

筆試科目 1：社會政策與社會工作

請以中文回答以下二題，每題各佔 50%：

一、

近年來國內勞動市場就業型態日趨多元化，包括非典型就業、零工經濟等型態的就業日益增加。同時，AI 等科技的應用日益廣泛，許多工作可能將會逐漸被 AI 取代。這些趨勢對國家福利政策的發展形成哪些挑戰？國家福利政策應如何修正，以因應這些趨勢的發展？請深入論述並儘可能多舉實例說明。

二、

The concepts of “trauma-informed” and “trauma-informed care” have evolved greatly in the field of social work in Taiwan. The following paragraph provides the definition and principles of trauma-informed care/practice, cited from Levenson (2020).

Life experiences play a role in the development and maintenance of interpersonal patterns (Bloom, 2013). Clients and their behaviors are best understood within the context of their collective past experiences. When helpers understand trauma, they can avoid reinforcing clients’ feelings of vulnerability and disempowerment by using TIPs (Goodman et al., 2016). TIPs incorporate knowledge of trauma into services by (a) conceptualizing client problems, strengths, and coping strategies through the trauma lens and (b) responding in ways that create safety, collaboration, trust, and empowerment. Trauma-informed case conceptualization links presenting problems to cognitive schemas, coping skills, and attachment styles that might have evolved in response to unresolved trauma. By hypothesizing how early relational trauma might be contributing to current interpersonal difficulties, the worker can then respond intentionally to produce corrective encounters. This can be particularly challenging when working with clients in mandated services or who present as resistant. In the following sections are some ideas for translating TIC into action using the core values of *safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration, and empowerment* (Harris & Fallo, 2001).

Applying trauma-informed principles to social work practice in Taiwan has been concerned. Although the concept of “trauma-informed” is new to practitioners in Taiwan, the above principles are related to existing theories known to the social work profession, such as trauma theory, strengths-based perspective, life course theory,

attachment theory, empowerment, relational theory, etc. Based on the above information and your knowledge about trauma-informed care and social work related theories, please elaborate at least two theories that you think are related to any of these trauma-informed principles, and discuss the challenges and implications for trauma-informed approaches in your area of interests (e.g., mental health, child welfare, disability, poverty).

資料出處：Levenson, J. (2020). Translating trauma-informed principles into social work practice. *Social Work*, 65(3), 288-298.

筆試科目 2：社會研究方法(含統計)

1. 有一位社會工作師在服務低收與中低收入家戶多年後，他漸漸發現多數能夠「脫貧」的家庭並不是真的脫離了貧窮，而是因為家中孩子長大就業，家庭成員的工作收入因而增加；他同時也發現，部分符合低收或中低收標準的貧窮家庭其實並不那麼「貧窮」....這種種實務工作上的觀察引發了他想要針對貧窮家庭進行深入的探究，請你來幫助這位社工規畫一項能回應他上述動機的研究設計與方法：
 - 1) 請說明你所選擇的研究典範以及選擇這個典範的理由。(5%)
 - 2) 請說明你所提出的研究目的與問題意識。(5%)
 - 3) 請提出你規劃的抽樣策略與資料蒐集方法，以及用來確保所獲得資料品質的方法？(10%)
 - 4) 上述研究設計可能會面臨的研究倫理議題以及研究限制有哪些？請說明。(5%)

2. 近年來，混合研究（mixed-methods research）在社會科學研究中愈來愈受重視，有研究者稱混合研究為「研究方法的第三勢力」，但也有若干學者提出對混合研究在理念上和實務上的質疑，請你就下列問題進行回答：
 - 1) 何謂混合研究設計？這和「多重方法」(multi-method)有何不同？(5%)
 - 2) 使用混合研究設計的優點與限制有哪些？(10%)
 - 3) 以你所感興趣的研究主題為例，請簡要說明要如何採混合研究設計來進行。(10%)

3. 在現今研究趨勢中，有越來越多研究者試圖運用大數據來進行社會科學研究。請回答以下問題：
 - 1) 傳統的問卷調查研究有什麼問題，驅使許多研究者開始著眼於運用大數據做研究？(5%)
 - 2) 何謂大數據？請舉例說明。(5%)
 - 3) 大數據有什麼好處與壞處？(5%)
 - 4) 請依自己的核心研究興趣，舉例說明如何運用大數據在該領域之量化研究中？(5%)

4. Huang 和 Chen（2015）研究了信仰對台灣青少年憂鬱情緒的保護作用。依變項是憂鬱情緒，以中文版 Center of Epidemiologic Studies Scale 測量，較高的分數表示更嚴重的憂鬱情緒。主要的自變項為信仰，是由 Spirituality Health Scale 來測量，為一個連續變項，較高的數值表示較高的信仰程度。

請根據下表中的研究結果，回答以下問題：

- 1) 請分別依性別和年齡解讀憂鬱情緒差異。(5%)
- 2) 請解釋信仰和憂鬱情緒之間的關係。(5%)
- 3) 請解釋信仰與各個變項之交互作用的結果。(5%)
- 4) 請解釋 R² 的意涵。(5%)
- 5) Center of Epidemiologic Studies Scale 的 Cronbach's α 為 0.90。這個數值是什麼？如何解釋這個數值？(5%)
- 6) 基於這項研究的發現，對社工實務有什麼意義？(5%)

Table 3 Multiple linear regression models ($n = 1,196$)

Variable	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Sex (0 = female, 1 = male)	-0.05	-0.05*	-0.07**	-0.07**
Age	0.30	0.13	0.02	0.02
FES		0.16***	0.13***	0.14***
PAC		0.22***	0.17***	0.17***
NPR		0.40***	0.28***	0.28***
AES		0.22	0.27***	0.28***
Spirituality			-0.29***	-0.29***
FES * Spirituality				-0.04
PAC * Spirituality				-0.03
NPR * Spirituality				-0.05*
AES * Spirituality				-0.02
R ² Change	0.003	0.40***	0.07***	0.004*
Adjusted R ²	0.003	0.40	0.47	0.47
F statistic	2.03	131.49***	149.28***	96.33***

FES, family economic strains; PAC, parent-adolescent conflict; AES, academic expectation stress; NPR, negative peer relationships. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Huang, Y. T., & Chen, Y. W. (2015). Risk factors for depressed mood in a Taiwanese school-based sample of adolescents: Does spirituality have protective effects? *The British Journal of Social Work*, 45(7), 2020-2037.