



Employment Analysis of College Students Under the Current Economic Situation

Zhongyuan Liu

Sichuan Vocational and Technical College of Communications, China

Received: 20/08/2021

Accepted: 26/12/2021

Published: 22/03/2022

Representative e-Mail: zhongyuan.liu@my.jru.edu

ABSTRACT

With the rapid economic development of our country, social and economic structure in constantly changes, the scale of higher education expanding rapidly, into the labor market college graduates, college graduates employment phenomenon, the relationship between higher education and employment become the focus of social attention, solve the employment problem of college students, is the common desire of society, school, family and college students, is also an important strategy to promote national economic development, social stability, is a major topic of school seeking survival and development. This paper combines the current economic situation to analyze the employment market of college students from the perspective of supply, demand and supply and demand matching respectively, to find out the reasons of employment difficulties and the way to solve the problem.

Keywords: *Economic Situation, Employment, College Students*

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of economy and society and the deepening of the popularization of higher education, the enrollment scale of colleges and universities is expanding year by year, but at the same time, there is no corresponding increase in jobs. In addition, the imbalance of the talent market, the multi-peak growth of the labor market and the accumulation of various effects make college students face an extremely severe employment situation. According to statistics, in 2018, there were 7.27 million fresh college graduates in China, in 2019, the number of fresh college graduates increased to 7.49 million, and in 2020, it climbed to 7.56 million. It can be seen that the number of fresh college graduates in Chinese universities has been high and increasing year by year since it broke through the 7 million marks in 2018, and the "most difficult employment season" is followed by "more difficult employment season".

The employment of college students is not only a problem for graduates and their families, but also related to the sustained and healthy development of higher education. From the perspective of personnel training, the employment difficulty of college students is a serious waste of talents and educational resources; From the social point of view, this has also led to fierce competition in the talent market, and may lead to increasing social conflicts. Therefore, the employment difficulty of college students has become one of the hot issues in contemporary society, and it is imperative to solve the employment problem of college students. Full employment and economic growth are both important contents of the government's economic goals. In the long run, there is a positive relationship between employment and economic growth. Combining with the current international and domestic economic situation, we look at the relationship between employment and economy and its influence on college students' employment from the economic point of view.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Qualitative Study

In this paper, qualitative research is adopted to analyze the employment problems faced by current college students by consulting the employment rate of college students in previous years and referring to some reliable documents.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 First. Relationship between employment and economy

Solving the employment problem is an important part of any government function. When formulating its macroeconomic policies, governments of all countries take full employment, price stability, economic growth and balance of payments as their goals. Among these four goals, there are both interrelated and contradictory factors.

3.1.1 The General Relationship Between Economic Growth And Talent Supply And Demand

The history of human social and economic development generally shows such a rule: the more high-quality

talents a country has, the more it can promote its economic development; Conversely, the more the economy develops, the more high-quality talents are needed.

In the ancient society, the material output was mainly increased by putting in more laborers' physical strength, and the relationship between laborers' intelligence level and economic growth was not very obvious. However, since the 20th century, the relationship between talents and economic growth has become closer and closer. Especially after World War II, some economists began to describe the inner logical relationship between education, intellectual development and utilization and economic growth in theory accurately. Schultz, an American economist and Nobel laureate in economics, once pointed out that the progress of education and knowledge has become the main source of economic development.

3.1.2 The relationship between employment and economic growth

Economic growth and full employment are important objectives of macroeconomic policies. The history of economic development shows that economic growth can promote the increase of employment, high economic growth will drive high employment, and there is a positive correlation between economic growth rate and employment growth rate. Some economists use Okun's law to describe the relationship between unemployment rate and GDP. In 1962, American economist Arthur Okun put forward according to the empirical data of American economic development: "The level of labor demand is mainly determined by economic growth in the dynamic sense. The economy is growing fast, the demand for labor is relatively large, the number of jobs is increasing, the employment level is high, and the unemployment rate is low; The economic growth rate is slow, the demand for labor is relatively small, the employment level is low and the unemployment rate is high. " This is the famous Okun's Law. The law holds that for every 2% increase in GDP, the unemployment rate will drop by about 1%. This relationship is not very strict, but this law shows an inverse relationship between the change of unemployment rate and the change of GDP.

