

# **An Empirical Study on the Influencing Factors of National Scholarship and Financial Aid Assessment in Independent University - Research on the Students Aided by the Jiangxi Normal University Science and Technology College from 2008 to 2017**

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**Keywords:** Independent college; Student funding; Logistic

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the situation of the students who have been assisted by Jiangxi Normal University Science and Technology College from 2008 to 2017. The paper uses the binary, multi-classified and ordered Logistic models to analyze the basic situation, college performance and family situation. Explore the influencing factors, which related to the scholarship and financial aid assessment process. The results show that there is no gender and ethnic discrimination in the evaluation of national scholarships and inspirational scholarships, but students who have previously received provincial and higher-level awards, school-level rewards, student cadres, and students whose family is in poor health are more likely to receive scholarships. National bursary grades prioritize the health of the student's family and the annual per capita income of the family. However, gender, student cadre status, provincial and higher-level awards do not affect the rating.

Finally, in the process of the scholarship and financial aid assessment, students with a disability or who have serious patient population in the family will be considered independently and case by case. However, when it comes to national scholarships and national motivational scholarships, students' performance in school will count, especially if they have received provincial, higher-level awards or school-level awards. The probability of a poor student getting a national scholarship is only 19.26%, while only 12.26% of them received national inspirational talent financial aid. Therefore, it is suggested that while increasing the funding, it is also necessary to pay appropriate attention to the learning situation and performance of the poor students, so that the national implementation of the national scholarship and financial aid policy can truly reflect its value.

## **1. Research Questions**

Education is the fundamental strategy to block the intergenerational transmission of poverty. As China's higher education turns from elite to popular, the enrolment scale of higher education institutions is gradually expanding, and the number of students with financial difficulties in colleges and universities is also increasing. A lot of attention.

There are many researches on the financial aid work for impoverished students in colleges and universities, mainly focusing on the funding system, funding policies, funding models, funding mechanisms, and mental and psychological assistance and ideological education for poor students. However, there are few empirical studies on the funding of poor students in colleges and universities. The research on student funding for independent colleges is insufficient. The author's university began its systematic poverty-stricken students' funding work since 2007 and established a relatively comprehensive poverty-stricken student support and funding system.

In the college funding work, it is generally believed that the problem lies in the lack of clear indicators for poor students. In addition to the poverty certificate that poor students must produce, in the class assessment process, whether the students' gender, ethnicity, political appearance and other factors are rated for poverty. Have an impact? Does it affect the type of funding that students receive? Does it affect the level of national bursary assessment? What is the impact? Based on author's several years of work experience, relevant research and preliminary interview results, the

main issues in this paper are determined, which are, whether individual characteristics will affect the level of poverty, the type of funding, the rating of national bursaries, the level of poverty and funding and the level of national bursary. What is the relationship between the various assessments of national bursaries?

## 2. Research Method

### 2.1 Sample determination

This study used a comprehensive survey method to collect students' gender, age, ethnicity, political appearance, academic identity, family size, poverty level, and funding for all students who received the national scholarship and financial aid in the college in 2008-2017. Relevant information such as type and national bursary level is used as an empirical support for this article.

### 2.2 Sample and main variable definition

In 2008-2017, the “National scholarship and financial aids” issued a total of 14,964 people, covering 12 departments and 30 majors, including 114 national scholarships, 1,728 national inspirational scholarships, and 13,122 national bursaries. 4139 people were men, accounting for 18.91% of the total number of people, 10825 times of women, and 24.23% of the total number of students; the majority of the students were from the Han nationality, with 14,632 person-times, accounting for 97.78% of the total number of people, and 332 non-Han people receiving the total number of students. 2.22% of the number of people; from the political point of view, the number of members of the Communist Party of China (including the probationary party members) was 2,629 (17.57%); the number of student cadres was 3,572 (23.87%). See Figure 1 and Table 1 for details.

