

附錄：113學年度本院碩博士論文集錦

公共行政暨政策學系

研究生	論文題目	中英文摘要
林育萱 (碩士)	原住民族群主流化之研究：族語復振的政策與現況評估	<p>行政院原住民族委員會於 2017 年制定《原住民族語言發展法》，將原住民族語言確立為國家語言，並推動語言復振政策，包括設置專職族語教學支援人員（教支人員）及語言推廣人員（語推人員），以鼓勵族人參與語言復振工作。本文從三方面評估其成效：一、專職化對語言復振的影響；二、語言傳承的效果；三、新職業帶來的人力資源挑戰。研究以深度訪談訪談 12 位桃園市的教支人員、相關行政人員及語推人員，進行語言復振政策分析。研究發現專職化提升教學品質並穩定薪資，減緩師資老化，語推人員則在社區推廣語言，多重職責下能力強化與分工仍需加強。雖學生未必將族語帶回家，但多語環境增強族群認同感。專職教支人員協助學校語言業務，語推人員則面臨招募不足和繁重工作的問題，需與承辦人員磨合。</p> <p>The Council of Indigenous Peoples enacted the Indigenous Languages Development Act in 2017, designating indigenous languages as national languages and promoting revitalization policies. These policies include hiring full-time indigenous language teaching assistants (Teaching Assistants) and language promotion officers (Promotion Officers) to encourage language revitalization. Teaching Assistants focus on school-based instruction, while Promotion Officers work in communities to teach and document languages. This study evaluates the effectiveness of these roles in three areas: institutional impact of full-time positions, social effects on language transmission, and human resource challenges. Through interviews with 12 individuals in Taoyuan, the study found that full-time positions improved teaching quality, stabilized salaries, and helped address teacher shortages. Promotion Officers successfully promote indigenous languages but face challenges in skill development and task overload. Although students may not consistently use indigenous languages at home, multilingual environments enhance cultural identity. However, recruitment and workload challenges persist for Promotion Officers.</p>
林玉淳 (碩士)	「走」？還是「不走」？影響我國新進公務人員離職的關鍵性因素	<p>近年來，曾被視為「鐵飯碗」的公務人員開始紛紛選擇出走，依據考試院的統計結果，離職的公務人員以年輕、高學歷的新進公務人員為主，使得公部門出現優質人力流失的現象，如何留下年輕的高學歷人才成為當今政府所面臨的議題。雖然過去曾有許多研究探討我國公務人員的離職情形，但卻很少針對新進公務人員，且研究方法也多以量化統計為主軸。故為彌補此不足之處，本研究以台灣文官調查VII訪談民國 108 年和 109 年錄取高考三級的新進公務人員的 110 份逐字稿為基礎，抽取出有離職傾向的 24 份訪談稿，透過對訪談內容進行編碼、概念化等文本分析步驟，找出使新進公務人員採取離職行動的關鍵因素，並同時與有離職傾向卻尚未做出決定的「觀望離職」和最終選擇「放棄離職」這兩種類型的新進公務人員做比較，分析二者與「真離職」新進公務人員在離職行為的差異，並輔以量化背景資料，期盼從中找出讓公部門留下人才的方法。</p> <p>研究結果發現，有離職傾向的人確實多為 30 歲以下的年輕群體，而會讓新進公務人員採取離職行動的關鍵因素為「人力市場條件（待遇福利）」和「對工作的看法」，對於有能力的新進人員來說，公部門的薪資缺乏誘因、工作不如預期且行政責任重，因而使他們選擇到更有前景的私人企業工作；至於部分新進公務人員未立即離職的因素則為「生涯規劃」、「對工作的看法」和「人力市場條件（待遇福利）」，基於還能在公部門學習經驗，或是將當公職當作跳板暫時留下，又或是穩定的薪資和工作使他們難以離開甚至最終決定放棄，這三個因素使這些新進公務人員雖有離職念頭但卻未行動的原因。</p> <p>綜上，為了留下有能力的新進公務人員，政府須調整現行的待遇制度，並建構完善的工作保障制度，才能使優秀人才願意繼續留在公部門服務。</p> <p>In recent years, civil servants, once considered to have a "golden rice bowl," have increasingly chosen to leave their positions. According to statistics from the Examination Yuan, the majority of those leaving are young, highly educated newly recruited civil servants, leading to a loss of high-quality talent in the public sector. Retaining these young, highly educated employees has become a significant issue for the current government. Although many studies have explored civil servant turnover in Taiwan, few have focused specifically on newly recruited civil servants, and most research methods have been primarily quantitative. To address this gap, this study is based on 110 verbatim transcripts from TGBS VII, which interviewed newly recruited civil servants who passed the Level Three Senior Examination in 2019 and 2020. Out of these, 24 transcripts from those showing a tendency to leave were selected. Through steps such as coding and conceptualizing the interview content, the study identifies key factors influencing the decisions of newly recruited civil servants to leave. It also compares these "actual leavers" with those who are hesitant but have not yet decided to leave ("on-the-fence leavers") and those who have ultimately chosen to stay ("employees who decided to remain"). The analysis, supplemented with quantitative background data, aims to find ways to retain talent within the public sector. The study found that those with a tendency to leave are indeed mostly under 30 years old. The key factors driving newly recruited civil servants to leave are "labor market conditions (compensation and benefits)" and "perceptions of the job." For capable newly recruited employees, the lack of incentive in public sector salaries, unmet job expectations, and heavy administrative responsibilities lead them to seek opportunities in more promising private sector positions. Meanwhile, factors that delay some newly recruited civil servants from leaving include "career planning," "perceptions of the job," and "labor market conditions (compensation and benefits)." Some choose to stay temporarily to gain experience or use the position as a stepping stone, while others are deterred by stable salaries and job security, leading them to ultimately decide whether to stay or delay their departure despite their intention to leave. In summary, to retain capable newly recruited civil servants, the government needs to adjust the current compensation system and establish a sound job security system to encourage talented individuals to continue serving in the public sector.</p>
林明佳 (碩士)	年金改革後基層公務人員公平認知與工作滿意度之實證研究	<p>本研究旨在研究年金改革後基層公務人員公平認知與工作滿意度之關係，藉以了解年金改革後的公平認知，是否會影響基層公務人員的工作滿意度。本研究透過相關文獻的回顧，同時利用問卷調查法作為研究方法，並以新北市區公所之基層公務人員為研究對象，採用群集抽樣的方式進行，共發放 557 份問卷，回收 523 份，扣除 18 份無效問卷後，有效樣本為 505 份，依據研究問題使用 t 檢定、單因子變異數分析、皮爾森相關係數、迴歸分析作為資料分析方法。研究結果顯示：性別、年齡、教育程度、公務年資，皆未在年金改革後的公平認知與工作滿意度上有顯著差異，但城鄉差距則會在年金改革後的公平認知上產生顯著差異。此外，程序公平會對工作滿意度產生顯著影響。</p> <p>This study aims to investigate the relationship between perceived fairness and job satisfaction on street-level civil servants after pension reform. In order to realize whether perceived fairness after pension reform affects the street-level civil servant’s job satisfaction. The method to carry out on this study was Document Analysis and Questionnaire Survey. Participants were street-level civil servants from District Office, New Taipei City based which were surveyed by cluster sampling. A total of 557 questionnaires were distributed. Of these, 523 were returned, 18 of returned were invalid samples, and 505 were valid to be the sample of the research. This paper used t-test, ANOVA, Pearson’s correlation coefficient, and Regression Analysis as data analysis methods. The result of this study shown that gender, age, education level and official seniority have non-statistically significant differences on perceived fairness and job satisfaction after pension reform. However, the rural-urban divide has significant differences on perceived fairness after pension reform. Besides, procedural justice has significant effect on job satisfaction.</p>
簡晨筑 (碩士)	生物多樣性之政策網絡治理-以石虎友善農作標章為例	<p>2014 年生物多樣性研究所與林業署攜手推行石虎友善農作標章並在南投地區開始試辦，結合生態農業的概念保育石虎族群。本研究旨在透過公共政策角度，分析此政策之政策網絡並提出改善建議。</p> <p>本研究透過深度訪談法對政府單位、非政府單位以及農友進行訪談，分析石虎友善農作標章在目前施行地區—南投縣、苗栗縣、台中市的政策網絡結構，並了解目前政策遭遇的困難，對整體政策網絡結構以及推行的阻礙進行綜整分析。</p> <p>透過本研究整理出的石虎友善農作標章政策網絡圖，發現各地區參與之利害關係人及其互動關係皆有所不同，除了目前政府單位正在解決之困境外，產量與人力問題、末端消費者、誘因不足、申請標章之資訊不足皆會影響農友申請意願。</p> <p>In 2014, the Biodiversity Research Institute partnered with the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency to promote the Leopard Cat-Friendly Agricultural Certification, initiating a program in Nantou. This policy combines the concept of ecoagriculture to conserve the leopard cat population. This study aims to analyze the policy network of this policy from a public policy perspective and propose recommendations for improvement. This study conducted in-depth interviews with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and farmers to analyze the policy network structure of the Leopard Cat-Friendly Agricultural Certification in the current implementation areas—Nantou County, Miaoli County, and Taichung City. It also identifies the challenges the policy faces and provides a comprehensive analysis of the overall policy network structure</p>

		<p>and obstacles to implementation.</p> <p>Through the policy network diagram of this study, reveals regional differences in participating stakeholders and their interactions. In addition to the challenges currently being addressed by government agencies, factors such as production and labor issues, consumers, lack of incentives, and insufficient information about the certification process all influence farmers' willingness to apply for the certification.</p>
彭秋菱 (碩士)	年金改革後公務人員退休決定及就業力之研究：以經濟部標準檢驗局為例	<p>2018 年公務人員年金改革，基於「多繳、少領、延後退」的改革方向，可能迫使公務人員之職涯時間延長，本研究透過探討年金改革對公務人員退休決定及就業力的影響，提出人力資源管理的實務應用，以協助公務人員更好地適應年金改革後的職業生涯，提升機關在人才管理與留才方面的效能，進一步擴展就業力理論於公部門的應用。</p> <p>本研究參考 Fugate 等人 (2004, pp.15-18) 的觀點，認為公務人員就業力應包含「專業知識和技能」、「人際關係」、「適應能力」及「職業認同」四個面向，並以經濟部標準檢驗局正式職員為研究對象，分層隨機抽取 223 名受訪者進行問卷調查，再透過多元線性迴歸分析，驗證年金改革對退休決定及就業力的影響，並分析退休決定的中介效果。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，多繳、少領、延後退的改革原則主要影響受訪者的經濟利益和退休生活，與當前就業力無直接關聯性；相較於具體年金政策的調整，年金改革對職涯發展的「感知」是影響就業力的重要因素，其對個人行為的驅動更為重要。其次，年金改革顯著影響退休決定，受訪者普遍預期延後退休 4 至 5 年，尤其扶養責任愈重者更傾向延後退休。然而，退休決定對就業力之影響並不顯著，無論選擇提前退休或者延後退休，未必直接驅動個人的專業發展或職場表現，故退休決定未如預期在年金改革和就業力之間發揮中介作用，退休決定對就業力的影響可能需要更長的時間才能顯現。</p> <p>The 2018 civil servant pension reform, based on the principles of "pay more, receive less, and delay retirement," may compel civil servants to extend their careers. This study explores the impact of pension reform on civil servants' retirement decisions and employability, offering practical applications for human resource management to assist civil servants in better adapting to their careers post-reform. It aims to enhance organizational efficiency in talent management and retention, and further expand the application of employability theory in the public sector. This study references the perspective of Fugate et al. (2004), which posits that civil servants' employability should include four dimensions: "professional knowledge and skills," "interpersonal relationships," "adaptability," and "professional identity." A stratified random sample of 223 respondents from the official staff of the Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection (BSMI) was surveyed. Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to verify the impact of pension reform on retirement decisions and employability, and to analyze the mediating role of retirement decisions.</p> <p>The results show that pension reform primarily affects respondents' economic benefits and retirement life, without directly influencing their current employability. Compared to the specific adjustments in pension policy, the "perception" of career development due to pension reform is a key factor affecting employability, playing a more significant role in driving personal behavior. Furthermore, pension reform significantly affects retirement decisions, with respondents generally expecting to delay retirement by 4 to 5 years, especially those with heavier caregiving responsibilities. However, the influence of retirement decisions on employability is not significant. Whether individuals choose early or delayed retirement does not necessarily drive professional development or workplace performance, thus retirement decisions do not act as the expected mediating factor between pension reform and employability. The effect of retirement decisions on employability may require a longer time to manifest.</p>
陳柏宇 (碩士)	旅行業發生賠償爭議之分析：年代旅遊 2024 年賠償案例	<p>旅遊業做為促進經濟發展的消費驅動力之一，然而旅行社與消費者間之糾紛日益增加，尤其在依賴地接社運營模式下，揭露跨國合作履約風險與旅行業者財務管理問題。旅行社普遍採用高槓桿經營模式，資金挪用與管理不善極易引發潛在危機，凸顯出提升業者財務管理、完善契約保障及強化經營穩定之重要性，以保障消費者權益並促進旅行業永續發展。</p> <p>為了解旅行社營運機制與財務管理問題對旅遊糾紛之影響，本研究以年代旅遊 2024 年富國島旅遊糾紛案為切入點，以質性方法探討，結合文獻回顧與深度訪談進行資料蒐集與分析。訪談對象涵蓋政府機關、品保協會及旅行業者，從不同層面解析旅遊糾紛成因、糾紛調處及內部管理制度，提出完善消費者保護與旅行業管理建議，期望促進旅行業健全發展，提升旅遊市場透明度與服務品質，進而減少類似糾紛發生。</p> <p>在研究過程中，發現以下七點可供執事者策進參考：</p> <p>一、旅行業高槓桿經營模式。年代事件揭露旅行業財務風險與管理漏洞。二、觀光署與品保協會在旅遊糾紛調處機制中的責任分工與其限制。三、跨國合作風險與預警系統之重要性。四、旅行業履約保證保險之挑戰。</p> <p>五、旅行社客訴處理機制不足與專責單位之重要性。六、消費者資訊不對稱與旅行社選擇困境。七、年代事件意外帶動富國島旅遊熱潮。</p> <p>經由上揭研究發現，本研究初步提出下列四點建議：</p> <p>一、降低旅行業財務風險。二、強化監管及預防性機制三、加強消費者教育與選擇指引。四、設立專責的客訴處理單位。</p> <p>The tourism industry plays a vital role in stimulating economic growth of Taiwan, however disputes between travel agencies and consumers are increasing. Particularly, the current business model which relies on the assistance of reserving foreign hotels, restaurants, tour buses and tour guides by the foreign travel agencies in international travel reveals the risks of contract fulfilment and financial management. Many travel agencies adopt high-leverage business models. Therefore, if the funds are embezzled or the financial management is poor, the possibility of potential crises will be raised. That is to say, the importance of improving travel agencies's financial management, refining contractual protections and strengthening business stability is crucial to protect consumers' rights and promote the sustainability of the travel industry. To investigate how travel agencies' operational mechanisms and financial management issues impact tourism disputes, this study focuses on the "WE LOVE TOUR" 2024 Phu Quoc Island tourism dispute case. Using a qualitative research approach, this study integrates literature review and in-depth interviews for data collection and analysis. The interviews subjects include government agencies, the Tourism Administration, the Travel Quality Assurance Association, and travel agencies. By exploring dissimilar perspectives that cause tourism disputes, dispute resolutions, and internal management systems, this study is expected to provide suggestions for bettering the consumer protection and improving the magagement of the travel industry. Fundamentally, the goal of this study is to foster healthy development of the travel industry and increase market transparency and service quality while decreasing the occurrence of disputes. Through this study, there are seven key findings identified as follows:</p> <p>1.The high-leverage business model applied in the travel industry and the WE LOVE TOUR case both have revealed significant financial risks and management loopholes.2.The existing restrictions in the division of responsibilities from the Tourism Administration and the Travel Quality Assurance Association in coping tourism disputes and the resolutions.3.The importance of risks and early warning systems in international collaboration.4.Challenges with the Travel Agency Performance Bond.5.The insufficiency of complaint handling mechanisms in travel agencies and the critical need to establish dedicated units for resolving consumer complaints.6.Information asymmetry and the difficulties that consumers face in choosing suitable travel agencies.7.The boost in tourism demand of Phu Quoc Island which had unexpectedly resulted from the WE LOVE TOUR case.</p> <p>Based on these findings, four recommendations are proposed as below:</p> <p>1.Reducing financial risks in the travel industry.2.Strengthening travel industry's supervision and preventive mechanisms.3.Enhancing consumers in choosing suitable travel agencies.4.Establishing dedicated complaint handling units.</p>
盧昀芝 (碩士)	數位文化資本對線上學習成就的影響：以某技術型高中學生為例	<p>因應全球數位轉型趨勢下與 COVID-19 疫情大流行對線上學習的衝擊和挑戰，數位落差與其他社會不平等是交織在一起的，而 COVID-19 則造成了連鎖效應，既相互作用又加劇了數位落差及其他社會不平等。在此背景下，本文的主要目的是針對數位學習主題，探討疫情後的數位落差現象及其影響因素。</p> <p>本研究從社會學家 Bourdieu 提出的資本理論為切入觀點，補足現有對於數位文化資本文獻的不足。主要探討數位文化資本如何影響高中生的線上學習成就。分析數位文化資本（包含內化、具體化及制度化三個構面）、數位資本（包含數位近用及數位能力）與線上學習成就（包含學業成績及學習滿意度）之間的關係，並控制社會資本及經濟資本等變項。以臺北市某技術型高中學生為研究對象，採全校普查方式，回收樣本數 737 份。以敘述性統計、卡方檢定、獨立樣本 t 檢定、單因子變異數、皮爾森積差相關、多元迴歸等方法進行分析。</p> <p>研究結果發現</p> <p>一、不同數位文化資本程度的學生在數位資本上存在顯著差異。</p> <p>1.內化狀態：參與數位文化活動可顯著提升學生數位能力。2.具體化狀態：家庭提供的數位設備和學習資源越多，數位能力越高。3.制度化狀態：母親的教育程度對子女數位能力有顯著影響。</p> <p>二、不同數位資本程度的學生在線上學習成就上存在顯著差異。</p> <p>1.數位能力在數位文化資本與學習成就之間具有重要中介效果。2.高數位文化資本的學生通常在資源利用與數位技能應用上更有優勢，能有效提升線上學習成就。</p> <p>三、不同數位文化資本程度的學生在線上學習成就上並未存在顯著差異。整體而言，數位文化資本透過數位資本，進而影響線上學習成就。</p> <p>本研究為縮小數位落差提出政策建議，政府應推動家庭數位資源普及化，透過補助或租賃方式，確保弱勢家庭學生也能擁有數位設備和網路連接。此外，政府應支持母親參與子女數位學習，提供培訓計畫提升母親數位技能，並鼓勵父母共同參與數位學習活動。最後，促進學生參與多元數位文化活動，提升其對數位技術的興趣與學習動機，例如與社區合作舉辦數位藝術展覽、科技互動體驗</p>