3.1.3 Employment of college students in the process of China's economic development

Since China's reform and opening up, it has successfully realized the transformation from a highly centralized planned economy system to a vibrant market economy system, and the country's comprehensive economic strength and people's living standards have undergone unprecedented changes. In this process, the employment of college students has also gone through the transformation process from "planning" to "market", that is, from "obeying distribution" to "opening up" and finally to "choosing jobs independently".

In the era of planned economy, all social resources are uniformly allocated by the state, and the work of university graduates is also uniformly allocated by the state. From the implementation of reform and opening up in 1978 to the middle and late 1980s, China's higher education still implemented the planning mode of "unified recruitment, unified contracting and unified distribution". From the middle and late 1980s to the end of 1990s, college graduates entered the stage of "two-way choice". In 1989, China put forward the reform goal for the employment system of college graduates: under the guidance of the national employment policy, gradually implement the "two-way choice" system in which graduates choose their own jobs and choose the best candidates for the single job. Since the late 1990s, especially after the implementation of college entrance examination enrollment expansion, the employment of college students began to completely transition to self-employment or even self-employment.

3.2 Second, the current economic situation

Uncertainties at home and abroad increased in 2008, The financial crisis caused by the subprime mortgage crisis in the United States is spreading globally and getting worse. China's snowstorm, earthquake and other emergencies followed one after another, and the price /C of Kaiwu Xin continued to rise after FP. We must re-examine the current economic situation. Generally speaking, the overall situation of the international economy is as follows: the American economy is gradually declining and spreading to the world; Global resource prices generally fluctuate downward at a high level; The risk of uncertainty in the international financial market is increasing. The domestic economic situation can be summarized as follows: the economic growth rate is slowing down and inflation still exists.

3.2.1. International economic situation

The biggest feature of the current international economic situation is the crisis, oil crisis, food crisis and the financial crisis that has attracted much attention now. In recent years, the world has been overwhelmed by high oil prices, and the word "oil shortage" has been frequently mentioned. With the rise of oil prices, international food prices have also set off a round of rising climax, with the World Bank reporting an increase of 83% and wheat prices rising by 181%. At the same time of oil shortage and grain shortage, with the continuous decline of the American real estate market, the subprime mortgage crisis continued to deteriorate, which has developed into a serious financial crisis and spread to the whole world. The financial crisis caused many American companies to close down one after another. In March this year, Bear Stearns, the fifth largest American investment bank with 85 years of history, was bought by JPMorgan Chase. On September 7th, the U.S. government announced to take over Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two largest mortgage loan companies in the United States, to avoid a wider financial crisis. On September 15th, 158-year-old Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy. On the same day, Merrill Lynch, which ranked third in American investment bank and had a 94-year history, was also sold to Bank of America. On the evening of September 16th, the Federal Reserve extended a helping hand to AIG, the world's largest insurance group, and also held 80% equity of AIG. With the spread of the financial crisis, more and more companies are affected internationally, and the number of people who are unemployed due to the company recession is rising. On October 20th, the Director-General of the International Labour Organization Somavia warned that the financial crisis might make the total number of

unemployed people in the world soar by 20 million.

3.3 Third, An analysis of the causes of college students' employment difficulties from the perspective of educational economics

On the Employment Difficulties of College Students from the Perspective of Supply and Demand Theory (1) There is a contradiction between market demand and university supply. From the perspective of the relationship between the market and colleges and universities, according to the theory of supply and demand in educational economics, the difficult problem of contemporary college students' employment can be regarded as the imbalance between supply and demand of talents. This imbalance mainly includes two aspects: one is the imbalance in quantity, the other is the imbalance in structure.

Quantity imbalance, that is, the market demand is lower than the supply of colleges and universities. The reason for the imbalance in quantity lies in the increase of college students' input. On the one hand, the enrollment of colleges and universities is increasing year by year, on the other hand, newly-built colleges and universities are constantly emerging, which leads to the increasing output of graduates year by year, but the social demand has not increased with it. Under such circumstances, there will inevitably be problems such as oversupply, crowded talent market and fierce competition. In addition, the problem of imbalance in quantity will continue to accumulate and intensify with the passage of time. In addition to the fresh graduates of that year, there are also school-age laborers, laid-off workers and previous unemployed graduates, etc., so it has been difficult to solve the difficult employment problems of college students.

