

Research on Input Mechanism of Higher Vocational Education in Hubei Province

Zhi Li¹

¹ School of Finance and Economics, Wuhan City Polytechnic, Wuhan, Hubei, China

ABSTRACT

This study reveals the current situation of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, and analyzes its problems in depth, including insufficient and uneven distribution of financial allocations, single and irrational input structure, inefficient use of funds and lack of supervision, lack of diversified financing mechanism and weak awareness of financing, as well as poor implementation and execution of policies. Aiming at these problems, the thesis puts forward targeted and operable optimization suggestions, aiming at broadening the source of funds and improving the level of funding through the optimal design of the input mechanism. Specifically, the recommendations include building a diversified financing mechanism involving the government, industry, enterprises and society, optimizing the financial allocation mechanism, increasing the strength of the financial allocation and improving the per capita allocation system, establishing a stable growth mechanism of the funding inputs, as well as setting up a scientific mechanism for allocation and use of the funds and strengthening the supervision and performance evaluation of the use of the funds. Through these measures, we can ensure the reasonable distribution and effective use of funds, so as to promote the development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, provide strong talent support and intellectual support for the economic and social development of Hubei Province, and enhance the overall strength and international competitiveness of higher vocational education in Hubei Province.

Keywords: Hubei Province, Higher vocational education, Investment mechanism, Financial allocation, Diversified financing, School-enterprise cooperation, Funding supervision.

1. INTRODUCTION

Vocational education, as an important part of the modern education system, has an irreplaceable role in cultivating high-quality technical and skilled personnel and promoting economic and social development. However, the development of vocational education cannot be separated from the support and guarantee of funding. Whether the funding mechanism is scientific or not is directly related to the quality and effectiveness of vocational education. In the current domestic and international economic and social development of the background, the study of vocational education funding mechanism has important practical significance and urgency.

Currently, higher vocational education is facing serious challenges in terms of funding inputs, which are mainly manifested in key issues such as

shortage of funding, limited source channels, and unbalanced distribution (Liu Hong, 2017; Zhou Jinsong, Li Yi, 2008)[1][2]. These challenges directly constrain the development level, educational level, innovation vitality and overall performance of higher vocational education, and constitute a major obstacle to improving the quality of education (Yan Liangang, 2014; Li Xingzhou, 2012)[3][4]. In order to crack this problem, it is necessary to actively explore diversified funding mechanisms and strategies. Specifically, funding sources can be enriched by increasing government investment, attracting the active participation of enterprises, broadening financial support channels, and encouraging donations from individuals and social forces. At the same time, it is also necessary to further improve and standardize the funding guarantee mechanism, establish a scientific and reasonable cost-sharing mechanism to ensure that the funding can be fairly and effectively distributed

to various educational fields, so as to provide a solid guarantee for the sustained and healthy development of higher vocational education (Chen Shang, Tang Bin, 2008; Liu Chunsheng et al., 2002)[5][6].

At the same time, there are significant regional differences in the distribution and investment of vocational education resources in China, and the central region generally faces the problem of “collapse of vocational education investment in central China” (Polonium et al., 2024)[7], which seriously restricts the development of the quality and scale of vocational education in the central region. Hubei Province is located in central China, with significant advantages in its geographic location, economic location and industrial structure. As a large education province, higher vocational education in Hubei Province occupies an important position in the higher education system. Higher vocational education has a decisive influence on the output of high-quality technical and skilled talents in Hubei Province, and also profoundly affects the development of new industries, new agriculture and new service industries in Hubei Province.

In recent years, with the increasing attention paid by the state to vocational education, higher vocational education in Hubei Province has ushered in unprecedented development opportunities. However, opportunities and challenges coexist, especially in the context of the rapid development of higher vocational education, the problem of the input mechanism has gradually come to the fore. Insufficient financial allocations, irrational input structure, inefficient use of funds and other problems have seriously constrained the high-quality development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province. Compared with the eastern coastal areas, Hubei Province in the vocational education investment appears to be relatively insufficient, which is not only reflected in the direct investment of financial funds, but also reflected in the implementation of the policy is not in place, the uneven distribution of resources, the use of funds is not efficient, and the diversified financing mechanism is not perfect and other aspects. This lack of investment not only limits the development of vocational education in Hubei Province, but also restricts its ability to serve the local economy and meet social needs.

