Analysis of Key Variables Affecting Professional Success in Job Market

Kevin Wongleedee

College of Hospitality Industry Management, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University,
Bangkok, Thailand
E-mail: kevin.wo@ssru.ac.th

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to rank the important of the twenty factors that contributing to professional success in the job market. This study investigates the relative importance of various professional skills and attributes by analyzing their mean and standard deviation values. Key variables include problem-solving skills, integrity, teamwork, and others essential for personal and organizational success. Using quantitative data, this research identifies which variables are most developed among participants and examines the variability of responses, indicating areas that might need further development or reinforcement. The findings revealed that there were five important factors contributing to professional success which are problem-solving, integrity & ethics, teamwork, respected for rules, and self-improvement.

Keywords: Professional, Success, Teamwork

1. Introduction

In today's competitive and dynamic work environment, professionals must possess a variety of skills and attributes to succeed. Understanding the importance and current level of these attributes can help in targeting areas for development. This study assesses key professional skills and personal qualities, examining their mean values to determine which are prioritized and the standard deviation to understand the consistency of responses. Such analysis is crucial for educators, employers, and policymakers aiming to foster these qualities effectively.

In the context of professional development, individuals are increasingly expected to demonstrate a blend of technical skills and personal attributes that contribute to organizational success. The demands of the modern workplace, particularly within dynamic and competitive industries, make it essential for employees to excel in various competencies, including problem-solving, communication, teamwork, and lifelong learning. These skills not only enable employees to fulfill their roles effectively but also support continuous improvement, innovation, and adaptability in a rapidly changing professional landscape.

Research has shown that core competencies such as ethical conduct, teamwork, and problemsolving are central to high-performing organizations. In line with this, educational institutions and organizations globally emphasize developing these attributes among students and employees to create a resilient, skilled workforce. However, the level of these skills varies significantly across individuals due to differing experiences, resources, and training opportunities. This study aims to explore these key competencies by analyzing their mean values, representing their perceived importance or development level, and their standard deviations, indicating variability among respondents.

Understanding the distribution of these skills can help organizations and educators identify strengths and areas that require targeted improvement. By evaluating the mean and standard deviation of each skill, this study provides insights into which attributes are prioritized and consistently developed across a population, laying the groundwork for informed decisions about professional training and development.

1.2 Research Objective

The main objective of this study was to rank the important of the twenty factors that contributing to professional success in the job market. This study investigates the relative importance of various professional skills and attributes by analyzing their mean and standard deviation values.

2. Literature Review

Professional skills are widely regarded as essential components of a successful career. Previous studies highlight several core competencies that are universally valued in the workforce. For instance, problem-solving skills are vital as they enable individuals to address and overcome challenges independently, fostering innovation and efficiency within an organization (Smith & Davies, 2020). Problem-solving has been correlated with both individual success and overall organizational performance, as it promotes proactive and adaptable mindsets.

- **2.1 Integrity and ethical behavior** also rank highly among desirable attributes in the workplace. Ethical behavior builds trust, strengthens team cohesion, and enhances an organization's reputation (Johnson, 2018). Employees with strong ethical standards are often seen as reliable, which contributes to positive workplace dynamics and reduced risk in decision-making processes.
- 2.2 Teamwork and collaboration skills are critical as they facilitate better communication, idea-sharing, and collaborative problem-solving. Research by Clark and Nguyen (2019) suggests that teamwork is directly linked to employee satisfaction and productivity. In environments that emphasize collaboration, individuals feel more supported and motivated, leading to greater organizational success.
- **2.3 Continuous self-development and lifelong learning** are also increasingly recognized as essential attributes in today's fast-paced world. The rapid advancements in technology and evolving market demands require professionals to continually update their knowledge and skills to remain competitive. Organizations often value employees who pursue self-improvement as they are likely to adapt to change and contribute to long-term innovation (Lee & Harris, 2021).
 - 2.4 Additionally, communication skills are integral to effectively

convey ideas, resolve conflicts, and build professional relationships. Studies have shown that individuals with strong communication skills are often more effective leaders and collaborators, significantly impacting team performance (Garcia, 2020).