Some scholars believe that structural imbalance is the main reason for the employment difficulties of college graduates in China. First of all, China is still in the primary stage of socialist economic development. Although talents are needed at the level of knowledge and technology, there is more demand for a large number of front-line technology and staff. However, the college students trained by ordinary colleges and universities obviously do not meet the market demand, which results in the situation that although the number of college graduates is far greater than the market demand, the employers are still unavailable. At the same time, the market still has the demand problem of different majors for college students trained by ordinary colleges and universities. Because of their lack of understanding of majors or unreasonable division of majors in colleges and universities, some professional positions are too popular and others are neglected.

(2) There is a contradiction between personal needs and social needs. The employment difficulty of college students is also reflected in the contradiction between personal needs and social needs. From the point of view of students' personal needs, as students graduating from high school who are about to enter university, whether from the perspective of social public opinion or family expectation, they may be more eager to enter a high-level first-class university than to enter vocational and technical colleges, which leads to a large number of students pouring into the same-quality colleges and universities, but vocational and technical colleges are often neglected. The discrepancy between individual needs of college students and social needs leads to structural imbalance of graduates. Therefore, some college students have to work as general technicians after graduation, which wastes educational resources and increases their opportunity cost. Similarly, there is the problem of specialty setting in colleges and universities. College students tend to be eager for popular majors such as economic management, but they seldom consider their own situation and market demand. After graduation, it was discovered that the so-called popular majors were not ideal, and it was difficult for college students to find the jobs they wanted, and even some college graduates had to engage in jobs completely unrelated to their majors.

On the Employment Difficulties of College Students from the Perspective of Labor Market Division Theory The theory of labor market division was put forward by American scholar Piore and others in 1970. According to this theory, the labor market is not unified, but divided into two parts: the main labor market and the secondary labor market, and education is an important means to distribute people to different labor markets. The jobs provided by major labor markets are characterized by high wages, good working conditions, stable employment, job security, equal rights, many promotion opportunities and orderly management. The jobs provided by the secondary labor market are often those with low wages, poor treatment, unstable employment, poor conditions, demanding requirements and few promotion opportunities. The two labor markets are relatively closed, and there is little mutual mobility between them. (1) the dual division of economically developed regions and underdeveloped regions. China's relatively recognized binary division is the division in the region, and we simply divide it into the labor market in economically developed regions and the labor market in economically underdeveloped regions. Economically developed areas mainly refer to China's big and medium-sized cities and the developed areas along the sea in the south. These areas are characterized by rapid economic development and high living standards, which can provide broad development space and competitive salary for graduates, and of course become the first choice for graduates. However, while graduates swarmed into economically developed areas, the demand for college graduates did not increase correspondingly, which led to regional oversupply. The geographical limitation of job selection has resulted in the relative surplus of graduates' supply, which is the main manifestation of the difficulty of college students' employment caused by the division of labor market.

(2) The binary division of skilled occupation and knowledge occupation. From the jobs that college students are engaged in after graduation, China's labor market can be simply divided into skilled occupations and knowledge-based occupations. Skilled occupation refers to the work that relies on mastering skills and repeating labor, which generally has the characteristics of relatively low salary and few promotion opportunities. Knowledge-based

occupations mainly refer to jobs that can provide higher wages, have stable employment and more promotion opportunities, and mainly rely on brain power. As college students with higher education, they are more willing to choose knowledge-based occupations than others. However, the jobs provided by this kind of jobs are limited. With the increasing number of job seekers, enterprises or departments naturally raise the entry threshold, and choose more highly educated and better people to do jobs that could have been done by people with lower academic record. When graduates can't find a job, some graduates will settle for the next best, choose a job that is not so satisfactory, and may even join the unemployed army directly. On the other hand, skill-based occupations, in the face of millions of college graduates, are still empty. On the one hand, college students are unwilling to choose skilled occupations, and even if they do, they may be rejected because of lack of professional skills; On the other hand, most enterprises are reluctant to hire college graduates for simple skilled jobs at high cost, and enterprises prefer job seekers with work experience or professional training. Thus, it is difficult to break down the barriers between skilled occupations and knowledge occupations, and it is difficult for people to move between the two positions.

