International Journal of Social Sciences and Public Administration
ISSN: 3005-9836 (Print), ISSN: 3005-9585 (Online) | Volume 4, Number 3, Year 2024
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62051/ijsspa.v4n3.02
Journal homepage: https://wepub.org/index.php/IJSSPA/index

Empirical Study on the Influence of Internet Use on the Employability of Local College Students

Peiyi He*

School of Management, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Yibin, Sichuan, 643000, China

*Corresponding Author: Peiyi He (Email: py18283143119@163.com)

ABSTRACT

Based on the data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) in 2020, this paper analyzes the impact of Internet use on the employability of local college students through OLS and logit regression models. The study found that the Internet has become an important tool for local college students to improve their employability. Students who actively participate in online learning, use career recruitment platforms and social media to expand career networks in local colleges and universities show stronger competitiveness in terms of professional skills, comprehensive quality and job search skills. The importance of Internet use to work, learning and information channels has a significant impact on the employability of local college students, and has a significant moderating effect. Through heterogeneity analysis, it is found that the impact of Internet use on the employability of local college students in eastern China is significantly higher than that in central and western China : the employability of college students with urban household registration is higher than that of local college students with rural household registration, and the employability of female local college students is lower than that of male local college students. Therefore, this study suggests that local colleges and universities should further guide students to make rational use of Internet resources and strengthen network literacy education, so as to better adapt to the employment market demand and promote high-quality employment of graduates.

KEYWORDS

Internet Use; Local Universities; College Students; Employability.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of Internet technology, especially the wide application of cutting-edge technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence, personal work and learning are increasingly unrestricted by geographical space, time and place. 'Internet + ' has become an important force to promote social and economic development and an important part of modern social life. According to the 54th " Statistical Report on the Development of China 's Internet " released by the China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), as of June 2024, the scale of Chinese Internet users has reached nearly 1.1 billion, and the Internet penetration rate has reached 78%. At present, Internet technology is booming. Using Internet technology, platforms and resources to promote innovation, transformation and upgrading with other industries, especially relying on " Internet +, " improving employment quality and opening up employment space, is an urgent employment measure.

The research on the Internet and employment mainly focuses on different industries and groups. First of all, at the industry level, Nankai University scholar Xu Jiayun, Mao Qilin (2023) found that the development of the Internet has significantly promoted the improvement of China's manufacturing

employment level by using the difference-in-difference method. Wang Jing (2023) used provincial panel data to construct an evaluation system for the level of Internet development, and used a two-way fixed effect model to empirically analyze the impact of Internet development on tourism employment. Secondly, at the group level, the Internet, as an important feature of the information age, has changed the way of information dissemination, acquisition and social activities. Ma Hongmei (2023) and others found that Internet use can significantly improve the employment quality and employability of migrant workers by analyzing the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) data. Compared with migrant workers who do not use the Internet, the quality of employment increased by 22.8 %. Based on the analysis of CGSS data on ethnic minority groups, Ma and Zhang (2023) found that Internet use has a significant positive impact on the overall employment of ethnic minorities, and the effective use of the Internet will promote the employability and quality of ethnic minority groups.In the study of women 's non-agricultural employment and income, Shi Lei (2023) and others found that mobile Internet use promoted women 's non-agricultural employment, significantly narrowed the employment gap with men, and played a stronger role in promoting women 's entrepreneurship and income levels [5].

For the study of employability, the International Labour Organization (ILO) defines employability as the ability of individuals to obtain and maintain work, progress at work, and respond to changes in work and life. Guo Zhiwen (2007) defined employability from the perspective of higher education as the ability of students to obtain jobs when they graduate. According to the research literature on Internet use and employability, it is found that the research mainly focuses on relevant policies, industries and groups, and there are few studies on the college students in local colleges and universities. [6]. In the higher education system, the Internet has become an important tool for college students to study, live and seek jobs. As an important part of higher education, the employability of local colleges and universities is directly related to the development of regional economy and social stability.Therefore, the purpose of this study is to reveal the specific impact mechanism of Internet use on the employability of local college students through empirical analysis, and to enrich and expand the theoretical research in the field of the relationship between higher education and employment. Through the combination of quantitative research and qualitative research, the internal relationship between Internet technology and college students' employability is discussed in depth, which provides a theoretical basis for the formulation of relevant policies.