		等。
		<p>In response to the global trend of digital transformation and the impact and challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic on online learning, the digital divide and other social inequalities are intertwined. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a chain reaction, interacting with and exacerbating the digital divide and other social inequalities. Against this backdrop, the main purpose of this paper is to explore the phenomenon of the digital divide after the pandemic and its influencing factors, focusing on the theme of digital learning.</p> <p>This study uses the capital theory proposed by sociologist Bourdieu as a perspective and aims to address the existing gaps in the literature on digital cultural capital. It primarily investigates how digital cultural capital affects the online learning achievements of high school students. The study analyzes the relationships between digital cultural capital (including the three dimensions of internalization, objectification, and institutionalization), digital capital (including digital access and digital skills), and online learning achievements (including academic performance and learning satisfaction), while controlling for variables such as social capital and economic capital. The research subjects are students from a technical high school in Taipei City, with a total of 737 samples collected through a school-wide survey. The analysis employs descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, independent samples t-tests, one-way ANOVA, Pearson correlation, and multiple regression methods.</p> <p>The research findings reveal that:</p> <p>1. There are significant differences in digital capital among students with varying levels of digital cultural capital.</p> <p>(1). Internalization: Participation in digital cultural activities significantly enhances students' digital skills.(2). Objectification: The more digital devices and learning resources provided by the family, the higher the digital skills.(3). Institutionalization: The mother's education level has a significant impact on the children's digital skills.</p> <p>2. There are significant differences in online learning achievements among students with varying levels of digital capital.</p> <p>(1). Digital skills play an important mediating role between digital cultural capital and learning achievements.(2). Students with high digital cultural capital generally have advantages in resource utilization and application of digital skills, effectively enhancing their online learning achievements.</p> <p>3. There are no significant differences in online learning achievements among students with varying levels of digital cultural capital. Overall, digital cultural capital influences online learning achievements through digital capital.</p> <p>This study proposes policy recommendations to narrow the digital divide. The government should promote the popularization of digital resources in families, ensuring that students from disadvantaged families have access to digital devices and internet connectivity through subsidies or rental programs. Additionally, the government should support mothers in participating in their children's digital learning by providing training programs to enhance mothers' digital skills and encouraging parents to jointly participate in digital learning activities. Finally, it is important to promote student participation in diverse digital cultural activities to enhance their interest and motivation in learning digital technologies, such as collaborating with the community to hold digital art exhibitions and interactive technology experiences.</p>
林震奇 (碩士)	臺灣政治家族議員的立法與代表行為： 2015-2022 年直轄市議員的實證分析	<p>在民主國家當中，定期且具競爭性的選舉產生民選公職，是政治運作的核心機制。然而，世界各國當中，政治家族的形成與影響愈來愈明顯，在臺灣，尤其是民意代表層級，此現象更為常見。因此，分析政治家族成員在選舉時的政治獻金收入，以及當選後的議會提案行為及爭取預算的能力，不僅具有重要意義，也補足現有研究中，聚焦於立委層級而且僅探討當選優勢的侷限。地方層級的實證研究相對有限，亟需深入探討。</p> <p>本研究聚焦於臺灣直轄市政治家族成員的特徵與影響，整合 2014、2018 及 2022 年直轄市議員選舉資料，分析候選人背景、政治獻金收入、提案行為及建議款分配情形，並以卡方檢定與多元迴歸分析檢視其影響力與行為模式。研究結果顯示，在特徵面上，政治家族現象在臺北市、新北市之外，皆有效促進女性參政；而且，桃園市的政治家族多為民進黨籍，高雄市則以國民黨籍為主。在行為面上，政治家族成員在競選募款上具顯著優勢，特別是在臺北市及新北市之外的直轄市非常明顯；提案行為偏重選區事務提案，而且桃園市的政治家族成員更傾向提出橫跨多樣政策領域的提案。在建議款分配方面，政治家族成員的優勢主要表現在案件數上，而個別來看僅在臺北市的政治家族具有明顯爭取建議款優勢。</p> <p>綜上所述，政治家族成員在臺灣地方政治中扮演重要角色。他們能提升政治獻金的資源動員能力，並展現議事運作優勢，影響提案行為與建議款分配。然而，這些現象可能隱含地方市政資源分配向政治家族傾斜的現象，但可能也是政治家族成員持續存在的重要因素之一，值得後續研究關注。</p>
		<p>In democratic countries, the foundation of political processes is established through regular and competitive elections that yield elected officials. Nonetheless, the rise and impact of political dynasties somehow have showed its negative effect and become increasingly pronounced on a global scale, particularly legislative representatives in Taiwan are in the case. An examination of the campaign financing, legislative proposal behaviors, and budget allocation capabilities of individuals from political dynasties is not only of considerable significance but also addresses the shortcomings of extant literature, which predominantly emphasizes legislative elections and electoral advantages at the national level. Empirical investigations at the local level remain relatively limited and necessitate further inquiry.</p> <p>This research specifically investigates the characteristics and influences of political dynastic members within Taiwan's six municipal councils, including Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City. It synthesizes data from the municipal council elections of 2014, 2018, and 2022 to analyze candidate backgrounds, campaign financing, legislative proposal behaviors, and the distribution of earmarked grants. Employing chi-square tests and multiple regression analyses, the study explores the influence and behavioral patterns of these individuals. The results indicate that, in terms of characteristics, political dynasties effectively facilitate increased female political participation outside of Taipei City and New Taipei City. Furthermore, a majority of political dynasties in Taoyuan City are associated with the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), while those in Kaohsiung City are predominantly linked to the Kuomintang (KMT). Regarding behavioral patterns, members of political dynasties demonstrate notable advantages in campaign fundraising, particularly in municipalities other than Taipei City and New Taipei City. Their legislative proposals are primarily oriented towards constituency focus, with those in Taoyuan City also preferring proposals that encompass multiple policy domains. Concerning the allocation of earmarked grants, the advantages of political dynasty members are chiefly evident in getting the number of earmarked grants, with only those in Taipei City exhibiting a significant advantage in securing larger amounts of earmarked grants in monetary term.</p> <p>In conclusion, political dynasty members play a pivotal role in the local political landscape of Taiwan. They enhance the mobilization of campaign resources and exhibit legislative efficiency, thereby influencing proposal behaviors and the allocation of earmarked grants. However, these dynamics may suggest a bias in the distribution of municipal resources favoring political dynasties, which could be a critical factor in their continued prominence. This phenomenon merits further scholarly investigation.</p>
黃柏瀚 (碩士)	影響民營化交通事業 ESG 與營業績效因素之研究	<p>我國自 1989 年以來積極推動公營企業的民營化，旨在提升經營效率、促進市場競爭和減少政府財政負擔。民營化後營運過程中伴隨的多種爭議亦不容忽視，近年來，更是面臨全球永續下環境、社會、治理等問題，其中民營化交通事業作為我國重要產業樞紐，自然也承受著相應的壓力與挑戰，永續發展是否會影響到民營化交通事業的營業績效表現，已成為關鍵議題之一。因此，本研究以我國四間民營化交通事業，台灣國際造船、中華航空、台灣航業與台灣高鐵為研究對象，探討影響民營化交通事業營業績效因素。</p> <p>本研究以台灣經濟新報(TEJ)資料庫蒐集四間公司在 2012 至 2022 年間的資料，將財務資料與 ESG 指標(環境績效、社會績效、治理績效)作為研究變項進行量化分析，結果顯示環境績效(E)對於營業績效較沒有顯著影響，社會績效(S)與治理績效(G)兩者對於營業績效則具有顯著的影響。</p> <p>最後，本文認為我國民營化交通事業在導入 ESG 績效或準則尚未普及，且許多企業即使導入也僅在初期階段，因此建議未來學者在評估影響民營化交通事業營業績效因素時，可以將時間軸拉長並且將更多企業數量納入範疇，以更好地評估影響民營化交通事業營業績效之因素。</p>
		<p>Since 1989, Taiwan has actively promoted the privatization of state-owned enterprises to improve operational efficiency, enhance market competition, and reduce the government's fiscal burden. However, the privatization process has been accompanied by various controversies that cannot be overlooked. In recent years, privatized enterprises have also faced global sustainability challenges, including environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues. As a critical industrial hub in Taiwan, privatized transportation enterprises are naturally under corresponding pressures and challenges. Whether sustainable development impacts the operational performance of privatized transportation enterprises has become a key issue.</p> <p>Therefore, this study focuses on four privatized transportation enterprises in Taiwan—Taiwan International Shipbuilding, China Airlines, Taiwan Navigation, and Taiwan High-Speed Rail. It aims to explore the factors influencing the operational performance of privatized transportation enterprises.</p> <p>The study collects data from the Taiwan Economic Journal (TEJ) database for these four companies from 2012 to 2022. Financial data and ESG indicators (environmental, social, and governance performance) were included as research variables for quantitative analysis. The results indicate that environmental performance (E) has minimal impact on operational performance, whereas social performance (S) and governance performance (G) significantly affect operational performance.</p> <p>Finally, this study suggests that the adoption of ESG performance or standards by Taiwan's privatized transportation enterprises remains limited. Even for enterprises that have adopted ESG practices, they are often still in the initial stages. Therefore, future researchers are encouraged to</p>

		extend the time horizon and include a larger number of enterprises in their scope to better assess the factors affecting the operational performance of privatized transportation enterprises.
林詩欽 (碩士)	公車新闢路線與分配政治：新北市的實證分析	<p>本研究以分配政治理論為基礎，探討新北市議員對公車新闢路線的提案情形與核定通過與否的影響因素。由於過往公車新闢路線的研究多從需求供給、成本效益的層面進行討論，少見以分配政治的層面進行觀察，因此本研究採用新北市政府交通局 2019 年至 2022 年的公文資料，共 62 位議員、86 個建議案為樣本，以「議員提出建議案數量」及「路線核定通過與否」兩種情況為依變數，並以「議員相關因素」與「客觀需求因素」為自變數進行實證分析，以期瞭解新北市公車新闢路線的現狀以及受到哪些因素的影響。本研究發現，第七選區（土城、樹林、三峽、鶯歌）、第八選區（新店、深坑、石碇、坪林、烏來）、第九選區（瑞芳、平溪、雙溪、貢寮）議員對提案最為熱絡，這些選區有 80% 以上的議員都會提案；路線核定通過的機率則以第九選區最高，其次是第八選區。在「議員提案數量」的影響因素，「需求因素」呈現正向顯著水準，當民眾對公車新闢路線的需求越高、議員的提案數量就會越多，表示議員提案仍以地方實際需求為主。至於「路線核定通過與否」的影響因素，「議員資深程度」呈現正向顯著水準，當議員越資深，公車路線被行政機關核定通過的機會越大，表示資深議員相對知道如何施展權力與優勢使路線案核定通過；而「選區議員員額數」呈現負向顯著水準，當選區議員員額數越少，表示選民對議員的課責性也會越強，路線核定通過的機會越大，反之亦然。以上這些實證結果，讓我們能更深入瞭解新北市議員對於公車新闢路線提案的情況，以及公車新闢路線是如何受到議員相關因素及客觀需求因素的影響，並能提供行政機關參考。</p> <p>This study, based on the theory of distributive politics, explores the proposals made by New Taipei City councilors regarding establishing extra bus routes, as well as the factors influencing whether these proposals are approved. Previous studies on establishing extra bus routes have mostly been discussed from the perspectives of supply side, and cost-benefit analysis, with less focus on distributive politics. Therefore, this study uses official documents from the New Taipei City Government’s Department of Transportation from 2019 to 2022, covering 62 councilors and 86 proposals of bus routes. The dependent variables are the "number of proposals made by councilors" and "whether the routes are approved," while the independent variables are the "councilor-related factors" and "objective demand factors" for empirical analyses. The aim is to understand the current situation of establishing extra bus routes in New Taipei City and the factors that influence them. We find that councilors from the 7th (Tucheng,Shulin,Sanxia and Yingge), 8th (Xindian,Shenkeng,Shiding,Pinglin and Wulai), and 9th (Ruifang,Pingxi,Shuangxi and Gongliao) electoral districts are most active in proposing establish bus routes, with over 80% of the councilors in these districts making proposals. The probability of route approval is highest in the 9th district, followed by the 8th district. In terms of the factors affecting the "number of proposals made by councilors," the "demand factors" show a positive and significant relationship. When there is higher demand from the public for establishing bus routes, the number of proposals from councilors increases, indicating that councilors’ proposals are primarily driven by local demand. Regarding the factors influencing "whether the route is approved," the "seniority of the councilor" shows a positive and significant relationship. The more senior the councilor, the higher the likelihood that the bus route will be approved by the administrative agency, suggesting that more experienced councilors know how to use their power and influence to get proposals approved. Additionally, the "number of councilors in the district" shows a negative and significant relationship. When there are fewer councilors in a district, voters tend to hold their councilors more accountable, leading to a higher chance of route approval, and vice versa. These empirical findings provide deeper insights into the proposal process for establishing extra bus routes by New Taipei City councilors, and how the approval of establishing extra bus routes is influenced by both councilor-related factors and objective demand factors, offering valuable information for administrative agencies.</p>
黃珮瑄 (碩士)	地方民選行政首長的資源分配行為分析：以 2015-2022 年桃園市長為例	<p>現任政治人物為了贏得選舉，究竟會優先或偏好將資源分配給哪個群體？目前學界尚未有一個確定的答案。而過去台灣在分配政治領域的討論多著重在立法部門，關於民選行政首長的研究上則多以總統為主，較少討論地方縣市首長的資源分配行為。本論文觀察 2015 年至 2022 年桃園市長的資源分配行為，以實證研究的方式分析鄭文燦在行程、區公所歲出預算、議員建議款核定以及對民間團體補助經費的分配模式。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，鄭文燦在行程安排和對民間團體補助經費的核定上，呈現「支持團體優先」的模式；在區公所歲出預算的編列和議員建議款的核定上，則是偏向「反對團體優先」的模式。此外，不同以往的研究認為政治人物的資源分配行為會因為任期而有所不同，鄭文燦的資源分配模式呈現前後任一致的情況。</p> <p>綜上所述，政治人物會將資源進行最有效率的分配，鄭文燦也不例外。由於桃園市多元族群、政治生態藍大於綠的特徵，使得他在四種資源的分配上呈現完全相反的模式。而桃園市的政治生態也促使鄭文燦需要非常努力的經營地方，「雨露均霑」的照顧各個團體的選民，以爭取延續民進黨政權的可能性。</p> <p>Which demographic groups do incumbent politicians prioritize when distributing resources to secure electoral victories? The academic literature currently lacks a conclusive answer to this question. In Taiwan, the discourse surrounding distributive politics has largely concentrated on the legislative branch, with research on elected executive leaders primarily focusing on the presidency, thereby neglecting the resource allocation practices of local government officials. This study investigates the resource allocation strategies employed by the mayor of Taoyuan City, Cheng Wen-Tsan, during his tenure from 2015 to 2022. Through empirical analysis, it examines the distribution patterns across four domains: official schedules, Taoyuan City outlays, earmark grants for councilors, and subsidies for civil organizations. The results indicate that Cheng Wen-Tsan exhibited a "pro-supporter" tendency in both his scheduling and the approval of subsidies for civil organizations. In contrast, a "pro-opponent" pattern was identified in the allocation of Taoyuan City outlays and the earmark grants for councilors. Notably, contrary to previous research suggesting variability in politicians' resource allocation behaviors across different terms, Cheng Wen-Tsan maintained a consistent approach throughout his tenure. In summary, politicians endeavor to allocate resources in the most effective manner, and Cheng Wen-Tsan is no exception. The unique characteristics of Taoyuan City—its diverse demographic composition and a political environment where the pan-blue coalition wields greater influence than the pan-green coalition—resulted in markedly different resource allocation patterns across the four examined areas. Furthermore, the political context of Taoyuan necessitated that Cheng Wen-Tsan invest considerable effort into local governance, ensuring equitable support for various groups to optimize voter engagement and bolster the Democratic Progressive Party's chances of maintaining power.</p>
曹宜萱 (碩士)	倫理侵害會影響「推力」工具的支持度與有效性嗎？八個推力應用場域的實驗比較	<p>推力(Nudge)係源於行為經濟學所設計的政策干預或措施，是一種具有「以小力達大利」特色的政策工具。儘管推力政策工具因容易執行且成本低而廣受歡迎，但其帶有「操控」性質的手段，也面臨倫理爭議，因此對於推力政策工具的倫理侵害現象進行研究有其必要性。本研究旨在探討推力政策工具的倫理挑戰，分析「倫理侵害感知」對推力「政策支持度」與「政策有效性認知」的影響。本研究透過文獻回顧，歸納出五大倫理維度：福利、自主、尊嚴、自治與分配正義。實測問卷依「利益性質」分為「利己」與「利他」兩組，涵蓋八個推力應用場域（利己情境 A 至 D 及利他情境 A 至 D）的實驗比較。透過因素分析，除區分出以「情境」為主的成分外，也區分出「子維度倫理」成分。茲以「情境倫理侵害感知」與「子維度倫理侵害感知」作為分析變數進行探討，本研究主要發現說明如下：</p> <p>1. 民眾的「倫理侵害感知」與「個人特徵」對推力「政策支持度」的影響：</p> <p>(1)利己情境部份：民眾在「情境倫理侵害感知」（所有情境）、「福利縮減全局感知」（情境 A、B、C）以及「直覺思維」（情境 D）方面，皆顯著負向影響「政策支持度」；而民眾在「公民參與侵害全局感知」（情境 D）以及「大政府認知」（情境 C）方面，皆顯著正向影響「政策支持度」。</p> <p>(2)利他情境部分：民眾在「情境倫理侵害感知」（所有情境）以及女性生理性別（情境 B、D）方面，皆顯著負向影響「政策支持度」；而民眾在「公民參與侵害全局感知」（情境 A）、「直覺思維」（情境 B）以及「具有犧牲小我完成大我精神」（情境 A、B）方面，皆顯著正向影響「政策支持度」。</p> <p>2. 民眾的「倫理侵害感知」與「個人特徵」對推力「政策有效性認知」的影響：</p> <p>(1)在利己情境下，所有推力措施整體模型皆不顯著。</p> <p>(2)在利他情境下，半數的推力（利他情境 C、D）整體模型顯著。民眾的「情境倫理侵害感知」（情境 B、C、D）顯著負向影響「政策有效性認知」，而民眾的「具有犧牲小我完成大我精神」（情境 B）顯著正向影響「政策有效性認知」。</p> <p>3. 民眾對於相同政策目標但不同設計的推力政策工具，其分別在「情境倫理侵害感知」間與「政策支持度」間存在顯著差異。</p> <p>本研究結果顯示，「情境倫理侵害感知」對於全數推力「政策支持度」以及部分「政策有效性認知」具有強大影響力。因此政策制定者應審慎評估整體情境之倫理脈絡，考量「多種倫理價值」，以避免單一倫理視角導致判斷失衡，唯有確保倫理正當性，才能讓推力政策真正造福民眾。</p> <p>Nudge originates from behavioral economics as a policy intervention or measure aimed at achieving significant outcomes with minimal effort. Despite its popularity for ease of implementation and low cost, nudge policies face ethical controversies due to their inherently "manipulative" nature. Thus, exploring the ethical infringements associated with nudge tools is essential. This study investigates the ethical challenges of nudge policies and analyzes how "perceived ethical infringement" affect "policy support" and "perception of policy effectiveness." Through a literature review, the study identifies five key ethical dimensions: welfare, autonomy, dignity, self-government, and distributive justice. A survey experiment categorizes participants by "nature of benefit" into "pro-self" and "pro-social" nudges, and included experimental comparisons across eight nudge application vignettes (pro-self vignettes A-D and pro-social vignettes A-D). Factor analysis distinguishes vignette-based factors and ethical subdimensions. Therefore, "vignette-based ethical infringement perception" and "subdimensions of ethical infringement perception" were used as analytical variables for exploration. The key findings of this study are as follows:</p>