Table 1: The main variables involved in the analysis of the influencing factors of the national scholarship and financial aid assessment and its assignment description

Types	Variable Name	Variable assignment description
Explained Variable	Poverty Level	Special poverty=1;General poverty=0
	Type of Funding	National Scholarship=1;National Inspirational Scholarship=2;National bursary=3
	Level of Funding	First class (higher funding) =1;Second class (medium funding) = 2; third class (lower funding) = 3
Basic Characteristics of Students	Gender	Male=1; Female=0
	Age	Calculated according to the time of receiving the scholarship
	Nationality	Han nationality=1;Non-Han nationality=0
Student Performance at School	Political Status	Communist Party members or probationary members = 1, other =0
	Student Leaders	Yes=1; No=0
	Provincial Level Awards	Yes=1; No=0
	School Level Awards	Yes=1; No=0
Student's Family Situation	Family Population	Fill in according to the actual population of the family
	Annual Income of Family Members	Fill in by household income
	Family Health Condition	Disabled or severely ill population in the family=1, other=0

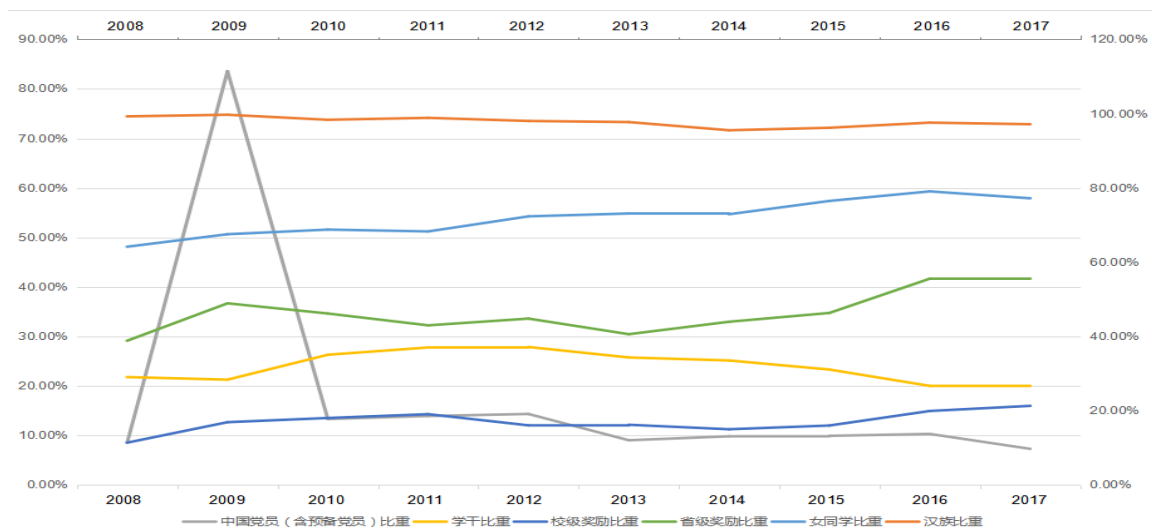


Figure 1: The proportion of students' basic situation

### 3 Research Outcome

#### 3.1 Analysis of the Differences between the Basic Situation of Students and the Assessment of National Scholarship and Financial Aid

From the aspects of students' gender, nationality, political appearance, academic identity, school-level rewards, provincial awards, etc., the differences in national scholarship and financial aid assessments are examined. The test results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Analysis of the Differences in National Scholarship and Financial Aid

Basic Situation	Characteristic	Poverty Level		Type of Funding		Level of Funding	
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviatin	Mean	Standard Deviation
Gender	Male	0.23**	0.42	2.9**	0.32	1.98	0.73
	Female	0.21**	0.41	2.85**	0.38	1.99	0.73
Nationality	Han Nationality	0.21**	0.41	2.87	0.36	1.99**	0.73
	Non-Han Nationality	0.29**	0.46	2.87	0.37	1.83**	0.78
Political Status	Communist Party Members (Including Preparation)	0.21	0.41	2.68**	0.53	1.92**	0.73
	Other	0.22	0.41	2.89**	0.33	1.99**	0.73
Student Leader's Identity	Yes	0.19**	0.39	2.75**	0.48	1.95**	0.74
	No	0.22**	0.42	2.91**	0.31	2.00**	0.73
School Level Awards	Yes	0.2**	0.4	2.68**	0.51	1.93**	0.76
	No	0.22**	0.42	2.97**	0.19	2.01**	0.72
Provincial Level Awards	Yes	0.07**	0.25	2.15**	0.49	1.81**	0.97
	No	0.24**	0.43	2.97**	0.17	1.99**	0.72

