

Factors Persuading the Intention of Using E-recruitment by Job Seekers in Bangladesh

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Abstract—with the cutting edge technological advancement globally, e-recruitment has gained importance for the employers and the job seeker. As Bangladesh have unacceptably high unemployment rate, studying the factors that influences the use of e-recruitment by the job seeker's would help developing effective unconventional Human resource management practices. A questionnaire was designed to examine applicant's intention to use e-recruitment by obtaining their opinions. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data was collected from 250 job seekers who are graduates of different discipline from Dhaka city. This is an empirical study which used factor analysis and cross tabulation analysis to identify the factors and to recognize the relationship of different demographic factors like gender, education, internet experience, job areas with intention to use e-recruitment. The analysis identified the significant factors which swayed the intention of the job seeker's to use e-recruitment. The study will help the employer to concentrate on the factors which is considered important for the job seekers to make the e-recruitment process more effective and efficient.

Keywords—e-recruitment, factors, Job seeker, Bangladesh

I. Introduction

E-Recruitment is the method of recruiting personnel with the use of technology and web-based resources. The improvement of technologies made the recruitment process simpler for HR managers to believe on Internet along with the recruitment agencies. E-recruiting progressions rise competitive advantage through increased productivity and lower costs and offers benefits as well as opportunities to jobseekers (The Australian HR Institute, 2017).

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Bangladesh is not an old member in this e-recruitment adoption process for this reason there are many areas where the employers must concentrate to make the full use of this technological changes. One of the bright parts of internet includes the e-recruiting. In Bangladesh at the beginning the e-recruitment system was mostly appreciated by the private sector but now days with the motto (Digital Bangladesh) of the Bangladesh government the public sectors are also adopting the e-recruitment system.

The use of e-recruiting has direct impact on both the organizations as well as jobseekers who apply this technique in the hiring as well as job search process. Particularly, Job-seekers use e-recruitment for some key factors those including increasing scope of getting job, lowering the job searching costs, secured system, both way communications, getting more information regarding the organization, easy to understand the applying process.

The main objective of this study is to find out job seekers' level of awareness, knowledge and application of using e-recruitment as a tool to search their relevant job placements as well as differentiate the application procedures that the applicants apply through the e-recruitment procedures in comparison with the traditional approaches. This study also concentrated on identifying the possible problems that the applicants encounter while applying for the job placements through the e-recruitment platform.

II. Literature Review

Old-style recruitment has always considered as a time consuming and paper intensive process. Online recruitment agencies or sights are looking to eliminate the pains associated with finding the right person or job. Attractive to both active and passive job seekers, recruitment web sites save companies as well as job hunters both time and money. Old methods of recruitment processes are readily recognized as being time consuming with high costs and limited geographic reach. However, recruitment through World Wide Web (WWW) provides global coverage and ease (Ahlawat, 2016).

Recruitment through internet is prevailing very slowly in Bangladesh, because maximum number of people still believe in seeking job through newspaper. Though the number of internet users are high but people like to use internet for specific purpose only (Karim, Miah and Khatun, 2015)

Despite of having innovative and interesting way of recruitment for job seekers, most of the people refer newspaper for searching jobs because old tradition of reading newspaper is still dominating in most of the developing country (Pavon & Brown, 2010)

Job-seekers are finding many favorable reasons to use online recruiting including scope, costs, security, sometime interactive relation with employers, information and simplifying the entire processing internet (Karim, Miah and Khatun, 2015).

Socio-demographic characteristics have significant influence in online recruitment which has been found through the study (Alsultanny and Alotaibi, 2015). Where gender and occupation have the influence, but age does not find any of the correlation.