		<p>1. The impact of " vignette-based ethical infringement perception " and "individual characteristics" on nudge "policy support":</p> <p>(1) Pro-self vignettes: The public's "vignette-based ethical infringement perception " (all vignettes), "overall perception of welfare reduction" (Vignettes A, B, C), and "intuitive thinking" (Vignette D) significantly negatively affect "policy support." Conversely, "overall perception of infringement on civic participation" (Vignette D) and "big government perception" (Vignette C) significantly positively affect "policy support."</p> <p>(2) Pro-social vignettes: The public's "vignette-based ethical infringement perception " (all vignettes) and female biological gender (Vignettes B, D) significantly negatively affect "policy support." On the other hand, "overall perception of infringement on civic participation" (Vignette A), "intuitive thinking" (Vignette B), and "a spirit of sacrificing self-interest for the greater good" (Vignettes A, B) significantly positively affect "policy support."</p> <p>2. The impact of " vignette-based ethical infringement perception " and "individual characteristics" on nudge "perception of policy effectiveness":</p> <p>(1) In pro-self vignettes, the overall models for all nudge measures were not significant.</p> <p>(2) In pro-social vignettes, the overall models of half of the nudge measures (Vignettes C and D) were significant. The public's "vignettes ethical infringement perception" (Vignettes B, C, D) significantly negatively affected the "perception of policy effectiveness," while the public's "spirit of sacrificing self-interest for the greater good" (Vignette B) significantly positively affected the "perception of policy effectiveness."</p> <p>3. Differences across nudges for the same policy goal: Significant differences were found in both " vignette-based ethical infringement perception " and " policy support " among nudges targeting the same objective.</p> <p>These findings underscore that " vignette-based ethical infringement perception " has a strong impact on policy support and partially influences perception of policy effectiveness. Policymakers should evaluate the ethical context of specific vignettes, considering diverse ethical values to avoid imbalanced judgments based on a single ethical perspective. Ethical legitimacy is crucial for nudge policies to genuinely benefit the public.</p>
顏宇謙 (碩士)	我國政府審計功能取向與績效審計實施現況之研究	<p>我國政府審計功能之發展，由傳統合規性審計延伸至績效審計迄今已逾三十載，雖可謂審計機關對於績效審計之發展已逐漸成熟，惟其中仍存有不少眉角有待處理。當前我國審計機關係以「落實監督、強化洞察、邁向前瞻」作為審計功能發展目標，審計人員在實務操作上亦是以上述三種審計功能取向混用進行，然而，審計人員卻得以單一審計功能區分並統計上述三種審計功能所帶來之審計成果，其中似乎有其矛盾之處。</p> <p>本研究採文獻分析法及次級資料分析法，以審計機關內部統計之優良審計案例為分析對象，並以績效審計與審計功能相關文獻及指引原則作為客觀論述基礎，探討審計人員在審計功能之區分及認定上與文獻所述有無出入；另外，由於前瞻基礎建設計畫係近年我國相對重要且複雜之計畫，又審計查核報告有助於在紛紜雜沓之民間討論聲浪中，提供較為客觀之論述依據，故本研究複以優良審計案例與相關文獻之分析基礎，進一步探討前瞻基礎建設計畫相關審計查核意見之審計功能屬性，以釐清當前我國政府之審計功能發展現況；最後，由於前瞻基礎建設計畫之重大性及複雜性，可能使審計人員在審計查核過程中遭遇相當阻礙，故本研究亦以深度訪談法蒐集審計人員之相關意見，並分析其審計查核過程及遭遇之阻礙，以敘明當前我國績效審計實施現況。</p> <p>本研究結果發現，當前我國政府審計功能係以洞察功能與前瞻功能合計數量與監督功能之數量參半，而審計人員在審計功能之認定與區分上存有主觀考量因素，並發現以單一審計功能認定及區分審計查核成果有其侷限性，且審計查核意見之屬性以及審計查核過程會受特別預算之特性影響。在此基礎上，本研究建議審計機關檢討優良審計案例對於審計功能之認定及區分方式及評選標準，並提出以新的客觀標準替代審計功能作為評選標準、或修訂現行相關審計功能指引使其更為客觀等兩種改善方向；另本研究亦建議審計機關可整理受特別預算特性影響之相關審計查核案件，以歸納相關審計查核過程及阻礙，並擬訂可能之解決方式。</p> <p>The development of the audit functions in Taiwan has extended from traditional compliance audit to performance audit for more than 30 years. Although the audit institutions have gradually become more mature in the development of performance audit, there are still many problems to be solved. Currently, the audit institutions in Taiwan are aiming for “implementing oversight, strengthening insight, and moving toward foresight” as the goal of the development of the audit functions. In practice, auditors also mix the three audit functions mentioned above. However, auditors are able to distinguish and count the audit results that are brought about by the three audit functions with one single audit function, which seems to be paradoxical.</p> <p>This study adopts document analysis and secondary data analysis, uses the literatures and guidelines related to performance audit and audit functions as the objective basis for discussion, and analyzes the excellent audit cases which were sorted and complied by audit institutions. To explore whether there are discrepancies between the classification and distinction of audit functions by auditors and the descriptions in the literatures and guidelines. In addition, since the forward-looking infrastructure development program is a relatively important and complex program in recent years, and the audit reports provide more objective grounds for discussion amidst the chaotic public debates, this study also explores the audit functions of the audit opinions related to forward-looking infrastructure development program based on the analyzing results of the excellent audit cases. On the other hand, due to the importance and complexity of the forward-looking infrastructure development program, auditors may encounter considerable obstacles in the audit process. Therefore, this study also adopts in-depth interviews to collect relevant opinions from auditors, analyzes their audit processes and the obstacles encountered, in order to present the current progress of performance audit implementation in Taiwan.</p> <p>The results of this study found that the amounts of the audit functions in Taiwan are almost equally divided between the combined number of insight and foresight and the number of oversight. Auditors have subjective considerations in distinguishing and identifying audit functions. There are limitations in distinguishing and identifying audit results with one single audit function. Moreover, the audit process and the attributes of the audit opinions will be affected by the characteristics of the special budget.</p> <p>On the basis of the above research results, this study recommends that audit institutions review the classification and distinction of audit functions and the selection criteria in the selection of the excellent audit cases. This study proposes two improvement directions: firstly, replacing audit functions with new objective criteria for the selection of the excellent audit cases, and secondly, revising the current guidelines of the audit functions to make them more objective. Additionally, this study also recommends that audit institutions could organize audit cases which are affected by the characteristics of the special budgets, in order to summarize the relevant audit processes and obstacles, and to formulate possible solutions.</p>
李欣頻 (碩士)	偏鄉地區非營利組織與地方政府之協力—以三縣市為例	<p>雖然目前有關公私協力的文獻已相當豐富，然而卻可以發現在非營利組織與政府協力的面向上，多數的研究較偏向針對個案、單一政策或單一縣市進行探討，僅有部分研究是針對多個縣市的協力情形進行研究，且在相關的研究中多是以非營利組織作為研究對象，較少針對協力的雙方皆進行探討。而在偏鄉地區的社會福利服務上，雖然有一些社會工作領域的文獻試圖以協力的觀點切入探討，然而這些文獻對於如何解決協力問題的探討較為有限。隨著偏鄉地區的問題漸漸受到社會關注，透過實證研究除了能喚起對偏鄉地區的重視之外，亦能更完整且有系統的呈現偏鄉地區在社會福利落實上所面臨的問題，以作為政府日後在推行相關政策時的參考，並且能作為未來欲與政府協力的非營利組織的一個借鏡。</p> <p>本研究透過相關文獻的整理，將非營利組織的協力動機區分為獲取資源、理念相同、建立良好關係並取得正當性、擴大組織影響力與知名度，以及資源整合；地方政府的協力動機則是資源有限、借助專業與彈性、考量民眾偏好，以及政治支持與正當性。而影響雙方協力關係的因素則可分為八項，分別為信任、共同目標、溝通、對等、公開與公平、理解與尊重、高層的承諾，以及規範。在協力關係上則可依據上述的協力因素區分為夥伴關係、互補關係、契約關係，以及補充性關係。在偏鄉地區的公私協力探討上，以南投縣、花蓮縣以及台東縣此三縣市的非營營利組織與地方政府作為研究對象，透過文獻分析法與深度訪談法進行研究，藉以了解偏鄉地區的社會福利服務上，以及雙方的協力關係為何。</p> <p>本文最大的研究發現為互補關係與補充性關係是確保偏鄉地區社福完整性的關鍵；其次為長期於偏鄉地區服務的非營利組織具有較強之公益動機；第三是協力要素以信任、溝通和理解與尊重為重；第四是偏鄉地區社福服務之協力有必要性，然成效未必理想。</p> <p>Although there is already a wealth of literature on public-private collaboration, it can be found that in terms of collaboration between non-profit organizations and the government, most studies tend to focus on cases, a single policy, or a single county or city, with only some studies focusing on collaboration in multiple counties and cities, and most of these studies focus on non-profit organizations, with fewer explorations of both sides of the collaboration. In the case of social welfare services in remote areas, although there is some literature in the field of social work that attempts to explore the issue from the perspective of collaboration, the literature is limited in its exploration of how to solve the problem of collaboration. As the problems in remote and rural areas have become a growing concern in society, empirical research can not only raise the importance of remote and rural areas but also present a more complete and systematic picture of the problems in the implementation of social welfare services in remote and rural areas, which can be used as a reference for the government to implement the relevant policies in the future, and also serve as a reference for the non-profit organizations that want to collaborate with the government in the future.</p> <p>Based on the relevant literature, this study distinguishes the motivation of non-profit organizations to collaborate as obtaining resources, sharing the same beliefs, establishing a good relationship and gaining legitimacy, expanding the influence and popularity of the organization, and integrating resources while the motivation of local governments to collaborate is to have limited resources, to utilize professionalism and flexibility, to take into account the preferences of the public, and to have political support and legitimacy. The factors affecting the synergistic relationship can be categorized into eight, namely trust, common goals, communication, reciprocity, openness and fairness, understanding and respect, commitment at the top level, and norms. In terms of synergistic relationships can be categorized into partnerships, complementary relationships, contractual relationships, and supplementary relationships according to the above-mentioned synergistic factors. In the study of public-private partnerships in the rural areas, the non-profit organizations and local governments in Nantou County, Hualien County, and Taitung County were the subjects of the study, which was carried out through literature analysis and in-depth interviews in order to understand the social</p>

		<p>welfare services in the rural areas and the synergy between the two parties.</p> <p>The most important findings of this paper are that complementary and supplementary relationships are key to ensuring the integrity of social welfare services in remote areas; secondly, non-profit organizations that have been serving remote areas for an extended period have a stronger motivation to do so; thirdly, the key elements of collaboration are trust, communication, and understanding and respect; and fourthly, the necessity of collaborative efforts for social welfare services in remote areas is necessary, but the effectiveness of such efforts may not be ideal.</p>
侯可輝 (碩士)	青年創業方案的政策評估：以經濟部青年創業圓夢方案為例	<p>近年來，青年創業被視為推動國家經濟成長的重要動力，政府亦積極透過政策支持青年創業者，創造就業機會並促進經濟韌性。臺灣的青年創業政策，特別是經濟部的青年創業圓夢方案，旨在為青年創業者提供貸款輔助、創業培訓和資源整合支持。然而，政策設計與執行過程中的效能與落差，以及其對創業成功的影響，仍需進一步探討。本研究以青年創業圓夢方案為例，採用公共經濟學與政策評估理論作為研究基礎，分析政策設計與執行對青年創業的成效與影響。</p> <p>本研究以政策評估理論與公共經濟學為基礎，運用深度訪談法蒐集政策制定者、執行者及青年創業者的觀點，分析政策設計與執行對創業成功的影響。研究對象以桃園市青年創業者為主，該市作為全臺青年人口增長率最高且設有一級青年局之城市，具代表性。研究架構圍繞政策設計理念、執行現況與實際效能進行全面檢視。</p> <p>本研究結果發現，青年創業政策的資源分配不均與後續輔導不足是主要挑戰。政策初期的貸款支持與創業培訓效果明顯，但後期缺乏有效的資源整合與持續性支持，導致創業者在經營第三至第五年面臨較高失敗率。此外，創業者對政策的理解與運用存在差距，對市場應變與資源管理的能力提升需求明顯。政策的宣導與執行過程中，存在行政效率低與地方政府資源分配不均等問題，進一步限制政策效能的發揮。</p> <p>In recent years, youth entrepreneurship has been regarded as a key driver of national economic growth, with governments actively supporting young entrepreneurs to create job opportunities and enhance economic resilience. Taiwan's youth entrepreneurship policies, particularly the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Young Entrepreneur Dream Program, aim to provide financial assistance, entrepreneurial training, and resource integration support to young entrepreneurs. However, the effectiveness and gaps in policy design and implementation, as well as their impact on entrepreneurial success, require further investigation. This study takes the Young Entrepreneur Dream Program as a case study, employing public economics and policy evaluation theories to analyze the effects and implications of policy design and implementation on youth entrepreneurship.</p> <p>This research adopts policy evaluation theories and public economics as its foundation and employs in-depth interviews to collect insights from policymakers, implementers, and young entrepreneurs. The study focuses on youth entrepreneurs in Taoyuan City, a representative area with the highest youth population growth rate in Taiwan and a dedicated first-tier youth bureau. The research framework comprehensively examines policy design concepts, implementation processes, and actual effectiveness.</p> <p>The findings reveal that unequal resource allocation and insufficient follow-up support are the primary challenges of youth entrepreneurship policies. While the initial financial assistance and entrepreneurial training are effective, the lack of sustained support and resource integration in later stages leads to a higher failure rate for businesses operating between the third and fifth years. Additionally, gaps in entrepreneurs' understanding and utilization of policies highlight significant needs for enhanced market adaptability and resource management capabilities. Inefficiencies in policy promotion and implementation, coupled with uneven resource distribution among local governments, further constrain the effectiveness of these policies.</p>
邱瓊茹 (碩士)	「全民健康保險慢性阻塞性肺病醫療給付改善方案」論質計酬作法之研究：績效管理觀點	<p>本文是第一個以績效管理觀點探究我國健康政策「全民健康保險慢性阻塞性肺病醫療給付改善方案」推行成效之「循證」(evidence based)研究，以分析我國健保現有公開資料與行政院主計處縣市重要指標資訊為主要研究題材，來檢視本研究個案之論質計酬作法特點、現行績效管理作為與管理問題、以及本研究個案與政策目標達成之現況分析探討。研究中導入「公部門績效管理」相關學理之文獻歸納結果與「現有相關研究結果」之發現，探究本研究個案於追求政策目標達成之過程中，現行績效管理作為與績效指標設定不足之處，並就分析結果提出改善調整之建議。</p> <p>This paper is the first evidence-based study to explore the effectiveness of the implementation of the National Health Insurance COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) Medical Improvement Plan from the perspective of performance management. The main research focus is to evaluate the effectiveness of the health policy by utilizing the information from the NHI database and the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting Statistics report. This paper reviewed the characteristics of the pay for performance in this case, the current performance on management practices, related management issues, and further analyzed the achievement of policy goals. The study introduced the literature review of "public sector performance management" and the key findings from "existing related research results" to assess the current performance management practices and the inadequacy of performance indicator setting in pursuing policy goals in this case. Finally, it provides recommendations for the program improvement and adjustment based on the analysis results.</p>
吳欣蓓 (碩士)	政府補助工會教育訓練經費之研究-以桃園市政府勞動局為例	<p>為深植勞動權益觀念，政府期望透過補助工會辦理教育訓練之方式以強化勞工相關知能，桃園市作為全臺灣最大的工業城市，其工會數量成長率更是居六都之冠，具有獨特的經濟產業發展與勞動力型態，因此本研究以桃園市政府勞動局為對象，探討 2018 年至 2023 年間影響工會教育訓練補助經費之背景因素、政治因素與其分配情形。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，在背景因素方面：(1)工會類型及補助場次對補助金額具顯著影響，工會聯合組織平均獲得的補助為其他類型工會的 10 倍以上；(2)工會所在地區人口密度與補助金額呈現顯著相關，超過半數受補助工會集中於桃園及中壢兩區。在政治因素方面：(1)選舉年與市長黨籍對補助金額無顯著影響，顯示補助機制具一定之制度性保障；(2)議員選舉競爭程度對補助金額具顯著影響，且其影響力大於市長選舉，反映地方層級的重要性。</p> <p>基於研究發現，本研究建議政府應增加經費執行率等客觀的審查指標，針對不同類型工會的需求發展差異化補助方案，像是無償出借政府場地等，並建立考量區域平衡的補助機制，以促進工會組織的永續發展，進而提升勞工教育品質，實現政策目標。</p> <p>In order to deepen the concept of labor rights, the government hopes to strengthen labor-related knowledge by subsidizing labor unions to provide education and training. As the largest industrial city in Taiwan, Taoyuan City has the highest growth rate in the number of labor unions among the six cities. It has a unique Economic and industrial development and labor force type, therefore this study takes the Department of Labor, Taoyuan City Government as the object to explore the background factors, political factors and distribution that affect labor union education and training subsidy funds from 2018 to 2023.</p> <p>The research results show that in terms of background factors: (1) The type of union and the number of subsidy sessions have a significant impact on the amount of subsidy. The average subsidy received by union unions is more than 10 times that of other types of unions; (2) The population density of the area where the union is located and the subsidy The amount shows a significant correlation, with more than half of the subsidized unions concentrated in Taoyuan and Zhongli districts. In terms of political factors: (1) The election year and the mayor's party membership have no significant impact on the subsidy amount, indicating that the subsidy mechanism has certain institutional guarantees; (2) The degree of competition in the election of councilors has a significant impact on the subsidy amount, and its influence is greater than Mayoral elections reflect the importance of the local level.</p> <p>Based on the research findings, this study recommends that the government should increase objective review indicators such as fund implementation rates, develop differentiated subsidy programs based on the needs of different types of labor unions, such as free lending of government venues, and establish a subsidy mechanism that considers regional balance to promote The sustainable development of labor union organizations, thereby improving the quality of labor education and achieving policy goals.</p>
楊采勳 (碩士)	新冠肺炎防疫政策宣傳、政策優先性的認知與政策順服度	<p>本研究探討新冠肺炎(COVID-19)防疫政策宣傳、政策優先性認知與政策順服度之間的關聯，旨 在分析政府政策宣傳的影響力、民眾對政策優先性的認知落差，及其對政策順服行為的影響。新冠肺炎 疫情自 2019 年底爆發以來，全球各國政府紛紛採取嚴格的防疫措施以降低病毒傳播。然而，政策的有 效性不僅取決於政府的執行力，也受民眾對政策的理解、接受程度與順服行為影響。因此，透過實證數 據分析，本研究試圖回答以下問題:(1)防疫政策宣傳頻率是否影響政策順服度?(2)民眾對政府政 策優先性的認知與政府實際施政是否一致?(3)政策優先性認知的不一致性如何影響政策順服度?</p> <p>本研究透過問卷調查，共回收 1109 筆有效樣本，檢視政策宣傳頻率、政策優先性認知的不一致性 對政策順服度的影響。而研究結果顯示，政策宣傳頻率與政策順服度之間存在顯著正向關係，然而，當 民眾認知的政策優先性與政府實際施政方向存在落差時，政策順服度則呈現負向影響，特別是在「人民 的收入與經濟發展」、「國家的主權與尊嚴」及「人民的健康與生命安全」三個面向。當應然面與實然 面之間的認知差距擴大，例如政府過度強調防疫而忽視經濟衝擊，或疫苗分配未達民眾期待時，將削弱 政策信任度與順服意願。此外，政策透明度與溝通策略亦顯著調節政策宣傳對政策順服度的影響，顯示 有效的風險溝通與資訊一致性對提升政策順服度至關重要。</p> <p>本研究證實了政策宣傳、政策優先性認知與政策順服度三者之間的關聯，並強調政策優先性認知不一致性對政策順服度的負向影響。基於此，本研究建議政府未來在防疫政策或其他重大公共政策的推行上，應優先考量政策透明度與政策優先性溝通，避免因政策宣傳與民眾期待之間的落差，導致政策順服度的下降。此外，政府應強化與民眾的雙向溝通機制，透過多元的政策宣傳模式，使民眾更清楚理解政府政策的優先性排序，進而提升政策順服度。</p> <p>This study explores the relationship between COVID-19 prevention policy communication, perceived policy prioritization, and policy compliance. It aims to analyze the influence of government policy communication, the discrepancy in public perception of policy prioritization, and its impact on policy compliance behavior. Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in late 2019, governments worldwide have implemented strict prevention measures to curb the spread of the virus. However, policy effectiveness is not solely dependent on governmental execution but also on the public's understanding, acceptance, and compliance. Through empirical data analysis, this study seeks to answer the following questions:</p>

