

國立臺灣大學社會工作學系 111 學年度博士班入學考試

筆試科目 1：社會政策與社會工作

請以中文回答以下兩題，每題各佔 50%：

一、西方的家庭處遇模式從 1990 年代歷經典範轉移，由病態模式轉為能力模式，由置換典範轉為修復典範（宋麗玉、徐淑婷，2020），請問：

1. 權能的層次可以分為個人、人際和社會政治三層面，請問這三層面分別包含哪些內涵？(15%)
2. Wise（2005）認為增強權能符合社會工作的專業價值和目標，請問 Wise 所提出增強權能的原則為何？(15%)
3. Wise 將增強權能實務內涵區分為開始、中間和結束三階段，請先論述此三階段在實務工作上的具體方法，並舉一案例並論述如何運用之。(20%)

資料出處：宋麗玉、徐淑婷（2020）。優勢取向之家庭處遇：精神障礙者與家庭照顧者之雙向復元，台北：洪葉，98-112。

二、

From previous research and policy analysis, it is apparent that the state of research and theory on how social policies related to family life in many societies reflect and reinforce the gender structure.

Feminist theories of social policy explain how gender ideologies and inequalities influence the policy-making process and policy implementation. Many theories have come to explain dominant gender paradigms of policy and how they have shaped family members' abilities to utilize and benefit from social provisions. In many countries (including Taiwan) family policies reinforce the gender structure largely through legislation that still assumes a married male breadwinner/female caregiver family model.

Here are some of paradigms which show how gendered assumptions of family life embedded in social policies limit our political abilities to help family members balance their care and paid work responsibilities. Many researches already highlight how policies perpetuate the gender structure by not accounting for women's and men's overall different socioeconomic and political positions, especially as they intersect with class. It seems that gender neutrality is a policy problem that points to necessary directions for future research by gender scholars, particularly empirical and theoretical work on the gendered and heteronormative effects of social policies.

Questions:

1. Feminist theories of social policy attend to address that how ideologies, discourses, and the gender structure influence the policy-making process, use of policies, and policy outcomes (Orloff & Palier, 2009). Please elaborate the contents of feminist theories and discuss the main social-cultural context by giving a social policy ◦ (25%)

2. Policies, especially those governing family, are therefore a primary "gender factory" (Berk,1985) that (re)produces gender in modern social life (Ridgeway, 2011; Risman, 1998) ◦ Feminist scholars of the welfare state have theorized how gendered policy regimes shape outcomes of social provision, including who can make demands on the state to increase their power, opportunity, and autonomy (O'Connor, Orloff, & Shaver, 1999). Three primary gendered policy regimes that have shaped family policy in the United States are: the patriarchal paradigm, the individual responsibility paradigm, and the social responsibility paradigm (Randles, 2018) ◦ Would you interpret what they are and have you seen how they shape Taiwan family policy as well?(25%)

資料出處：Randles, J. (2018) ◦ Gender, family and social policy. In Barbara J. Risman, Carissa M. Froyum, William J. Scarborough (eds) ◦ *Handbook of the Sociology of Gender* (pp.405-416) ◦ DO - 10.1007/978-3-319-76333-0_29 ◦

筆試科目 2：社會研究方法(含統計)

一、請閱讀試題中之研究論文，並回答以下問題：

(參考資料:建議先閱讀正文中的 Abstract，第 6-8 頁 Method，第 8 頁 Results 的第一段，以及第 22 頁 Conclusion)

- (1) 請以該論文為例，說明「焦點團體」研究方法的優點與缺點？ (15%)
- (2) 該論文為一篇「國際比較研究」論文，請試定義「國際比較研究」的重點為何？以及「國際比較研究」對社會工作研究有哪些可能的貢獻？(15%)
- (3) 該論文所發現的社會融入(social inclusion)對臺灣外籍移工的政策與實務有何啟發？ (20%)

二、自 2019 年起新冠肺炎疫情蔓延，對全人類的生活造成嚴重衝擊，疫情更可能加劇少數與弱勢族群面臨的不平等處境，危及其身心與社會福祉。請以臺灣心智障礙者為例，發展一量化研究設計，探討疫情對其身心、社會福祉的影響 (30%)。

三、下圖為 Fisher et al. (2022)針對 181 名智能障礙與發展遲緩者進行之量化研究結果，請回答下列問題：

- (1) 請說明該研究主要研究假設與研究發現 (10%)。
- (2) 請討論該分析方法主要優點與限制 (10%)。

