

筆試科目 1：社會政策與社會工作

Please answer the following questions in Chinese or English.

I : Social Policy (50%)

Social protection policies play a critical role in realizing the human right to social security for all, reducing poverty and inequality, and supporting inclusive growth – by boosting human capital and productivity, supporting domestic demand and facilitating structural transformation of national economies. This ILO flagship report: (i) provides a global overview of the organization of social protection systems, their coverage and benefits, as well as public expenditures on social security; (ii) following a life-cycle approach, presents social protection for children, for women and men of working age, and for older persons; (iii) analyses trends and recent policies, e.g. negative impacts of fiscal consolidation and adjustment measures; and (iv) calls for the expansion of social protection in pursuit of crisis recovery, inclusive development and social justice. While the need for social protection is widely recognized, the fundamental human right to social security remains unfulfilled for the large majority of the world's population. Only 27 per cent of the global population enjoy access to comprehensive social security systems, whereas 73 per cent are covered partially or not at all. The lack of access to social protection constitutes a major obstacle to economic and social development. Inadequate or absent social protection coverage is associated with high and persistent levels of poverty and economic insecurity, growing levels of inequality, insufficient investments in human capital and human capabilities, and weak aggregate demand in a time of recession and slow growth. The strong positive impacts of social protection have brought social protection to the forefront of the development agenda. Social protection is a key element of national strategies to promote human development, political stability and inclusive growth. The ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), reflects a consensus on the extension of social security reached among governments and employers' and workers' organizations from 185 countries at all levels of development. Further, the roll-out of social protection floors is endorsed by the G20 and the United Nations. However, while there has been a global trend towards the extension of social protection, particularly in middle-income countries, the effectiveness of social security systems in a number of countries is at risk as a result of fiscal consolidation and adjustment measures.

The global financial and economic crisis has forcefully underlined the importance of social security as a human right, and as an economic and social necessity, as set out in the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202). In the first phase of the crisis (2008–09), social protection played a strong role in the expansionary response. At least 48 high- and middle-income countries announced fiscal stimulus packages totalling US\$2.4 trillion, of which approximately a quarter was invested in counter-cyclical social protection measures. In the second phase of the crisis (2010 onwards), governments embarked on fiscal consolidation and premature contraction of expenditure, despite an urgent need of public support among vulnerable populations. In 2014, the scope of public expenditure adjustment is expected to intensify significantly: according to IMF projections, 122 countries – of which 82 are developing countries – will be contracting expenditures in terms of GDP. Further, a fifth of countries are undergoing excessive fiscal contraction, defined as cutting public expenditures below pre-crisis levels. Contrary to public perception, fiscal consolidation measures are not limited to Europe; many developing countries have adopted adjustment measures, including the elimination or reduction of food and fuel subsidies; cuts or caps on wages, including for health and social care workers; rationalizing and more narrowly targeting social protection benefits; and reforms of pension and health-care systems. Many governments are also considering revenue-side measures, for example increasing consumption taxes such as VAT on basic products that are consumed by poor households. In developing countries, some of the proceeds of these adjustments, e.g. from the elimination of subsidies, have been used to design narrowly targeted safety nets, as a compensatory mechanism to the poorest. However, given the large number of vulnerable low-income households in developing countries, more efforts are necessary to increase the fiscal space to meet the social protection needs of populations. Of particular significance are the divergent trends in richer and poorer countries: while many high income countries are contracting their social security systems, many developing countries are expanding them. High-income countries have reduced a range of social protection benefits and limited access to quality public services. Together with persistent unemployment, lower wages and higher taxes, these measures have contributed to increases in poverty or social exclusion now affecting 123 million people in the European Union, 24 per cent of its population, many of them children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities. Several European courts have found cuts unconstitutional. The cost of adjustment has been passed on to populations, who have been coping with fewer jobs and lower income for more than five years. Depressed household income levels are leading to lower domestic consumption and lower demand, slowing down

recovery. The achievements of the European social model, which dramatically reduced poverty and promoted prosperity in the period following the Second World War, have been eroded by short-term adjustment reforms.

Please answer the following questions, based on the above paragraphs.

- (1) What is the main issue the author would like to address? (10%)
- (2) What is the key challenge to the further expansion of social protection globally? And what kind of impact has been made to population? (20%)
- (3) The importance of social protection to inclusive growth has been addressed in this article, in your view, what is inclusive growth? Is Taiwan a good case for inclusive growth? Please comment. (20%)

II : Social Work (50%)

“Empowerment” has been a consistent theme within the social work profession for over two decades in Taiwan. Please answer the following questions based on your knowledge regarding this concept.