		<p>(1) Does the frequency of policy communication influence policy compliance? (2) Is there a discrepancy between public perception of policy prioritization and actual governmental implementation? (3) How does this discrepancy in policy prioritization perception affect policy compliance?</p> <p>This study employs a questionnaire survey, collecting 1,109 valid responses to examine the impact of policy communication frequency and discrepancies in perceived policy prioritization on policy compliance. The findings indicate a significant positive correlation between policy communication frequency and policy compliance. However, when public expectations of policy priorities differ from government actions, policy compliance exhibits a negative impact, particularly in three key areas: "economic development and citizens' income," "national sovereignty and dignity," and "public health and safety." When the gap between the normative expectations (what the public believes the government should do) and the perceived reality (what the government is actually doing) widens—such as an excessive emphasis on pandemic control at the expense of economic stability or an unsatisfactory vaccine distribution process—public trust in policies declines, reducing compliance. Furthermore, policy transparency and communication strategies significantly moderate the relationship between policy communication and policy compliance, demonstrating that effective risk communication and consistent messaging are crucial in enhancing compliance levels.</p> <p>This study confirms the interrelationship between policy communication, perceived policy prioritization, and policy compliance, emphasizing the negative impact of discrepancies in policy prioritization perception on compliance. Based on these findings, this study recommends that future pandemic prevention policies and other major public policies should prioritize policy transparency and clear communication of prioritization to prevent discrepancies between public expectations and government actions from undermining policy compliance. Additionally, governments should strengthen two-way communication mechanisms and adopt diverse policy communication models to ensure that the public fully understands the rationale behind policy prioritization, thereby enhancing policy compliance.</p>
		<p>當代公共治理越來越重視公共價值在政府施政過程中所代表的意涵，且也愈發強調面向社會。在此價值觀之下，直接面對社會的公務人員就顯得特別重要。說到直接面對社會的公務人員，第一個會聯想到面對社會大眾的基層公務人員。相較於傳統公共行政時期因為講求指揮命令原則，公務人員普遍選擇按照上級交辦形式，從新公共管理時期開始興起到近期的後新公共管理時期，公務人員開始選擇運用手中握有的裁量權，選擇其想服務的公民。</p> <p>從社會真實事件可以發現，為什麼身在同一個公務體系中，卻會有截然不同的決策行為？過往的研究提出了三種不同類型的基層公務人員概念，分別是國家代理人（state-agent）、公民代理人（citizen-agent）及客戶代理人（clientele-agent）。換言之，政府內其實存在著不同代理人類型的公務人員，其對於服務民眾所做之決策或服務行為當然也就有所差異。</p> <p>那，是什麼原因造成這些不同類型的公務人員在提供公共服務的行為上存在如此之差異？在我們探討不同行為的原因時，行為背後的動機時常是聚焦的因子之一，近二、三十年來，學界在探討公務人員提供公共服務行為的動機時，多數都著眼在公共服務動機（Public Service Motivation, PSM）的研究議題上。然而，近年來，學界卻開始質疑公共服務動機是否真的適合被拿來作為探討公務人員行為成因的動機，並引進心理學界發展已經完善成熟的自我決定理論（Self-Determination Theory, SDT）作為探討動機的理論，根據不同的行為發展出不同的測量方式。</p> <p>綜上所述，從過去的研究可以得知，公務人員所做出的行為背後的動機時常都是學界所探討的焦點，故為填補過去文獻中較少針對自我決定理論與公共服務動機兩者間的關係進行研究的空隙，使在探討公務人員動機的理論更加趨於完整，本研究將透過初探性研究，以情境式問卷調查之設計，探究不同官僚代理人類型、公共服務動機與自我決定理論三者間的關係，瞭解基層公務人員的代理人類型與動機樣，並檢視在不同情境下，其從事公共服務行為時的動機差異。</p> <p>本文研究對象為台北市中山區公所及大同區公所，以普查之方式發放問卷，回收有效問卷共 108 份，有效問卷回收率為 41.4%，問卷回收後，進一步採用 ANOVA 單因子變異數分析，探討不同種情境下，各種類型代理人的行為動機結構與變化。本文研究結果發現，不同代理人類型的公務人員，在公共服務動機與自我決定動機（包括內在動機、誘因制約、社會順從制約、效用制約）存在顯著差異，顯示基層公務人員並非單一僵化的決策者，而是根據不同情境，展現不同的代理人類型與動機，例如，當決策情境涉及公眾需求與社會福利時，公民代理人與客戶代理人通常具有較高的內在動機與公共服務動機，而國家代理人則傾向依賴法規與行政規範進行決策。反之，在標準化行政程序與政策規範嚴謹的情境中，國家代理人分布較多，且社會順從制約與效用制約的影響更為明顯。換言之，基層公務人員的決策模式會根據情境特性進行調整，而非固定不變。</p> <p>總結來說，本研究透過初探性實證分析，檢視不同代理人類型的動機，並整合公共服務動機與自我決定理論，補足過去研究缺口，並提供新的研究方向。實務上，本研究可作為政府人力資源管理的參考，透過理解不同代理類型的公務人員如何受到不同動機影響，政府機關可制定更有效的激勵措施及調整授權空間，以提升公務人員的工作動機與服務效能。</p>
翁筱庭 (碩士)	公務人員之不同代理類型與動機 —情境式問卷調查之設計	<p>In contemporary public governance, increasing emphasis is placed on the significance of public value in government administration, alongside a growing focus on societal engagement. Under this value orientation, frontline public servants who directly interact with society become particularly important. Compared to the traditional public administration era, where civil servants predominantly followed a top-down command structure, the rise of New Public Management (NPM) and the recent Post-NPM period have allowed public officials greater discretion in choosing how and whom they serve.</p> <p>From real-life social events, it becomes evident that public servants within the same system can exhibit vastly different decision-making behaviors. Previous studies have proposed three distinct types of frontline public servants: state-agents, citizen-agents, and clientele-agents. This suggests that different types of public servants exist within the government, each making different decisions and adopting varied service behaviors when dealing with the public.</p> <p>What causes these differences in public service behaviors? When investigating the reasons behind diverse behaviors, motivation is often a focal factor. Over the past two to three decades, most academic discussions on public servants' service behavior have centered around Public Service Motivation (PSM). However, recent scholarly debates have questioned whether PSM is the most appropriate framework for explaining public servant behavior. Consequently, researchers have introduced the Self-Determination Theory (SDT) from psychology, which offers a well-established and refined framework for analyzing motivation, allowing for the development of differentiated measurement methods for various behaviors.</p> <p>In summary, previous research indicates that understanding the motivation behind public servants' behaviors and their work motivations has been a key focus in academia. To fill the gap in literature that has rarely explored the relationship between SDT and PSM, this study adopts an exploratory approach using a scenario-based questionnaire to examine the interplay among different bureaucratic agent types, PSM, and SDT. It aims to gain a deeper understanding of the motivational patterns of frontline public servants and assess how their motivations shift across different service contexts.</p> <p>The study was conducted with public servants from the Zhongshan and Datong District Offices in Taipei City, using a census-style questionnaire distribution. A total of 108 valid responses were collected, yielding a response rate of 41.4%. After data collection, ANOVA (one-way analysis of variance) was employed to analyze variations in motivational structures across different scenarios among different agent types.</p> <p>The study findings reveal significant differences in public service motivation and self-determination motivation (including intrinsic motivation, external regulation, introjected regulation, and identified regulation) across various agent types. This suggests that frontline public servants are not rigid decision-makers; rather, they adjust their agent roles and motivations based on different contexts. For instance, in decision-making scenarios involving public needs and social welfare, citizen-agents and clientele-agents typically exhibit higher intrinsic motivation and public service motivation. In contrast, state-agents tend to rely more on legal and administrative frameworks for decision-making. Conversely, in scenarios characterized by standardized administrative procedures and stringent policy regulations, state-agents demonstrate stronger influence, with greater reliance on introjected and identified regulations.</p> <p>In conclusion, this study provides empirical insights into the motivations of different bureaucratic agent types and integrates PSM with SDT to bridge gaps in existing research. The findings offer a new research perspective while also serving practical purposes. From a policy standpoint, this study provides valuable insights for government human resource management. By understanding how different types of public servants are influenced by various motivational factors, government agencies can formulate more effective incentive strategies to enhance work motivation and service efficiency among civil servants.</p>
翁綾謙 (碩士)	108 課綱中自主學習課程之政策評估研究-以台北市某高中為例	<p>本研究旨在探討學生個人背景因素（如學業成績、家庭社經地位、家長教育程度）對自主學習政策六個構面(效能性、效率性、充分性、公平性、回應性、適切性)的影響，並進一步分析這些因素如何影響學生的自主學習意願與學習成效。研究採用問卷調查方法，透過統計檢定驗證各變項之間的關聯性，以提供更全面的教育政策建議。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，學業成績 是影響學生自主學習成效的最關鍵因素。學業表現較佳的學生在自主學習的過程中展現出更高的學習意願與學習成果，且能夠更有效地利用學習資源。相較之下，家庭社經地位與家長教育程度的影響較為有限，儘管來自高社經背景家庭的學生在學習資源的可獲得性上具有一定優勢，但其對自主學習態度的影響並未達到顯著水準。此外，研究發現學生的自主學習意願與政策滿意度之間具有顯著的正向關聯，顯示當學生對自主學習政策持較高的認同時，其學習參與度與學習成效亦會隨之提升。</p> <p>根據研究結果，本研究提出以下政策建議：(1) 針對不同學業成績的學生提供個性化的學習支持，透過補救教學、學習策略訓練與導師輔導機制，提升學業成績較低學生的自主學習能力；(2) 減少教育資源不均，提升低社經背景學生的學習可及性，提供數位學習平台與免費學習資源，確保所有學生皆能公平地參與自主學習活動；(3) 透過學習動機培養與政策宣導，提升學生對自主學習的認同與參與，使自主學習成為學生學習習慣的一部分。</p> <p>本研究強調，未來的教育政策應更關注學生學業能力與學習動機的培養，並透過適切的支持機制與資源配置，讓自主學習政策得以</p>

		<p>更有效地發揮其應有的教育價值。</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of students’ academic performance, socioeconomic status, and parental education level on self-directed learning and the effectiveness of related educational policies. By employing regression analysis, this study examines the correlation between these factors and students’ motivation, participation, and learning outcomes in self-directed learning.</p> <p>The findings reveal that academic performance is the most significant predictor of self-directed learning effectiveness. Students with higher academic achievement demonstrate greater motivation and better utilization of learning resources. In contrast, socioeconomic status and parental education level show limited influence, suggesting that while students from higher socioeconomic backgrounds may have more access to learning resources, their overall impact on self-directed learning attitudes remains statistically insignificant. Additionally, the study identifies a strong positive correlation between students’ self-directed learning willingness and their satisfaction with educational policies, indicating that students who perceive self-directed learning policies positively tend to engage more actively in learning.</p> <p>Based on the research findings, this study proposes the following policy recommendations: (1) Personalized learning support for students with different academic performance levels, including remedial teaching, strategic learning guidance, and mentor-assisted programs to enhance self-directed learning skills; (2) Reducing educational inequality and improving access to learning resources for students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds by providing digital learning platforms and free learning materials to ensure equal participation opportunities; (3) Enhancing students' recognition and engagement in self-directed learning through motivation cultivation and policy advocacy, fostering self-directed learning as a habitual part of education.</p> <p>This study underscores the importance of integrating student academic capability and motivation into future educational policy planning. It suggests that proper support mechanisms and resource allocation are essential for maximizing the effectiveness of self-directed learning policies and fostering a more inclusive and equitable education system.</p>
趙苙茶 (碩士)	節慶活動之社區網絡治理－以新店區溪遊記為例	<p>本研究以行動者網絡理論為基礎，探討新北市新店區「新店溪遊記」節慶活動中的社區網絡治理 建構過程與運作機制。研究採用質性研究方法，透過深度訪談十位不同立場的利害關係人，系統性分析節慶活動如何促進社區資源的動態平衡與社會協作。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，「新店溪遊記」成功建立了多元協力的網絡治理模式:首先，政府角色從傳統的 管理者轉變為協調促進者，透過適度放權與資源支持，為社區創造自主發展空間;其次，民間組織扮演關鍵的中介功能，創新的自主營收模式成功轉化社區參與動機，從被動接受補助轉為主動營造;再者，社區角色從被動參與者升級為共同營造者，建立起跨社區的互動學習網絡;最後，研究特別發現 非人類行動者(如社區地圖、文化物件等)在網絡中扮演重要角色，從日常生活元素轉變為文化象徵， 重新定義社區身份。</p> <p>然而，研究同時指出網絡治理面臨的關鍵挑戰:政策延續性不足與人事更迭影響使創新治理模式 難以持續發展。從行動者網絡理論的轉譯過程分析，「新店溪遊記」雖然成功完成問題化、利益化、 徵召與動員四個階段，但網絡穩定性仍受制於資源依賴關係的不平衡。</p> <p>基於研究發現，本文提出四項實務建議:「強化政策延續機制的制度設計」、「深化參與模式與 世代連結」、「推動文化傳承之永續發展」及「建立多元資源獲取機制與永續財務模式」，以期作為 社區節慶活動網絡治理的改善或修正之參考依據。</p> <p>This study employs Actor-Network Theory to investigate the construction process and operational mechanisms of community network governance in the "Xindian River Journey" festival in New Taipei City's Xindian District. Using qualitative research methodology, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with ten stakeholders, including government officials, non-governmental organizations, community leaders, community participants, and visitors, to systematically analyze how festival activities facilitate dynamic resource balancing and social collaboration.</p> <p>The research findings reveal that "Xindian River Journey" successfully established a diverse collaborative network governance model. First, the government's role transformed from traditional manager to coordinator, creating space for community self-development through appropriate delegation and resource support. Second, non-governmental organizations played a crucial intermediary function, successfully transforming community participation motivation through innovative self-revenue models, shifting from passive subsidy recipients to active community builders. Third, communities evolved from passive participants to co-creators, establishing cross-community interactive learning networks. Finally, the study particularly identified the significant role of non-human actors (such as community maps and cultural objects) in the network, transforming from everyday elements into cultural symbols that redefined community identity.</p> <p>However, the research also identifies critical challenges facing network governance: insufficient policy continuity and the impact of personnel changes that hinder the sustainable development of innovative governance models. Analyzing the translation process through Actor-Network Theory, while "Xindian River Journey" successfully completed the four stages of problematization, interestement, enrollment, and mobilization, network stability remains constrained by imbalanced resource dependency relationships.</p> <p>Based on these findings, the study proposes four practical recommendations: "strengthening policy continuity mechanisms through institutional design," "deepening participation models and intergenerational connections," "promoting sustainable cultural heritage development," and "establishing diverse resource acquisition mechanisms and sustainable financial models" to serve as reference for improving community festival activity network governance.</p>
陳儀佳 (碩士)	基北北桃跨域公共運輸整合治理之研究－以行政院TPASS 通勤月票為例	<p>台灣基北北桃地區總人口已超過 900 萬人，佔我國總人口數的 40%，隨著城市化與區域連結加深，基北北桃區域內的通勤需求日益增長。長期以來，如何有效整合公共運輸系統，以強化城市間交通效率，已成為基北北桃跨域治理的核心議題。為回應此需求，行政院自 2023 年 7 月起推動 TPASS 通勤月票政策，試圖透過票證整合，實現降低通勤成本、提升運具使用率、減少交通事故、促進區域均衡與低碳轉型等多元政策目標。</p> <p>本研究係以以基北北桃實施 TPASS 方案為案例，探討此政策形成的歷程與實施情形，以及此公共運輸整合方案的初步成效，並聚焦於以下三項問題:(一)過去，基北北桃跨域公共運輸整合發展緩慢，TPASS 通勤月票是如何在促進該地區的公共運輸整合上發揮作用?(二)TPASS 通勤月票是如何建立公共運輸整合制度的?這項政策是否帶來其他相關問題?(三)TPASS 通勤月票是否達成其政策所設定之目標?</p> <p>本研究藉由文獻回顧與分析，梳理基北北桃區域交通政策的演變歷程與制度背景，並運用質性研究的視角，透過跨域治理、府際關係、資源互賴、交易成本與 MaaS (Mobility as a Service) 等理論概念作為研究基礎，採用深度訪談進行實證調查。共完成 16 份樣本的訪談紀錄，並藉由 MAXQDA 軟體輔助進行文本資料的編碼與分析。此外，佐以 11 份的問卷樣本及官方統計資料，針對 TPASS 政策六大目標進行評估。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，行政院 TPASS 通勤月票政策方案，確實促進基北北桃公共運輸系統的整合，其關鍵在於行政院負擔了 TPASS 的建置成本和補助優惠票價的差額，解決基北北桃過去推動跨域整合所面臨的財務障礙。進一步分析發現，跨域公共運輸整合的核心挑戰，在於「誰來支付跨域整合所需的交易成本?」，從行政院 TPASS 通勤月票政策方案來看，顯現出我國中央政府在地方政府間跨域合作中的關鍵地位，特別是在財政資源挹注方面更具影響力。最後，TPASS 政策在基北北桃區域實施後，其政策目標達成度的初步顯示:「減輕通勤負擔」成效最為顯著，其次為「提升公共運輸使用率」;而「轉移私人運具」、「降低交通事故」的成效相對有限;「均衡區域發展」與「建構低碳環境」則需長期觀察。</p> <p>The combined population of the Keelung, Taipei, New Taipei, and Taoyuan metropolitan area has exceeded 9 million, accounting for 40% of Taiwan's total population. With deepening urbanization and regional integration, commuting demands within this region have grown steadily. The effective integration of public transportation systems to enhance inter-city mobility efficiency has become a core issue in cross-jurisdictional governance. In response to this need, the Executive Yuan launched the TPASS Commuter Monthly Ticket policy in July 2023, attempting to achieve multiple policy objectives through fare integration, including reducing commuting costs, increasing public transportation usage, decreasing traffic accidents, balancing regional development, and facilitating low-carbon transformation.</p> <p>This research uses the implementation of the TPASS program in the Keelung, Taipei, New Taipei, and Taoyuan area as a case study to explore the policy development process, implementation status, and preliminary effectiveness of this public transportation integration initiative. The study focuses on three key questions: (1) Given the historically slow progress in cross-jurisdictional public transportation integration in this region, how has the TPASS Commuter Monthly Ticket contributed to advancing public transportation integration? (2) How has the TPASS established an institutional framework for public transportation integration, and has this policy created any associated issues? (3) Has TPASS successfully achieved its stated policy objectives?</p> <p>Through literature review and analysis, this study examines the evolution and institutional background of regional transportation policies in the metropolitan area. Employing a qualitative research perspective, the study utilizes theoretical concepts such as across boundary governance, public transport integration, intergovernmental relations, resource dependence theory, transaction cost economics, and Mobility as a Service (MaaS) as its research foundation. The empirical investigation involves in-depth interviews with 16 participants, with the interview data coded and analyzed using MAXQDA software. Additionally, the research incorporates 11 questionnaire samples and official statistics to evaluate the six major objectives of the TPASS policy.</p> <p>The findings indicate that the Executive Yuan's TPASS Commuter Monthly Ticket policy has effectively promoted the integration of public transportation systems in the metropolitan area. The key factor lies in the Executive Yuan's commitment to covering the implementation costs of TPASS and subsidizing the fare difference, thereby overcoming the financial barriers that previously hindered cross-jurisdictional integration efforts. Further analysis reveals that the core challenge in cross-boundary public transportation integration centers on the question: " Who bears the transaction costs of integration?" The TPASS policy demonstrates the central government's crucial role in facilitating cooperation among local governments, particularly in providing financial resources. Lastly, preliminary assessments of the TPASS policy's implementation show</p>

		that "reducing commuting burden" has been the most significant achievement, followed by "increasing public transportation usage," while "shifting from private transportation modes" and "reducing traffic accidents" have shown relatively limited effects. The objectives of "balancing regional development" and "building a low-carbon environment" require longer-term observation.
游智皓 (碩士)	立法、行政與利益團體的權力互動：以精神衛生法修法過程為例	<p>2016 年內湖隨機殺人案發生後，精神疾病成為大眾討論的焦點，後續多起重大案件更是喚起大眾對社會安全的憂慮，期待政府處理相關問題。在輿論壓力下，政府啟動《精神衛生法》的全面檢討與修正，並於 2022 年提出修法草案。然而行政院版本對社區支持著墨不足，無法回應社會期待，病權與人權團體遂迅速組成聯盟，遊說立委，最終法案從偏重精神疾病患者的醫療處遇轉向重視其人權與社區支持。</p> <p>本研究以《精神衛生法》修法為個案，觀察第十屆立法院中立法委員、行政部門與利益團體的互動關係，分析政策合法化過程中的權力運作。研究採用新多元主義為分析架構，探討修法審議過程中各參與者間的互動關係。研究方法上，採用文獻分析法與半結構式深度訪談法，分析公開資料並訪談主要參與者，以剖析修法過程中的權力互動與政治妥協。研究主要發現可綜整為以下四點：</p> <p>（一）我國法案多由行政與立法部門共同推動完成，行政部門有資源與專業上的優勢，立委則有制度上的權力，雙方合作方能完成政策合法化；在過程中，召委掌握議程控制的權力，對審查進程具關鍵影響。</p> <p>（二）立委作為利益團體與政府的溝通橋樑，整合多元意見，依專業能力與政治判斷做出決策；進一步而言，由於本案不涉及政黨對立，多數立委對本次修法並無強烈立場，致使少數積極投入的跨黨派立委得以主導審查方向。</p> <p>（三）行政部門作為政策的主要制定者與執行者，擁有自身的政策偏好，並藉由其資訊優勢與專業權威，在立法院審議過程中發揮高度影響力，尤其在較為專業的條文上，其影響力則更為顯著。</p> <p>（四）利益團體須透過遊說立委將意見納入立法程序中，利益團體能否有效影響法案內容，取決於其專業能力、資訊完整性、議題代表性，以及與立委之間的互動關係。</p> <p>Following the 2016 indiscriminate killing incident in Taipei City, mental illness became a focal point of public discourse. Subsequent high-profile incidents further heightened public concerns about social safety, leading to widespread calls for intervention from the government. In response to the pressure, the government initiated a comprehensive review and revision of the Mental Health Act, proposing a draft amendment in 2022. However, the version proposed by the Executive Yuan was criticized for its insufficient emphasis on community-based support and its failure to meet societal expectations. To address these issues, interest groups quickly organized a coalition and mobilized to lobby legislators. Ultimately, the amended act shifted its focus from the medical treatment of individuals with mental illness to the protection of their human rights and the promotion of community-based support.</p> <p>This study utilizes the amendment of the Mental Health Act as a case to examine the interactions among legislators, the executive branch, and interest groups in the 10th Legislative Yuan. Adopting neo-pluralism as the theoretical framework, this study investigates the power dynamics among key actors during the policy legitimization process. Methodologically, the study analyzes public documents and interviews key actors to explore political negotiations and compromises that shaped the legislative outcome. The key findings of this study can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>1. Most legislation in Taiwan is the result of joint efforts between the executive and legislative branches. While the executive branch enjoys advantages in terms of resources and expertise, legislators hold institutional power. This generates inter-dependency and fosters cooperation between both branches in the process of policy legitimization. Committee conveners, moreover, play a decisive role in the process with their agenda-setting power.</p> <p>2. Legislators serve as intermediaries between interest groups and the executive branch, mediating and synthesizing diverse perspectives; their decision-making is the product of political judgment and professional capacity. Since there was hardly partisan conflict in this case, most legislators did not take strong positions. This provided the space for a small number of active, cross-party legislators to dominate the legitimization process and shape the amendment.</p> <p>3. As the primary policy formulator and implementer, the executive branch has its policy preferences and thus exerts considerable influence. Its informational and professional authority is particularly salient in drafting articles with high technical complexity.</p> <p>4. Interest groups lobby legislators to ensure their views are incorporated into the legislative process. Their ability to shape policy outcomes hinges on their professional expertise, the integrity of their information, the representativeness of the issue, and their relationships with legislators.</p>
李伊婷 (碩士)	基層選務工作執行困境與對策之研究—以臺北市中山區公所承辦 2024 大選選務為例	<p>臺灣社會自民主化以來，有著高度的公民意識與選舉熱忱，對於「選舉」議題的相關研究，多數以投票意向或政黨政治等作為研究主軸，甚少聚焦在行政機關執行選舉的面向上。本研究以「政策執行理論」為立論基礎，選定臺北市中山區公所執行選務作業為例，以半結構式之訪談方法，就「法令規章」、「官僚結構」、「政策資源」、「執行者意向」暨「標的團體」五大構面因素，針對基層選務機關在執行選舉作業時所遇到的難題，釐清在不同構面類別所造成的原因以及影響結果分析，透過與專家學者、政府機關選務工作者，以及擁有投開票所實務工作經驗者進行面對面訪談，獲得了本研究的發現與結果。</p> <p>本研究發現，在「法令規章」構面受限於選舉法令規範，在籍投票的限制與選舉人名冊的型式，框架住人工作業模式而衍生出大量人力與設備配套需求。其次，在「官僚結構」構面，由於選務工作需考量各地情況，因地制宜形成由下而上的執行方式，且受限於選舉罷免法內並未規範到鄉（鎮、市）公所以外的單位，因此沒有法源依據容易導致擁有資源的單位在本位主義情況下，基層選務單位難以有效網羅到選務資源，溝通協調困難。此外，在「政策資源」構面上，選舉人力受限於法令上對於公教身分人員的比例要求，以及少子化與退休潮的關係，人力不均且世代斷層問題嚴重，且選務經費有編列基準無法全國性一體適用，致使都會區在人力資源與經費資源等面向較非都會區更為迫切。再者，在「執行者意向」構面，選務工作壓力大、投票權利被剝奪與激勵誘因不足，都是讓公教人員退縮的主要原因。最後，在「標的團體」構面，民眾對選舉結果的信任程度，會受到內心對於選舉結果的期望值與偏離程度差異，影響對於選舉結果的信任與順服程度。</p> <p>以上這些研究發現，讓基層選務機關能夠更深入瞭解選舉執行層面的實務情況以及影響因素，期能提供主政機關作為參考，改善選務執行作業上長年以來的困境。</p>
		<p>Since Taiwan's democratization, the society has shown a high level of civic awareness and enthusiasm for elections. Most research on the topic of elections has focused on voting intentions or party politics, with little attention given to the execution of elections by administrative agencies. This study, based on "policy implementation theory," selects the election operations executed by the Zhongshan District Office in Taipei City as a case study. Using a semi-structured interview method, it explores the difficulties faced by grassroots election agencies in executing election operations from five major factors: "legal regulations," "bureaucratic structure," "policy resources," "implementer intentions," and "target groups." The study clarifies the causes and impacts arising from different factors and categories through face-to-face interviews with experts, scholars, government election workers, and those with practical experience in polling stations. The findings and conclusions of this study were obtained.</p> <p>The study found that, under the "legal regulations" factor, election laws impose restrictions on absentee voting and the format of the voter registry, creating a rigid framework for personnel operations that results in significant demands for manpower and equipment. Secondly, under the "bureaucratic structure" factor, election work must consider local circumstances and adapt accordingly, forming a bottom-up execution approach. Furthermore, the lack of legal provisions for agencies outside township (town, city) offices in the Election Recall Act leads to a lack of legal basis, which makes it difficult for grassroots election units to effectively collect election resources. This creates challenges in communication and coordination.</p> <p>In terms of the "policy resources" factor, election manpower is limited by legal requirements on the proportion of public servants and the impact of declining birth rates and the retirement wave. This results in uneven distribution of manpower and a serious generational gap. Additionally, while election funding is allocated based on certain criteria, these criteria cannot be uniformly applied nationwide, making the demand for resources in metropolitan areas more urgent compared to rural areas.</p> <p>Furthermore, under the "implementer intentions" factor, the high pressure of election work, the deprivation of voting rights, and insufficient incentives are major reasons for public servants' reluctance to participate. Lastly, under the "target groups" factor, the public's trust in election results is influenced by the difference between their expectations and the actual outcome, which affects their trust and compliance with the election results.</p> <p>These findings provide grassroots election agencies with a deeper understanding of the practical aspects of election execution and the factors that influence it. The study aims to offer recommendations to relevant authorities for improving long-standing issues in election administration.</p>
陳冠伶 (碩士)	文化內容策進院董事會治理與行政監督之研究	<p>世界各國政府多透過文化中介組織來推行藝文相關的公共事務，此類準政府組織與政府保持「一臂之距」，雖受政府監督，卻具有相對獨立之人事和財務裁量空間，得以自主且彈性的執行公共任務。本研究以文化內容策進院（以下簡稱文策院）為個案，探討文化中介組織在行政法人制度下的董事會治理與行政監督機制。文策院原預計採財團法人型態設立，最終採用行政法人，成為我國文化中介組織治理模式轉型的重要案例，然而實務運作，無論在董事會的組成設計、董事長與院長之治理分工，乃至於文化部的行政監督密度，均產生諸多爭議，並引發治理失靈與臂距原則實踐不足等問題。</p> <p>本研究採文獻分析、參與觀察及深度訪談等方式多元併用，進一步探討三項核心問題：（一）行政法人是否較財團法人更能發揮文化中介組織應有之政策效益，文策院迄今是否實踐其制度功能；（二）董事長採專任有給職與兼任無給職之制度安排，對董事長與院長之權責劃分、內部治理與監督密度造成何種影響；（三）文化部之行政監督在實務運作是否保持臂距原則，其形成「短臂」或「長臂」的原因為何。</p>