2. DATA, VARIABLES AND MODELS

2.1. Data Sources

This paper uses the data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) in 2020. The survey was designed and implemented by the Chinese Social Survey Center for Science (ISSS) of Peking University in 2008. The survey covers three levels : individual, family and community. The data has the characteristics of good reliability, strong representativeness and wide coverage, which provides a high-quality data basis for the smooth progress of this study. The data of this study is to extract relevant analysis variables through the personal self-answering questionnaire data of the survey, and obtain a total of 28,530 original observation data. After eliminating outliers and missing values in stata17, in order to avoid the influence of extreme values, continuous variables were Winsorize at 1 % and 99 % levels, and finally 2873 valid samples were obtained.

2.2. Variable Design

2.2.1. Explained Variables

Employability is the key variable studied in this paper. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines employability as the ability of individuals to obtain and maintain work, progress at work, and respond to changes in work and life. Based on the USEM model proposed by Yorke and Knight

(2004), Wang Jianguang (2023) analyzed the survey data of 2631 college students in Jilin Province to obtain five dimensions of professional knowledge and understanding ability, practical skills, self-efficacy, metacognition, job adaptation and development to measure the employability of college students [7] [8]. Li Ying (2005) used principal component analysis to divide the structure of college students ' employability into three dimensions : internal quality, ability to deal with work and social ability [9]. Ma Shaozhuang, Zhu Yihong (2012) and others obtained and verified the three dimensions of college students ' employability : social communication ability, personal display ability and employment ability through exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. In this paper, employability is divided into the stability of employment, employment salary and welfare, and subjective satisfaction including work income, safety, environment, time and promotion [10].

2.2.2. Explanatory Variables

The rapid development of the Internet has had a transformative impact on modern life, changing our way of learning, communication, work and entertainment. In this paper, through the 2020 China Family Tracking Survey (CFPS) questionnaire, ' Do you use mobile devices, such as mobile phones, tablets, and surf the Internet ? Do you use a computer to surf the Internet ? The answers to these two questions are used to construct Internet use (Internet) variables. As long as the respondents choose one of the two variables to meet one of them, they are considered to use the Internet and assigned a value of 1; on the contrary, if the respondents neither use mobile phones, tablets and other mobile devices to access the Internet, nor use computers to access the Internet, they are considered not to use the Internet and assigned a value of 0.

2.2.3. Regulating Variables

The three variables of the importance of the Internet as an employment information channel (channel), the importance of Internet use to learning (study), and the importance of Internet use to work socialization (socialize) are used as moderating variables. The CFPS questionnaire is scored between 1 and 5, with 1 indicating very unimportant and 5 indicating very important.

2.2.4. Control Variables

In addition to the use of the Internet and the three adjustment variables, the employability of local college students may also be affected by factors such as individual characteristics, family level, and regional level. In order to study the impact of Internet use on the employability of local college students more accurately and avoid the bias of estimation results caused by missing variables, the relevant influencing variables are controlled as much as possible on the basis of data availability. In this paper, we consider the factors of individual characteristics, including gender, age, age square, political status ; family level factors : type of residents, marital status ; and regional factors : western, central and eastern. Among them, at the level of individual characteristics : ' gender ' is assigned to 1 for men and 0 for women ; considering that ' age ' may have a non-linear impact on the employability of college students, this paper also controls the square term of age. When the political appearance of the interviewee is a Communist Party member, the value is assigned to 1, otherwise it is assigned to 0. The control variables at the family level are : ' type of household registration ' If the current household registration status of the respondents is a non-agricultural household registration or a resident household registration, it is uniformly regarded as a urban household registration, with an assignment of 1, and other situations are regarded as rural household registration, with an assignment of 0 ;'Marital status ' According to the questionnaire question ' What is your current marital status ? If the answer selected by the interviewee is ' have a spouse (remarriage) ', the value of 1 is assigned, and the other options are assigned to 0 ; regional level : when the region is western, eastern and central, the assignment is 1, otherwise the assignment is 0.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of main variables