On the Employment Difficulty of College Students from the Perspective of Education Theory In 1985, Levin, an educational economist, put forward three concrete manifestations of over-education: (1) Compared with people with higher education level in history, the economic status of people with the same education level has declined; (2) Educated people fail to realize their expectations for their careers; (3) One person has higher educational skills than his job requirements (3).

From Levin's three manifestations of over-education, there is a certain phenomenon of over-education in China at present. The reason, similar to the previous discussion, is that China's total economic output has reached a considerable scale and is growing rapidly. However, due to the large population base, the number of graduates exported by higher education popularization is greater than the corresponding number of posts provided by China's economic development level. At present, in some fields, the development of higher education in China has exceeded the needs of economic and social development, resulting in unreasonable situations such as high consumption of talents, "high energy and low job" and intellectual unemployment, which is the direct embodiment of over-education.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that the employment problem of contemporary college students is not a unilateral problem. Although many theories have different emphases, their essence is related or common. For example, the theory of over-education is actually similar to the view that the market demand in the supply demand theory is less than the supply of colleges and universities; The contradiction between individual demand and market supply is also related to the dual division of job types in the labor market. Therefore, to fully understand the theoretical connotation of educational economics, it is necessary to comprehensively look at the employment of college students from multiple angles.

3.4 Fourth. Challenges and opportunities for college students' employment

For a long time to come, the structural contradiction between talent supply and demand will still be very prominent: the insufficient supply of high-level specialized talents and the relative surplus of some specialized talents coexist; Industry and enterprises are in urgent need of suitable talents. The shortage of college graduates and employment difficulties coexist.

Under the current economic situation, college graduates are facing some new challenges.

3.4.1 Work Highlights Instability

Job instability is caused by graduates and employers. Jobs are becoming more and more difficult to find, so some people put forward the slogan of "employment before choosing a job", first find a home unit to solve the current problems, and then "change jobs" after having some work experience, which can be said to be the general mentality of graduates now.

Many of today's graduates are only children, who have not experienced hardships like their parents, so the spirit of hard work is disappearing and the will to work hard is declining. I want to retreat when I encounter difficulties in my work, and quit when I feel a little unhappy, so my work is very unstable. The mentality of "employment before choosing a job" has aggravated this instability. The high turnover rate caused by the concept of "employment before choosing a job" makes many employers not want to recruit fresh graduates, fearing that employees will change jobs after training, thus becoming "making wedding clothes for others".

On the other hand, with the development of market economy, the number of all kinds of enterprises is increasing rapidly, and the scale is constantly expanding, but the management level and economic benefits may not keep up, which leads to employees' dissatisfaction with the salary and welfare level and forced to resign. In addition, the average life span of China's automobile enterprises /业 P is shrinking, and many enterprises are eliminated in the fierce market competition, so their employees can only lose their jobs.

3.5 The Competition Is Becoming Increasingly Fierce.

With the continuous improvement of education level, there are more and more highly educated and high-level talents, and the competition for college students' employment is becoming more and more fierce.

First of all, a large number of overseas students have returned to China, which has a certain impact on the employment of domestic college graduates. According to the data released by the Ministry of Education, from 2004 to 2006, China's returned overseas students maintained a growth rate of more than 20% for three consecutive years. Compared with 2003, 2007 has more than doubled. In 2003, the total number of returned overseas students in China was 20,100, and in 2004 it reached 25,000, an increase of 24.6% over 2003. In 2005, the growth rate was as high as

39.4%, and the total number reached 35,000. In 2006, it increased by 21.3% year-on-year, and the total number reached a new high of 42,000. In 2007, the growth rate slowed down, and the number of people increased by 2,030 to 44,000. Relevant persons from the Study Abroad Service Center of the Ministry of Education estimated that in 2008, the number of returned overseas students is expected to exceed 50,000. At present, under the influence of the financial crisis in the United States, the trend of overseas students returning to China is even stronger.

Secondly, with the increasing number of postgraduates in China year by year, the advantages of undergraduate graduates in academic qualifications are gradually disappearing. From 2004 to 2007, the number of postgraduates enrolled in China was 274,900, 324,940, 344,000 and 364,000 respectively, and the number of postgraduates enrolled increased year by year.

Third, ordinary college graduates also face competition with graduates from key universities and prestigious schools. Some unit recruitment notices list graduation from key universities as a necessary condition, which directly shuts out graduates from non-key universities.