		<p>研究發現，文策院雖具行政法人之專業彈性，且已展現一定程度文化中介功能，惟其身兼「中介協助」與「資源守門」的雙重身份，且組織內部呈現「半公務員、半產業」的混合型態，若未妥善整合治理架構，將衍生角色錯置並對行政法人制度的穩定運作與公共信任帶來潛在衝擊。其次，專任有給職或兼任無給職的董事長制度會對組織運作產生不同程度影響，且「雙首長制」特性的二元權力結構，導致董事長與院長之間的權責分工有待釐清。最後，基於文策院承擔國家戰略重點文創產業扶植的政策任務並受託百億國發基金，文化部對文策院的行政監督屬於較為嚴密的「短臂」型態，然雙方對於臂距原則之認知存在落差，導致協作機制未臻成熟。研究建議，文策院應釐清角色定位，發展中長期文化內容產業策進的戰略思考，並明確化治理結構與分工；文化部則應逐步調整監督模式，與文策院強化夥伴協作關係，以提升文化中介組織治理之效能。</p> <p>Governments around the world often rely on intermediary cultural organizations to implement public affairs related to arts and culture. These quasi-autonomous non-governmental organizations maintain an “arm’s-length” relationship with the state: while subject to government oversight, they retain relative autonomy in personnel and financial decision-making, allowing them to carry out public functions independently and flexibly. Intermediary cultural organizations are characterized by four key features: bridging, professionalism, independence, and autonomy. This study examines the Taiwan Creative Content Agency (hereafter referred to as the TAICCA) as a case to explore board governance and administrative oversight mechanisms under the administrative corporation system. Originally planned to be established as a foundation, the TAICCA was ultimately set up as an administrative corporation, marking a significant shift in Taiwan’s cultural governance model. However, in practice, controversies have arisen regarding the composition of its board, the division of responsibilities between the chairperson and the chief executive, and the increasing density of oversight from the Ministry of Culture. These issues have raised concerns over governance inefficiency and insufficient realization of the arm’s-length principle.</p> <p>Employing a multi-method qualitative approach—comprising document analysis, participant observation, and in-depth interviews—this study investigates three core questions: (1) Does the administrative corporation system better fulfill the policy objectives of intermediary cultural organizations compared to foundations, and has the TAICCA achieved its intended institutional functions? (2) How does the distinction between full-time paid and part-time unpaid chairpersons affect the division of authority between the chairperson and the chief executive, internal governance, and the intensity of administrative oversight? (3) How is administrative supervision by the Ministry of Culture operationalized in practice, and to what extent does it uphold the arm’s-length principle? What institutional or contextual factors lead to a “short-arm” or “long-arm” relationship?</p> <p>The findings reveal that although the TAICCA possesses the professional flexibility of an administrative corporation and has demonstrated some intermediary effectiveness, its dual role as both a “facilitator” and a “gatekeeper” of resources—coupled with a hybrid organizational nature between the public and private sectors—risks role ambiguity and erodes public trust if not properly integrated. Furthermore, different appointment structures for chairpersons significantly influence organizational dynamics, with the “dual-leadership” model resulting in an ambiguous distribution of responsibilities. Lastly, due to its mandate to promote national strategic cultural industries and manage over NT\$10 billion in state investment, the Ministry of Culture exercises a relatively intensive “short-arm” form of supervision. Yet discrepancies in how both sides interpret the arm’s-length principle hinder the development of an effective collaborative mechanism.</p> <p>This study suggests that the TAICCA should clarify its institutional positioning, formulate long-term strategic visions for cultural content development, and establish a well-defined governance framework. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Culture should adjust its supervisory approach and strengthen a partnership-based relationship to enhance the governance effectiveness of intermediary cultural organizations.</p>
陳雅君 (碩士)	從協力觀點探討政府捐助之財團法人執行政府計畫之研究-以前瞻基礎綠能建設計畫為例	<p>政府捐助之財團法人成立目的係透過專業知識，兼具公部門的公共性及私部門的彈性等功能與特性，協助政府機關執行特殊行政任務或達成特定政策目的，且根據統計資料顯示，政府捐助成立之財團法人數量與政府委辦經費逐年增加。由此可知，其對於政府機關的重要性，因此，政府捐助之財團法人在執行政府政策計畫過程中與政府之間的互動關係值得一探究竟。</p> <p>本文從協力觀點，以金工中心執行前瞻基礎綠能建設計畫為例，透過次級資料與深度訪談進行分析，來瞭解該組織執行政府前瞻基礎綠能建設計畫的互動現況，扮演的角色與定位，以及影響協力過程中互動的關鍵要素，進而了解政府捐助之財團法人協助政府執行政策計畫的過程中與政府部門之間的互動關係。</p> <p>研究結果發現：第一，政府捐助之財團法人在計畫執行過程中，發揮專業能力、彈性與執行效率，成功扮演幕僚智庫的角色，改變與政府機關之間的互動關係；第二，政府捐助之財團法人與政府協力關係關鍵因素，在互動過程中，建立信任，維持溝通頻率，並提供優於計畫之執行策略，降低監督管考風險，以提升執行自主空間，使得彼此間互賴程度提高，形塑長期且穩定信賴關係，以共同達成國家政策目標。</p> <p>最後，本研究建議：第一，對政府捐助之財團法人之建議，應採取開放性思維持續深化特殊產業專業領域，並推動組織活化持續培養政策智庫的人才；第二，對政府部門之建議，應建立友善的互動空間，以及政府機關內部應達成政策計畫目標共識。</p> <p>Government-endowed foundations are established with the aim of utilizing professional expertise while combining the public sector’s commitment to public interest with the private sector’s flexibility. These legal entities assist government agencies in carrying out specialized administrative functions or achieving specific policy objectives. According to statistical data, both the number of government-endowed foundations and the amount of entrusted funding have increased annually, underscoring their growing importance to government operations. Therefore, it is essential to examine the nature of their interactions with government agencies during the policy implementation process.</p> <p>This study adopts a collaborative governance perspective and takes the Metal Industries Research and Development Centre (MIRDC) as a case study in its implementation of the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program on Green Energy. Through analysis of secondary data and in-depth interviews, the study investigates the current state of interactions, the roles and positioning of the foundation, and the key factors affecting collaboration with the government. This approach provides a clearer understanding of how government-endowed foundations interact with public agencies during policy execution.</p> <p>The findings reveal that: (1) Government-endowed foundations demonstrate professional capability, flexibility, and execution efficiency during program implementation, successfully playing the role of think tanks and reshaping their interaction with government agencies; (2) Key factors in the collaborative relationship include building mutual trust, maintaining consistent communication, and offering superior implementation strategies, which collectively reduce oversight risks, expand implementation autonomy, and strengthen interdependence. This helps foster a long-term, stable, and trusting relationship that supports the achievement of national policy goals.</p> <p>The study concludes with the following recommendations: (1) For government-endowed foundations: adopt an open-minded approach to further develop expertise in specialized industries and promote organizational revitalization by cultivating policy think tank talent; (2) For government agencies: foster a friendly interactive environment and build internal consensus on policy objectives to enhance collaborative effectiveness.</p>
許家鈞 (碩士)	以服務設計觀點檢視國立臺北大學國際學生入學及生活安頓	<p>本研究以服務設計的視角，探討國際學生在國立臺北大學就學時所經歷的行政與生活支援服務流程。透過訪談多位國際學生與行政人員，並結合顧客旅程地圖和服務藍圖進行整理與分析，呈現國際學生在實際服務過程中所接觸的環節與體驗感受。研究發現，學生在抵台初期容易因資訊理解上的差異、語言限制等而感受到困惑與壓力；而行政服務雖已具備既定流程與協助機制，但學生實際的理解與感受，有時與服務設計原先的用意未能完全對應，仍有進一步調整的空間，以使服務更貼近學生的實際需求。本研究不僅從使用者角度出發協助釐清服務流程，也提出相關提升建議，期望後續服務設計能朝向更貼近不同學生需求、對應不同情境的方向發展，幫助國際學生更順利地融入校園生活，同時讓服務設計成為協助學生與制度之間有效對話的實用工具。</p> <p>This study adopts a service design perspective to explore the administrative and daily life support services experienced by international students during their initial period at National Taipei University. Through interviews with both international students and administrative staff, and by applying service design tools such as customer journey maps and service blueprints, the research presents the key service touchpoints and the students’ actual experiences throughout the process. Findings show that students often experience confusion and pressure in the early stages of their journey in Taiwan, due to differences in information comprehension, language barriers, or service procedures that are not intuitive. Though formal service procedures and support measures have been set up, students’ understanding and perceptions do not always correspond to intended purpose of service structure, suggesting a need to further adjust services more responsive to students’ actual needs.</p> <p>By adopting a user-centered perspective, this study helps to clarify the gaps within service processes and offers concrete suggestions for improvement. Future service design efforts are expected to better accommodate the diverse needs of students across different contexts, helping international students integrate more comfortably into campus life and serving as a practical tool for bridging communication between students and institutional structures.</p>
鍾文淇 (碩士)	影響一般廢棄物回收率成效之研究：以直轄市為例	<p>隨著永續發展與資源循環觀念的日漸受到重視，廢棄物回收已成為衡量地方政府環境治理績效表現的重要指標之一。</p> <p>臺灣自 1990 年代末期實施資源回收政策以來，中央政府與各個直轄市緊密互動，政策成效似乎呈現地區差異，何以致之？此一差異顯然值得吾人深入予以研究。本研究乃以六個直轄市為研究對象，分析影響其一般廢棄物回收率高低的可能因素。</p> <p>在資料蒐集方面，本研究首先整理臺灣回收制度的發展歷程，並參考國際經驗，分別針對環境條件、財政資源與政治因素進行文獻檢視，並援引公共選擇理論，剖析地方政府在有限政策資源下，於政策選擇過程中，如何做出有利於提升政策能見度與回應選民需求的決策。在相關理論的指引下，本研究蒐集 2014 至 2023 年間六個直轄市的相關統計資料進行實證分析。</p> <p>研究結果顯示如下：（1）環境、經濟、政治三大層面中的各個變項，與一般廢棄物回收率皆呈顯著的相關性。（2）整體而言，三大層面皆與一般廢棄物回收率具有顯著的影響關係，其中以環境層面解釋力最高，經濟層面次之，最後則是政治層面，但三者的影響程度相近，並無顯著差異。</p> <p>With the increasing attention paid to sustainable development and resource recycling, waste recycling has become one of the important indicators for measuring the performance of local government environmental governance.</p>

		<p>Since the implementation of the recycling policy in Taiwan in the late 1990s, the central government and the municipalities have interacted closely, and the policy results seem to show regional differences. Why is this? This difference is obviously worth our in-depth study. This study takes six municipalities as the research object and analyzes the possible factors that affect their general waste recycling rate.</p> <p>In terms of data collection, this study first sorted out the development history of Taiwan's recycling system, and referred to international experience, and conducted literature reviews on environmental conditions, financial resources and political factors respectively. It also cited public choice theory to analyze how local governments can make decisions that are conducive to improving policy visibility and responding to voters' needs in the policy selection process under limited policy resources. Guided by relevant theories, this study collected relevant statistical data from six municipalities from 2014 to 2023 for empirical analysis.</p> <p>The research results are as follows: (1) Each variable in the three major aspects of environment, economy and politics is significantly correlated with the general waste recycling rate. (2) Overall, all three aspects have a significant impact on the general waste recycling rate, among which the environmental aspect has the highest explanatory power, followed by the economic aspect, and finally the political aspect. However, the impact of the three aspects is similar and there is no significant difference.</p>
張雅晴 (碩士)	公共課責觀點下國營事業推動企業社會責任之研究－以台灣電力公司「點亮十三層」公共藝術為例	<p>時至今日，企業社會責任（Corporate Social Responsibility，以下簡稱 CSR）已成為全球企業所須面臨的重要議題，對於作為公共服務提供者的國營事業而言，CSR 更是其應履行的核心職責；另一方面，文化部近年積極推動公共藝術政策，其中台灣電力公司在公共藝術領域的表現尤為突出，不僅成為政府機關與民間企業的典範，也是台灣電力公司落實 CSR 的重要方式之一。有鑑於此，本論文以公共課責理論為基礎，並選取「點亮十三層」公共藝術作為研究個案，旨在藉此成功個案的執行經驗，反思國營事業推動 CSR 過程中，應特別留意或調整之處。</p> <p>基於上述，本論文首先檢閱公共課責和 CSR 相關文獻，以及分析公共藝術相關法規，並與台灣電力公司人員預訪談增加對本個案背景的瞭解，從而建立研究架構；其後，透過與台灣電力公司、瑞芳在地人士與其他參與者等十三位受訪者的實地訪談過程，探究台灣電力公司推動本個案的公共課責情形及其與 CSR 的關聯性；最後，將理論內容與實證結果相互對照，提出其他國營事業推動公共藝術時可參考的公共課責架構。</p> <p>綜整本論文研究成果，首先，在公共課責之內部層面，官僚課責具垂直監督轉向橫向協作的傾向，而專業課責不僅仰賴人員專業判斷，亦須考量外部審查意見。其次，在公共課責之外部層面，說明會雖為法律課責具體表現，惟居民實質參與不足，至於社會課責則展現階段性投入的特性。最後，有關國營事業推動 CSR 獨特性，歸納出三項重要發現：其一，實踐公共利益為 CSR 重點目標，然核心利害關係人（居民）未必感受到實質效益；其二，符合多重法規要求成為國營事業推動 CSR 的挑戰；其三，國營事業推動 CSR 雖應重視與利害關係人互動，然實際互動對象偏重地方機關與社團。</p> <p>In recent years, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become a critical issue for global enterprises. For state-owned enterprises providing public services, CSR is even more of a core responsibility. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Culture has been actively promoting public art policies, with Taiwan Power Company demonstrating particularly notable performance in this area. It has not only become a model for government agencies and private enterprises but has also served as one of the important ways for Taiwan Power Company to implement CSR. In light of this, the study adopts the theory of public accountability and uses the "Light up 13 Layer Remains" public art as a case study. This study aims to reflect on key aspects that state-owned enterprises should pay particular attention to or adjust in the process of promoting CSR by analyzing the implementation experiences of this successful case.</p> <p>Based on the above, in order to establish the research framework, this study first reviews the literature related to public accountability and CSR, analyzes relevant public art regulations, and conducts preliminary interviews with Taiwan Power Company personnel to gain a deeper understanding of the case background. Subsequently, interviews were conducted with thirteen respondents, including Taiwan Power Company representatives, local stakeholders in Ruifang, and other participants, to explore the public accountability practices involved in this case and their connection to CSR. Finally, by comparing theoretical concepts with empirical findings, this study proposes a public accountability framework that may serve as a reference for other state-owned enterprises in promoting public art initiatives.</p> <p>To summarize the findings of this study: First, regarding the internal dimension of public accountability, bureaucratic accountability shows a tendency to shift from vertical supervision to horizontal collaboration, while professional accountability relies not only on personnel expertise but also on external evaluations. Second, regarding the external dimension of public accountability, although public hearings serve as a formal mechanism of legal accountability, substantial citizen participation remains limited; social accountability demonstrates characteristics of phased involvement. Finally, three key findings emerge regarding the uniqueness of state-owned enterprises in the promotion of CSR: first, although serving the public interest is a core objective of CSR, key stakeholders (residents) may not necessarily perceive substantial benefits; second, the need to comply with multiple regulatory frameworks poses a significant challenge to state-owned enterprises; third, although stakeholder interaction is essential to the implementation of CSR, actual engagement is often limited to local governments and organizations.</p>
李奕忻 (碩士)	心理衛生社工服務歷程上的悲憫疲憊經驗及調適－以北北基執行社安網策略三社會工作者為例	<p>悲憫疲憊(Compassion Fatigue)闡述助人工作者在服務歷程中，長期接觸並同理受助者痛苦，但對於這些痛苦無能為力出現耗竭狀態。而工作環境、工作內容所帶來的職業倦怠(Burnout)，也促成悲憫疲憊產生。具悲憫疲憊的助人工作者，容易產生類似創傷症候群(PTSD)、職業倦怠的身心症狀，影響工作者工作狀態與生活。</p> <p>心理衛生社工(簡稱心衛社工)隨著社會安全網政策推動，服務兼具精神疾患與自傷傷人風險的個案，除承擔高度風險與高度情緒勞務外，因著服務個案特質，同理與陪伴的歷程中，容易面臨無力感與情緒耗竭風險。目前國內尚無對於心衛社工悲憫疲憊的相關研究，社會工作領域也較少對此加以討論，因此本研究旨在探討心衛社工於服務歷程中的悲憫疲憊經驗，以及因應與調適方式。採用質性研究方法，訪談 6 位北北基地區執行社安網策略三心衛社工，蒐集分析實務工作者的經驗，主要發現如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">心衛社工多具有悲憫疲憊帶來的壓力反應：悲憫疲憊成因來自於服務過程中經歷同理衝擊、反覆無力的困境與情感負荷，以及工作環境面臨角色模糊、績效壓力、工作生活界線模糊等制度性壓力。悲憫疲憊帶來的影響不僅表現在情緒與身體層面，也影響心衛社工對於自己專業認同與工作效能。心衛社工能透過多元紓壓方式緩解悲憫疲憊：透過自我覺察與探索，多數心衛社工有自我調適策略，如：運動、興趣、信仰、正念等方式。組織與工作環境支持程度對於悲憫疲憊調適有影響：同事給予的經驗分享與情緒支持，主管給予行政上的協助、督導，組織提供專業知能培訓等，皆能讓心衛社工感受到被支持。 <p>依研究發現本研究建議：除自我照顧外，心衛社工悲憫疲憊緩解需要組織與政策層面，建構更完整的支持系統，包括：建立工作界線，使助人者得有喘息空間、檢視與調整心衛社工績效評估指標，提升心衛社工服務價值與情緒勞務可見性。並且，重視心理衛生初級預防教育，建構社會對於心理衛生正確認知，以期待更多社區資源被建立，達到社會安全網服務期待。</p> <p>Compassion fatigue refers to a state of exhaustion experienced by helping professionals who, throughout the service process, are continually exposed to and empathize with the suffering of those they serve, yet often feel powerless to alleviate that suffering. This emotional toll is further compounded by burnout stemming from the work environment and job demands. Professionals affected by compassion fatigue are prone to developing physical and psychological symptoms similar to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and burnout, which may negatively impact their job performance and quality of life.</p> <p>In Taiwan, with the implementation of the Social Safety Net policy, mental health social workers (MHSWs) are tasked with serving clients who face both psychiatric disorders and risks of self-harm or violence. In addition to bearing high occupational risk and emotional labor, MHSWs often experience feelings of helplessness and emotional exhaustion due to the intense empathic engagement required in working with such client groups. At present, there is a lack of research on compassion fatigue specifically among MHSWs in Taiwan, and this topic remains underexplored in the field of social work.</p> <p>This study aims to explore the experiences of compassion fatigue among MHSWs in the course of their service work, as well as the strategies they use to cope and adapt. A qualitative research approach was employed, involving in-depth interviews with six MHSWs working in the Taipei metropolitan area who were implementing Strategy III of the Social Safety Net. The experiences of these practitioners were analyzed, yielding the following key findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">MHSWs commonly exhibit stress reactions resulting from compassion fatigue: The causes include empathic overload, repeated experiences of helplessness, and emotional burdens encountered in their work with clients. These are compounded by systemic stressors such as role ambiguity, pressure from performance evaluations, and blurred boundaries between work and personal life. The effects of compassion fatigue are evident not only in emotional and physical symptoms but also in diminished professional identity and work effectiveness.MHSWs alleviate compassion fatigue through diverse stress-relief strategies: Through self-awareness and personal exploration, most participants adopted self-regulation methods such as physical exercise, hobbies, religious faith, or mindfulness practices.Organizational and workplace support significantly influences MHSWs' ability to cope with compassion fatigue: Peer support through emotional sharing, administrative assistance and supervision from managers, and access to professional training contributed to a sense of support and resilience among the workers. <p>Based on these findings, this study recommends that beyond individual self-care, effective mitigation of compassion fatigue among MHSWs requires comprehensive support systems at both the organizational and policy levels. This includes establishing clear work boundaries to provide space for recovery, reviewing and revising performance evaluation criteria to better reflect the value of social work and emotional labor, and improving the visibility of emotional contributions in social service settings. Furthermore, promoting mental health education focused on primary prevention and fostering public understanding of mental health issues are crucial steps toward building more robust community</p>

