

Setting the Stage

Seniors from the Class of 2009 faced the worst job market for college graduates since the Great Depression

- Overall unemployment rate reached 10.2%; the highest since January 1983 (10.8%)
- Current unemployment rate for "new graduates" is the worst recorded.

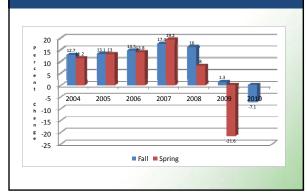
Unemployment Rate: College Graduates 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.5 6.0 5.5 6.0 6.0 7.5 6.0 6.0 7.5

Market Update: An Improving Picture?

Class of 2010 continues to face a difficult market but there are signs of improvement

- NACE Job Outlook Survey reported an expected continuing decrease in college hiring but at a slower rate than for the class of
- Newly created NACE index of college hiring has improved every month since initiation in October. Index has gone from 86.8 to 98.4.
- For the first time since August 2008 a higher percentage of employers are reporting plans to increase college hiring than to decrease their college hires.

Trends in the College Job Market



Student Response to a Depressed Job Market

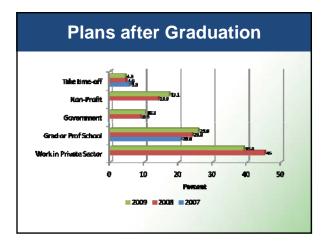


- A change in plans?
- Searching for and finding a job
 - How aggressive; how flexible
 - Resources used; resources ignored
- Attitudes toward the job
 - Work ethic
 - Most important elements of the job

A Change in Plans?



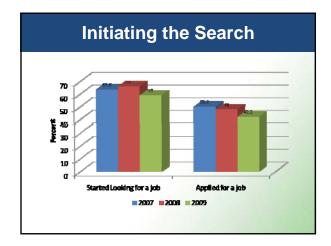
- Surprising little drop in plans to enter the workforce immediately after graduation
 - 2007 70.6%; 2008 70.4; 2009 69.3
- Change is the focus within the workforce
 - Away from for-profit sector
- An increased interest in continuing education

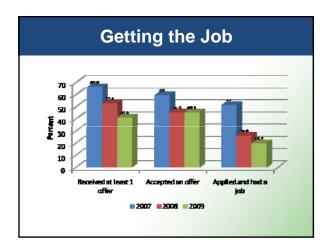


Trends in Searching and Finding a Job



- The class of 2009 did not differ a great deal in when it began the job search or in assessing its job offers
 - Seniors in 2009 were about as active in looking for a job as previous classes
 - Seniors in 2009 were just as selective, even with fewer opportunities, as previous classes



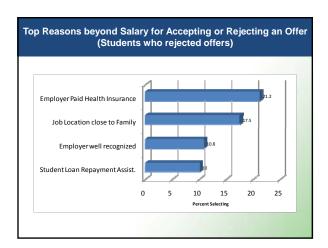


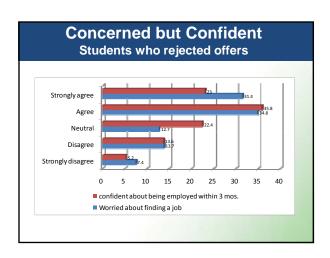
Offers and Acceptances 2



- The acceptance rate for the class of 2009 is nearly identical to the rate for the class of 2008.
- Why did students not accept job offers?
 - Compensation
 - Job Location
 - Job Status
 - Confidence?







Most broadly used activities Seniors looking for a job

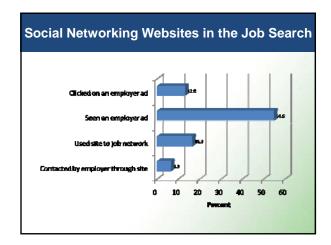
- The activities used by the largest percentage of seniors who reported that they had begun looking for a job were:
 - Visiting company websites (96.2%)
 - Looking for job postings on company websites (91.6%)
 - Networking (88.5%)
 - Attending career/job fairs (86.7%)
 - Searching job postings on career center websites (85.4%)

