

大學多元入學制度下不同入學管道之 大一新生特性比較

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本研究運用台灣高等教育資料庫資料，探討大學新生「誰經由何種管道進大學」的議題。本文以多項勝算對數模型進行分析，結果顯示：與考試分發者相比，在其他變項相同情形下，(1)父親為管理專業或白領階級、私立高中職畢業、高中職學業成績名列前茅或中等、進入私立大學、認為選校不重要者，傾向選擇以學校推薦方式進大學；(2)外省人、母親教育程度高、父親職業為白領階級或退休待業、私立高中職畢業、高中職班上成績前十名、自然理工領域、不重視選校與大學學科能力測驗成績較佳者，有較高機率選擇以個人申請方式進大學。文末討論政策意涵。

關鍵字：高等教育、大學多元入學、學生特性

Student Characteristics and Their Choices of College Entrance Channels

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the research question: “Who goes to college by which channel?” We utilize the Taiwanese Higher Education Database and use multinomial logit models to explore the characteristic differences among students who choose different channels to go to college. The examination entrance channel serves as a base for comparison. Given other things being equal, students who enter college by the school recommendation channel are more likely to have fathers who are professionals. These students also tend to graduate from private high schools, perform at least at a medium level or beyond academically in high school, study in a private university, and believe the strategy of choosing universities rather than major fields is not important. With regard to students entering college by the individual application channel, they tend to be mainlanders, their mothers received more years of education, and their fathers tend to be white-collar working class or retired. They also tend to graduate from private high schools, being academically ranked among the top 10 in their high school classes, study in natural science, believe choosing university is no more important than choosing one’s major field, and perform better on the university entrance test. The scholarly contributions and policy implications are discussed in the paper.

Key Words: higher education, college entrance channels, student background