

國立臺灣大學社會工作學系 103 學年度博士班入學考試

「社會政策與社會工作」科目試題

Please answer the following questions **in Chinese or English.**

A. Select an ethical dilemma related to social work practice that you have encountered or know about. (50%)

1. Describe the dilemma.

2. State how the following are involved and may conflict:

- Client's interests (this may be an individual, a group or a community).
- Interests of involved others.
- Agency policies.
- Legal regulations.
- Professional code of ethics.
- Your own values or moral standard.

3. Describe possible courses of action, including their feasibility, evidentiary status, acceptability to involved participants, and likely positive and negative side effects.

4. Select the option that seems ethically best.

5. Explain your reasons for selecting this option.

B. Choice and increased choice have been at the core of the debates and changes in welfare states in Europe and the North America. This development has been observed across traditional understandings of welfare regimes. Increase in choice has not only been seen in liberal models with an already high emphasis on markets and marketization of welfare issues, but the choice revolution has arrived also in universal welfare state such as Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Choice is shifting the consumer from a passive recipient to an active choice-maker. Choice is thus at the outset a good thing, as Appleby et al. have expressed it: "who could argue against the desirability of allowing patients more say in decisions concerning them."(2003:2).

Choice has increasing been on the agenda, partly because electorates are increasingly willing to choose private alternatives, including in the health and pensions areas. However, the question is: Will more choice in all welfare sectors and in any conditions be positive for social development? Furthermore, it might be the case that more choice in fact is less choice (Creve, 2010:1).

Please answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned statement: (50%)

- a. Could choice be positive for societal development?
- b. Can a competitive market be ensured in welfare delivery?
- c. Can the idea of quasi-markets (Le Grand and Bartlett, 1993) give the best of both worlds, of the state and the market, in that they can yield the advantages of both systems while minimizing the disadvantages if certain conditions are satisfied?
- d. Is it possible that people get more (limited) freedom of choice, but less (national) social citizenship?
- e. In terms of gendered analysis of care work and its relationship to women's oppression to discuss the gendered divisions of work based on cash-for-care schemes.

臺灣大學社會工作學系 103 學年度博士班入學考試
社會研究方法

- 一、歷史研究是社會政策分析常用的方法，若你想要以台灣全民健保的發展為例進行歷史研究，請問你會選擇那些時間點？其理由為何？又，你可以運用的研究素材或資料來源有那些？請依你前述的說明簡單設計一個研究計畫。(25 分)
- 二、下表是台灣與其他國家社會福利減少貧窮效果的比較，請問：你如何詮釋下表的意義？若你要進行相同主題的研究，還有那些可能的研究取向設計可以突顯出你博士論文的特殊貢獻？(25 分)

Table 8

International comparison of poverty reduction, 50% OECD scale

	Market income			Disposable income			Poverty reduction	
	HC	GAP	HC * GAP * 100	HC	GAP	HC * GAP * 100	Absolute	%
Taiwan 2008	0.14	0.69	9.66	0.07	0.60	4.2	5.46	57
Finland 2004	0.30	0.87	26.2	0.07	0.60	3.9	22.3	85
Sweden 2000	0.30	0.84	24.9	0.07	0.66	4.3	20.6	83
Denmark 2004	0.28	0.86	24.0	0.06	0.62	3.5	20.5	85
UK 1999	0.32	0.86	27.5	0.13	0.63	7.9	19.6	71
Australia 2003	0.29	0.85	24.4	0.12	0.64	7.8	16.6	68
Switzerland 2002	0.21	0.85	17.5	0.08	0.63	4.8	12.7	73
Canada 2000	0.25	0.79	20.0	0.12	0.65	8.1	11.9	60
USA 2004	0.27	0.80	21.2	0.17	0.68	11.8	9.4	44

Notes: GAP = (median income – mean income of poor)/median income.

Data for all countries except Taiwan were from Caminada and Goudswaard (2009), and the time period was 2003–05.

Data for Taiwan were from the authors' calculations, and the time period was 2008.

HC = head count of poor, or poverty rate.

GAP = poverty gap.

HC*GAP is a measure of the depth of poverty.

- 三、通常在確認研究目的與問題後，研究者需要面對研究設計、資料蒐集與資料分析等議題，關於研究設計究竟該採質性或量化的討論甚多，請問：
- 1) 質性與量化研究的差異點與共通點有哪些？(15 分)
 - 2) 又何謂多元方法(MMR)？採用多元方法的優缺點有哪些？(10 分)

(請翻背面)

- 四、有一研究者想要探究解釋安置機構社工人員倦怠感的相關因素，他根據過去文獻後假設：在控制性別與年齡後，這些工作人員所面臨的工作困境越多、工作量越大、服務機構未能提供全職的專業督導制度，以及所提供之教育訓練時數越少時，則他們所經歷的工作倦怠現象會越嚴重。在尊重受訪者自願參與的研究倫理考量下，他先取得全國安置機構名冊，以徵詢其參與意願，結果同意參加研究的機構共計 22 家，他遂針對同意參與研究的 22 家機構發放問卷，共郵寄出 173 份，回收 138 份。他根據所得資料進行分析後得到下表的結果，請問：
- 1) 他所採取的抽樣方式為何？此方式有何優缺點？(5 分)
 - 2) 請根據假設，畫出本研究架構圖。(5 分)
 - 3) 根據下表，他所使用的統計分析方法為何？為什麼要採用此方法？(5 分)
 - 4) 根據下表，他所得到的結論與建議為何？(10 分)

註：得分越高代表倦怠現象越嚴重、困境越多、工作量越大。

表一：統計分析結果

自變項	模式一		模式二	
	b (SE)	Beta	b (SE)	Beta
性別 (男 = 1)	- 1.17(1.72)	- 0.69	- 1.50 (1.81)	- 0.07
年齡	- 0.22(0.08)	- 0.24**	- 0.17 (0.08)	- 0.18*
工作困境			0.78 (0.18)	0.36***
專業督導制度				
全職 (1) vs. 無督導(0)			- 3.29 (1.60)	- 0.19*
兼職 (1) vs. 無督導(0)			- 4.01 (2.31)	- 0.15
教育訓練課程時數			- 0.37 (0.51)	- 0.07
工作量			0.03 (0.04)	0.08
模式顯著性	F = 4.21*		F = 10.51***	
	R ² = 0.06		R ² = 0.26, Δ R ² = 0.20	

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001