		resources and realizing the intended goals of the Social Safety Net.
楊承嘉 (碩士)	永續治理下公私金融機構營運績效之比較分析：以 ESG 觀點為基礎	<p>在永續發展與新公共管理思潮的交織下，為達成 2050 年淨零碳排的政策願景目標，國內金融機構之營運績效評估，除了採用傳統財務指標之外，更須納入環境、社會與治理（ESG）構面加以評估。有鑑於此，本研究從公共行政與永續金融的觀點，探討臺灣公股與民營銀行在 ESG 表現下之營運績效差異。</p> <p>以我國資產規模前十名的銀行為樣本，本研究的研究範圍涵蓋公股、泛公股與民營金融機構。統計分析方面，本研究主要採用皮爾森相關係數分析、t 檢定、ANOVA 分析法與多元迴歸分析方法。</p> <p>研究結果發現，不同性質銀行在營運績效的表現並不具有顯著的差異；而 ESG 相關評鑑則對於 ROA 的表現具有顯著的正向影響。本研究發現 ESG 可作為金融機構永續績效評估的重要指標。就政策建議而言，本研究建議政策制定者強化永續評鑑制度；同時培養專業人才，引導公股銀行深化治理的效能與公共價值；同時鼓勵民營銀行持續強化市場導向的永續創新，俾能共創社會價值。</p> <p>Under the interweaving of sustainable development and new public management,in order to achieve the policy vision of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, the operating performance evaluation of domestic financial institutions, in addition to adopting traditional financial indicators, must also incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects for evaluation. In view of this, this study explores the operating performance differences of Taiwan's public and private banks under ESG performance from the perspective of public administration and sustainable finance.</p> <p>Taking the top ten banks in Taiwan by asset size as samples, the research scope of this study covers public, pan-public and private financial institutions. In terms of statistical analysis, this study mainly adopts Pearson correlation coefficient analysis, t-test, ANOVA analysis and multivariate regression analysis.</p> <p>The research results found that there is no significant difference in the performance of banks of different natures in terms of operating performance; while ESG-related evaluations have a significant positive impact on the performance of ROA. This study found that ESG can be used as an important indicator for the sustainable performance evaluation of financial institutions. In terms of policy recommendations, this study recommends that policymakers strengthen the sustainable evaluation system; at the same time, cultivate professional talents and guide state-owned banks to deepen the effectiveness and public value of governance; at the same time, encourage private banks to continue to strengthen market-oriented sustainable innovation so as to create social value together.</p>
楊家維 (碩士)	政治網軍與輿論形成之研究	<p>隨著資訊與通訊科技的進，社群媒體已成為公民獲取資訊的主要途徑，同時也成為政黨與政治人物進行政治傳播與輿論操作的工具。針對近年來台灣社會，政治網軍涉入公共議題之現象，本研究聚焦於臺灣政黨或政治人物所運用之「政治網軍」，探討其類型、操作策略及對民主政治的負面影響。</p> <p>本文結合 Lazarsfeld 等人提出的「兩級傳播理論」、McCombs 與 Shaw 的「議程設定理論」、Entman 的「框架理論」以及 Noelle-Neumann 的「沈默螺旋理論」，說明網軍如何透過社群媒體影響受眾認知、話題關注與意見表達。此外，透過文獻回顧，本研究梳理傳播學、公共行政、國防與資訊工程等多領域關於網軍與輿論的研究成果，構築本研究的分析架構。本研究採用質性研究方法為主，輔以案例分析與深度訪談，探討網軍之行動方式與操作手段。訪談對象涵蓋政黨黨職、政治人物幕僚、行銷公司職員與媒體業者，深入理解不同政治立場下網軍操作的邏輯與目的。</p> <p>研究發現，臺灣常見的政治網軍分為「虛假帳號」、「KOL」、「志願軍」與「匿名粉專」。政治網軍之策略分為正面行銷與負面抨擊，常見作法包括虛假帳號洗聲量、鼓勵志願軍擴散資訊、建立側翼粉專營造支持度，以及串連 KOL、虛假帳號與志願軍協同傳播。此外，「媒體」亦成為社群媒體時代，協助政黨與政治人物進行政治與政策宣傳之傳播工具。</p> <p>本研究指出，政治網軍對民主政治帶來的雙面影響：一方面，促進公共討論、強化政策宣傳、打破沈默螺旋現象、增加議題能見度和提供多元觀點；另一方面，則可能加劇社會對立、增加社會討論成本、資訊真假難辨、影響使用者心理健康和無法課責。本研究建議，面對政治網軍已然成為政治操作常態之趨勢，政黨、政治人物與行銷公司應重新思考自身之職責，且政府應強化數位識讀教育，推動社群媒體平台監控機制，並建立快速反應虛假資訊之機制，以削弱網軍對公共輿論之不當干擾。</p> <p>With the advancement of information and communication technologies, social media has become a primary channel through which citizens acquire information. Simultaneously, it has also emerged as a tool for political parties and politicians to engage in political communication and manipulate public opinion. This study focuses on the phenomenon of “political cyber armies” in Taiwan, examining the types, operational strategies, and the positive and negative impacts of their activities on democratic politics.</p> <p>This research integrates several key communication theories, including Lazarsfeld et al.'s Two-Step Flow Theory, McCombs and Shaw's Agenda-Setting Theory, Entman's Framing Theory, and Noelle-Neumann's Spiral of Silence Theory, to explain how cyber armies influence audience cognition, issue salience, and opinion expression through social media platforms. Through a comprehensive literature review, the study synthesizes research findings from diverse disciplines—communication studies, public administration, national defense, and information engineering—to construct the analytical framework for this research.</p> <p>Employing a qualitative research methodology, supplemented by case analysis and in-depth interviews, this study investigates the modes of action and operational tactics of political cyber armies. Interview participants include party officials, political aides, marketing professionals, and media practitioners, aiming to uncover the underlying logic and objectives behind cyber army operations from different political standpoints. The findings identify four prevalent types of political cyber armies in Taiwan: “fake accounts,”“key opinion leaders (KOLs),”“volunteer cyber armies,” and “anonymous fan pages.” Their strategies are categorized into positive promotion and negative attacks. Common tactics include boosting engagement through fake accounts, mobilizing volunteers to disseminate information, creating partisan fan pages to simulate support, and coordinating KOLs, fake accounts, and volunteers for integrated messaging. Moreover, “media” in the era of social media also serves as a communication tool for political and policy propaganda.</p> <p>This study highlights the dual effects of political cyber armies on democratic politics. On one hand, they can facilitate public discussion, enhance policy communication, break the spiral of silence, increase issue visibility, and provide diverse perspectives. On the other hand, they may exacerbate social polarization, increase the cost of public discourse, obscure the line between true and false information, negatively impact users' mental health, and evade accountability.</p> <p>In response to the normalization of cyber army operations in political practice, this study recommends that political parties, politicians, and marketing firms reconsider their roles and responsibilities. Additionally, the government should strengthen digital literacy education, promote platform-level monitoring mechanisms, and establish rapid response systems to counter misinformation, in order to mitigate the improper influence of cyber armies on public opinion.</p>
呂孟都 (碩士)	地方治理觀點下里幹事職責與角色之研究：以新北市三峽區為例	<p>在社會變遷快速、生活型態改變及法規繁瑣的時代下，地方政府所面臨的挑戰也越發新穎，區公所作為地方政府的派出機關，自然也面臨同樣的問題，而里幹事乃區公所面對民眾的第一線代表，則最容易感知到社會氛圍的改變。</p> <p>本研究以地方治理的觀點探討里幹事的角色與職責，並以新北市三峽區作為研究個案，分別討論里幹事的角色與功能、與地方事務參與者之間的互動以及擔任里幹事所需具備的知能及條件。爰此，本研究提出相對應之三個研究目的：</p> <p>一、釐清里幹事於地方治理觀點下應有的角色及主要工作內容，減輕里幹事的工作負擔</p> <p>二、分析里幹事在公所辦公與下里服務過程中，應履行職權與責任的異同，以及與各地方事務參與者應建立的互動關係</p> <p>三、探討里幹事落實地方治理、執行鄰里事務應有的知能與條件，準確選任適切人才</p> <p>以地方治理理論而言，本研究引用了幾個與里幹事較為相關的概念，包含因地制宜、協力與合作等，驗證目前實務上里幹事的工作是否符合學理所言，並以學理面、法規面及里幹事制度之探討面向建立研究架構。而本研究所使用之研究方法為質化訪談法，透過訪談里幹事及地方事務參與者，了解目前之實務現況。</p> <p>經研究分析，本研究整理出幾個研究發現，1.里幹事目前工作型態與法規規定不同、2.里幹事的工作範圍由直屬主管分配、3.里幹事與地方事務參與者之間具有協力與合作關係、4.里幹事服務範圍（里數）與勝任與否未有直接關聯性。</p> <p>最後，本研究基於研究發現提出後續可研究之探討面向，1.里幹事與區公所的合作與分工、2.臺北市專屬里幹事制度與其他縣市的差異、3.研擬里幹事制度的合作機制與細部工作配置。</p> <p>In an era marked by rapid social change, evolving lifestyles, and increasingly complex regulations, local governments are facing unprecedented challenges. As the outpost of local government, district offices are inevitably affected, and village clerks, who serve as the front-line representatives of district offices to the public, are the most sensitive to shifts in social dynamics.</p> <p>This study explores the roles and responsibilities of village clerks from the perspective of local governance, using Sanxia District of New Taipei City as a case study. It focuses on three main aspects: (1) the role and function of village clerks under the framework of local governance, (2) the interactions between village clerks and other local actors, and (3) the competencies and qualifications required to perform the duties effectively. Accordingly, the study proposes three research objectives:</p> <p>1. To clarify the proper roles and major responsibilities of village clerks from a local governance perspective, in order to reduce their administrative burden.</p> <p>2. To analyze the similarities and differences in the powers and responsibilities that village clerks exercise in both district offices and neighborhood services, as well as their interaction with other local stakeholders.</p> <p>3. To explore the competencies and qualifications village clerks should possess for implementing local governance and executing neighborhood affairs, thereby facilitating the selection of suitable personnel.</p>

		<p>From a theoretical standpoint, the study incorporates governance concepts relevant to the work of village clerks, including context-specific approaches, collaboration, and co-governance. It constructs a research framework that integrates academic theory, legal regulations, and the institutional structure of village clerks. The research adopts a qualitative interview method, gathering data from both village clerks and other local participants to examine current practices.</p> <p>The findings of the study reveal several key insights: (1) the current practices of village clerks differ from legal regulations; (2) the scope of their work is largely determined by their immediate supervisors; (3) cooperative and collaborative relationships exist between village clerks and other local actors; and (4) the number of neighborhoods (li) managed by a clerk is not directly correlated with their performance or capacity.</p> <p>Finally, the study proposes future research directions based on its findings, including: (1) the division of labor and cooperation between village clerks and district offices, (2) comparisons between Taipei City’s exclusive village clerk system and those in other counties or cities, and (3) the development of cooperative mechanisms and detailed work allocations within the village clerk system.</p>
申佳健 (博士)	社區組織與地方政府互動及 社會資本運作	<p>本研究的目的是要建立出社區治理場域中政府與社區互動的整體架構，並透過社會資本的視角對社區與政府互動進行詮釋，最終在實務上，提出推動政府與社區雙方走向互惠合作，達到善治的建議，理論上則在於透過社會資本視角分析社區與政府互動，給予社區與政府互動新的論述、推動知識積累，重新檢視社會資本理論。</p> <p>在文獻與理論基礎上，本研究基於過去研究歸納出了社區與政府互動的整體架構：首先，社區與政府之間的目標的一致或錯位是雙方形成積極或消極互動的前提；其次，社區與政府的互動模式主要可以分為包括補充、互補、夥伴和協力四類在內的互惠合作型，和包括衝突與競爭兩類在內的衝突競爭型；再次，社區與政府的互動一方面可以推動社區發展、達成良善治理、實現公共利益，另一方面也可能養成社區對政府資源的依賴、社區自主性被行政控制威脅、社區治理體系被政府過度介入破壞等；最後，影響社區與政府互動的因素可分為資源、網絡和規範三個層面：資源主要是社區和政府的資源以及由此形成的分工，網絡主要包括信任、溝通管道、溝通頻率和相互理解，規範則主要是社區與政府互動的法理基礎、資源分配、行政作業程序等。在社會資本理論方面，過去文獻對於社區資本的定義繁雜模糊，因而本研究基於既有對於社會資本的相關研究，提煉出社會資本的本質，即社會資本是行為者為了實現自身的目的性行動，而透過與其他行為者的連結接觸自身所沒有、而其他行為者擁有的資源。而諸如信任、網絡、規範等社會資本要素對於社會資本的意義在於：影響行為者透過連結接觸其他行為者的資源的機會，即社會資本要素影響社會資本存量。</p> <p>在實證觀察上，本研究選擇地理區域大、地區特徵多元的新北市為範圍，研究對象為社區發展協會和相關政府部門，透過立意的分層抽樣選擇社區進行深度訪談蒐集資料，總共成功訪談 27 位。訪談過程先整理蒐集到的社區與政府互動的相關資料，並歸納出社區與政府互動的整體架構，包括社區與政府互動的內容、互動前提、互動模式、互動效果、影響互動的因素等。相較於整理既有研究得出的社區與政府互動的架構，本研究的實地調研歸納的架構更加完整和系統。</p> <p>在分析與發現上，本研究透過社會資本視角分析所整理的社區與政府互動的架構，剖析其背後的機制，期望形成對社區與政府互動的結構性認識，發現：1. 共同目標和利益是社區與政府互動的前提，但在共同目標之下社區與政府有著各自的具體要求和目的性行動。2. 影響社區與政府互動的因素大體上可以分為：(1)社區人力資源、領導層等社區方面，和可提供給社區的各種資源等政府方面在內的資源層面因素，(2)社區與政府間溝通網絡積極程度的網絡層面因素，(3)規範嚴格程度和文書繁雜程度在內的規範層面因素，(4)疫情和社區抗爭運動在內的突發事件的影響，(5)社區特徵、社區凝聚力等社區方面，和公務機關特殊性、公務人員特性等政府方面在內的其他層面因素。這些因素不僅對社區與政府接觸彼此資源的機會有所影響，而且各因素之間也彼此相關，共同構成社區與政府互動的複雜結構和機制。3. 社區與政府互動的效果主要在於實現雙方的共同目標和各自的目的性行動，比如社區發展、推動政策、完成績效等。且由於政府人力不足，以及社區與政府都有許多因應方式，如委託育成中心協助，社區與政府互動的負面效果得到一定程度的緩解，總體而言社區與政府互動利大於弊，有利於公民社會和善治的發展。</p> <p>在未來政策與實務建議上，社區需注重志工管理，做好需求評估、行銷；政府可提高志工福利，协同其他組織輔導社區，最終形成多元治理主體共同合作的公民社會景象。未來可以研究縣市和直轄市，社區-民團-政府的三方互動關係，社區與政府的類型化分析，兩岸社區的比較研究；在社會資本的應用上，本研究建議需釐清其本質，並瞭解行為者的目的性行動、資源、影響因素等。</p>
		<p>This study aims to establish a holistic framework of government-community interaction in the community governance field and interpret the interaction between the community and the government from the social capital perspective. In practice, it proposes suggestions to promote government and community cooperation. In theory, it gives a new dimensional discourse on the interaction between the community and re-examines the social capital theory.</p> <p>In terms of literature and theoretical foundation review, this study first summarizes a preliminary framework of community-government interaction by sorting out past literature: First, the consistency or misalignment of goals between the community and the government is the premise for the two parties to form interactions; second, the interaction model between the community and the government can be mainly divided into mutually beneficial cooperation, including four categories: supplementation, complementarity, partnership and collaboration, and conflict competition; third, the interaction between the community and the government can promote community development, achieve good governance, and realize the positive effects of public interests on the one hand, but on the other hand, it may also result in adverse effects such as community dependence on government resources, community autonomy being threatened by administrative control, and community governance system being destroyed by excessive government intervention; finally, the factors affecting community-government interaction can be roughly divided into three levels: resources, networks and norms. The resources are mainly the financial and workforce of the community and the government; networks primarily include trust, communication channels, communication frequency, and mutual understanding; norms are mainly the legal basis, re-source allocation, administrative operating procedures, etc., of community-government interaction. Regarding social capital theory, the definition of community capital in past literature is complicated and vague. Therefore, based on the existing relevant research on social capital, this study extracts the essence of social capital, that is, social capital is the resources that actors do not have but other actors have through connections with other actors to achieve their purposeful actions. The significance of social capital elements such as trust, network, and norms to social capital is that they affect the opportunities for actors to access other actors' resources through connections; that is, social capital elements affect the stock of social capital.</p> <p>Regarding the research design, this study selected New Taipei City, which has a large geographical area and diverse regional characteristics, as the scope. The research subjects are community development associations and relevant government departments. Through purposive stratified sampling, this study successfully interviewed 27 people. After the interview, this study sorted out the data collected on the community and government interaction. It summarized the holistic framework of the interaction be-tween the community and the government, including the content, interaction premise, interaction mode, interaction effect, and factors affecting the interaction. Compared with the framework of community-government interaction obtained by the literature review, the framework summarized by the field re-search of this study is more complete and systematic.</p> <p>The findings are as follows: 1. Common goals and interests are the premises of community-government interaction, but the community and the government have self-specific requirements and purposeful action under the common goals. 2. The factors affecting community-government interaction can be roughly divided into (1) the community's human resources and leadership and the government's resources that the government can allocate to the community, (2) network-level factors, such as the degree of positivity of the communication network between the community and the government, (3) normative factors such as the strictness of regulations and the complexity of documents, (4) the impact of emergencies such as epidemics and community protests, and (5) the community characteristics and community cohesion, and the characteristics of public servants. These factors not only affect the opportunities for communities and governments to access each other's resources but are also related to each other and constitute the complex structure and mechanism of community-government interaction. 3. The effect of community-government interaction mainly lies in achieving the common goals of both sides and their respective purposeful actions, such as community development, policy promotion, and performance achievement. Due to the lack of government workforce, the community and the government have many ways to cope, such as entrusting the Community Empowerment Center to assist; the negative effects of community-government interaction have been alleviated to a certain extent. In general, the benefits of community-government interaction outweigh the disadvantages, which are conducive to developing civil society and good governance.</p> <p>In terms of future policy suggestions, this study believes that, the community needs to pay attention to volunteer management, do the demand assessment community marketing; the government can im-prove the welfare of volunteers, and work with other organizations to assist in counseling the community, and finally form a civil society scene with multiple governance entities working together. In the future, we can study the tripartite interaction between counties, cities and municipalities, communities, civil society groups and governments, typological analysis of communities and governments, and comparative studies of communities in Taiwan and mainland China; in terms of the application of social capital, this study recommends clarifying its essence and understanding the purposeful actions, resources, and influencing factors of the actors.</p>
紀詠晴 (碩士)	大學城社區警政之研究—以 北大特區為例	<p>社區警政此項概念於 1980 年被提出，透過警民合作建立信任關係與夥伴關係，共同預防犯罪並解決社區問題，我國從 1988 年引進此項概念後，不斷地推動落實社區警政的工作，2008 年公布警察勤務條例，勤區查察成為我國落實社區警政的重要工作。</p> <p>北大特區得名於國立臺北大學，因其大學城之特性，近十年人口呈現正向成長的趨勢，本研究以北大特區作為研究範圍，探討北大特區的社區警政，提出之研究目的如下：</p> <p>1.探討社區警政在北大特區目前的運作模式與發展。</p> <p>2.探討北大特區社區警政未來可持續努力與繼續發展的方向。</p> <p>3.促進北大特區犯罪預防等維持社區治安的運作。</p> <p>4.彌補現有文獻在社區警政的研究缺口。</p>

