

國立臺灣大學社會工作學系 106 學年度博士班入學考試
科目：社會政策與社會工作

Please answer the following questions in Chinese.

I. Social Work (50%)

Social work is a helping profession. However, the behavior of seeking help, formal or informal, carries different meanings in different cultures. Cultural values and norms influence not only people's definition and perception of problems, but also the way in which people seek and experience assistance.

1. Please describe and compare the differences of help-seeking behavior among different cultures, especially among Chinese/Taiwanese.
2. Please choose a social work practice problem/issue in your area of interest (e.g., mental health, disability, child welfare, family) and discuss how Chinese/Taiwanese values and norms influence people's definitions and perceptions of the problem/issue you chose, as well as the ways in which people seek assistance to solve the problem you chose.
3. Please choose a theory of social work treatment by which to solve the problem you chose above. Please describe the intervention and its empirical bases, and discuss whether and how the theory you chose should be modified based on the cultural differences.

II. Social Policy (50%)

A number of most concerned social policy debates nowadays, such as long-term care for the disabled/elderly, pension reform, health insurance and long-term care insurance, are all based on a fact that we are facing the fast growing aged society (more than 14% in total population is over 65 years old) in the near future. In fact, true causes of aged society are very low birth rate and longevity. The former is even regarded as a social problem at the national security level in Taiwan.

Please offer a solution-focused policy analyses responding to these two causes of rapidly aging society, and comment on the newly established “Low Birth Office” in the Ministry of Health and Welfare to deal with the problem of low birth rate.

國立臺灣大學社會工作學系 106 學年度博士班入學考試
科目：社會研究方法

1. 一個好的研究需在研究設計時就注意其信度和效度的問題。
 - (1) 請定義何謂質性研究的內在信度與外在信度(internal reliability and external reliability)及效度(validity)？(10 分)
 - (2) 哪些方法可以提昇質性研究的信、效度？(15 分)

2. 後現代主義主張人們所使用的語言和名詞並非中立客觀，而是在歷史過程中被社會創造與建構出來的。傅科提出言談(discourses)不是單純的「文字」，而是透過語言來創造知識，以及對事務的理解，或賦予事務特定的意義。香港學者 Tam(2011)論文以質性的「言談分析(discourse analysis)」研究方法，探討香港非行青少年的身體政治，提出了有趣的結論。請試以台灣非行青少年為對象進行一個言談分析，並說明您將如何進行研究設計、如何取樣、如何蒐集資料、以及如何分析？(25 分)
(參考文獻：Tam, H. L. (2011). "Delinquent behaviour as a kind of body politics" against adult regulations — Young people's discourses in Hong Kong. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 33(6): 878-887.)

3. 請閱讀下面段落，並回答(1)-(4)的相關問題 (請以中文作答)：

Efforts to translate research findings into clinical practice are conceived as occurring through three distinct processes: diffusion, dissemination, and implementation. Diffusion is defined as a passive process in which information with relevance to clinical practice is simply made available to potentially interested readers, typically in the form of articles in peer-reviewed journals. This form of communication is seen as effecting change only when the information provided carries with it clear and unambiguous implications for clinical practice. Even then, the impact will most likely be limited to individuals sufficiently motivated to seek out the information. Dissemination is defined as a more active process in which information relevant to clinical practice may be targeted or tailored for the intended audience. Examples of such forms of communication include systemic reviews and meta-analyses as well as practice guidelines and consensus statements issued by professional organizations or government bodies. These secondary sources of information are considered to be more likely to reach their intended audience and raise awareness than primary sources such as published results of individual studies. Implementation is defined as an even more active process that seeks to address barriers and identify strategies that enable healthcare providers to deliver care in a manner consistent with published

findings. Work in this area focuses on examining and changing the underlying organizational issues that influence how care is delivered. Similar to the use of evidence to guide the content of care, efforts to implement changes in clinical practice should also be evidence-based. With regard to implementation, relevant research can be found in the areas of social and behavioral science, human factors engineering, and health services.

(Citation from: Jacobsen, P. B. (2010). Translating psychosocial oncology research to clinical practice. In J. C. Holland, W. S. Breitbart, P. B. Jacobsen, M. S. Lederberg, M. J. Loscalzo, & R. McCorkle (eds.) *Psycho-oncology* (pp. 642-647). New York: Oxford University Press.)

- (1) 根據上述段落，請指出將研究發現轉化為實務運用的三個過程為何？並說明其內涵及特性為何？(15 分)
- (2) 請選定一個你所熟悉及擅長的社工專業議題，摘述針對該議題，當代的研究發現為何？以及你所觀察及理解到將該議題的研究發現轉化為實務運用的三個過程中，所呈現的現象為何？(15 分)
- (3) 請指出將該議題的研究發現轉化為實務運用所面臨的挑戰及遇到的障礙有哪些？(10 分)
- (4) 請提出突破上述挑戰及克服上述障礙的可行策略有哪些？(10 分)