Therefore, it is of great significance to study the investment mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province to solve the problem of “collapse of the central part of vocational

education”, to improve the quality of vocational education in Hubei Province, and to promote the local economic and social development. This study aims to analyze the current situation of the investment mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, identify the problems of the investment mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, and put forward targeted and operable optimization suggestions, so as to provide references for the government's decision-making and guidance for the development of higher vocational colleges and universities.

Through this study, it is expected to achieve the following objectives: first, to comprehensively reveal the current situation of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province; second, to deeply analyze the problems of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province; third, to put forward optimization suggestions with pertinence and operability; fourth, to provide useful references and lessons for the government, higher vocational colleges and universities, and all walks of life in the society.

This study will provide strong theoretical support and practical guidance for the high-quality development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, and will also provide useful reference and lessons for the reform and improvement of the input mechanism of higher vocational education nationwide. Through the in-depth conduct of this study, it will help to promote the continuous optimization and innovative development of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province and even in the whole country, and make positive contributions to the cultivation of more high-quality technical and skilled talents and the promotion of the overall progress of the economy and society.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF INPUTS TO HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HUBEI PROVINCE

2.1 Overall Input Overview

From “Table 1”, it can be found that in 2021, the average proportion of state financial education expenditure of higher vocational colleges and universities in China to the total income of higher vocational education expenditure is 68.1%, and Hubei Province is lower than the national average,

accounting for 64.7%, which is 3.4 percentage points lower than the average. This means that, compared with other provinces in the country, Hubei Province has certain deficiencies in utilizing national financial resources to support the development of higher vocational education. For a long time, state financial education funding, as the leading part of the funding composition of higher vocational institutions in all provinces, has played an irreplaceable role in improving teaching quality, expanding education resources, and optimizing the education environment. However, the performance of Hubei higher vocational colleges and universities in this key indicator over the years has failed to reach the national average, which undoubtedly brings certain challenges to the development of higher vocational education in the province.

The insufficiency of financial input may directly affect the construction of hardware and software facilities, faculty construction, teaching quality improvement and other aspects of Hubei higher vocational colleges and universities, which in turn may constrain their ability to cultivate high-quality skilled personnel, affecting the sustainable

development of the local economy and society. Therefore, in the face of the current status quo of low financial input, Hubei Province and relevant departments urgently need to take effective measures to increase financial input, optimize the funding allocation structure, to ensure that higher vocational education can be more adequate and effective support to better serve the local economic and social transformation and upgrading and high-quality development. At the same time, in order to make up for the lack of financial investment, Hubei higher vocational colleges and universities should also actively explore diversified ways and means of input. By establishing close cooperative relationships with enterprises and social organizations, more social funds and resources are attracted to invest in the field of higher vocational education, so as to alleviate the financial pressure and improve the quality and effectiveness of education. This will not only help promote the development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, but also inject new vitality and power into the sustainable development and transformation and upgrading of the local economy and society.

Table 1. Total revenue of higher education funding, revenue of higher education state financial education funding and the share of higher education state financial education funding revenue in total revenue of higher education funding by province in 2021

Region	Total Income from Higher Vocational Education Funding (thousands of CNY)	State Financial Education Funding for Higher Vocational Education	
		Amount (thousands of CNY)	Percentage
Beijing	4243301	3650372	86.0%
Tianjin	4345289	2840550	65.4%
Hebei	10741019	6944273	64.7%
Shanxi	5703860	4306002	75.5%
Inner Mongolia	6234557	4890535	78.4%
Liaoning	6334727	4614425	72.8%
Jilin	3938245	2607223	66.2%
Heilongjiang	5953166	3884440	65.2%
Shanghai	3817632	2176671	57.0%
Jiangsu	22182411	14911277	67.2%
Zhejiang	15012647	9668381	64.4%
Anhui	12217008	8520997	69.7%
Fujian	9380121	5258279	56.1%
Jiangxi	10133772	6742134	66.5%
Shandong	22352878	16326039	73.0%
Henan	19764737	13605112	68.8%
Hubei	11800318	7638553	64.7%
Hunan	14485880	9265146	64.0%