Source: SPSS; \*\* indicates significant at 5% level

It can be seen from Table 2 that there are significant differences in the gender, ethnicity, academic identity, school-level rewards, and provincial-level rewards in the assessment of poverty levels, while the political outlook of students has no difference in the assessment of poverty levels;

There are significant differences in gender, political appearance, academic identity, school-level rewards, and provincial-level awards in the assessment of funding types, while students' ethnicity has no difference in the type of funding; students' ethnic, political, academic, and School-level awards and provincial-level awards have significant differences in the assessment of funding levels, while students' genders do not differ in the assessment of funding levels. Details are as follows:

In terms of gender, ethnicity and political appearance, boys' average poverty level (0.23) and average funding type (2.85) were higher than girls (0.21, 2.90), which in other words, boys received more national scholarships and national motivational scholarships than girls. The average poverty level (0.29) and average aid level (1.83) of non-Han students are also better than Han students (0.21, 1.99), that is, non-Han students receive more first-class bursaries than Han students. The average poverty level (2.68) and the average funding level (1.92) of the students of the Communist Party or the probationary party members are better than those of other political figures (2.89, 1.99), that is, the non-Han students receive more first-class bursaries than the Han nationality student.

In terms of academic status and provincial-level awards, the average poverty level of non-student cadres (0.22), those who did not receive school-level awards (0.22), and those who did not receive provincial awards (0.24) were high. For student officers (0.19, 0.20, 0.07). However, in the assessment of funding types and funding levels, the average funding type and average funding level of student cadres (2.75, 1.95), school-level rewards (2.68, 1.93), and provincial-level awards (2.15, 1.81). Both were better than ordinary students (2.91, 2.00; 2.97, 2.01; 2.97, 1.99). That is, student cadres receive more national scholarships, national motivational scholarships, and first-class bursaries than ordinary students, and students who have received school-level or provincial-level awards receive more national scholarships, national motivational scholarships, and first-class bursaries than they do. Students who have passed.

In conclusion, the gender of a student will affect the level of poverty and the type of funding, but the gender of the student has little effect on the rating of the national stipend; the nationality of the student will affect the level of poverty and the grading of the national stipend; but the nationality of the student The assessment of the type of funding has little effect; the political appearance of students will affect the type of funding and the rating of national bursaries; however, the political appearance of students has little effect on the assessment of poverty levels; the student's academic identity will affect the level of poverty and the type of funding. The grade of the national bursary; the student's school-level rewards will affect the level of poverty, the type of funding, and the level of the national stipend; the provincial awards will affect the level of poverty, the type of funding, and the grading of national bursaries.

### **3.2 Factors Affecting the Evaluation of Scholarship Funding Types**

A multi-category Logit regression was established with reference to the largest number of national bursaries. Combined with univariate and multivariate mlogit regression results, we can see:

From the basic characteristics of students, only gender factors are significantly different in the evaluation of national scholarships, national motivational scholarships and national bursaries, and their OR values are 0.55 and 0.54 respectively, that is, 55% of the national scholarship boys are only girls. The number of male students who receive national motivational scholarships is only 54% of female students. The age and ethnic factors have little effect on the assessment of the type of funding, i.e. there is no ethnic difference.

Judging from the students' performance in school, whether the four factors of student cadres, whether they receive school-level rewards, or whether they receive provincial-level or above awards have significant impact on the evaluation of funding types, and they are positively related, and politics The appearance is different in the assessment of the three. Among them, in terms of political appearance, there are significant differences in the assessment of national scholarships and state bursaries, and their OR value is 1.97. The probability of obtaining a national scholarship for a Chinese Communist Party member or a probationary party member is 197% of that of a non-party member, possibly due to students. The development of party members not only pays attention to the political nature of students, but also considers the overall quality of students, including academic

achievement and performance scores. Therefore, as an outstanding member of the students, student party members are more likely to obtain national scholarships and inspirational scholarships, while in the national motivational scholarships. There is no significant difference between the evaluation of the national bursary; for the student cadres, the OR value is 2.91 and 1.55 respectively, that is, the student cadre who obtained the national scholarship is 2.91 times that of the non-class cadre, and the student cadre who obtained the national inspirational syllabus is the non-class cadre. 1.55 times, student cadres have more opportunities to develop abilities than ordinary students. Overall, the overall quality of student cadres is better than that of ordinary students, so it is easier to obtain national scholarships and inspirational scholarships; for school-level rewards, the OR values are 3.88, 3.85. For provincial and higher-level awards, the OR values are as high as 88.68, 105.00 because when assessing national scholarships and inspirational scholarships, they must refer to the student's situation and awards that they received.