		<p>本研究透過深度訪談法，對北大特區居民、臺北大學校安中心職員、北大特區的里長，以及地方派出所的主管與員警進行訪談，經過研究分析，得出以下主要的研究結果：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">校園常見問題為財產犯罪、騷擾案件及詐騙案件，住宅區問題則為詐騙案件、噪音案件及交通案件。交通問題受限於先天都市設計，噪音問題所面臨的困境則是居民不清楚處理方式及管轄機關。社區治安座談會並非真正的公民參與。自發性動員之義工夜巡隊維護社區治安。校安中心職員、里長及派出所建立互動管道。舉辦活動能廣泛促進信任關係，主觀性指標較能評估落實程度。科技對社區警政並非只有正面影響，使用科技仍因考量其他因素。
		<p>The concept of community policing was introduced in the 1980s, emphasizing the establishment of trust and partnerships between the police and the public to jointly prevent crime and solve community problems. Since Taiwan adopted this concept in 1988, efforts have been continuously made to implement community policing practices. In 2008, the promulgation of the Police Duty Act made household visit a critical element in Taiwan’s approach to community policing.</p> <p>The National Taipei University (Beta) Special District, named after National Taipei University, has shown a trend of steady population growth over the past decade due to its university town characteristics. This study focuses on the National Taipei University (Beta) Special to examine the implementation of community policing. The research objectives are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">To explore the current model and development of community policing in the National Taipei University (Beta) Special.To explore potential directions for the future sustainability and continued development of community policing in the National Taipei University Special District.To promote crime prevention and the maintenance of public order in the National Taipei University (Beta) Special.To fill existing gaps in the literature on community policing. <p>This study adopts in-depth interviews with residents of the National Taipei University (Beta) Special District, staff from Taipei University’s Campus Security Center, chief of village, as well as supervisors and officers from the local police station. The key findings of this research are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Common campus issues include property crimes, harassment, and fraud, whereas in residential areas, the dominant concerns are fraud, noise disturbances, and traffic-related problems.Traffic issues are constrained by inherent limitations in urban design, while challenges related to noise disturbances arise from residents’ insufficient awareness of proper handling procedures and the responsible authorities.Community security forums are not genuine forms of citizen participation.Volunteer night patrol teams, spontaneously mobilized by residents, contribute to maintaining community safety.Communication channels have been established among campus security staff, chief of village, and the local police station, fostering collaborative relationships.Community events are effective in promoting trust between the police and the public; subjective indicators are better suited to evaluating the actual degree of implementation.Technology does not solely have a positive impact on community policing. Its effectiveness depends on various contextual factors that must be considered.
周濬逸 (碩士)	我國政黨於選舉期間所使用之網路迷因背後的框架差異：以國、民兩大黨為例	<p>近年來，網路迷因（Internet memes）已成為政治傳播的重要媒介之一，政黨與候選人透過社群媒體平台，以迷因形式傳遞訊息、塑造形象並進行議題攻防，網路迷因於本研究中係指由政黨於社群媒體發布之圖文內容，具備快速傳播性、可再製性，並承載政治傳播意涵的媒介。相較於過去多聚焦於政治迷因效果的研究，本研究關注迷因的框架（frame）建構，旨在理解臺灣主要政黨如何於不同議題面向與選舉層級中，運用迷因呈現的框架特徵，並探討政黨於框架建構上的差異性，研究所稱「框架」乃引用新聞傳播領域之觀點，參照五大常見的新聞框架類型進行分析，包括歸因框架、情感框架、衝突框架、經濟與社會結果框架、道德框架，作為辨識迷因呈現重點與詮釋傾向之核心架構，藉此探討我國兩大政黨藉由迷因呈現不同的詮釋視角與資訊重點時，其差異性為何。</p> <p>本研究以 2022 年與 2024 年臺灣選舉為時間範圍，針對民主進步黨與中國國民黨發布的政治迷因進行內容分析，研究以框架理論為核心，設計 50 項編碼題目，涵蓋迷因的形式與主題及政治傳播中的框架二面向，進行量化編碼與卡方檢定，資料蒐集與部分分析過程由兩位研究者共同完成並採保守策略，僅納入雙方皆認定為符合研究主題的迷因樣本進行統計分析。針對樣本選取之部分，本研究透過判斷抽樣法，從 727 則政黨選舉迷因中以等距抽樣方式選取 230 則作為最終分析之樣本，其中包含國民黨 2022 年 61 則、2024 年 70 則（共 131 則樣本），民進黨 2022 年 58 則、2024 年 41 則（共 99 則樣本），保留內容多樣性與時間分布，以支持歸納式框架分析。</p> <p>研究結果指出，兩大政黨在迷因所涉及的議題面向上，框架建構僅有少數呈現顯著差異，顯示其傳播特徵在多數面向上呈現趨同；以相異之選舉層級而論，政黨於迷因所建構的框架特徵確實存在若干差異，尤以歸因、衝突與道德框架最為明顯，顯示政黨會因應不同層級的政治情境，調整迷因內容的框架呈現方式，展現其選舉溝通上的情境敏感性。此外，研究亦發現，我國主要政黨普遍傾向透過多重議題整合、責任歸因、衝突製造與負面競爭等方式設計迷因，反映其在社群平台上的迷因操作具備高度模組化的傳播特徵，本研究不僅補足臺灣政治迷因在框架研究上的文獻空缺，亦為後續相關研究提供比較與深化的基礎。</p>
		<p>In recent years, Internet memes have become an important medium for political communication. Political parties and candidates increasingly use memes on social media to convey messages, shape public images, and engage in issue-based debates. This study defines Internet memes as visual-textual content posted by political parties on their official Facebook pages, characterized by rapid dissemination, reproducibility, and political meaning.</p> <p>Rather than focusing on meme effects, this research examines how Taiwan’s major political parties construct frames in memes across different issue dimensions and election levels. Drawing from communication studies, five common news frame types are used for analysis: attribution, emotional, conflict, economic/social consequences, and moral frames.</p> <p>The study analyzes memes from the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) and the Kuomintang (KMT) during the 2022 and 2024 elections. A total of 230 memes were selected using judgment and systematic sampling from an initial pool of 727. Coding was based on 50 items covering meme form, theme, and framing dimensions, and chi-square tests were conducted.</p> <p>Findings show limited significant differences in framing between parties, suggesting convergence in meme communication. However, differences were more evident across electoral levels, especially in attribution, conflict, and moral frames. The study also finds structured use of blame, conflict, and issue integration, contributing to the understanding of meme-based political framing in Taiwan.</p>
陳蕙如 (碩士)	政府防疫治理與保險失靈之研究	<p>本研究以臺灣 2022 年防疫保單危機為實證案例，探討於重大公共風險與政策快速變動情境下，保險制度如何因商品設計、風險評估等，最終引發大規模爭議與市場失序。</p> <p>防疫保單原為針對法定傳染病所設計之保險商品，理應具備風險轉移與社會穩定功能，然於疫情擴大與政策突轉之雙重衝擊下，截至 2023 年 6 月 30 日，防疫雙險總賠付金額高達 2,716 億元，保險市場更出現「防疫保單類擠兌現象」。上述種種反映，面對突發的高風險政策情境，整體保險制度與市場運作機制欠缺有效應對能力，形成類似經濟學所稱「市場失靈」之困境。本研究援引此概念，將防疫保單理賠大海嘯視為「保險失靈」的具體表現，亦即在面對高度不確定與突發風險時，保險制度未能如預期發揮風險轉嫁、信任建構等功能，反而擴大社會衝擊，暴露其制度韌性與應變能力之不足。</p> <p>本研究聚焦三項核心問題：（一）防疫保單推出的背景脈絡（二）防疫保險失靈的關鍵因素（三）該事件所揭示之制度啟示。研究採質性研究法，透過深度訪談，輔以相關研究文獻與新聞資料，結合風險管理理論觀點進行主題分析。</p> <p>研究結果指出：首先，防疫保單設計高度依賴「病毒清零」政策假設與鐘型分配風險認知，忽略厚尾現象中低機率高衝擊事件的潛在性，導致政策轉向後保險理賠暴增。其次，缺乏即時監控及調整機制，使得風控體系因政策轉向進而失靈。第三，政策訊號不對稱與跨部會協作平台缺位，使得商品條款與政策實施邏輯出現嚴重落差，進而加劇市場不確定性與金融市場危機。</p> <p>本研究認為，防疫保單事件所揭示者，非單一商品之錯誤，而是整體保險制度在面對高度不確定與快速變動的 policy 下，尚未建立足夠科學性與前瞻性的應變能力。未來保險業者應強化商品設計的風險本質認知，建立涵蓋政策變動情境模擬的風險預測機制，落實風險買納評估與即時限額控管，以提升其之韌性與穩定性。</p>
		<p>This study investigates Taiwan’s 2022 pandemic insurance crisis as an empirical case to explore how insurance systems may fail under conditions of high public risk and rapid policy shifts. Originally designed to address statutory infectious disease risks, pandemic insurance policies were expected to function as tools for risk transfer and social stabilization. However, as the COVID-19 pandemic evolved and government policies abruptly shifted from a “zero-COVID” approach to “coexistence with the virus,” the underlying assumptions of these policies were disrupted. By June 30, 2023, cumulative claims from two major pandemic insurance products had exceeded NT\$271.6 billion, triggering a “run-like” phenomenon in the insurance market.</p> <p>These developments underscore the system’s inability to effectively respond to high-risk, rapidly changing policy environments, revealing what economics describes as a form of market failure. Drawing on this concept, the study characterizes the event as a case of insurance failure, where the insurance system failed to fulfill its core functions—risk transfer, trust-building, and social stabilization—under extreme uncertainty, thereby exacerbating societal disruption and exposing the lack of institutional resilience and responsiveness.</p> <p>The research is guided by three core questions: (1) What were the contextual and policy drivers behind the introduction of pandemic insurance</p>

		<p>in Taiwan? (2) What key factors contributed to the systemic failure of pandemic insurance? (3) What institutional insights can be drawn from the crisis? Adopting a qualitative methodology, the study conducted in-depth interviews with industry experts and scholars, supplemented with policy documents, media reports, and scholarly literature. The findings were analyzed using theoretical lenses from risk management theory. Findings indicate three key insights. First, product design was overly reliant on the static assumption of a “zero-COVID” policy and a bell-shaped risk distribution, overlooking the potential for fat-tailed events—low-probability, high-impact risks—which led to claim surges once policy conditions changed. Second, the lack of real-time monitoring and adaptive mechanisms caused the risk control system to collapse when policies shifted. Third, asymmetric policy signals and the absence of an interagency coordination platform created significant disconnects between insurance product terms and actual policy implementation, deepening market uncertainty and financial instability. The study concludes that the pandemic insurance crisis was not merely a failure of individual product design, but a systemic indication that Taiwan’s insurance governance lacks sufficient scientific rigor and anticipatory capacity to manage rapidly evolving public risks. Future reforms should emphasize: (1) enhancing the risk-awareness embedded in product design; (2) integrating policy scenario simulation into risk modeling; (3) enforcing dynamic risk appetite assessments and real-time sales quota controls; and (4) establishing a standing policy communication and coordination platform. These improvements are essential to strengthening the resilience and stability of the insurance system in the face of future public risk challenges.</p>
林梅婷 (碩士)	房貸管制政策與青年購屋需求關係之研究	<p>本研究旨在探討臺灣近年以來陸續實施的房貸管制政策，對青年購屋需求與購屋行為所造成的影響。面對住宅價格持續上漲與薪資成長滯緩的結構性矛盾，青年族群普遍面臨自備款負擔沉重、貸款條件嚴謹與職涯穩定性不足等問題，使其在進入房市時處於弱勢地位。雖然選擇性信用管制政策目標在於抑制炒房與維持金融穩定，但對於首購族青年是否形成抑制或間接排擠效應，值得進一步深入分析與檢討。</p> <p>本研究以計畫行為理論（Theory of Planned Behavior, TPB）為理論基礎，建構「購屋需求」、「對管制政策期待與看法」、「對管制政策了解與認知」及「青年購屋需要協助的政策」等四大構面，先與專家學者及購屋青年進行半結構式訪談，參照訪談內容制定問卷題項，並將全省六都及新竹縣市購屋者列為問卷調查對象。研究採用描述性統計、獨立樣本 t 檢定、單因子變異數分析及階層式多元迴歸分析，探討不同背景變項對青年購屋行為與政策認知之影響。</p> <p>研究結果顯示：第一，不同性別、婚姻、年齡、教育程度、收入與預算等背景變項，在青年對政策的期待、認知與購屋行為上，均呈現顯著差異；第二，選擇性信用管制措施雖能針對性地抑制炒作，但也對財務基礎相對薄弱的青年間接形成影響；第三，青年購屋困難並非單一原因所致，而是受結構性房價壓力、資源分配不均與授信制度不具彈性等多方面交織而成。</p> <p>本研究建議，政府應強化青年購屋協助機制，朝向差異化設計與精準補助方向調整，同步推動金融教育與資訊透明，以提升政策認知與實用性，避免信用管制或高房價效應產生排擠剛性需求的負面效應。最終應以落實居住正義與世代公平為核心價值，使青年能在合理條件下穩定成家，回應社會對政府住宅政策的期待。</p> <p>This study investigates the impact of Taiwan’s mortgage regulation policies, implemented over the years, on the housing demand and purchasing behavior of young adults. Confronted with the structural contradiction of continuously rising housing prices and stagnant wage growth, young people commonly face heavy down payment burdens, stringent loan requirements, and unstable career paths—factors that place them at a disadvantage in the housing market. While selective credit control policies are designed to curb speculation and maintain financial stability, whether such measures suppress or indirectly crowd out first-time homebuyers among the younger generation warrants deeper analysis and reflection.</p> <p>Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), this study constructs four key dimensions: “Housing Demand,” “Expectations and Perceptions of Regulatory Policies,” “Understanding and Awareness of Regulatory Policies,” and “Policy Assistance Needed by Young Homebuyers.” Semi-structured interviews with experts, scholars, and young buyers were first conducted to develop questionnaire items. The survey was distributed to buyers in Taiwan’s six special municipalities and Hsinchu County/City. Descriptive statistics, independent sample t-tests, one-way ANOVA, and hierarchical multiple regression analyses were employed to examine the influence of different background variables on youth housing behavior and policy perception.</p> <p>The results reveal: (1) Significant differences in policy expectations, awareness, and housing behavior were observed across gender, marital status, age, education level, income, and budget groups; (2) While selective credit control effectively targets speculation, it may also indirectly impact financially vulnerable youth; (3) Difficulties in homeownership among young people stem not from a single factor but from a combination of structural housing price pressure, unequal resource distribution, and inflexible credit evaluation mechanisms.</p> <p>The study recommends that the government enhance youth-oriented housing support through differentiated policy designs and targeted subsidies, while promoting financial education and information transparency. These measures would help improve policy awareness and practicality, avoiding the unintended crowding-out of rigid housing demand. Ultimately, housing justice and intergenerational equity should be upheld as core values, enabling young people to form stable households under reasonable conditions and fulfilling the public’s expectations of housing policy.</p>
賴采珣 (碩士)	我國國民年金保險老年年金給付政策回應性評估之研究	<p>我國國民年金保險被保險人人數，為我國所有社會保險中被保險人人數第二多的險種，且在各類給付項目中，目前核付人數最多、核付金額最高者屬老年年金給付。顯見我國國民年金保險老年年金給付政策，影響著我國眾多退休人口的權益及老年生活保障，實有探討執行成效之價值。本研究以回應性理論為基礎，採「政策目標達成度」、「政策設計適切性」、「執行者意向與態度」、「顧客滿意度」四項指標，訪談政策制定者、政策執行者及政策標的人口等三類政策利害關係人，彙整分析並提出研究發現與建議。</p> <p>本研究結論如下：一、將「非就業者」納入國民年金保險，改變制度先天不足之限制。二、拓展服務據點，並結合地方資源或線上申請多元認證方式。三、研議開放更多可開立年金專戶之銀行。四、符合請領資格者給付直接入帳，不必再提出申請。五、研議老年給付一次金之可行性。六、儘速修法調整國民年金保險老年年金給付與軍公保險競合之規定。七、研議同時領取國民年金保險老年年金給付與遺屬年金給付之可行性。八、加強國民年金保險政策行銷，拓展更多元行銷管道。九、提供政策執行者多元協助，以持續強化執行者之正向態度。</p> <p>The number of insured individuals under Taiwan's National Pension Insurance ranks as the second highest among all social insurance programs in the country. Among the various types of benefits, the Old-Age Pension Benefit currently has the largest number of approved recipients and the highest total payment amount. This clearly demonstrates that the Old-Age Pension Benefit policy under the National Pension Insurance has a significant impact on the rights and retirement security of a large portion of the elderly population in Taiwan, making it highly valuable to assess its implementation effectiveness. This study is based on responsiveness theory and adopts four evaluation indicators: achievement of policy objectives, appropriateness of policy design, intentions and attitudes of implementers, and customer satisfaction. Interviews were conducted with three key stakeholder groups: policy makers, Policy implementers, and target population affected by the policy.</p> <p>Findings were compiled, analyzed, and used to propose the following conclusions and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Include non-employed individuals in the National Pension Insurance system to address inherent structural limitations.2. Expand service locations and integrate local resources or diversified online identity verification methods.3. Consider allowing more banks to offer pension-specific accounts.4. Enable automatic payment of benefits to eligible recipients without requiring separate applications.5. Explore the feasibility of offering a lump-sum payment option for old-age benefits.6. Amend the law promptly to resolve conflicts between the National Pension Insurance and military/public service insurance systems.7. Study the feasibility of receiving both the National Pension Old-Age Benefit and Survivors’ Benefit simultaneously.8. Strengthen promotion and marketing of the National Pension Insurance through more diverse communication channels.9. Provide implementers with a variety of support tools to continually reinforce positive attitudes toward policy implementation.
謝佳勳 (碩士)	數位發展部資訊專業聘用人員工作動機與個人職涯選擇之研究	<p>隨著資通訊科技的快速發展，資訊人才在各領域的重要性日益提升，資訊人力市場競爭也愈加激烈。2022 年 8 月底新設立的數位發展部（以下簡稱數發部），承擔推動我國數位政策創新與轉型的重任，對資訊專業人力的需求尤為迫切，然而在與民間企業同步爭取人才的同時，公部門在徵才吸引力上卻未必具備相對優勢。因此，本研究旨在探討數發部資訊專業聘用人員的工作動機、職涯規劃，以及其與數發部之間的歸屬關係，並進一步從個人認知與組織觀點，分析聘用人員在數發部中實際人力運用定位的認知落差。具體而言，本研究的研究問題為（1）數發部資訊專業聘用人員選擇進入數發部工作的動機是什麼？這些動機如何影響他們對職涯發展的期望？（2）不同工作動機與職涯發展期望，如何影響這些具有資訊專業的聘用人員與數發部之間的歸屬關係？這些差異又如何反映在他們實際人力運用定位的認知落差中？</p> <p>本研究採混合研究法，研究對象涵蓋數位發展部本部、數位產業署、以及資通安全署的主管與資訊專業聘用人員。首先進行次級資料分析，利用林俞君（2024）國科會研究計畫「政府業務數位轉型了，人力運用策略轉型了嗎？從交易成本理論建構我國政府資訊人力彈性運用策略」(編號：113-2410-H-305-061-MY2) 中的訪談資料，分析 7 位主管人員的訪談逐稿，接著針對聘用人員發放網路問卷，最終回收 13 份有效樣本，並進一步對其中 4 位聘用人員進行深度訪談。</p> <p>研究結果顯示：（1）數發部資訊專業聘用人員以「成就動機」、「社會責任動機」、「職業發展動機」與「權力動機」為核心的工作動機（2）工作動機類型與其未來職涯選擇並未出現顯著關聯（3）數發部資訊專業聘用人員與數發部間的關係為契約型關係（4）數發部資訊專業聘用人員的實際人力運用定位與契約型關係出現三種衝突：主管自身行為衝突、主管間的認知衝突、聘用人員與主管雙方的認知衝突。因此，建議組織在用人策略與管理心態上進行調整或重新規劃，以縮減雙方的認知落差，確保聘用人員的專業能力能夠被充分運用。</p>