Region	Total Income from Higher Vocational Education Funding (thousands of CNY)	State Financial Education Funding for Higher Vocational Education	
		Amount (thousands of CNY)	Percentage
Guangdong	33290828	22123454	66.5%
Guangxi	13883638	9249191	66.6%
Hainan	1951173	1209203	62.0%
Chongqing	11273120	6434131	57.1%
Sichuan	15319016	9283277	60.6%
Guizhou	9520397	7482103	78.6%
Yunnan	8258839	5457420	66.1%
Tibet	786313	759961	96.6%
Shaanxi	8412549	5701422	67.8%
Gansu	5714566	4351680	76.2%
Qinghai	1742690	1570758	90.1%
ningxia	1525294	1202655	78.8%
Xinjiang	6719984	5463507	81.3%
Dalian	337004	263753	78.3%
Ningbo	1639622	1194669	72.9%
Xiamen	1262981	526108	41.7%
Qingdao	1973230	1511339	76.6%
Shenzhen	4851458	4327616	89.2%
Nationwide Average	8808452	5998963	68.1%

a Source: EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS YEARBOOK OF CHINA, 2022.

2.2 Analysis of Input Structure

The input structure of higher vocational education in Hubei Province mainly consists of three parts: financial allocation, tuition income and social input. The following is a specific analysis of each part of the input:

2.2.1 Fiscal Allocation

As the main source of funding for higher vocational education, financial allocation occupies an important position in the input of higher vocational education in Hubei Province. Take Hubei Institute of Vocational Technology as an example, its budgeted income in 2024 is 282 million yuan, of which 164 million yuan is allocated from the general public budget, accounting for 58.22% of the total budgeted income [8], which indicates that the Hubei provincial government is supporting the development of higher vocational education by increasing financial allocations, but it is still lower than the national average level.

2.2.2 Tuition Income

Tuition income is also an important part of higher vocational education funding in Hubei Province. According to the tuition standard of public higher vocational institutions in Hubei Province, it is usually 5,000 or 6,500 yuan per year. This relatively low tuition standard allows more students to have the opportunity to receive higher vocational education, and at the same time reduces the financial burden of students.

2.2.3 Social Input

Although social input accounts for a relatively small proportion of the total investment in higher vocational education in Hubei Province, its role cannot be ignored. In recent years, with the in-depth promotion of the integration of production and education and school-enterprise cooperation, more and more enterprises and individuals have begun to pay attention to and invest in higher vocational education. For example, financial institutions have increased their credit support for vocational schools, and banks and insurance

organizations in the province have provided credit financing support for more than 100 vocational schools, with a cumulative loan balance of about 6 billion yuan [9].

Overall, the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province presents a diversified but relatively unbalanced structure. Although government input and tuition income are still the main sources of funding for higher vocational education at present, both of which together support the development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, the proportion of social input is relatively small, and has not yet given full play to its important role in the allocation of educational resources. Government investment, especially financial allocation, plays a pivotal role in promoting the development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, but its investment is still insufficient compared with the national average. At the same time, tuition revenue, as another major funding pillar, has benefited from relatively low fees, allowing more students to have access to higher vocational education, reflecting the principle of educational fairness. However, with the rapid development of vocational education, how to broaden the channels of social investment and attract more enterprises and individuals to participate in the investment of vocational education is still an urgent problem to be solved.

3. PROBLEMS IN THE INPUT MECHANISM OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HUBEI PROVINCE

Due to the difficulty of obtaining some key data directly, in order to more comprehensively reveal the current problems and challenges faced by higher vocational education in Hubei Province, the author deliberately interviewed a number of experts with rich experience and profound insight in this field. By carefully combing and analyzing the experts' interviews, the author has shown that the main problems faced by higher vocational education in Hubei Province are as follows:

3.1 Insufficient and uneven distribution of financial allocations

Financial allocation as an important cornerstone of the development of higher vocational education, its growth rate failed to keep pace with the rapid expansion of higher vocational education demand,

resulting in many higher vocational colleges and universities are in a state of long-term financial constraints, it is difficult to support high-quality education and teaching activities. What is more serious is that there are significant geographical and inter-institutional differences in the distribution of financial allocations, with some local higher vocational colleges and universities that are remote or started late, as well as those focusing on emerging or cold specialties, often receiving relatively little financial support. This unbalanced financial allocation model not only exacerbates the resource gap between higher vocational institutions, but also seriously restricts the overall development and competitiveness of some institutions, making the dual goals of educational equity and educational quality face serious challenges.