Organizations choose their method of recruitment from their sociological perspective. They focus on the negative side of the process also. They are less likely to think about the positive aspect and usefulness of the recruitment process (Parry & Wilson, 2009)

III. Methodology

The survey was conducted by using purposive sampling method since the sampling frame was unavailable. All questions were closed-ended where respondents were asked to tick according to their perception of online recruitment in various parameters. Before distributing the questionnaire, a pilot study was conducted and the questions were modified accordingly. In this study 250 questionnaires were distributed amongst which 234 were considered usable for analysis. The questionnaires were distributed to the job seekers who have done their graduation in different discipline. The survey covered numerous areas of Dhaka city namely Gulshan, Mothijheel, Mirpur, Banani and Bashundhara. Data entry and analysis was done with the statistical software SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the demographic profile of customers, Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability and factor analysis to identify significant factors that influence the use of e-recruitment.

IV. Discussion

1) Reliability Test

As the questionnaire used for data collection was designed rather than adopted from an existing research, a reliability test was thought necessary. The Cronbach Alpha testing was used as it is the most well accepted reliability test tools applied by social researcher (Sekaran, 2003). The closer Cronbach's Alpha is to 1.0, the higher is the internal consistency reliability. Cronbach measures indicates that if the reliability is more than 0.8 than it is considered to be good. The questionnaire used in this research is considered acceptable as its value mentioned in Table I are more than 0.80.

TABLE I. RELIABILITY STATISTICS

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.912	24

The demographic profile of the respondent is given in the table II below. Here it can be seen that more than half of the respondents (64.1%) are male and rest is female (35.9%). Top respondents age is between 25 and 29 (42%) It is indicated that a large number of respondents (70.1%) are

employed. Most of the respondents (70.9%) are using internet for more than 5 years .Most of the respondents no (26.1%) or 1-2 (31.6%) years of job experience. Most of the job seekers (52.1%) are finding mid-level job. Majority of the respondent (67.9%) said that the respondent rate from the employer is very low. Finally most of the respondent (62%) said they use Bangladeshi job portal to apply for job.

TABLE II. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Gender	Male	64.1%
	Female	35.9%
Age	20-24	29.5%
	25-29	42.3%
	30-34	15%
	34+	13.2%
Employment Status	Unemployed	29.9%
	Employed	70.1%
Years of Internet use	Less than 2 years	6%
	2-3 years	4.7%
	4-5 years	18.4%
	5+ years	70.9%
Job experience	No experience	26.1%
	1-2 years	31.6%
	3-4 years	15.4%
	4+ years	26.9%
Job seeking level	Entry	39.3%
	Middle	52.1%
	Top	8.5%
Problems of online job search	Response rate is low	67.9%
	Time consuming	10.3%
	Costly	0.4%
	Trust issue	15.4%
	Internet connectivity	6%
Online media used	Bdjobs/prothom Alo Jobs	62%
	Facebook group/pages	16.2%
	Linkedin	11.5%
	Company Website	10.3%

Barlett's test of sphericity is a test statistic used to examine the hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated in the population (Malhotra, 2008, p. 642). In other words, the test provides the statistical probability that the correlation matrix has significant correlation among at least some of the variables. On doing the KMO test it is observed that the value is 0.915 which is greater than 0.5 the significance level is 0.000 which indicates that the KMO value is significant. Hence, the factor analysis is appropriate. Also, the hypothesis that the correlation matrix is an identity matrix can be rejected, i.e., the correlation matrix has significant correlations among at least some of the variables.

TABLE III. KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.913	
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2705.0099
	df	276
	Sig.	.000

In the communities table it is observed that all the variables explains more than 50% of the variation. The question that explained most about online recruitment was the question related to Intention to use e-recruitment for vacancy search (73.9%) and the lowest was the trust with professional information while online recruitment (49.6%). In the next table using the Principal Component Analysis

method the factors have been extracted. All those factors, whose Eigen values were greater than 1.0, were considered.