- (1) What’s the value base of empowerment practice? (5%)
- (2) What’s the political-economic theory base of empowerment practice? (5%)
- (3) What kind of strategies can increase client’s power in the personal, interpersonal, and political spheres? (10%)
- (4) Summarize two academic journal articles (either English or Chinese) you have read on this subject. (15%)
- (5) Use this perspective to design a program for the disadvantaged clientele, such as: victims of intimate partner violence (IPV), survivor of sexual assault, LGBTQ, the disabilities, homeless people or families...etc.. (15%)

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筆試科目 2：社會研究方法(含統計)

一、多元線性迴歸分析 (Multiple Linear Regression Analysis) 是社工領域的一個重要的研究方法，但可能碰到多元共線 (Multi-collinearity) 的狀況，請問：

- (1) 何謂多元共線？ (5%)
- (2) 多元共線會造成什麼問題？ (10%)
- (3) 有哪些可能的處理方式？試舉社工領域的實例說明之。 (10%)

二、某研究者執行一項高齡者是否需人照顧及其關連因素的研究，採用邏輯迴歸分析 (Logistic Regression Analysis) 的方式，得到結果如下。請問：

- (1) 達顯著的 3 個自變項中，請依對依變項影響力的大小排序呈現。並請說明是依何參數作此判定的？ (10%)
- (2) 請將達顯著的 3 個自變項和依變項分別的定量關係呈現。 (10%)
- (3) 由此研究結果，可得出何政策意涵？ (5%)

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Odds ratio
自評健康	-1.206	.324	13.863	1	.000	.299
年齡	.229	.078	8.665	1	.003	1.258
性別	-2.095	1.281	2.676	1	.102	.123
目前婚姻狀態	-1.988	.965	4.247	1	.039	.137
Constant	-12.809	5.095	6.319	1	.012	.000

註：Coding方式：是否需人照顧（是：1、否：0），自評健康（非常不滿意：1、不滿意：2、尚可：3、滿意：4、非常滿意：5），年齡（連續變項），性別（男：1、女：0），目前婚姻狀態（目前已婚：1、目前未婚：0）。

三、近年來，臺灣的離婚率居高不下，衝擊著家庭的穩定性，也造成近年來的單親家庭比率成長快速，女性單親家庭比率更高達 60% 以上，特別是生活於其中的未成年子女之福祉特別引起政策上的關注。根據研究文獻指出，女性單親家庭中的女兒在國中期間容易發生憂鬱情緒的問題，人際上比較害羞和孤立，專家因此建議採用社會技巧訓練團體來增進其人際的互動技巧和社會網絡的建構。此時，從事單親家庭的一位學者被委託進行有關女性單親家庭子女的「社會技巧團體訓練」之發展與評估。為了證實所發展出來的「社會技巧團體訓練」有效的促進女性單親家庭中的女兒之社會適應，這位學者決定採用準實驗設計，從臺北市女性單親家庭比率相當高的行政區抽樣兩個學校 A 和 B 校，他請各該校的輔導室推薦國中二年級之女性單親家庭的女兒每校 10 名來參加這項研究計畫。實驗組的女學生將會實際參與 10 次的「社會技巧團體訓練」，地點就在大禮堂，時間訂在中午 12:30-13:30 之間，學生需要填寫社會適應的前後測問卷；對照組的女學生則不參加任何的方案介入，但協助填寫前後測問卷。為了鼓勵這些學生的參加意願，每位參加者每次出席將獲得 300 元的禮券。

這個題目是想要詢問你有關研究倫理的議題，請回答以下的問題：

- (1) 請問，這個研究計畫的對象招募可能造成什麼樣的研究倫理問題？招募設計應該如何修改才不至於造成研究倫理上的疑慮？（10%）
- (2) 請問，這個研究計畫的實驗組和對照組之介入設計對於參加者會造成什麼樣的研究倫理問題？實驗組對照組的分派應該如何修改才不至於造成研究倫理上的疑慮？（15%）
- (3) 請問，這個研究計畫所提供的報酬可能造成什麼樣的研究倫理問題？報酬的規劃應該要如何修改才不至於造成研究倫理上的疑慮？（5%）

四、一位從事婚姻暴力的保護性議題研究的學者，想要瞭解同志之間的家庭暴力事件之發生歷程及特色，由於研究對象的身分比較敏感，他因此決定採用質性研究取向來進行這項研究。在抽樣設計時，他規劃將訪談 10 位曾被伴侶暴力對待的同志，他規劃在兩種抽樣策略中選擇一種方式來尋找訪談的對象，一個是滾雪球的方式，透過一個他所認識的朋友介紹；一個是立意抽樣，透過家暴中心的介紹。

這個題目是要詢問有關抽樣設計的問題，請回答以下的問題：

- (1) 請問，你比較認同這位研究者的哪個抽樣策略？理由何在？（10%）
- (2) 請問，這位學者規劃 10 位受訪者，可能會招致「樣本數少」、「欠缺代表性」，你將如何從「研究的嚴謹度」方面替他辯護？（10%）