3.2 Single and Unreasonable Input Structure

At present, the source of funding for higher vocational education in Hubei Province mainly relies on financial allocations and tuition income, and this highly centralized funding model limits the diversity of funding sources and the release of schooling vitality. Although there are diversified funding sources such as social investment, enterprise cooperation and alumni donation, the proportion is relatively low and lacks a stable growth mechanism. This single input structure not only increases the economic burden of the government and students, but also restricts the flexibility and innovation of higher vocational education in curriculum, teaching methods, scientific research innovation, etc., and makes it difficult to adapt to the fast-changing market demand and industry development trend.

3.3 Inefficient use of funds and lack of supervision

Some higher vocational colleges and universities have obvious problems in the process of fund management and utilization, such as duplicated construction, irrational purchase of equipment, ineffective expenditures, etc. These phenomena lead to the waste of valuable funding resources. At the same time, due to the lack of scientific and transparent funding allocation and utilization mechanism, the use of funds is often difficult to accurately match the actual needs of education and teaching, and can not effectively support the reform of education and teaching, scientific research and innovation, and the

improvement of students' comprehensive quality. In addition, the imperfections of the funding supervision and performance evaluation mechanism have greatly reduced the transparency and efficiency of the use of funds, which is prone to misuse of funds and corruption, further weakening the public's trust and support for higher vocational education.

3.4 Diversified Financing Mechanism Needing to Be Improved

Although the Hubei provincial government and all sectors of the society pay more and more attention to higher vocational education, the construction of diversified financing mechanism is still lagging behind and lacks effective policy guidance and support. Diversified financing mechanism does not only refer to the amount of funds, but more importantly, the diversity and stability of funding sources. A sound diversified financing mechanism should include government input, enterprise cooperation, social donations, financial support and other channels to ensure the breadth and sustainability of funding sources. At present, the source of funds for higher vocational education in Hubei Province mainly relies on financial allocations and credit financing, while other channels of funding is relatively small or unstable, has not yet been fully explored and utilized, and it is difficult to attract sufficient external financial support, which to a certain extent restricts the expansion of the source of funding for higher vocational education and the improvement of school conditions.

3.5 Policies Being Not Implemented and Realized

In order to promote the healthy development of higher vocational education, the government has introduced a series of supportive policies, but in the actual implementation process, due to the influence and constraints of various factors, the landing effect of these policies is not ideal. Some of the policies have encountered obstacles in the implementation process in terms of institutional mechanisms and distribution of benefits, resulting in the policy effect not being fully realized. In addition, some higher vocational colleges and universities also have deviations and deficiencies in the understanding and implementation of policies, failing to fully grasp the opportunities of policies, effectively integrate resources, and enhance the level of education and competitiveness. These

problems not only affect the implementation effect of the policy, but also restrict the sustainable and healthy development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province and even in the country.

4. OPTIMIZATION DESIGN OF INPUT MECHANISM FOR HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HUBEI PROVINCE

4.1 Design Principles and Objectives

When constructing and optimizing the input mechanism for higher vocational education in Hubei Province, it is crucial to clarify the basic design principles and intended goals to ensure the mechanism's effectiveness and sustainability.

4.1.1 Design Principles

4.1.1.1 Principle of Fairness

It is important to ensure that all institutions of higher vocational education, regardless of their geographic location, size, or professional characteristics, have access to adequate development funds in order to prevent excessive concentration or uneven distribution of resources.

4.1.1.2 Principle of Efficiency

Improve the effectiveness of the use of funds to ensure that every investment can produce the greatest educational and social effect, and avoid waste of resources and ineffective investment.

4.1.1.3 Principle of Sustainability

The long-term stable operation of the input mechanism should be ensured, avoiding short-term behavior or over-reliance on a particular source of funding.