Variables		Obs.	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
Dependent variable	Salary benefits	2,829	10.79	0.95	3.91	13.46
	Working stability	2,868	0.8	0.4	0	1
	Overall Satisfaction	2,873	3.76	0.76	1	5
	Income Satisfaction	2,872	3.57	0.92	1	5
	Safety Satisfaction	2,873	4.06	0.85	1	5
	Environment Satisfaction	2,873	3.9	0.84	1	5
	Time Satisfaction	2,873	3.68	1.01	1	5
	Promotion Satisfaction	2,505	3.36	1.02	1	5
Independent variable	internet use	2,871	0.98	0.13	0	1
regulated variable	work	2,823	4.23	1.03	1	5
	study	2,824	4.32	0.85	1	5
	information	2,870	4.44	0.78	1	5
Control variable	Gender	2,873	1	0	0	1
	Age	2,873	33.14	8.69	20	83
	Age squared	2,873	11.73	6.7	4	68.89
	Party members	2,873	0.22	0.41	0	1
	Type of residence	2,618	1	0	0	1
	Marital status	2,873	1	0	0	1
	education	2,873	1.56	0.58	1	3
	Western region	1,498	0.83	0.37	0	1
	Central region	672	0.76	0.42	0	1
	Eastern region	703	0.7	0.45	0	1

2.3. Theoretical Model

2.3.1. Ols Model

When the dependent variable of the benchmark regression is salary and welfare, considering that these variables are continuous variables, the least squares method (OLS) is used for analysis. The regression model is as shown in (1) :

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Internet_i + \beta_2 Z_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{1}$$

Here, Y_i denotes the work income (logarithmic) or labor intensity or job satisfaction of individual i. $Internet_i$ represents the household economic capital of individual i ; Z_i is the related control variable, ε_i is the random disturbance term, and β_i is the constant term.

2.3.2. Logit Model

When the benchmark regression dependent variables are job stability (whether to sign a labor contract) and income, safety, environment, time, promotion and overall satisfaction, considering that the above variables are binary classification variables, the binary Logit regression model is used for analysis. The regression model is as shown in (2) :

$$Logit(P_i) = \ln \frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Internet_i + \beta_2 Z_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{2}$$

Among them, job satisfaction is an ordered hierarchical variable, so an ordered Logit regression model is used :

$$\begin{aligned} Logit(P_i) &= P(y \le | x_i) = \mathrm{F}(x_i, \beta) = \frac{\exp(x'_i\beta + \varepsilon_i)}{1 + \exp(x'_i\beta + \varepsilon_i)} \\ &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 Internet_i + \beta_2 Z_i + \varepsilon_i \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

2.3.3. Regulation Model

In order to more comprehensively analyze the mechanism of Internet use on the employability of local college students, considering the existing variable indicators in the database, this paper introduces the interaction between Internet use and each adjustment variable on the basis of model (1) to test the influence mechanism and effect. The relevant models are as follows :

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Internet_i + \beta_2 \mathrm{S}ource_i + \beta_3 Internet * Source_i + \beta_4 Z_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{4}$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Internet_i + \beta_2 \mathrm{S}tudy_i + \beta_3 Internet * Study_i + \beta_4 Z_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{5}$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Internet_i + \beta_2 Work_i + \beta_3 Internet * Work_i + \beta_4 Z_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{6}$$

Among them, Model (4), Model (5) and Model (6) respectively represent the importance of Internet use to information channels, the importance of Internet use to work and the importance of Internet use to learning. The marginal effect calculated by indicates the impact of individual use of the Internet and the use of the Internet for learning, work or as an information channel on the employability of college students ; it also represents the effect of Internet use on flexible employment after controlling the use of the Internet for different purposes.

3. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

3.1. Benchmark Regression Analysis

Table 2. Benchmark regression of the impact of Internet use on the employability of local college students

Variables	Employability				
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Internet	0.030***	0.202***	0.291***	0.016**	0.029***
	(0.006)	(0.036)	(0.098)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Gender		0.281***	0.042	-0.011	0.007
		(0.033)	(0.103)	(0.008)	(0.006)
Age		0.139***	0.131**	-0.007**	0.010***
		(0.014)	(0.052)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Age^2		-0.154***	-0.176***	0.010***	-0.011***
		(0.017)	(0.065)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Marriage		0.099**	0.088	0.030***	0.017**
		(0.044)	(0.141)	(0.010)	(0.008)
Urban		0.099**	0.221*	-0.007	0.014*
		(0.042)	(0.126)	(0.010)	(0.008)
Party		0.087**	-0.521***	0.011	-0.021***
		(0.043)	(0.125)	(0.010)	(0.008)
Constant	0.725***	7.495***	-0.984	0.775***	0.522***
	(0.006)	(0.244)	(0.897)	(0.054)	(0.045)
Region	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	2825	2581	2613	2618	2577
R^2/Pseudo R2	0.045	0.234	0.0433	0.017	0.065

Note : * * *, * * and * are significant at the 1 %, 5 % and 10 % levels, respectively. The values in parentheses are standard errors, and the following table is the same.

According to the variable system constructed above, the influence of Internet use on the employability of local college students is investigated by OLS regression. In order to verify the robustness and effectiveness of the estimation results, the salary and welfare, job stability and job satisfaction in

employability are gradually regressed in the empirical test, and all models pass the VIF multicollinearity test.

As shown in Table 2, according to the regression results of M1 ~ M5, the use of the Internet has effectively enhanced the employability of local college students. Among them, M1 significantly enhances the possibility of local college students ' employability at the level of 1% without considering other control variables. M2 ~ M4 indicate that after controlling for personal characteristics, family characteristics and fixed regional effects, Internet use has a significant positive impact on the salary and welfare, job stability and job satisfaction of local college students in the three aspects of employability characteristics at 1%, 1% and 5% levels, respectively, and has a promoting effect. Finally, M5 indicates that the three aspects of employability are comprehensively measured to form a relevant employability variable, and the regression test shows that Internet use still has a significant positive impact on the employability of local college students at the level of 1%.

Among the control variables, gender has a significant positive impact on the salary and welfare of local college students, indicating that male local college students who use the Internet have higher employment salary and welfare than women. There is a significant negative correlation between age and local college students, indicating that in the labor market, as the age of workers increases, their employment advantages will weaken, which is not conducive to the improvement of employment quality. Among them, college students with urban household registration and party membership are stronger than those with rural household registration and non-party members in terms of salary and welfare and employment stability. It may be that college students with urban household registration contact the Internet earlier, and their ability to collect information is stronger than that of rural college students, resulting in differences in employment information. Married people 's Internet use will significantly enhance salary benefits and satisfaction.

3.2. Benchmark Regression Analysis

Based on the above empirical results, it is found that Internet use will have a significant positive impact on the employability of local college students at least at the 5 % level. Taking full account of the data indicators that can be provided by using data, this paper introduces the importance of Internet use to work, study and information sources as an interaction term in the benchmark model (1) to further study the mechanism of Internet use on the employability of local college students.

It can be seen from M2 in Table 3 that the coefficient of Internet use and its interaction with the importance of using the Internet to work is significantly positive at least at the 1 % level. It shows that the importance of the moderating variable Internet to work significantly enhances the relationship between Internet use and the employability of local college students, and the importance of the Internet to work plays a significant role in promoting the relationship between Internet use and the employability of local college students. The Internet not only provides a large amount of learning resources to help improve professional skills, but also broadens the channels of job search, so that graduates can more efficiently obtain recruitment information and establish contact with employers.At the same time, Internet skills have become an essential ability in the modern workplace. Mastering it will help college students stand out in the workplace and achieve the dual improvement of personal value and social contribution. The coefficient of Internet use and its interaction with Internet learning in M3 is significantly positive at least at the 10 % level. Using the Internet for online learning can significantly enhance the employability of local college students. As an online auxiliary platform for college students ' traditional education, the Internet and various online learning software have broadened the channels for local college students to enhance their human capital and improved their learning ability and cognitive ability. With the help of the Internet for learning and communication, it can break the space constraints, so that it can obtain a higher level of education and improve their employability. According to M4, the use of the Internet as a source of information for the employment of local college students will increase their employability at the level of 1 %.

