

# How educational aspiration affects high school students' well-being in the context of Gaokao

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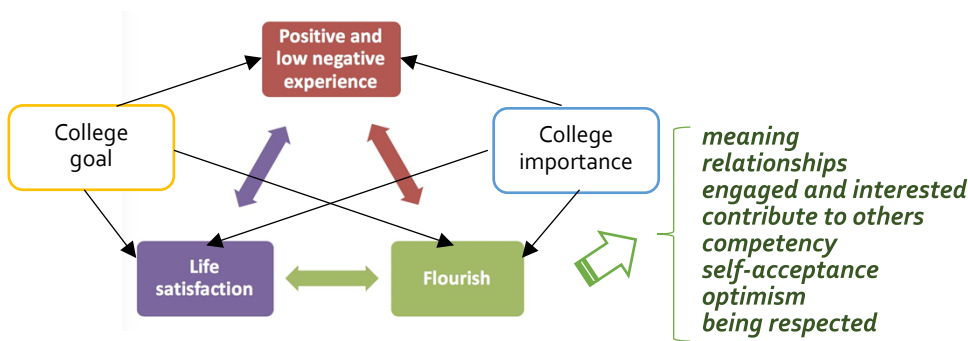
## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This current research examined the effects of college aspiration on well-being among Chinese high school students. There are three research questions:

- Q1: Are there any demographic differences in educational aspiration and well-being?
- Q2: Does educational aspiration correlate with Gaokao students' well-being?
- Q3: How does educational aspiration predict Gaokao students' well-being?

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Diener's well-being theory (1984, 2009)



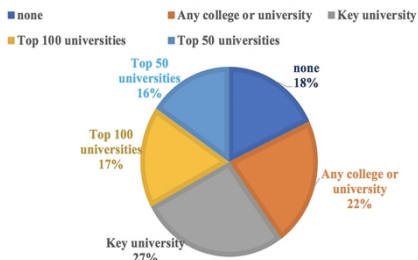
## METHODS, SAMPLING AND DISTRIBUTION

Questionnaire survey (on-site):

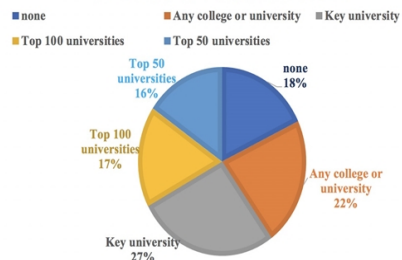
Note: The median and mode of college goal is "key universities" (2 with the Maximum 4); College importance is 4.268 (5-point, SD=.971).

- 2 Cities: Beijing(1) & Xuzhou(o) **purposive sampling method**
- 3 Schools: Guangming, Chengxin, **to control the variable**
- 639 Students: 2 classes in each grade **cluster sampling**

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GAOKAO STUDENTS' COLLEGE GOAL

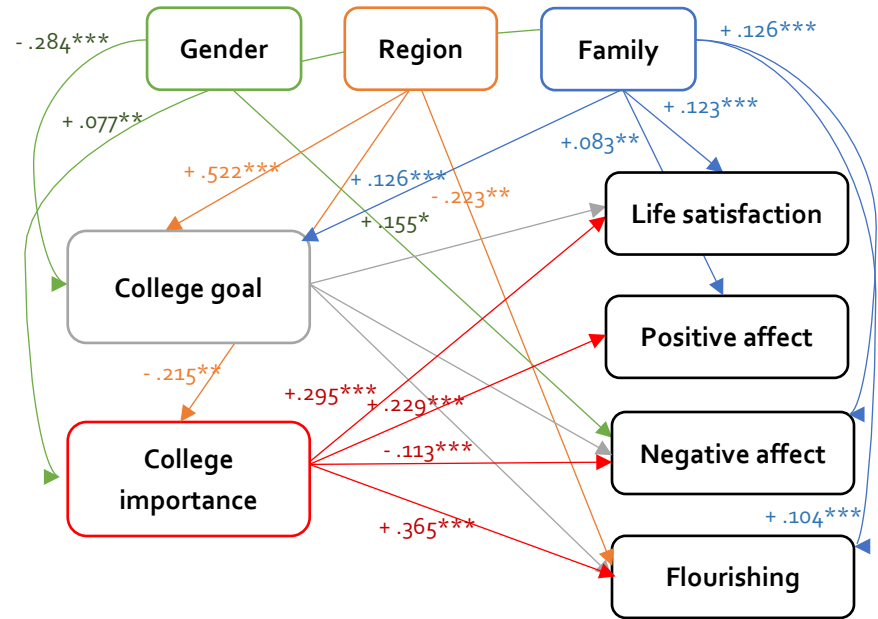


THE DISTRIBUTION OF GAOKAO STUDENTS' COLLEGE GOAL



## RESULTS

Correlation and Regression Analysis:



Note:

\* $p < .1$ , \*\* $p < .05$ , \*\*\* $p < .01$

Gender: 0=male, 1=female; Region: 0=Beijing, 1=Xuzhou; Family: family income

ANOVA:

College goal has significant effects on life satisfaction ( $F=6.141, p=.000$ ), positive affect ( $F=3.037, p=.009$ ), negative affect ( $F=4.119, p=.003$ ), flourishing ( $F=8.768, p=.000$ ) with the significance at the level of .05.

The findings revealed an inverted u-shaped polylines relationship of life satisfaction, positive affect, flourishing and college goal, and a u-shaped polylines relationship of negative affect and college goal.