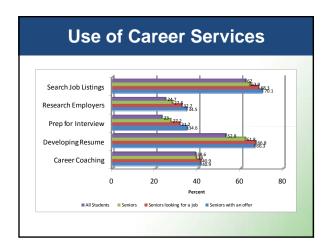
Social Networking Websites And the Job Search

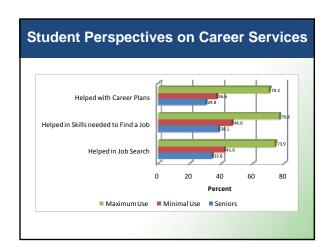
- Expectations are great that social networking websites will significantly transform college recruiting in the near future
 - Belief is shared by both employer/recruiters and college career center members
 - NACE 2009 Future Trends Survey showed that recruiters ranked technology as the most important factor to affect college recruiting in the near future, and career center representatives ranked technology second
 - In Job Outlook employers reported that the most significant change in recruiting this year will be a greater use of social networking websites.

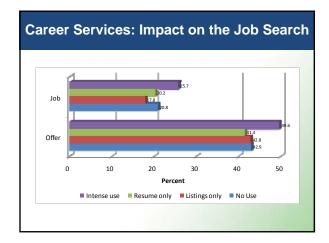
Seniors and Social Networking Websites Seniors with a profile Expect employer to view profile Thinkemployer should view profile 0 20 40 60 80 100 Percent

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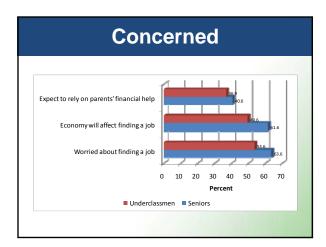


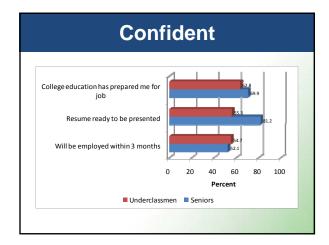


Student Attitudes: Concerned but Confident



- Students expressed concern that the general health of the economy would impact their job search, but
- Students remained quite confident that they would be competitive in the job market and would ultimately prevail.





A Changing Work Ethic?



- There is an indication that students are responding to the prospect of diminished opportunities by decreasing their commitment to the prospective job.
 - Less willing to work long hours
 - No change in willingness to travel

Commitment to the Job 92 90 98 88 86 88 80 78 More than 40 hrs. Overnight travel 1982 2008 2009

9

Preferred Attributes of the Job

- Impact of the current economic climate clearly reflected in how the class of 2009 ranked various aspects of a preferred job/employer.
- Number one: Job Security followed by:
 - Opportunity for advancement
 - High starting salary
 - Company's location
 - Opportunity for personal development

Perspectives on Benefits



- Growing concern with economic security reflected in ratings of individual benefits
- Emphasis on direct financial benefits; declining importance of interest in time-off benefits

Top Five Rated Employee Benefits 2009 vs. 2008



- 2009
 - Employer paid medical insurance
 - Annual salary increases
 - 401 (k) plan
 - Dental insurance
 - Life insurance
- 2008
- Employer paid medical insurance
- Annual salary increases
- 401 (k) plan
- Dental insurance
- More than 2 weeks vacation

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Make or Break Issues

- Respondents asked to identify the one issue beyond salary that would cause them to accept/reject a job offer
- Topping the list:
 - Comprehensive employer paid medical & dental
 - Job location close to family
 - Assistance with student loan repayments

Make or Break Issues The List Student loan repayment assistance Recommended by friends Recommended by parents Internally experience Health club Flexible hours Active in community Emp. paid health & dertal 401 (4) match 0 5 10 15 20 25

Summary

- 2009 survey suggest the following:
 - Grads reacted slowly to the rapidly changing market situation
 - Despite some recognition that conditions had changed students appeared to be unwilling to compromise on their job expectations
 - Contrary to much of the literature the current generation of graduates places more emphasis on satisfying individual financial goals than personal development objectives or community-related values.

Questions?

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