Through the use of the Internet, local college students can obtain a large amount of employment information online, reduce the asymmetry of information, reduce the cost of workers ' job search, expand employment options, and promote the employment ability of local college students through information search effect and person-post matching effect.

Table 3. Test of moderating effect

Variable	Employability			
	M1	M2	M3	M4
Internet	0.029***	0.022***	0.026***	0.027***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Internet*work		0.025***		
		(0.007)		
Internet*study			0.013*	
			(0.008)	
Internet*information				0.009**
				(0.009)
Constant	0.522***	0.483***	0.482***	0.517***
	(0.045)	(0.049)	(0.050)	(0.045)
Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	2577	2535	2535	2575
R^2	0.065	0.069	0.066	0.064
adj. R^2	0.061	0.065	0.062	0.060

3.3. Heterogeneity Analysis

Considering that the differences in regions, types of residence and gender may lead to differences in the employability of local college students, this part analyzes the heterogeneity of the above factors that may affect the quality of individual employment (see Table 5).

First of all, from the statistical results of regional heterogeneity, it is found that the use of the Internet has a significant positive impact on the employability of local college students at least at the level of 10%, and the employability of local college students in the eastern region is significantly higher than that in the central and western regions. The central region is only significant at the level of 10%, and its employability is far lower than that of the eastern and western regions. The reason may be that the economic development of the central region is lagging behind, resulting in fewer employment opportunities and low quality ; the uneven distribution of educational resources affects the improvement of students ' comprehensive quality ; and the employment guidance system is not perfect, students lack effective career planning and job hunting skills. These factors work together to make the competitiveness of local college graduates in the employment market in the central region relatively weak.

According to the analysis of urban and rural heterogeneity, whether it is urban or rural local college students, their Internet use has a significant impact on the employability of local college students at least at the 5% level, and the employability of urban hukou students is higher than that of rural students. Because urban students have easier access to the Internet, they can obtain employment information and resources more timely and comprehensively. At the same time, the Internet also

provides them with more diversified learning channels and opportunities, which helps to improve their professional quality and competitiveness. However, rural students are limited by the popularity of the Internet and educational resources, and there may be some obstacles in information acquisition and skill improvement, resulting in lower employability than urban students. From (6) to (7), it can be seen that the employability of male college students is higher than that of women, and the use of the Internet has a significant positive impact on the employability of local college students at the 1% level.

Table 4. Heterogeneity analysis of the impact of family capital on overall employment quality

Variable	Eastern	Central	West	Towns	Rural	male	female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Internet	0.039***	0.025*	0.036***	0.039***	0.033**	0.039***	0.034***
	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.008)
Constant	0.564***	0.211**	0.586***	0.487***	0.539***	0.576***	0.292***
	(0.071)	(0.100)	(0.103)	(0.068)	(0.127)	(0.068)	(0.081)
Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	1318	622	637	2060	517	1310	1267
R^2	0.033	0.061	0.035	0.035	0.030	0.028	0.060
adj. R^2	0.028	0.051	0.025	0.032	0.018	0.024	0.056

4. SUMMARY

Based on the data of China Family Panel Survey (CFPS) in 2020, this study explores the impact of Internet use on the employability of local college students through OLS and logit regression models. The research results show that the Internet has become an indispensable and important tool for local college students to improve their employability. Specifically, students who actively use the Internet to participate in online learning, career recruitment platforms and social media to expand their career networks have shown significant competitive advantages in terms of professional skills, comprehensive quality and job search skills. The Internet not only provides college students with rich learning resources and employment information, but also greatly broadens their professional vision and social circle, which has a significant positive effect on the improvement of employability. Further analysis shows that the use of the Internet has a significant moderating effect on the employability of local college students by optimizing the channels of work, study and information acquisition. At the same time, the heterogeneity analysis reveals the regional differences and urban-rural gaps in the use of the Internet to improve the employability. The specific performance is that the degree of benefit of college students in the eastern region is significantly higher than that in the central and western regions, and urban hukou students show stronger employability than rural hukou students.In addition, there is still a certain gap between female local college students and men in terms of employability, which suggests that we need to do more to promote employment equality.

