

Analysis of Employment Situation and Intention of College Students Majoring in International Trade

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Abstract: With the acceleration of the global economic integration process, a large number of professionals with a solid theoretical foundation of international economics and trade are urgently needed, and major universities have expanded their enrollment, and the country's overall employment pressure is severe. Therefore, the value of studying the employment situation of international trade professionals seems especially necessary. This article analyzes the data of international trade major graduates in recent years and the results of questionnaires for students in the field of international trade majors in terms of the number of graduates, where they graduate, and employment influencing factors, and proposes relevant countermeasures.

1.Introduction

With the acceleration of the global economic integration process and China's accession to the WTO and the construction of some free trade areas, the domestic market and the international market are further integrated, and a large number of solid international economic and trade theoretical foundations and an international economic cooperation theory and policy are urgently needed. Specialists who are familiar with international trade practices and proficient in foreign languages. Simultaneously, the number of college graduates in 2018 reached 8.2 million, an increase of 3% compared to 2017. The number of college graduates reached the highest in history, which is the hardest employment season in history^[1].

2.Significance of the survey

(1) In recent years, the international situation has been severe. The background of the Sino-US trade war has greatly affected the development of China's foreign trade. China's foreign trade development faces new challenges. In the face of this phenomenon, we study the impact of the current international economic situation on the employment intention of international trade majors, and grasp the future employment direction.

(2) Through the survey of employment expectations, self-assessment, views on the employment situation, and the employment status of graduates of the 2015-2017 graduates of our school's international trade majors, we will help students understand themselves as soon as possible and make a career plan to find their ideal career, Help schools better provide employment guidance for students, and provide reference for students in the future job search and employment process.

(3) It helps to improve the understanding of international trade majors in employment of international trade majors, raise their awareness of difficulties and determine the direction of employment development^[2]. Make early efforts to improve your professional ability and comprehensive quality.

3.The Employment Status of International Trade Majors and Analysis Results

3.1The employment status of international trade majors

3.1.1. The data from the Sunshine College Entrance Examination Platform

The scale of graduates in international economics and trade majors ranges from 85,000 to 90,000^[3]. The national employment rate range for international economics and trade majors in the past three years: 2015 (75% -80%), 2016 (85% -90%), 2017 (80% -85%).

3.1.2. The results of the questionnaire

(1)41% of students have no clear employment goals and plans. Only 15% of students have clear goals and relevant plans.

(2) As shown in figure 1,a great number of the students think that business English, accounting certificate, customs declaration, documentary and other certificates are helpful to the professional employment of China World Trade.

(3)70% of the students reported that the school should arrange at least 2 internships during college.

(4) Figure 2 shows that 87.32% of students think that practical courses and curriculum design courses are helpful for future employment.

(5)Most classmates learn about employment through fresh graduate employment websites, school employment websites, local job fairs, etc.

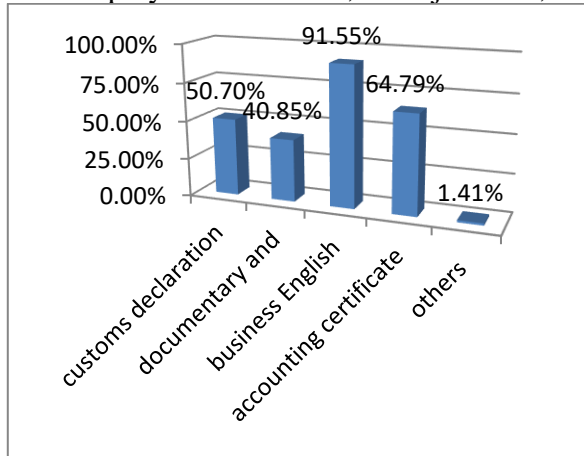


Figure 1 Which certificates are more useful for students majoring in international trade?