Fourth, graduates are still facing competition from the unemployed. Among the unemployed people, some are voluntarily unemployed. These people are not unemployed, but unemployed. They are often unemployed because they can't accept the existing treatment, among which "white-collar workers" and people with higher knowledge level and skill level are the main ones. In recent years, this kind of voluntary unemployed population has increased. Once these people choose employment, they can have an absolute advantage because of their experience or high skills. In addition, every year, among the new jobs, the state should set aside some places to arrange the laid-off workers. The number of registered unemployed people in cities and towns in China was 8 million in 2004, increased to 8.27 million in 2005, and continued to increase to 8.39 million in 2006, which further increased the employment pressure of college graduates. Facing new challenges, college students also have good opportunities to get a job. As long as we make full preparation, there are still many opportunities for college graduates, and the development space is also very broad.

3.5.1 The grass-roots level is a vast world.

In recent years, the state has increased its support for fresh college graduates to find jobs at the grass-roots level, with the number of places increasing year by year, and diversified projects, mainly including "College Students Volunteer Service in the West", "One College Student in One Village Project" and "College Graduates' Service in Rural Areas" (i.e. the "three supports and one support" work of supporting education, medical care, agriculture and poverty alleviation).

3.5.2 The new rural construction will show its style again.

In the report of the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Hu Jintao emphasized the need to "coordinate urban and rural development and promote the construction of new socialist countryside". In order to implement the spirit of the 17th CPC National Congress, the Organization Department of the Central Committee, together with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, made a decision to select 100,000 college students to serve in the village in five years from this year. The major decision of building a new socialist countryside put forward by the Party and the state provides a new development space for college students' employment. Moreover, at the Third Plenary Session held from October 9th to 12th, the issue of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" became the focus of the plenary session. The construction of a new socialist countryside needs the participation of a large number of knowledgeable and educated senior intellectuals, and college students actively participate in the construction of a new socialist countryside, which can create a good start for their own life development.

3.5.3 Entrepreneurship opens up a new world.

In recent years, as China has adopted a series of financial policies to support the development of private enterprises, individual bosses have sprung up one after another, and an unusual entrepreneurial upsurge has emerged in all walks of life. With the promotion of the scope, the wind of entrepreneurship has also blown into the university campus. Want to start their own business has become the pursuit of college students. College graduates should carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and be brave in the market economy. Moreover, the state has also implemented a series of protection policies, such as tax-free and free, for new college graduates to start their own businesses. All kinds of preferential policies encourage and support college graduates to start their own businesses and find flexible employment at the grassroots level.

Fifth, Strategies to solve the employment problem of college students Colleges and universities should further adjust the specialty structure. The establishment of majors in colleges and universities is closely related to the employment direction of graduates. Therefore, colleges and universities should always grasp the dynamics of the labor market, never build a car behind closed doors, and timely adjust the major structure according to market feedback, so as to change the talent supply situation. China's economy is constantly developing, and the social structure is constantly adjusting and changing. In the final analysis, higher education is to deliver outstanding talents to society. In order to make the talent structure adapt to the development of social economy, it is necessary to adjust the specialty according to the market demand, so that the trained talents can really be used in society. Due to the lag of higher education in delivering talents to the society compared with social needs, the specialty setting of colleges and universities can not accurately reflect the market demand, which requires colleges and universities to make corresponding adjustments in specialty setting and talent training mode in time according to their own development and the latest changes in the labor market, such as increasing or decreasing majors, adjusting the number of majors

enrolled, changing curriculum setting, etc. While mastering the existing information, colleges and universities should also make scientific predictions on the future market demand trends and make early preparations in order to better meet the market demand.

Colleges and universities should provide good employment guidance services for college students. From the perspective of students, colleges and universities should provide students with high-quality and practical help as much as possible, which is mainly reflected in employment guidance services. Colleges and universities should set up specialized guidance institutions to help students solve various problems that may be encountered in the job-seeking stage. First of all, it is necessary to establish a perfect student information file to provide the most comprehensive and timely information service for students and employers. Secondly, teachers in the employment guidance center should be called to set up school-wide employment guidance courses to provide high-quality employment guidance services for students. Finally, targeted employment guidance services of "one-to-one" or "one-to-many" can be developed. Students apply, and employment guidance teachers provide pertinent guidance such as revising resumes, career planning, interview skills, etc. according to students' situation. The college should also actively cooperate with the employment guidance center to carry out the employment guidance work for the students of the college, such as integrating the graduates' resources and holding a job-seeking sharing exchange meeting for outstanding graduates; Make use of the student institutions of various colleges to build a platform to realize interdisciplinary job-seeking exchanges and learning among students; Encourage students to find internship opportunities independently, and give full play to the role of internship recommendation.