4.1.1.4 Principle of Diversification

The participation of many parties, including the government, industry, enterprises, and society, is encouraged to jointly support the development of higher vocational education and establish a diversified investment pattern.

4.1.1.5 Innovative Principle

In the design of the input mechanism, it should focus on innovation and explore new financing modes and utilization methods to adapt to the new situation and new needs of the development of higher vocational education.

4.1.2 Expected Goals

4.1.2.1 Enhancing Overall Strength

Through optimizing the investment mechanism, the overall strength of higher vocational education in Hubei Province will be improved, including teaching quality, scientific research capacity, social services and other aspects.

4.1.2.2 Cultivating High-quality Technical and Skilled Talents

It is important to ensure that higher vocational education can cultivate more high-quality technical and skilled talents to meet the demands of economic and social development.

4.1.2.3 Promoting Regional Development

The development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province promotes economic and social development, especially by playing an important role in innovation drive and industrial upgrading.

4.1.2.4 Enhancing International Competitiveness

By increasing the visibility and influence of higher vocational education in Hubei Province on the international stage, the province aims to attract more international students and scholars for study and exchange opportunities.

4.2 Construction of Diversified Financing Mechanism

In order to broaden the source of funds and reduce the dependence on a single financial allocation, Hubei Province should build a diversified financing mechanism with the participation of the government, industry, enterprises and society.

4.2.1 Leading Role of the Government

The government should continue to play a leading role in increasing financial investment in

higher vocational education. This can not only provide stable financial support for higher vocational education, but also guide and encourage the participation of other social forces. The government can attract more social capital into the field of higher vocational education by formulating relevant policies, such as tax concessions and land allocation.

4.2.2 Industry and Enterprise Participation

Industries and enterprises should become important investors in higher vocational education. Through school-enterprise cooperation and industry-teaching integration, industries and enterprises can directly participate in the curriculum, teaching implementation, internship training and other aspects of higher vocational education, so as to improve the relevance and effectiveness of education. At the same time, industries and enterprises can also provide funds, equipment, technology and other support for higher vocational education, and jointly promote the development of higher vocational education.

4.2.3 Participation of Social Forces

Social forces, including social groups, individual donations, international organizations, etc., are also an important source of funding for higher vocational education. The government can encourage social forces to participate in the investment and development of higher vocational education by formulating relevant policies. For example, a higher vocational education development fund can be set up to attract social donations and international cooperation funds to provide more diversified financial support for higher vocational education.

4.2.4 Innovative Financing Mode

In the construction of diversified financing mechanisms, attention should also be paid to innovative financing models. For example, it is possible to try to introduce the PPP model (government-social capital cooperation) to build and manage higher vocational education institutions through joint investment by the government and social capital. In addition, new financing modes such as asset securitization and education bonds can be explored to provide more flexible and diversified financial support for higher vocational education.

4.3 Improving the Financial Allocation Mechanism

Financial allocation is one of the main sources of funding for higher vocational education, so optimizing the financial allocation mechanism is of great significance for improving the input level of higher vocational education.

4.3.1 Increasing the Strength of Financial Allocation

The Hubei provincial government should further increase the financial allocation to higher vocational education to ensure the stable growth of funding. This can not only provide sufficient financial support for higher vocational education, but also enhance the investment confidence of the community and attract more social forces to participate in the development of higher vocational education.

4.3.2 Improving the Per-student Allocation System

The per-student allocation system is a system that allocates funds according to the number of students. In order to distribute funds more fairly and effectively, Hubei Province should improve the per-student allocation system. Specifically, the allocation standard should be reasonably adjusted according to the actual demand and cost changes of higher vocational education to ensure that every higher vocational education institution can obtain sufficient development funds. At the same time, a performance evaluation mechanism for funding input should be established to regularly assess the effectiveness of the use of financial allocations and ensure the effective utilization of funds.

4.3.3 Establishing a Stable Growth Mechanism for Funding Inputs

In order to ensure the stable growth of financial allocations, Hubei Province should establish a stable growth mechanism of funding input. Specifically, the funding input of higher vocational education can be included in the fixed growth part of the fiscal budget to ensure that there is a certain growth rate every year. At the same time, the proportion and scale of funding input can also be adjusted at the right time according to the development of the economy and society and the actual needs of higher vocational education.

