

Arkansas Beauty School-Little Rock Esthetics Program Consumer Packet

**8521 Geyer Springs Road, Unit 30
Little Rock, AR 72209**

www.studyhair.org

Arkansas Beauty School-LR (ABSLR) is proud of its educational record and cosmetology curriculum. ABS-LR's accredited faculty and staff are dedicated to giving our students the skills to excel in this industry and the knowledge to enhance employment opportunities. The Academy does not discriminate its admittance on the basis of sex, age, race, color, religion or ethnic origin. Our well-organized cosmetology and instructor program is proud of its educational record, offering day and evening classes, providing students with every opportunity to pursue their education.

FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK,
2014-15 EDITION (<http://stats.bls.gov/oco/>)

Aestheticians are also referred to as Skincare specialist.

What do Aestheticians Do?

Skincare specialists typically do the following:

- Evaluate clients' skin condition and appearance
- Discuss available treatments and determine which products will improve clients' skin quality
- Remove unwanted hair, using wax, laser, or other approved treatments
- Clean the skin before applying makeup
- Recommend skin care products, such as cleansers, lotions, or creams
- Teach and advise clients on how to apply makeup and how to take care of their skin
- Refer clients to another skincare specialist, such as a dermatologist, for serious skin problems
- Disinfect equipment and clean work areas

Skincare specialists provide facials, full-body treatments, and head and neck massages to improve the health and appearance of the skin. Some may provide other skin care treatments, such as peels, masks, or scrubs, to remove dead or dry skin.

In addition to working with clients, skincare specialists create daily skin care routines based on skin analysis and help clients understand which skin care products will work best for them. A growing number of specialists actively sell skin care products, such as cleansers, lotions, and creams.

Those who operate their own salons have managerial duties that include hiring, firing, and supervising workers, as well as keeping business and inventory records, ordering supplies, and arranging for advertising.

How can I become an Aesthetician?

Skincare specialists must complete a state-approved cosmetology or esthetician program and then pass a state exam for licensure, which all states except Connecticut require.

Skincare specialists usually take a state-approved cosmetology or esthetician program. Although some high schools offer vocational training, most people receive their training from a postsecondary vocational school. The [Associated Skin Care Professionals](#), the largest organization devoted to these workers, offers a [State Regulation Guide](#), which includes the number of prerequisite hours required to complete a cosmetology program.

Training: Newly hired specialists sometimes receive on-the-job training, especially when working with chemicals. Those who are employed in a medical environment also may receive on-the-job training, often working alongside an experienced skincare specialist.

Licenses, Certifications, and Registrations: After completing an approved cosmetology or esthetician program, skincare specialists take a written and practical exam to get a state license. Licensing requirements vary by state, so those interested should contact their state board.

The [National-Interstate Council of State Boards of Cosmetology](#) (NIC) provides contact information on [state examinations](#) for licensing, with [sample exam questions](#). The [Professional Beauty Association](#) (PBA) and the [American Association of Cosmetology Schools](#) (AACS) also provides information on state examinations, as well as offering other professional links.

Many states offer continuing education seminars and programs designed to keep skincare specialists current on new techniques and products. Post-licensing training is also available through manufacturers, associations, and at trade shows.

What is the work environment like?

Skincare specialists held about 55,000 jobs in 2014. The industries that employed the most skincare specialists were as follows:

Personal care services	49%
Offices of physicians	7
Health and personal care stores	5
Other amusement and recreation industries	3

About 3 in 10 skincare specialists were self-employed in 2014.

Skincare specialists usually work in salons and beauty and health spas. Some also work in medical offices. These workers may have to stand for extended periods of time.

Because skincare specialists must evaluate the condition of the skin, good lighting and clean surroundings are important. Protective clothing and good ventilation also may be necessary, because skincare specialists often use chemicals on the face and body.

What are the physical demands of the job?

