

Title: The Management of The Social Impact of Children's Education
Expenditure on Family Disposable

By: WEN LEIHUA **Identification** 64BB987012

Degree: Master of Business Administration

Major: Management

ABSTRACT

With the advent of the era of the knowledge economy, talent has become the core element of the country's rapid development. In recent years, individuals and families have begun to share education costs more, becoming an essential supplement to public education finance. Many families are unsatisfied with the educational resources provided by the government's public education and buy educational products out of their pockets. According to (Chi and Qian 2016), the difference in family education expenditure may lead to the difference in children's learning experience and then lead to the inequality of children's development ability and future academic achievement. Based on the analysis of 6034 children aged 3-5 years and their families from the China Family Follow-up Survey (2010 to 2016), this paper examined the relationship between family education expenditure and the family socioeconomic status of preschool children. The study found that the annual expenditure of children aged 3 to 5 years in kindergarten and outside the kindergarten accounted for 9% and 0.3% of the family income, respectively. After controlling for factors related to children, families, and regions, it was found that family income and parental education level had

a weak but significant positive correlation with kindergarten education expenditure. The lower the family income, the higher the proportion of education expenditure in the family income; The expenditure of urban families on kindergarten education and outside kindergarten education is higher than that of rural families. From 2010 to 2016, the expenditure on kindergarten education and its proportion to family income increased. This means that kindergarten education has gradually become necessary for every family with young children, and it may be a financial burden for low-income families (Mauldin, Mimura, and Lino, 2001).

The main foothold of this study is: what is the current situation of children's education expenditure of residents, what problems still exist, and what are the reasons behind the problems? What is the relationship between family income, parent's education level, and children's education expenditure? How do we put forward effective implementation policies from the Angle of macro management and micro practice? Based on the extensive collection of domestic and foreign research literature, this study used the China Household Tracking Survey (CFPS) data from 2010 to 2016. The survey is based on a sample of more than 15,000 households and all their family members in 25 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) nationwide. To understand the current situation and existing problems of family education expenditure of urban and rural residents in China by investigating the two dimensions of family income and parent's education level, and to make data statistics on the total level of family education expenditure, education expenditure structure, family economic capital, and family cultural capital of urban and rural residents. Through data analysis to further explore the influencing factors of family education expenditure.

Through system analysis, this study found that: first, the influence of family education spending levels on many factors, including the year of the disposable family income, parents' level of education, parents' occupation type, parenting style, family culture transition, and take part in recreational activities has a significant influence of family education expenditure level. Second, social stratification groups and urban-rural differences significantly affect children's education expenditure. Families in different regions and levels show significant differences, reflecting specific issues of educational equity. Third, the selective and expanded education expenditure in family education is too high; there is blind comparison, the structure of family education expenditure is unreasonable, and so on. Given the above situation, this study presents relevant suggestions from different perspectives.

Keywords: Children's education expenditure, family disposable, family education expenditure