4.4 Improving the Efficiency of Funding Utilization and Strengthening Supervision

In order to ensure the reasonable distribution and effective use of funds, Hubei Province should establish a scientific mechanism for the distribution and use of funds, and strengthen the supervision and performance evaluation of the use of funds.

4.4.1 Establishing a Scientific Funding Allocation Mechanism

In terms of funding allocation, Hubei Province should establish a scientific funding allocation mechanism. Specifically, a clear funding allocation plan should be formulated according to the actual needs and priority development areas of higher vocational education. At the same time, it should also pay attention to the fairness and efficiency of funding allocation to avoid waste of resources and ineffective input. In order to ensure the effective use of funds, a tracking and feedback mechanism for the use of funds should also be established, so as to understand and grasp the use of funds in a timely manner.

4.4.2 Strengthening the Supervision of the Use of Funds

In order to ensure the compliant use of funds, Hubei Province should strengthen the supervision of the use of funds. Specifically, a sound funding management system and internal control system should be established to standardize the process of funding use. At the same time, it should also strengthen the audit and supervision of the use of funds to ensure the compliance and effectiveness of the use of funds. Any irregularities or wastage found should be corrected and dealt with in a timely manner.

4.4.3 Establishing a Performance Evaluation Mechanism for the Use of Funds

In order to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of funds, Hubei Province should establish a performance evaluation mechanism for the use of funds. Specifically, clear performance evaluation indexes and methods can be formulated to evaluate the use of funds on a regular basis. Through performance evaluation, the actual effect and problems in the use of funds can be understood, providing reference and basis for the

subsequent allocation and use of funds. At the same time, the results of the performance assessment can also be combined with the reward and punishment mechanism of higher vocational education institutions to incentivize them to use the funds more effectively.

4.4.4 Improving the Transparency and Credibility of the Use of Funds

In order to ensure the transparency and credibility of the use of funds, Hubei Province should also establish a sound information disclosure mechanism. Specifically, the use of funds should be regularly publicized, including information on the source of funds, distribution programs, and the effect of use. Through information disclosure, the supervisory role of the society can be enhanced, and the transparency and credibility of the use of funds can be improved. At the same time, it can also promote the communication and exchange between higher vocational education institutions and the society, and enhance their sense of social responsibility and service consciousness.

By optimizing the design of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, it can broaden the source of funds, improve the level of funding, ensure the reasonable distribution and effective use of funds, so as to promote the development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province. This can not only provide strong talent support and intellectual support for the economic and social development of Hubei Province, but also enhance the overall strength and international competitiveness of higher vocational education in Hubei Province.

5. CONCLUSION

This study discusses the current situation and problems of the investment mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province, and puts forward corresponding optimization suggestions. Through comprehensive analysis, it is found that higher vocational education in Hubei Province faces multiple challenges in terms of investment, such as insufficient and uneven distribution of financial allocations, single and unreasonable investment structure, inefficient use of funds and lack of supervision, imperfect diversified financing mechanism, as well as inadequate implementation and execution of policies. These problems seriously constrain the high-quality development of higher

vocational education in Hubei Province and affect its ability to serve the local economy and meet social needs. Aiming at these problems, this study puts forward specific suggestions such as building a diversified financing mechanism, optimizing the financial allocation mechanism, improving the efficiency of funding use and strengthening supervision. The formation of a diversified input pattern through the joint participation of the government, industry, enterprises and society can broaden the channels of funding sources and improve the level of funding input. At the same time, strengthening the supervision and performance evaluation of the use of funds to ensure the rational allocation and effective use of funds is the key to promoting the development of higher vocational education in Hubei Province. This study expects to provide reference for governmental decision-making, provide guidance for the development of higher vocational colleges and universities, and promote the continuous optimization and innovative development of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in Hubei Province. In the future, with the continuous improvement and innovation of the input mechanism, higher vocational education in Hubei Province will usher in a broader development prospect, and make positive contributions to the cultivation of more high-quality technical and skilled talents and the promotion of comprehensive economic and social progress. At the same time, this study also provides useful reference and borrowing for the reform and improvement of the input mechanism of higher vocational education in the country, which has important practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

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