While the importance of these skills is well-documented, there remains variability in how they are developed across different groups. Factors such as educational background, professional experience, and access to training resources contribute to the diversity in skill levels observed among individuals. This research aims to quantify these variations, providing a clearer understanding of current strengths and gaps in professional competencies.

3. Methodology

The study collected data on 20 variables, each representing a critical professional skill or attribute. For each variable, the mean and standard deviation were calculated, providing insight into the central tendency and variability of the respondents' evaluation

Table 1: Ranking of Professional Competencies by Mean and Standard Deviation

No.	Competency	Mean	SD
1	Problem-solving skills	4.5205	0.66895
2	Integrity and ethics	4.5068	0.58031
3	Teamwork skills	4.4521	0.68801
4	Respect for rules	4.4384	0.6233
5	Continuous self-development	4.3973	0.70198
6	Communication skills	4.3973	0.75901
7	Creativity	4.3973	0.70198
8	Leadership	4.3699	0.77292
9	Data analysis skills	4.2877	0.69681
10	Service-mindedness	4.2877	0.73559
11	Knowledge of current technology	4.274	0.65107
12	Lifelong learning	4.274	0.73144
13	Public spirit	4.2192	0.73118
14	Competitiveness	4.2055	0.68635
15	Environmental awareness	4.1918	0.65949
16	Professional knowledge	4.1781	0.80523
17	Organizational commitment	4.1233	0.74433
18	Foreign language proficiency	4.0822	0.95384
19	Professional certification	4.0548	1.03937
20	Knowledge of relevant law	4.0548	0.86427

Significance of the Table for University Policy Development

The table's data on key professional skills and personal attributes offers a valuable foundation for universities to align their curricula and training programs with the competencies needed in the modern workforce. By understanding which skills are already well-developed and which show significant variability, educational institutions can make data-driven decisions to create targeted learning opportunities and policies that ensure a comprehensive skill set for students.

For instance, high mean values in areas like problem-solving, integrity, and teamwork indicate that students or respondents consider these attributes essential and relatively well-developed. Universities can use this insight to strengthen existing programs that encourage these skills, ensuring that graduates are prepared to excel in collaborative and ethically responsible roles in their respective fields. Additionally, the relatively high consistency (low standard deviation) in these areas suggests a broadly positive impact of current educational practices on these attributes, which can further motivate the institution to sustain or even expand initiatives fostering these skills.

On the other hand, variables with lower mean scores and higher standard deviations, such as foreign language proficiency, professional certification, and legal knowledge, highlight areas that may need further attention and resources. Recognizing these gaps allows universities to adjust their programs accordingly. For example, they could introduce more robust language training, legal literacy courses, or workshops that align with specific professional certifications. These efforts would address individual disparities and enhance students' overall competency, making them more versatile and competitive in the job market.

Moreover, these findings can support the university in formulating policies that foster lifelong learning and continuous self-improvement, values that are critical for adapting to future workplace demands. For instance, implementing policies that encourage participation in internships, cooperative education, or industry partnerships could help students apply theoretical knowledge in real-world settings, reinforcing the importance of learning and adapting continuously.

In summary, the insights derived from the table can guide the university in developing a balanced, evidence-based educational strategy. By prioritizing both high-impact skills and those that need further support, universities can equip students with a well-rounded skill set tailored to meet the demands of diverse industries, ultimately enhancing the institution's reputation for producing competent, adaptable graduates.

4.Results

The findings of this study underscore the relative significance of key professional competencies in contributing to success in the job market. The analysis revealed the following:

4.1 Core Competencies Ranked by Importance

Among the 20 variables evaluated, five emerged as the most critical factors for professional success:

- **4.1.2 Problem-solving skills** (Mean = 4.5205, SD = 0.66895) ranked highest, highlighting its essential role in addressing challenges and fostering innovation.
- **4.1.3 Integrity and ethics** (Mean = 4.5068, SD = 0.58031) underscored the importance of trust and ethical behavior in workplace dynamics.
- **4.1.4 Teamwork skills** (Mean = 4.4521, SD = 0.68801) emphasized the value of collaboration and effective communication.
- **4.1.5 Respect for rules** (Mean = 4.4384, SD = 0.6233) reflected the significance of adherence to organizational policies and standards.
- **4.1.6 Continuous self-development** (Mean = 4.3973, SD = 0.70198) underscored the necessity for lifelong learning and adaptability in dynamic professional environments.