Colleges and universities should strengthen efforts to encourage and support college students to start their own businesses. According to the theory of supply and demand and the theory of excessive education, China. At present, there is a surplus of college graduates. At this time, it is obviously unreasonable to reduce enrollment and other ways to control input. We should solve the problem from the perspective of increasing supply. Encouraging college students to create jobs and promoting employment through entrepreneurship is a major strategy to deal with employment problems at present. In this strategy, colleges and universities should play an important role of encouragement, support and guidance. First of all, colleges and universities should strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship education, improve the curriculum system of innovation and entrepreneurship education, and make innovation and entrepreneurship education run through the whole process of personnel training. Colleges and universities should set up special courses for innovation and entrepreneurship education, and incorporate them into the management of learning. (4) We should build a professional team of teachers for innovation and entrepreneurship education, innovate teaching methods, and integrate innovation and entrepreneurship education into teaching activities. Secondly, colleges and universities should carry out rich campus practice activities to provide students with a good environment for innovation and entrepreneurship, such as organizing students to participate in various innovation and entrepreneurship competitions, entrepreneurship simulation, vocational skills improvement, entrepreneurship training and other activities. Finally, colleges and universities should also strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship information services, build information platforms, strengthen the publicity and guidance work for students, and hire senior managers of enterprises, successful entrepreneurs or alumni with entrepreneurial experience to provide one-on-one guidance for students.

College students need to change their employment concept and improve their self-comprehensive ability. When facing the mountain of employment problem, college students can't be extremely lazy and give up on themselves, but they should look for questions from their own perspective and actively seek solutions. First of all, college students should change their employment concept. An important problem faced by contemporary college students is that the expectation of job selection is too high. They often demand high salary, famous enterprises, easy work, comfortable environment, etc., and there are blind comparisons and fussy choices. Graduates should establish a correct view of employment, properly handle the relationship between ideal and reality, appropriately reduce their expectations, and choose a career that suits them. Secondly, we should make a profound self-analysis, fully realize our own strengths and weaknesses, and find out the identity of E. When looking for a career that suits us, we should neither be ambitious nor belittle ourselves. Finally, college students should improve their abilities in all aspects. Some students pay too much attention to their academic achievements and professional skills while neglecting the cultivation of other abilities. However, enterprises often attach importance to job seekers' professional abilities, such as adaptability, teamwork ability and method ability. While mastering professional knowledge and skills, college students should pay attention to cultivating their various abilities, comprehensively improve their own quality, and pave the way for future job hunting.

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper mainly puts forward some suggestions to solve the employment problem of college students from the perspective of colleges and students. Of course, to solve the employment problem of college students requires not only the efforts of universities and students, but also the active cooperation of employers and the strong support of all sectors of society. At the same time, it is also essential for the government to carry out macro-policy control. Only in this way can the economy maintain sustained and steady development, the economic structure be further optimized, and then the labor market be gradually balanced. In a word, the employment problem of college students is a systematic project, which requires cooperation and joint efforts of many parties.

REFERENCES

- Henry Levin. Economic analysis of over-education [M]. Zeng Manchao, translated. Beijing: People's Daily Press, 1998.
- Ministry of Education, Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China, Ministry of Finance, etc. Some opinions of the Ministry of Education and other departments on further strengthening practical education in colleges and universities: Teaching, Ideological and Political Education [2012] No.1 [A/OIB]'. (2012-01-10) [2016-11-10].http://Zwww.nice.gov.e.n/sresite/A12/moe_1407/s6870/201201/120120110_142870.html.
- Zeng Manchao, Xue Boying, Qu Heng Chang, et al. Schools of western educational economics: MJ. Beijing: Beijing Normal University Press, 1990:287 -293.
- Zhang Yabin. Analysis of the employment of college students from the perspective of economics [J]. China Education Journal, 2009 (Si): 7-10.