Judging from the family situation of the students, the impact of the total family population and family health factors on the type of funding is significant and negatively correlated, while the annual per capita income of the family varies among the three. Among them, in terms of the total population of the family, the OR values are 0.79 and 0.89 respectively, that is, the probability of students receiving a national scholarship and motivational award for students with a large family population is 79% and 89% of the students with a small family size, to a certain extent. Reflects the prenatal and postnatal care. As far as family health is concerned, their OR values are 0.27 and 0.42 respectively. In terms of family annual income, there are significant differences in the assessment of national scholarships and state bursaries, and there is a positive correlation, that is, students with high annual household income are more likely to receive national scholarships, while family annual per capita income is in national motivational scholarships and national bursaries. There is no significant difference in the annual per capita income of the family in the evaluation of national motivational scholarships and state bursaries.

To sum up, based on the analysis above and the OR value of each variable, it is found that the independent colleges in the evaluation of scholarship funding types, the highest priority indicators are provincial and above awards, followed by school-level rewards, student cadres, and age, ethnicity has the most impact on the type of scholarship funding weak.

### **3.3 Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Assessment of Financial Aid**

From the basic characteristics of students, only the ethnic factors have significant differences in the evaluation of the level of bursaries, and the regression coefficient is 0.378, which means that the probability of first- or second-class national bursaries obtained by ethnic minorities is higher than that of Han students. . There is no significant difference in the level of bursary level, and gender is only negatively correlated in multiple regression, that is, the probability of first- or second-class national bursaries obtained by boys is higher than that of girls;

Judging from the students' performance in school, the political appearance and whether the school-level reward factors have significant impact on the bursary rating and are negatively correlated. There is no significant difference in the assessment of the level of bursaries for student cadres and whether they receive provincial or higher awards.

Judging from the family situation of the students, the total family population, the annual per capita income of the family, and the health factors of the family have significant influence on the assessment of the type of subsidy. The total family population and the annual per capita income of the family are significantly positively correlated with the level of the bursary. The probability of first- or second-class national bursaries obtained by students with a large family population and high annual per capita income is lower than that of other students; and family health factors have a significant negative correlation with the assessment of bursary grades, that is, disability in the family. Students with a severely ill population are more likely to receive first- or second-class national bursaries than other students.

According to the analysis above and the values of the various variables, it is found that the highest priority indicators for independent colleges in assessing the level of bursaries are family

health and political appearance, followed by school-level rewards and annual per capita income, while age and student cadres assess the level of bursaries. The impact is the weakest.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Through statistical analysis of the situation of the students who have been in the school within ten years, the paper finds that when assessing the poverty level, the most important indicator is family health, political appearance, and school-level rewards also have a significant impact on the assessment results, while the provincial and The above incentives have the weakest impact on poverty rating. There are no gender and ethnic discrimination in national scholarship and financial aid, but students who have received provincial and higher awards are more likely to receive national scholarships and national motivational scholarships, followed by school-level awards, student cadres, and student families. Health status. When assessing the national bursary level, the health status of the students' family members and the annual per capita income of the family will be given priority. The political appearance also has a significant impact on the assessment results, while the gender and student cadre status have the weakest impact on the rating of the subsidy.

Based on the above research conclusions, the research team proposed the following suggestions: First, further improve the coverage and intensity of funding, ensure that the funding level can guarantee the basic life of independent college students, and realize the “make sure that a student is not financially disadvantaged by the family”. And the policy goal of being out of school. Second, strengthen the incentive effect of national bursaries on student academics. Although national bursaries are used to support students with financial difficulties in their families, considering that students are studying at their own level, they should be inclined to students with excellent academic performance or academic progress.

There are some limitations in this study. First, although the sample size of this study is large, it is limited to other colleges and universities in a university. Whether the research results can be extended to universities across the country remains to be verified. Second, in view of the large time span of data collection and the continuous changes and improvement of national and local funding policies, no further research has been conducted on factors such as students' source of students, urban and rural areas, and loan conditions.

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