As an Aesthetician you will be working with the public so it is important to follow proper sanitation and infection control procedures. Be aware that you will be working with your hands and must have proper dexterity and able to use hands and arms as needed when working on clients. Aestheticians can sit or stand while working on clients. You may sit or stand for long periods of time.

What type of work schedule would I have as Aesthetician?

Skincare specialists typically work full time, with many working evenings and weekends. Long hours are common, especially for self-employed workers.

How much does an Aesthetician make?

The median hourly wage for skincare specialists was \$14.47 in May 2015. The median wage is the wage at which half the workers in an occupation earned more than that amount and half earned less. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$8.80, and the highest 10 percent earned more than \$29.49.

In May 2015, the median hourly wages for skincare specialists in the top industries in which they worked were as follows:

Offices of physicians	\$17.74
Other amusement and recreation industries	16.21
Personal care services	14.21
Health and personal care stores	11.89

Skincare specialists typically work full time, and many work evenings and weekends. Working more than 40 hours a week is common, especially for self-employed workers.

What are the job prospects?

Employment of skincare specialists is projected to grow 12 percent from 2014 to 2024, faster than the average for all occupations.

The increase in employment reflects demand for new services being offered, such as mini-sessions (quick facials at a lower cost) and mobile facials (making house calls). In addition, the desire among many women and a growing number of men to reduce the effects of aging and to lead a healthier lifestyle through better grooming, including skin treatments for relaxation and well-being, should result in employment growth.

Important Qualities

Business skills. Skincare specialists who run their own salon must understand general business principles. For example, they should be skilled at administrative tasks, such as accounting and personnel management, and be able to manage a salon efficiently and profitably.

Customer-service skills. Skincare specialists should be friendly and courteous when dealing with clients. Repeat business is important, particularly for self-employed workers.

Initiative. Self-employed skincare specialists generate their own business opportunities and must be proactive in finding new clients.

Physical stamina. Skincare specialists must be able to spend most of their day standing and massaging clients' faces and bodies.

Tidiness. Workers must keep a neat personal appearance and keep their work area clean and sanitary. This requirement is necessary for the health and safety of their clients, as well as to make the clients comfortable enough to want to return.

Time-management skills. Time-management skills are important in scheduling appointments and providing services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION about careers in cosmetology and state licensing requirements can be obtained from:

Department of Health, Cosmetology Section
4815 West Markham, Slot B
Little Rock, AR 72205
501-682-2168

AACS
American Association of Cosmetology Schools
9927 E. Bell Rd, Suite 110
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
1-800-831-1086

National Accrediting Commission for Cosmetology Arts and Sciences (NACCAS)
4401 Ford Avenue Suite 1300 Alexandria, Virginia 22302
(703)600-7600
<http://www.naccas.org>

Outcomes Rates

Completion	50%
Licensure	100%
Placement	100%

License Requirements: A candidate who wishes to obtain an Esthetician’s license must pass both a written and practical examination. To qualify to take either of these examinations, a candidate must:

1. Have successfully completed a 600 hour course of instruction in a cosmetology section approved school of cosmetology. School must submit a Certificate of Training Form. Forms can be downloaded online at www.arkansas.gov/cos
2. Be at least 16 years old.
3. Must have completed the 10th grade or its equivalent.

Cosmetology Practical Exam Fee \$65.00
 Cosmetology Written Exam Fee: \$60.00

Entrance Requirements for Arkansas Beauty School-Little Rock

- Proof of date of birth
- Social Security Card
- High School Diploma or sealed transcript/G.E.D Diploma

Tuition and Fee Information**ESTHETICS PROGRAM**

TUITION:	\$7416
REGISTRATION FEE:	\$ 100
APPLICATION FEE:	\$ 50
BOOKS, SUPPLIES, UNIFORM, AND KIT:	\$ 1250
TOTAL COST:	\$ 8816

Enrollment: A registration fee and application fee must be paid to reserve a place in the class of your choice. All necessary enrollment requirements are to be completed at least two weeks prior to class start date.

