment probability of college graduates majored in culinary arts while the major satisfaction (Ward=6.178, $p=0.013$) and the matter of acquiring licenses (Ward=3.598, $p=0.058$) increased the employment probability of college graduates majored in culinary arts.

Table 3: The results of logistic regression analysis

Independent variables		B	S.E.	Wald	df	p	Exp(B)
Personal background	Gender	-.116	.452	.066	1	.798	.891
	Age	.094	.139	.455	1	.500	1.098
	Health status	-.473	.200	5.592	1	.018	.623
	Father's educational background	.204	.208	.962	1	.327	1.226
	Mother's educational background	-.341	.247	1.909	1	.167	.711
College life	Grade	.607	.382	2.522	1	.112	1.834
	Major satisfaction	.788	.317	6.178	1	.013	2.199
	College satisfaction	-.379	.300	1.598	1	.206	.685
Employment preparation activities	Job experiences	-.425	.687	.382	1	.537	.654
	The number of job experiences	.315	.391	.649	1	.420	1.370
	The matter of goal setting	.426	.464	.842	1	.359	1.531
	Experience of job-seeking activities	-1.130	.462	5.973	1	.015	.323
	The matter of acquiring licenses	.966	.509	3.598	1	.058	2.626
	The number of licenses	-.190	.147	1.667	1	.197	.827
Constant		-3.740	3.418	1.197	1	.274	.024

Note : Hosmer & Lemeshow = 5.100 (df = 8, $p>0.747$), Chi-square = 26.657 (df = 14, $p<0.021$), -2 log Likelihood = 1980.840, Cox & Snell R square = 0.150, Nagelkerke R square = 0.204, Classification accuracy = 70.1%

4.3. Results of logistic regression analysis by year

Table 4 shows the results of logistic regression analysis for 2018GOMS participants. In the results of the analysis, the experience of job-seeking activities (Ward=5.478, $p=0.019$) and health status (Ward=5.639, $p=0.018$) reduced the employment probability of college graduates majored in culinary arts while the major satisfaction (Ward=5.647, $p=0.017$) and grade (Ward=4.565, $p=0.033$) increased the employment probability of college graduates majored in culinary arts.

Table 4: The results of logistic regression analysis of 2018GOMS participants

Independent variables		B	S.E,	Wald	df	p	Exp(B)
Personal background	Gender	-.724	.772	.879	1	.348	.485
	Age	-.003	.229	.000	1	.990	.997
	Health status	-.961	.405	5.639	1	.018	.382
	Father's educational background	.052	.371	.019	1	.890	1.053
	Mother's educational background	-.057	.487	.014	1	.907	.945
College life	Grade	1.507	.705	4.565	1	.033	4.513
	Major satisfaction	1.205	.507	5.647	1	.017	3.336
	College satisfaction	-.184	.467	.156	1	.693	.832
Employment preparation activities	Job experiences	-.633	1.259	.253	1	.615	.531
	The number of job experiences	-.647	.795	.662	1	.416	.524
	The matter of goal setting	.284	.677	.176	1	.675	1.329
	Experience of job-seeking activities	-1.604	.685	5.478	1	.019	.201
	The matter of acquiring licenses	1.475	1.032	2.040	1	.153	4.369
	The number of licenses	-.275	.277	.985	1	.321	.759
Constant		-3.371	5.502	.375	1	.540	.034

Note : Hosmer & Lemeshow = 5.075 (df = 8, p>0.750), Chi-square = 30.130 (df = 14, p<0.007), -2 log Likelihood = 70.763, Cox & Snell R square = 0.314, Nagelkerke R square = 0.438, Classification accuracy = 77.5

Table 5 shows the results of logistic regression analysis for 2019GOMS participants. In the results of the analysis, the health status of graduates (Wald=6.478, p=0.011) reduced the employment probability of college graduates who majored in culinary arts.

Table 5: The results of logistic regression analysis of 2019GOMS participants

Independent variables		B	S.E,	Wald	df	p	Exp(B)
Personal background	Gender	.310	.683	.206	1	.650	1.364
	Age	.238	.230	1.068	1	.301	1.268
	Health status	-.919	.361	6.478	1	.011	.399
	Father's educational background	.365	.326	1.251	1	.263	1.441
	Mother's educational background	-.574	.370	2.401	1	.121	.563
College life	Grade	-.131	.588	.049	1	.824	.877
	Major satisfaction	.737	.655	1.268	1	.260	2.090
	College satisfaction	-.501	.625	.642	1	.423	.606
Employment preparation	Job experiences	-.170	1.092	.024	1	.876	.843
	The number of job experiences	1.088	.690	2.484	1	.115	2.968

activities	The matter of goal setting	.451	.926	.238	1	.626	1.571
	Experience of job-seeking activities	-1.523	.934	2.657	1	.103	.218
	The matter of acquiring licenses	.849	.753	1.274	1	.259	2.338
	The number of licenses	-.225	.232	.940	1	.332	.798
Constant		-3.202	5.392	.353	1	.553	.041

Note : Hosmer & Lemeshow = 5.100 (df = 8, p>0.747), Chi-square = 26.657 (df = 14, p<0.021), -2 log Likelihood = 1980.840, Cox & Snell R square = 0.150, Nagelkerke R square = 0.204, Classification accuracy = 70.1

5. Discussion

This study aimed to understand the factors deciding the status of employment of college graduates with culinary art majors. For this, after excluding the graduates over 35 years of age and transferred graduates from 178 college graduates who graduated from the departments related to culinary art in the GOMS, a total of 164 questionnaires were used for the final analysis.