TABLE IV. COMMUNALITIES

Item	Initial Eigenvalue	Comm. %
E-recruitment is the fastest mode to apply for jobs.	1.000	.650
Applying for the jobs online is cost saving activity for the prospective employees.	1.000	.551
Applying through job portal and social network site is more accessible to the candidate.	1.000	.545
Online recruitment site can be trusted with professional information.	1.000	.496
Possession of essential resources to support to access the internet.	1.000	.678
Capability to use the e-recruitment.	1.000	.739
It is easy to complete e-application.	1.000	.636
Using e- recruitment sites was easy	1.000	.646
Interacting with online application process was clear and understandable E-recruitment sites and their application process did not require a lot of mental effort.	1.000	.585
It was easy to become skillful using e- recruitment sites.	1.000	.563
The e-recruitment sites provide all the information required to apply for a job.	1.000	.707
The e-recruitment sites provide information such as faqs.	1.000	.714
The e-recruitment sites provide feedback service.	1.000	.661
Using e-recruitment sites enable me to compare between different vacancies in my country and other countries.	1.000	.592
Using e-recruitment sites are interesting.	1.000	.664
The actual process of using e- recruitment sites is pleasant.	1.000	.602
Positive attitude towards using e- recruitment technology.	1.000	.679
Recommend e- technology to my friends.	1.000	.662
Compared with the traditional recruitment e-recruitment technology is better.	1.000	.668
E-recruitment use for job search is high.	1.000	.600
Willing to use e-recruitment for vacancy search.	1.000	.660
Intention to use e-recruitment for vacancy search in future.	1.000	.715
Trouble in the internet connection	1.000	.715
Saves time to submit resume	1.000	.561

It is seen that five factors were extracted which accounted for 63.71% of the total variance. It can be observed that the first factor itself explains 38.10% of the variance. This indicates that the first factor highly influences intention of job seekers to use e-recruitment in Bangladesh. The 2nd, 3rd 4th and 5th factor explains 8.340%, 6.463%, 5.814% and 4.994% of the variances respectively.

The table VI, explains the rotated component matrix using the varimax rotation method. Varimax rotation is orthogonal rotation in which assumption is that there are no inter-correlations between components. On completing the rotation in 7 iterations using the Principal Component Analysis, it is observed that all variables have factor loading of 0.49 or greater.

After rotation that was converged in 7 iterations, we find grouping in five factors. The first factor which explains 38.10% of the total variation, can be named attitude toward e-recruitment. Included in this factor are nine variables namely positive attitude towards using e-recruitment technology(Factor loading .784); recommend e-technology to my friends (Factor loading .767); Compared with the traditional recruitment e-recruitment technology is better (Factor loading .754); Intention to use e-recruitment for vacancy search in future (Factor loading .737), Willing to use e-recruitment for vacancy search.(Factor loading .716) E-recruitment use for job search is high. (Factor loading

.661), Using e-recruitment sites are interesting (Factor loading .648) The actual process of using e- recruitment sites is pleasant (Factor loading .627) and Saves time to submit resume (Factor loading .522). It is seen that all variable in this factor have loading values greater than 52% which means these variables are satisfactory to explain the first factor. The second factor that explains 8.380% of the total variation related to satisfaction can be named as usefulness as these variables define the effectiveness of the content (e.g., The e-recruitment sites provide information such as FAQs, feedback, required information to apply, easy to complete application, ease of use, content clarity and understandability, skillfulness). Moreover all the variables have high factor loading indicating that proper grouping has been made.