Installment Method: Students may choose to make monthly payments. The payment plan is as follows: students are able to make 4 monthly payments in the amount of \$1925. The first payment is made no later than the first day of class and then continues monthly until paid in full.

Financial Aid

What types of financial aid are available?

Information for financial aid is available at www.studentaid.gov.

Arkansas College of Barbering and Hair Design is approved by the United States Department of Education. Barber/Cosmetology students wanting financial aid should consider the various programs

Our programs are set by the U.S. Department of Education guidelines. Whether a student is eligible for assistance, and how much is determined by the need of the particular student. Each case is different. The school makes an evaluation on the individual, privately and impartially.

Federal Pell Grant

- A Federal Pell Grant, unlike a loan, does not have to be repaid. Federal Pell Grants usually are awarded only to undergraduate students who have not earned a bachelor's or a professional degree.
- Amounts can change yearly. The maximum Federal Pell Grant award is \$5,730 for the 2015–64 award year (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). For the 2016–17 award year (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), the maximum award will be \$5,815. The amount you get, though, will depend on
 - your financial need,
 - your cost of attendance,
 - your status as a full-time or part-time student, and
 - your plans to attend school for a full academic year or less.
- You may not receive Federal Pell Grant funds from more than one school at a time.
- Effective on July 1, 2012, you can receive the Federal Pell Grant for no more than 12 semesters or the equivalent (roughly six years)

Federal Direct Loans- Subsidized and Unsubsidized

- Subsidized and unsubsidized loans are federal student loans for eligible students to help cover the cost of higher education at a four-year college or university, community college, or trade, career, or technical school. The U.S. Department of Education offers eligible students at participating schools Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans.
- **LOANS MUST BE REPAYED.**

Subsidized Loans

- Direct Subsidized Loans are available to undergraduate students with financial need.
- Your school determines the amount you can borrow, and the amount may not exceed your financial need.
- The U.S. Department of Education pays the interest on a Direct Subsidized Loan
 - while you're in school at least half-time,
 - for the first six months after you leave school (referred to as a grace period*), and
 - during a period of deferment (a postponement of loan payments).

Unsubsidized Loans

- Direct Unsubsidized Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students; there is no requirement to demonstrate financial need.
- Your school determines the amount you can borrow based on your cost of attendance and other financial aid you receive.
- You are responsible for paying the interest on a Direct Unsubsidized Loan during all periods.
- If you choose not to pay the interest while you are in school and during grace periods and deferment or forbearance periods, your interest will accrue (accumulate) and be capitalized (that is, your interest will be added to the principal amount of your loan).

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- The U.S. Department of Education is the lender.
- The borrower must not have an adverse credit history.
- The maximum loan amount is the student's cost of attendance (determined by the school) minus any other financial aid received.

Who qualifies for financial aid?

1. You are enrolled at least half time (23 hours per week)
2. You are a US citizen or an eligible non-citizen
3. You show you have a need (the difference between the cost of education and expected family contribution). Need is determined by the information supplied by the student on the application for financial aid (FAFSA).
4. You are making satisfactory progress towards completing your program of student.
5. You are not in default on an education loan.
6. You do not have an overpayment on a Pell Grant or SEOG at any school.

How do I apply for Financial Aid?

1. The student must complete the application for Federal student aid at www.fafsa.ed.gov.
2. If you are interested in taking out a student loan, you must complete entrance counseling at www.studentaid.gov.
3. For loans, you must also complete the Master Promissory Note (MPN) at www.studentaid.gov.
4. Use the school code when completing the FAFSA, Entrance Counseling, and MPN. The Financial Aid Office must receive confirmation electronically.

How does my tuition and fees get paid?

Disbursements are made directly to the school. In most cases, the Federal Student Loans and Pell Grant will be disbursed at

Programs totaling 1500 clock hours

1- 450 hours
451-900 hours
901-1200 hours
1201-1500 hours

Programs totaling 600 clock hours

1-300 hours
301-600 hours

Further explanation of the available programs may be obtained from our Financial Aid Administrator.