The analysis results are summarized as follows. First, the health status and experience of job-seeking activities of college graduates with culinary art majors who participated in 2018 & 2019GOMS reduced their employment probability. This result of this study supports the results of the research by Jeong and Lee (2018) reporting that the health status of college graduates has negative effects on their employment for satisfactory jobs. On the other hand, the major satisfaction and acquisition of licenses of college graduates with culinary art majors increased the employment probability. This result is similar to the results of the research by Lim (2020) showing that the possession of qualifications of college graduates who participated in 2016GOMS had positive effects on employment. These results mean that the better the health condition and the more job-seeking activities, the lower the employment rate of college graduates majoring in culinary arts.

Second, the health status and experience of job-seeking activities of college graduates with culinary art majors who participated in 2018GOMS reduced the employment probability while the major satisfaction and grade raised the employment probability. In the case of grade, it is similar to the results of the research by Kim et al. (2019) reporting that the grade of graduates with hotel and tourism majors had positive effects on employment. On the other hand, it is opposite to the results of the research by Jung and Lee (2005) showing that the grade did not have a significant effect on the employment of college graduates. These results imply that to improve the employment rate of college graduates majoring in culinary arts, universities need to make efforts to increase major satisfaction and grade while attending college.

Third, in the case of the participants in 2019GOMS, only the health status had affected the status of employment. When the health status was better, the employment probability was reduced.

5.1. Theoretical and practical implications

Based on such results of the analysis in this study, the implications could be drawn in the academic/practical aspects as follows. First, most of the previous research related to the employment of culinary art majors analyzed the influence relations between cognitive and emotional variables just as self-efficacy or career preparation behavior. However, this study is academically significant in the aspect of understanding the actual factors affecting the status of employment of college graduates with culinary art majors.

Second, the experience of job-seeking activities reduced the employment probability. This means that the college graduates with culinary art majors who performed job-seeking activities through various channels right before or after graduation, acquired information about the real working environment of culinary staff, and then did not choose this field as their career. Therefore, the HR managers in the hotel & food service industry need to understand the occupational value of new-generation culinary art majors before presenting the recruitment conditions of new culinary staff.

Lastly, the grade of college graduates with culinary art majors who participated in 2018GOMS conducted when there were no confirmed cases of the COVID-19 in Korea, increased the employment outcomes. However, the grade of college graduates with culinary art majors who participated in 2019GOMS conducted when there were confirmed cases of the COVID-19 in Korea, did not significantly raise the possibility of employment. In the aspect of human capital theory, many researchers are arguing that the employment outcomes are increased when the grade is higher. However, the students who

acquired high grades for their employment preparation when the hotel & food service industry started experiencing difficulties because of the social distancing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, might not be able to find high-quality workplaces where they could perform their careers. In the present time when the COVID-19 has almost come to an end, the grade of majors would be an important factor for moving into the high-quality labor market. Thus, the professors should instruct the college students majoring in culinary art to be able to fully learn about major-related knowledge and skills to get a high grade.

5.2. Research limitation and future research

The limitations of this study are as follows. First, even though the GOMS used in this study is the statistical survey officially approved by the National Statistical Office, the culinary art majors who participated in this survey were much less than the number of graduates with culinary art majors produced by colleges each year. Therefore, further research should analyze the employment outcomes of much more graduates with culinary art majors through the survey considering the items like region and college type. Second, in order to analyze the factors affecting the employment outcomes, this study extracted only culinary art majors who participated in GOMS. In the future, further research would need to understand and compare the factors deciding the employment of graduates with other majors or other affiliations.

6. Conclusion

This study attempted to identify the variables that influence college graduates who majored in culinary arts to find employment after graduating from college. As a result of the analysis, the factors influencing the employment of graduates who participated in 2018GOMS and graduates who participated in 2019GOMS were different. Majors who graduated before COVID-19 affected their health status, grades, major satisfaction, and experience of job-seeking activities. In August 2020, when the number of COVID-19 confirmed patients began to increase gradually in Korea, only the health status of the majors affected their employment of the majors. At a time when the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 is currently decreasing and social distancing is relaxing, it is necessary to continuously identify the factors affecting their employment.

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