TABLE V. TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	9.14	38.10	38.10	9.14	38.10	38.10	5.20	21.67	21.675
2	2.00	8.340	46.44	2.00	8.340	46.44	4.25	17.72	39.399
3	1.55	6.463	52.90	1.55	6.463	52.90	2.36	9.835	49.234
4	1.39	5.814	58.72	1.39	5.814	58.72	2.03	8.461	57.695
5	1.19	4.994	63.71	1.19	4.994	63.71	1.44	6.020	63.715
6	.809	3.371	67.08						
7	.798	3.325	70.41						
8	.703	2.929	73.34						
9	.663	2.762	76.10						
10	.644	2.684	78.78						
11	.565	2.356	81.14						
12	.493	2.056	83.19						
13	.460	1.916	85.11						
14	.442	1.840	86.95						
15	.431	1.795	88.75						
16	.422	1.759	90.50						
17	.363	1.511	92.02						
18	.356	1.482	93.50						
19	.314	1.309	94.81						
20	.296	1.234	96.04						
21	.273	1.139	97.18						
22	.262	1.091	98.27						
23	.224	.932	99.20						
24	.190	.792	100.0						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Factor 3 has 4 variables represents efficiency of e-recruitment (Fast, accessible, cost effective, trustworthy). All these variables satisfactorily can explain more than 54% as the factor loadings are above 0.54. Factor 4 contains two variables reflects capability to use e-recruitment (capability to use and resource available to access internet). Factor 5 contains two variables which reflects the connectivity element (trouble in internet connection and the ability to compare vacancies of national and international level). Both these variables explain 77% and 57% respectively. This also indicates that the variables are satisfactory in explaining the factor.

TABLE VI. TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

	1	2	3	4	5
Positive attitude towards using e-recruitment technology.	.784				
Recommend e- technology to my friends.	.767				
Compared with the traditional recruitment e-recruitment technology is better.	.754				
Intention to use e-recruitment for vacancy search in future.	.737				
Willing to use e-recruitment for vacancy search.	.716				
E-recruitment use for job search is high.	.661				
Using e-recruitment sites are interesting.	.648				
The actual process of using e- recruitment sites is pleasant.	.627				
Saves time to submit resume	.522				
The e-recruitment sites provide information such as faqs.		.776			
The e-recruitment sites provide feedback service.		.759			
The e-recruitment sites provide all the information required to apply for a job.		.733			
It is easy to complete e-application.		.715			
Using e- recruitment sites was easy		.652			
Interacting with online application process was clear and understandable E-recruitment sites and their application process did not require a lot of mental effort.		.643			
It was easy to become skillful using e-recruitment sites.		.590			
E-recruitment is the fastest mode to apply for jobs.			.756		
Applying through job portal and social network site is more accessible to the candidate.			.678		
Applying for the jobs online is cost saving activity for the prospective employees.			.625		
Online recruitment site can be trusted with professional information.			.545		
Capability to use the e-recruitment.				.814	
Possession of essential resources to support to access the internet.				.736	
Trouble in the internet connection					.775
Using e-recruitment sites enable me to compare between different vacancies in my country and other countries.					.572
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.					

v. Findings of Study

On completing the analysis the study it can be found that the most influential factor that persuade job seekers to use e-recruitment is the attitude towards e-recruitment followed by usefulness of the content. To enhance the positive attitude of the job seekers awareness about the advantages of e-recruitment can influence the use online recruitment. The organizations can focus more on designing effective interface to motivate the job seekers to apply online. The next factor that organizations need to pay attention is the efficiency aspect. Here they need to concentrate on designing the recruitment process which is faster, cost effective, accessible and secured. The 4th factor of element represents capability to use e-recruitment. Here the ability to access and use of internet will increase the use of e-recruitment. The 5th factor that needs attention is the

connectivity which depends on the availability of internet service in the country. As Bangladesh is in the era of digitalization, the government is supporting the development of IT sector. These initiative will motivate the job seekers to use e-recruitment more.

vi. Conclusions

Despite the contribution this paper makes there exists some limitations which cannot be overlooked. First, due to unavailability of sampling frame probability sampling could not be used. Next the sample size of 234 may not fully represent the population. Moreover due to budget and time constraints the scope was limited to the major city like Dhaka. This does not represent the population of the entire nation.

The scope of this paper was only to conduct exploratory factor analysis on intention of job seekers regarding the use of e-recruitment in Dhaka city. The next step ahead could be conducting a confirmatory factor analysis showing interrelationship of variables or preparing a regression equation model that could explain how much each of these elements effect the dependent variable. Moreover by conducting this study outside Dhaka city, the researcher can open some new avenues for the organization that operate outside Dhaka.

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