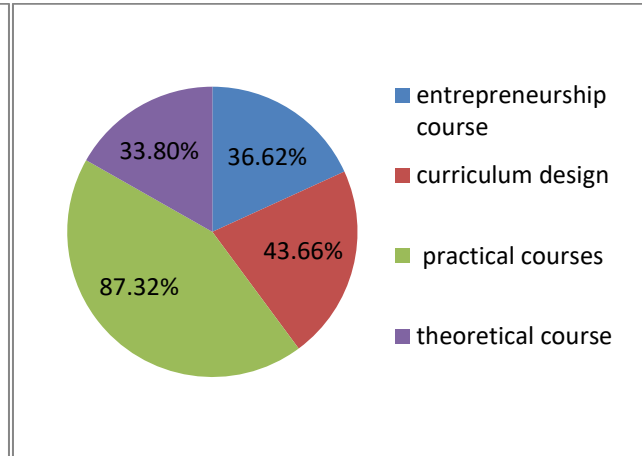


Figure 2 What types of courses are helpful for employment?

3.2Analysis of survey results

(1)Quite a few students have unclear or unplanned employment goals. Crossing the clarity of the employment goals with specific grades shows that there are mainly unclear goals and no planning status for seniors, juniors and seniors. For graduate students preparing for exams, internships or doing related work abroad^[4].

(2)Only one-third of students think that theory courses are helpful for future employment, and most people think that practical courses and curriculum design are more useful. Combining the analysis of "types of courses that are considered useful" with "the professional knowledge that you think is helpful to future work", it is found that most students think that the professional knowledge of international trade is helpful for future work.

(3)The employment direction of Guomao students is mainly banks, securities companies, foreign trade companies, etc. The expertise of Guomao combines theory and practice to cultivate students' professional qualities, which is more helpful for related work in the future.

(4)More than two-thirds of the international trade students believe that the current employment situation is grim and employment is difficult. At present, some countries in the world are setting off a trend of anti-trade liberalization, which is indeed not good for the development of China's foreign trade companies. However, many students made it clear that they would not do foreign trade

business and would continue to work in other industries^[5].

(5) Through exchange interviews with graduated international trade students, we find that many graduated international trade students are now engaged in marketing, especially in education institutions, intelligent electronics and other related industries. Internet products are the most popular of all marketing. In addition, the proportion of international trade graduates entering government agencies is relatively small, and the attractiveness of civil servants to international trade students has declined year by year compared to the financial industry.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the data we obtained from interviewing a number of students majoring in international trade (including international trade students at school and some employed international trade students) and understanding the employment promotion status of international trade students in the past three years, we can draw the following main conclusions:

(1) In the past three years, the employment rate of international trade majors has fluctuated slightly, but the overall situation has remained stable and the employment situation is good;

(2) More than half of the graduates of the international trade major will choose employment, with a high employment rate and a small number of people to be employed, and most of the students are engaged in foreign trade and banking and securities industries;

(3) As far as fresh graduates are concerned, in recent years, more students have chosen to return to their hometowns for employment, and some people have chosen to look for opportunities in first-tier cities, indicating that some students' employment concepts have changed to a certain degree and they are no longer among the mega cities;

(4) International trade majors have a higher rate of graduates. Except for students who choose direct employment, most of the rest choose to continue their studies: International trade students have similar enrollment rates at home and abroad;

(5) As far as international students at school are concerned, most people think that the employment goals should be set as soon as possible, but the employment goals of most of the four grade students surveyed are not very clear and lack detailed planning;

(6) The vast majority of people think that the practical courses of the international trade major are of great help to employment, but the practical courses arranged by schools are still relatively small;

(7) Many international trade students have not participated in professional internships, and the channels of information in this area are relatively narrow^[6]. At the same time, the professional internships arranged by the school are too few compared to some other majors;

(8) The employment companies preferred by international trade students are firstly foreign companies, followed by state-owned enterprises, institutions, financial and securities companies, etc. Most international trade students are willing to start at the grassroots level and learn more and test the certificates in related fields.

4.2. Recommendations

(1) First of all, it is necessary to train the freshmen's goals and general directions for future employment so that they have sufficient time and energy to prepare professional certificates in related fields.

(2) Secondly, the Department of International Trade provides more practical courses and internships to allow students to go out of the campus, connect theory with practice, and understand the relevant work and required literacy of real international trade industry employees.

(3) Cultivate students' sense of consciousness and urgency, and pay more attention to professional knowledge courses. Students with solid professional knowledge can also help improve their employment competitiveness and college admission rate.

(4) Improve professional literacy, systematically and standardize theoretical knowledge, improve English knowledge, and prepare for future work.

(5)International trade graduates can choose to apply for civil servants, or they can choose to go to enterprises and institutions to engage in related work.

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