

Impact of Expected Income on College Students' Employment

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Abstract: The employment of college students has always been a concern of the government, colleges and individuals, but also the focus of today's society, effective and reasonable solution to the employment of college students is a major problem in today's society. Research on the employment of college students can improve the reasonable allocation of educational resources, find out the problem of employment of college students, so as to find targeted ways to improve the employment rate, and thus help to maintain the stability of the society and the steady development of the economy.

Keywords: *Employment, Expected income, Statistical analysis, Variance, Education*

I. RESEARCH STATUS

The study of employment in China has a history of nearly one hundred years. The early employment research mainly analyzes the employment intention of college students and its influencing factors from the aspects of psychology, sociology and economics. For example, Gao Zengyu (2019) analyzed the characteristics and employment status of college students in China, analyzed the problems existing in the employment of college students, and proposed that schools should not only improve and innovate the employment training mode to promote the employment of college students. In Enterprise Technology and Development, Han Chun (2017) starts with the characteristics of college students' employment psychology and focuses on analyzing the misunderstandings and existing problems of college students' employment psychology, as well as the causes and solutions of this problem. This paper mainly analyzes and studies the specific single factor in the employment problem of college students.

II. RESEARCH ON EMPLOYMENT RELATED PROBLEMS OF COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES

The data in this paper came from a questionnaire survey of undergraduate students in a certain region in 2019. 120 questionnaires were sent out and 116 were recovered, with a recovery rate of 96.7%. The questionnaire is divided into two aspects: personal situation and employment choice. Ten small questions are set in personal situation, including gender, school type, academic performance, family location and basic information of personal ability, etc. There are seven small questions in the job selection, including the expected income of the job, the nature and location of the employer, the recruitment channel and whether to sign a contract.

Through data analysis, we get the following statistics: 1 people choose the income of less than 2000 yuan, 23 people choose the income of 2000-3500 yuan, 54 people choose the income of 3500-5000 yuan, 38 people choose the income of more than 5000 yuan. For 985 or 211 university graduates of undergraduate students, their requirements for income are basically concentrated in the above 5000 yuan, and for double non-graduates of undergraduate students, their requirements for

income are basically concentrated in the 3500-5000 yuan.

There were 57 male participants (49.1% of the total) and 59 female participants (50.9% of the total). A total of 21 students (18.1% of the total) participated in the survey with excellent academic performance, including 10 boys and 11 girls; There were 41 students (35.3% of the total) with good academic performance, including 22 boys and 19 girls; There were 42 students (36.2% of the total) with average academic performance, including 19 boys and 23 girls. There were 12 students (10.3% of the total) with low academic performance, including 6 boys and 6 girls. This indicates that the sample is very representative in terms of both gender and academic performance.

Thirty-nine students (33.6 percent of the total), including 19 male students and 20 female students, were surveyed with home addresses in cities. 25 students (21.6 percent of the total), including 14 boys and 11 girls, live in towns and villages. There were 52 students (44.8 percent of the total) from rural areas, including 24 male students and 28 female students. From the perspective of home address, the sample representation is relatively uniform.

III. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT-RELATED PROBLEMS

The number of students who have signed contracts accounts for 44.8% of the total number of students in the survey. Students with an expected income of less than 2,000 yuan account for 0.9% of the total number; those with an expected income of 2000-3,500 yuan account for 19.8%; those with an expected income of 3500-5,000 yuan account for 46.6%; and those with an expected income of more than 5,000 yuan account for 32.8%. Most of the students who have not signed the contract choose government departments or public institutions, while most of the students who have signed the contract choose listed companies and private enterprises. From the point of view of professional counterparts, as many as 66.4% of students hope that the major difference is not too big. When choosing where to work, 41.4% of students choose first-tier cities, 26.7% choose second - and third-tier cities, 6.0% choose rural areas and towns, and 25.9% choose places close to home. 67.3% of those who choose first-tier cities have signed contracts.

IV. ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Select the "influence of academic performance, influence of English proficiency, influence of participation in social practice, influence of political status, whether to serve as a student cadre, whether to obtain certificates, influence of gender and school category" into the "dependent variable list" list box, and select "major" into the "factor" list box. Respondents with different majors have significantly different views on English level, political status, whether they are student cadres, obtaining certificates and the impact of gender on employment.

However, when we analyze the correlation between different factors, we find that there is a highly significant positive correlation between the three variables of "English proficiency", "academic performance" and "whether to serve as a student leader". The reason is: generally as a student cadre of the study will not be very poor; There is a direct link between English proficiency and academic performance. There is also a highly significant positive correlation between "English proficiency" and "whether to sign a contract", because many enterprises will stipulate English proficiency level when recruiting, so the level of English proficiency will affect whether to sign a contract. But in "politics" and the above three is a significant negative correlation between variables, the reason is that: in the value label operation, for "English" "learning" "whether as a student cadre" the three variables set are as small as possible, and to "politics" USES is the bigger the good, so we came to the conclusion is more excellent students have the opportunity to apply for party members.

In general, compared with those who have not signed a contract, there are differences in the process of choosing employment and their own abilities: 1. The choice of employer nature is not limited to state-owned enterprises and government agencies; 2. Most of the places of employment are first-tier cities, which are relatively developed in science and technology and need more talents than other areas, so it is easier to find a job. 3. There are more people who believe that it is not necessary to be in the right major for employment, as long as the difference is not too big. 4. Students with excellent performance in school are more likely to sign a contract.

CONCLUSION

The questionnaire is designed to analyze the employment of college students from their own ability and employment intention. The main conclusions are as follows:

(1) The better their own capital, the higher the choice of employment and the higher the probability of employment;

China is transforming into a developing country. In this process, along with the demand for talents, the requirements for college students will be more and more strict. Therefore, in the context of the greater pressure of employment competition, in order to stand out and get the favor of enterprises, you must let yourself have enough capital, do not want to let the society eliminate you, you must adapt to the trend of social development.

(2) Compared with ordinary university graduates, the employment situation of college students from 985 and 211 universities is more optimistic;

College students want to find the job positions that match them, and the employers also want to find the most suitable employees among the numerous applicants. However, the number of college students is too large, it is impossible for enterprises to arrange interviews one by one, at this time, there will be a variety of recruitment threshold, in the excellent college students to choose the elite.

(3) More and more college graduates prefer to work in government agencies as their first choice.

With the rapid development of social finance and the Internet, many jobs with high income have high risks. Therefore, many college students choose to enter the civil service or career administration for the sake of job stability. As a result, the

number of people taking public examinations has increased sharply in recent years, so that the competition is very fierce.

(4) The employment rate of college students choosing first-tier cities is relatively higher.

Compared with second - and third-tier cities, first-tier cities develop faster and demand more talents. Therefore, relatively speaking, the employment situation in first-tier cities is more optimistic than that in second - and third-tier cities.

References

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