4.2 Consistency and Variability in Skills

- **4.2.1** Skills such as problem-solving, integrity, and teamwork exhibited
- **4.2.2** lower standard deviations, suggesting these attributes are consistently well-developed among respondents.
- **4.2.3** Conversely, variables like **foreign language proficiency** (Mean = 4.0822, SD = 0.95384) and **professional certification** (Mean = 4.0548, SD = 1.03937) showed higher variability, indicating disparities in access to resources or training

4.3 Implications for Professional Development

- **4.3.1** High-priority skills, such as problem-solving and teamwork, are relatively well-established, suggesting the effectiveness of current educational and organizational training initiatives.
- **4.3.2** Lower-ranked variables, including legal knowledge and professional certifications, highlight areas for improvement, calling for targeted interventions to bridge these gaps.

4.4 Strategic Recommendations

opportunities.

- **4.4.1** Institutions and employers should emphasize fostering high-priority competencies while addressing underdeveloped areas through tailored training programs, policy adjustments, and resource allocation.
- **4.4.2** Initiatives promoting lifelong learning, professional certifications, and foreign language proficiency could enhance workforce readiness and competitiveness.

This study provides a data-driven foundation for advancing professional competencies essential for success in the evolving job market. The findings highlight both strengths and areas requiring development, offering valuable insights for educators, policymakers, and organizations aiming to cultivate a highly skilled, adaptable workforce.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The highest mean values were found for problem-solving skills, integrity, and teamwork, suggesting these skills are well-developed and prioritized among respondents. Lower means for variables like professional certification and legal knowledge indicate areas with potential

improvement. Additionally, the higher standard deviation for foreign language proficiency and professional certification implies significant variability in these skills across individuals, possibly due to differing backgrounds or access to resources.

This study highlights the emphasis on problem-solving and ethical values as essential skills in professional contexts. It also reveals areas like legal knowledge and certification that could benefit from more uniform development efforts. Future initiatives might focus on these areas to ensure a balanced skill set among professionals.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to the Research Institution, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University for financial funds which gave me a great opportunity to conduct my research with their unwavering guidance as well as their great support in terms of instant document processing. Furthermore, many thanks to the staff of the Language Institute, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University for providing invaluable feedback and suggestions that significantly enrich this research paper.

References

- Beck, K., & Ralph, J. (1994). Patterns generate architectures. Proceedings of European Conference of Object-Oriented Programming. Bologna, Italy, 139-149.
- Clark, A., & Nguyen, T. (2019). Correlation between teamwork and employee satisfaction. *Journal of Human Resource Management*, 18(2), 148-160.
- Clark, A., & Nguyen, T. (2019). *The impact of teamwork on productivity*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Garcia, R. (2020). Communication skills as a core component of effective leadership. *Leadership Studies Review*, 6(2), 102-115.
- Garcia, R. (2020). *Effective communication in leadership*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business Review Press.
- Johnson, L. (2018). Ethics in the workplace: Building trust and cohesion. London, U.K.: Routledge.
- Johnson, L. (2018). The significance of ethical behavior in workplace dynamics. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 22(4), 326-337.
- Lee, M., & Harris, J. (2021). Lifelong learning and self-development in a digital age. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Lee, M., & Harris, J. (2021). The importance of lifelong learning in professional growth. *Journal of Education and Development*, 9(1), 67-79.
- Mekhum, W. (2020). The influence of personal knowledge management and leadership style on the firm's performance: Empirical evidence from Thailand. *Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11.
- Smith, J., & Davies, T. (2020). Problem-solving in modern organizations. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.
- Smith, J., & Davies, T. (2020). The role of problem-solving skills in organizational success. *Journal of Business Innovation*, 15(3), 234-245.

- Vidmar, R. J. (August 1992). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors. *IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci.* [Online], 21(3), 876-880. Available: http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar (1).
- Wongleedee, W. (2020). Turnover intention and abusive supervision and management: Investigating the role of self-identity and future work self-salience. *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11, 462-471.