Based on the above research conclusions, this paper puts forward the following suggestions :

First, optimize Internet education resources and career guidance services. Local colleges and universities should deeply integrate and utilize Internet education resources, establish online learning platforms, and provide diversified online courses and professional skills training to meet students ' personalized learning needs. Strengthen cooperation with career recruitment websites, social media and other platforms to provide students with comprehensive employment information, internship

opportunities and career guidance services. Regularly hold online job fairs, career planning lectures and career counseling activities to help students understand the dynamics of the job market and improve their job search skills and professionalism.

Second, strengthen network literacy education and information security awareness. In order to cultivate students ' ability to identify, screen and evaluate Internet information, and enable them to use network resources rationally and effectively for learning and career development, network literacy education is incorporated into the compulsory curriculum system. Strengthen students ' information security awareness education, teach them how to protect personal privacy, prevent network fraud and information security risks, and ensure safety and health in the Internet environment.

Third, pay attention to individual differences and group needs, and implement precise assistance. We will develop differentiated support measures and policy support for student groups in different regions, urban and rural areas, genders and economic conditions. Special attention should be paid to the improvement of employability of students in rural and central and western regions, female students and students with economic difficulties. Implement a precise assistance plan to help these groups overcome employment obstacles and enhance their employment competitiveness by setting up special scholarships, providing employment subsidies, and organizing customized training. At the same time, a long-term tracking mechanism should be established to pay attention to their career development and provide continuous support and help.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This article is Supported by The Innovation Fund of Postgraduate, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering. "An Empirical Study on the Current Situation and Influencing Factors of College Students ' Employability in Local Universities-Taking Yibin Universities as an Example" (Y2023041).

REFERENCES

[1] KXu Jiayun, Mao Qilin. How does the Internet affect China 's manufacturing employment ? [J].Economics (Quarterly), 2023,23 (04) : 1408-1423. DOI:10.13821/j.cnki.ceq.2023.04.10.

[2] Wang Jing. Research on the impact of Internet development on tourism employment [D]. Qingdao University, 2023.DOI : 10.27262 / d.cnki.gqdau.2023.001514.

[3] Ma Hongmei, Shang Jiahao, Wang Pengcheng. Research on the impact of Internet use on the employment quality of migrant workers [J].Chongqing Social Sciences, 2023, (12) : 49-69.DOI : 10.19631 / j.cnki.css.2023.012.004.

[4] Ma Jiazheng, Zhang Shu. The impact of Internet use on the employment of ethnic minorities - An empirical analysis based on CGSS data [J]. Journal of Northwest Minzu University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2023, (04) : 118-127.DOI : 10.14084 / j.cnki.cn62-1185 / c.2023.04.018.

[5] Shi Lei, Prina, Li Jinyu. Research on the impact of mobile Internet use on women 's non-agricultural employment and income [J]. Techno-economics, 2023,42 (11) : 191-200.

[6] Guo Zhiwen, Song Junhong. Research on Employability : Review and Prospect [J]. Journal of Hubei University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2007, (06) : 86-91.

[7] Wang Jianguang, Chu Hongbo. Evaluation of College Students ' High Quality Employability - Based on 2631 survey data from Jilin Province [J] . Heilongjiang Higher Education Research, 2021,39 (12) : 123-129.DOI : 10.19903 / j.cnki.cn23-1074 / g.2021.12.017.

[8] Yorke M,Knight P T.Embedding Employability into The Curriculum[R].2004.

[9] Li Ying, Liu Shanshi, Weng Saizhu. The impact of college students ' employability on the quality of employment [J]. Higher Education Exploration, 2005, (02) : 91-93.

[10] Ma Shaozhuang, Zhu Yihong, Zhang Wenhong. Employability Dimension Structure and Measurement of Chinese University Graduates [J]. Population and Economy, 2012, (04) : 34-42.