		<p>With the rapid advancement of information and communications technology (ICT), the importance of IT personnel in various fields has continued to grow, while competition in IT human resources market has intensified. Established in late August 2022, the Ministry of Digital Affairs (MODA) shoulders the critical mission of driving innovation and transformation in Taiwan’s digital policies, creating an urgent demand for IT professionals. However, when competing with the private sector for IT personnel, the public sector may not possess a comparative advantage in recruitment. Accordingly, this study aims to investigate the work motivations, career planning, and sense of organizational belonging of MODA’s IT contract-based employees, and further analyze, from both individual and organizational perspectives, the perception gaps regarding their actual roles within the organization. Specifically, the research questions are as follows: (1) What motivates IT contract-based employees to join MODA, and how do these motivations influence their expectations of career development? (2) How do different work motivations and career development expectations affect these employees’ sense of belonging to MODA, and how are these differences reflected in the perception gaps in their actual human resource utilization positioning?</p> <p>This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, targeting supervisors and IT contract-based employees from MODA headquarters, the Administration for Digital Industries, and the Administration for Cyber Security. First, secondary data analysis was conducted using interview data from the National Science and Technology Council research project by Yu- Chun, Lin (2024), “Has the Digital Transformation of Government Operations Led to a Transformation in Human Resource Strategies?? Constructing a Strategy for the Flexible Use of Government Information Personnel from the Transaction Cost Theory Perspective.” (No.113-2410-H-305-061-MY2). The study analyzed transcripts from seven supervisors. Subsequently, an online questionnaire was distributed to IT contract-based employees, resulting in a total of 13 valid responses. In-depth interviews were then conducted with four of these respondents.</p> <p>The research results show that: (1) The core work motivations of the IT contract-based employees employed by MODA are primarily driven by achievement motivation, social responsibility motivation, career development motivation, and power motivation; (2) no significant correlation was found between types of work motivation and future career choices; (3) the relationship between MODA and IT contract-based employees is a contractual relationship; and (4) There are three types of conflicts between their actual role positioning and this contractual relationship: conflicts between the supervisors' own behavior, cognitive conflicts between supervisors, and cognitive conflicts between the employed and the supervisors. Therefore, it is recommended that the organization adjust or redesign its staffing strategies and management mindset to narrow the perception gap between the two parties, ensuring that the professional expertise of contract-based employees is fully utilized</p>
何承翰 (碩士)	2021 年中華民國全國性公民投票：民進黨的政治行銷策略之探討	<p>本研究以 2021 年中華民國全國性四大公民投票為案例，探討執政黨民進黨在首次與選舉分離舉行公投情境下的政治行銷策略。由於無法仰賴候選人效應，在預期投票率偏低的情況下，民進黨在此次公投中，為維持其政策主張並影響公投結果，採取多元化的行銷策略以爭取選民支持。研究採政治行銷 4P 理論（產品、價格、通路、推廣）為分析架構，運用質性個案研究法，結合深度訪談、新聞稿文本與媒體報導，檢視民進黨在不同面向的策略運作及其與政黨核心價值的連結。</p> <p>研究發現，民進黨作為政治市場領導者，於此次公投採取以守勢為主的策略：在產品策略上，針對特定議題持續強化反核與台灣主權等象徵性訴求，並由總統、副總統及行政院長親自上場，以執政成績為基礎，向選民傳達支持「四個不同意，台灣更有力」的訴求；價格策略上，透過風險成本與制度影響的論述提高議案通過的代價，並積極針對反對陣營的攻擊進行釋疑以降低自身成本；通路策略上，依賴基層組織網絡密集舉辦各類說明會；推廣策略上，整合傳統宣傳手法與新媒體運用，以擴大訊息傳播。</p> <p>進一步針對選民端，結合選民類型理論分析，結果顯示該策略對社會心理型選民具有顯著動員效果，但對經濟理性型與行銷型選民的影響相對有限。本研究不僅填補政黨在公投脈絡下政治行銷策略之研究缺口，亦可為未來公投行銷策略之規劃與實務運作提供參考。</p> <p>This study examines the Democratic Progressive Party’s (DPP) political marketing strategies in the context of Taiwan’s 2021 national referendum, which comprised four separate nationwide referendum questions, held for the first time independently from regular elections. In the absence of candidate effects and under the expectation of a relatively low voter turnout, the DPP sought to sustain its policy positions and influence the referendum outcomes by adopting a diversified set of marketing strategies to secure voter support. Drawing on the marketing mix (4P) political marketing framework—product, price, place, and promotion—and employing a qualitative case study approach, the research integrates in-depth interviews, press releases, and media reports to analyze the DPP’s strategic operations across its four strategic areas and their alignment with the party’s core values.</p> <p>The findings reveal that the DPP, in its role as the political market leader, adopted a predominantly defensive posture. In terms of product strategy, the party consistently emphasized symbolic appeals such as anti-nuclear advocacy and the safeguarding of Taiwan’s sovereignty, while senior leaders, including the President, Vice President, and Premier, actively engaged in frontline campaigning to promote the slogan “Four Noes for a Stronger Taiwan.” In terms of price strategy, the DPP highlighted potential risks, costs, and institutional implications of passage, while addressing attacks from the opposing camp to reduce perceived costs for its own side. For place strategy, the party relied on grassroots organizational networks to hold numerous explanatory meetings, and for promotion strategy, it integrated traditional campaigning techniques with new media applications to maximize message dissemination.</p> <p>An analysis incorporating the comparative model of voting behaviour indicates that these strategies were particularly effective in mobilizing socio-psychological voters, but had relatively limited influence on economically rational and marketing-oriented voters. This study not only fills a research gap in the literature on political marketing strategies within the context of referendums but also offers practical insights for the planning and execution of future referendum marketing campaigns.</p>
羅大翔 (碩士)	個人專戶制下公務人員留任意願之研究：以高普考初任人員為例	<p>自民國 112 年 7 月 1 日，我國針對初任公務人員全面實施「個人專戶制」退撫制度，將原先由政府承諾給付之確定給付制(Defined Benefit, DB)改革為強調個人提撥、自負盈虧的確定提撥制(Defined Contribution, DC)。此一制度設計顯示政府於退休保障責任上的重大轉變，對於尚未建立長期公職認同與退休規劃的初任人員而言，可能對其職涯保障預期、制度公平性感受與留任意願產生深遠影響。</p> <p>本研究旨在探討個人專戶制於實施初期，對高普考初任公務人員留任意願所造成的實質影響與心理反應，並以激勵理論中的內容理論、公平理論、期望理論與增強理論為分析架構，透過文獻分析與深度訪談法，訪談對象包括高普考初任人員、制度研究學者與現職人事人員，從制度滿意與不滿意、公平性感受、退休保障期待與增強與消弱效應等面向進行資料蒐集與分析。</p> <p>初任公務人員普遍認為公職仍具穩定性與吸引力，且個人專戶制將退休金歸屬於個人帳戶，具備可攜性、避免債務轉嫁與強化個人財務自主等優點，對其而言具有正面意涵。然而，研究結果發現，個人專戶制雖非影響初任人員留任意願的唯一或主要因素，但其對於公職穩定性與長期保障信任的形成具有關鍵影響。其中，制度公平性感知受到個人理財能力、制度理解程度與代際比較影響，部分人員因無法掌握未來投資績效而降低對制度的信任，以及對投資風險與保障可及性存有不安，進而表現出觀望、消極留任或考慮轉職等態度。尤其在缺乏投資知識、退休規劃經驗與明確報酬预期的情境下，個人專戶制強調個人責任與自主投資的設計，對部分初任人員而言，可能增加心理壓力與制度不確定感。</p> <p>整體而言，初任人員的留任傾向乃多重因素交織之結果，除退撫制度外，尚包括薪資待遇、工作內容、升遷機會、組織文化及工作與生活平衡等面向。本研究建議，政府除持續調整制度設計以提升公平性與保障可預測性外，亦應強化對初任人員的制度說明與風險教育，提供投資輔導、心理支持與職涯諮詢等配套措施，以降低不確定性帶來之負面影響。同時，應通盤檢視公職整體誘因體系，透過合理薪資、穩定升遷與適當工作壓力管理，強化對人才的吸引與留任意願，以確保公部門長期人力穩定與發展。</p> <p>Since July 1, 2023, Taiwan has fully implemented the Defined Contribution (DC) pension system—known as the Individual Account System—for newly appointed civil servants. This reform replaced the previous Defined Benefit (DB) scheme, in which retirement benefits were guaranteed by the government, with a system emphasizing personal contributions and individual responsibility for investment outcomes. This shift represents a significant transformation in the government’s role in retirement security. For newly appointed civil servants who have yet to establish a strong professional identity or long-term retirement plans, the reform may profoundly affect their expectations regarding career security, perceptions of institutional fairness, and willingness to remain in public service.</p> <p>This study aims to explore the practical impacts and psychological responses of newly appointed civil servants—who passed the national junior or senior civil service examinations—to the Individual Account System in its early implementation phase. The research adopts a theoretical framework grounded in four motivation theories: content theory, equity theory, expectancy theory, and reinforcement theory. Through literature analysis and in-depth interviews, the study investigates perspectives from three groups: newly appointed civil servants, academic experts on pension policy, and current human resources personnel. Key dimensions include satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the system, perceived fairness, retirement security expectations, and the perceived reinforcement or extinction effects of the new policy.</p> <p>Newly appointed civil servants generally acknowledge the continuing appeal and stability of government positions. Many also view the Individual Account System positively, recognizing its benefits such as personal account ownership, portability, avoidance of intergenerational debt transfer, and enhanced financial autonomy. However, the findings reveal that although the system is not the sole or primary factor influencing retention decisions, it plays a critical role in shaping trust in the long-term stability of public employment. Perceived fairness of the system is influenced by factors such as individual financial literacy, level of understanding of the system, and intergenerational comparisons. Some civil servants expressed diminished trust in the system due to uncertainty about future investment returns, concern over investment risk, and doubts about the adequacy of retirement protection. These concerns have led to hesitation, passive retention, or consideration of leaving the public sector. In particular, for those lacking investment knowledge, retirement planning experience, or clear expectations of returns, the system’s emphasis on personal responsibility and self-directed investment may increase psychological pressure and perceived uncertainty.</p> <p>Overall, retention intentions among newly appointed civil servants result from a combination of multiple factors. In addition to the pension system, other aspects such as salary, job content, promotion opportunities, organizational culture, and work-life balance also play important roles. This study recommends that the government continue refining the system design to enhance fairness and predictability, while also strengthening</p>

		policy communication and risk education for new entrants. Supportive measures such as investment counseling, psychological support, and career consultation should be provided to mitigate the negative impact of uncertainty. Moreover, a comprehensive review of the public sector’s overall incentive structure is necessary. Ensuring competitive salaries, stable promotion pathways, and manageable work stress can help improve talent attraction and retention, thereby supporting the long-term stability and development of the public workforce.
郭大維 (碩士)	新冠肺炎疫情「口罩之亂」政策工具的設計與選擇之研究	<p>2020 年初 COVID-19 疫情在台灣爆發，並引發被稱為「口罩之亂」的大規模口罩搶購潮。為解決「口罩之亂」，政府與民間迅速推出包括「口罩實名制」、「口罩地圖」、「口罩國家隊」及「我 OK，你先領」等措施，並結合既有的 SARS 防疫經驗、全民健保系統與數位科技環境，穩定口罩供給與分配面的秩序，使「口罩之亂」獲得解決。</p> <p>過去針對前述化解「口罩之亂」之四項有關措施的研究，多僅探討其中一到兩項個別措施，缺乏以政策工具等理論，對解決「口罩之亂」的四項措施，進行綜整性的探討，形成研究缺口。因此，本研究將借助政策工具等學理，從政策工具的設計與選擇視角觀察，分析政府與民間如何透過多元工具與協作，如何解決「口罩之亂」，使口罩防疫物資能在疫情期間穩定供應。</p> <p>本研究旨在探討台灣在 2020 年 COVID-19 初期「口罩之亂」中，政府如何在 SARS 等過往防疫經驗、數位科技與全民健保制度等環境條件的基礎上，設計並運用多元政策工具，並分析政府與民間所構築的公私協力關係；其次，在「口罩實名制」、「口罩地圖」、「口罩國家隊」、「我 OK，你先領」等措施中對政策成效的影響；最後，本研究亦關注社區藥師在「口罩實名制」執行過程中對政策工具的詮釋、落實與調適，以及口罩製造廠在「口罩國家隊」運作下，如何統籌多方支援與政策要求，在兼顧企業營運的同時完成口罩增產任務。研究方法上採用文獻分析與深度訪談法，於蒐集並整理有關前述四項措施運作脈絡與有關學理之資料後，以此做為設計訪談提綱的基礎。本研究透過採半結構式訪談的方式，搭配訪談題綱，訪問熟稔公共政策理論的學者、社區藥師、口罩製造廠與公民參與者，從多角度檢視工具運用與執行成效。</p> <p>本研究發現，健保制度與過往防疫經驗，影響了解決「口罩之亂」之四項政策工具的設計與選擇。這四項政策工具實施上，則有賴數位科技應用的公民參與的行動，以提升其成效。另外，本研究也發現政策工具執行者在實施政策工具時所採取的方法或手段，實質上塑造了政策工具的樣貌。最後，本研究也發現若干政策工具（如「口罩國家隊」、「口罩地圖」、「我 OK，你先領」等）展現出了類似於推力等行為政策工具的特質，值得後續研究者進一步探索。</p> <p>In early 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak in Taiwan triggered a large-scale rush to purchase masks, a phenomenon widely referred to as the “mask chaos.” To address this crisis, both the government and civil society swiftly implemented a series of measures, including the “Surgical Mask Rationing System,” the “Mask Map,” the “National Face Mask Team,” and the “I’m OK, You Go First” campaign. Drawing on Taiwan’s prior experience in combating SARS, the nationwide National Health Insurance (NHI) system, and the existing digital technology infrastructure, these measures stabilized the supply and distribution of masks, ultimately resolving the mask chaos.</p> <p>Previous research on these four measures has tended to focus on one or two of them in isolation, with limited integrative analysis using policy instrument theory to examine how the measures collectively addressed the mask chaos. This gap in the literature motivates the present study, which adopts a policy instrument perspective to analyze the four measures. Specifically, it examines how the government and civil society employed diverse instruments and collaborative arrangements to ensure the stable supply of masks during the pandemic.</p> <p>In terms of research questions, this study seeks to explore how, during the early stage of COVID-19 in 2020, the Taiwanese government—building on background conditions such as prior epidemic prevention experience from SARS, digital technology capacity, and the NHI system—designed and applied multiple policy instruments to address the mask chaos. It further analyzes how public–private collaborative relationships, as manifested in the Surgical Mask Rationing System, Mask Map, National Face Mask Team, and “I’m OK, You Go First” campaign, influenced policy effectiveness. Additionally, this study investigates how community pharmacists, in implementing the Surgical Mask Rationing System, interpreted, operationalized, and adapted policy instruments, and how mask manufacturers, under the National Face Mask Team framework, coordinated resources and policy requirements to fulfill the mask production surge while maintaining business operations.</p> <p>Methodologically, this study employs both document analysis and in-depth interviews. After collecting and organizing information on the operational contexts of the four measures and relevant theoretical frameworks, the findings informed the design of a semi-structured interview guide. Interviews were conducted with public policy scholars, community pharmacists, mask manufacturers, and civic participants to assess, from multiple perspectives, the use of policy instruments and their implementation outcomes.</p> <p>The study finds that the NHI system and prior epidemic prevention experience significantly shaped the design and selection of the four policy instruments used to resolve the Mask Chaos. The implementation of these instruments relied heavily on the mobilization of civic engagement through the application of digital technology to enhance effectiveness. Furthermore, it was found that the methods and approaches adopted by implementers substantially shaped the functioning of the policy instruments themselves. Finally, certain measures—such as the National Face Mask Team, Mask Map and “I’m OK, You Go First”—exhibited characteristics akin to behavioral policy instruments, such as nudges, which warrant further exploration by future researchers.</p>
閻莉姍 (碩士)	臺北市南港區公所防救災網路平台設計與實踐的落差之研究	<p>本研究以基層官僚理論、數位落差理論與服務品質缺口模型為分析框架，探討臺北市南港區公所防救災資訊網路平台在多元族群服務設計與實際運作之間的落差，並分析其對降低社會脆弱度的影響。研究採質性方法，透過深度訪談十位不同角色的受訪者，包括公務員、里長／里幹事與社區發展協會成員，系統性檢視平台在資訊即時性、介面可用性、語言與文化適配性及多元族群可近性等面向的成效與挑戰。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，平台在整合防災資訊、提供多語版本與特定族群專區方面已有一定成效，但在資訊更新速度、與主流通訊工具整合、無障礙設計及互動機制等方面仍存不足，限制其在災時應用與社區信任的提升。另發現防災資訊傳遞多依賴非正式管道（如 LINE 群組），平台角色相對被動，降低了其對社會脆弱度的改善潛力。最後，研究提出針對功能優化、推廣策略與跨部門協作的具體建議，以提升地方政府數位防災治理的包容性與韌性。</p> <p>This study adopts the street-level bureaucracy theory, digital divide theory, and the SERVQUAL service quality gap model to examine the gap between the design and actual operation of the Disaster Prevention and Relief Network Platform of the Nangang District Office in Taipei City, particularly in serving diverse population groups. It further analyzes the platform’s role in reducing social vulnerability in disaster management. Employing a qualitative research approach, in-depth interviews were conducted with ten respondents, including public officials, village chiefs/staff, and community development association members, to systematically evaluate the platform’s performance and challenges in terms of information timeliness, interface usability, linguistic and cultural adaptability, and accessibility for diverse groups.</p> <p>The findings indicate that while the platform has achieved certain progress in integrating disaster information, offering multilingual versions, and providing dedicated sections for specific groups, it still faces limitations in information update speed, integration with mainstream communication tools, accessibility design, and interactive mechanisms. These constraints hinder its practical use during emergencies and the enhancement of community trust. Moreover, disaster information dissemination largely relies on informal channels (e.g., LINE groups), rendering the platform’s role relatively passive and limiting its potential contribution to reducing social vulnerability. The study concludes with practical recommendations on functional optimization, promotion strategies, and cross-sector collaboration to strengthen the inclusiveness and resilience of local digital disaster governance.</p>
吳秀美 (碩士)	流程觀點分析健保居家醫療之研究：以臺北市某區域醫院為例	<p>本研究以公共管理的流程再造(Reengineering)理論為核心，探討「全民健康保險居家醫療照護整合計畫」在政策執行的醫療流程瓶頸。本研究以臺北市某區域醫院為案例，分析 2016 至 2022 年健康醫療資料庫數據與文獻分析，系統性檢視健保給付制度、醫療照護流程設計及長照服務之跨部門資源整合。研究目的在檢視政策規劃與受益者需求契合度、政策成效於降低急診與住院之分析，最後驗證醫療照護流程瓶頸、提出改善方向。</p> <p>研究顯示照護階段分級制因收案條件與給付限制，使醫療資源分配存在落差。各照護階段的醫事人員訪視頻率與醫療介入，和急診及住院率未呈現顯著相關，顯示降低急性醫療依賴存在其他影響因素。此外，跨部門資訊系統未介接、居家醫療病人轉銜長照服務流程斷鏈，影響照護效率與整合性。</p> <p>綜合分析發現，本研究案例政策執行過程，因照護分級特性導致「分級但非連續」、「分工卻非整合」，難落實全人照護的政策目標。爰此，流程改善以重新定義流程價值、兼顧效率與政策公平性之方向，作為政策調整參考：一、鬆綁照護階段分級給付限制與醫療給付彈性化，滿足高齡與多重疾病者的整合照護需求；二、強化跨部門資訊系統介接，建立標準化轉介流程，提升跨部門合作效率。</p> <p>This study applies the theory of Reengineering within the field of public administration to examine the implementation bottlenecks of the National Health Insurance (NHI) Home-Based Medical Care Integration Program. Using a regional hospital in Taipei as a case study, the research analyzes health care database records from 2016 to 2022 combined with literature review, to systematically assess the NHI reimbursement scheme, medical care process design, and the intersectoral integration of long-term care resources. The objectives are to evaluate the alignment between policy design and beneficiaries’ needs, analyze the program’s effectiveness in reducing emergency department visits and hospitalizations, identify critical process bottlenecks, and propose improvement strategies.</p> <p>Findings indicate that the current tiered care reimbursement system, constrained by admission criteria and payment rules, results in uneven distribution of medical resources. The frequency of professional home visits across different care stages shows no significant correlation with reductions in emergency or inpatient service use, suggesting that other factors affect the reliance on acute care. Furthermore, the lack of interoperability between NHI and long-term care information systems leads to service discontinuity and reduced efficiency in patient referral and integrated care.</p> <p>The comprehensive analysis indicates that during the policy implementation process of the case hospital, the tiered care design has led to “segmentation without continuity” and “division of labor without integration,” making it difficult to achieve the intended goal of holistic care. Accordingly, process improvement should focus on redefining process value while balancing efficiency and policy equity, serving as a reference</p>

		for policy adjustment. Recommended directions include: (1) relaxing the reimbursement restrictions under the tiered care system and introducing greater flexibility in medical payment schemes, in order to meet the integrated care needs of elderly patients with multiple chronic conditions; and (2) strengthening the interoperability of cross-sectoral information systems and establishing standardized referral mechanisms to enhance inter-agency collaboration and efficiency.
馮英筑 (碩士)	Z 世代新進公務人員對主管賦權領導行為之偏好	<p>隨著 Z 世代逐漸成為公部門人力的重要來源，其人格特質與價值觀的差異，對於傳統公務體系的管理方式帶來挑戰。雖然公職被視為穩定且具保障的工作選項，但近年統計顯示，年輕族群同時也是離職率最高的群體，顯示如何透過適切的領導行為以留任新世代人才，已成為重要議題。基於此，本研究旨在探討 Z 世代公部門新進人員之人格特質，如何影響其對主管賦權領導行為的偏好，並進一步分析不同變項對此偏好之影響。</p> <p>本研究以考試院 113 年所辦理之「公務人員考試錄取人員意向調查」為資料來源，透過橫斷式問卷進行實證分析，共回收 2,970 份有效樣本。主要分析變項包含部屬所屬世代、大五人格特質，將偏好的賦權領導行為分為發展性支持以及自主性支持做為分析基礎，並以描述性統計、平均數差異檢定及迴歸分析進行驗證。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，在人格特質分布上，嚴謹性、親和性與神經質可正向預測對發展性支持的偏好，而外向性、親和性、開放性與神經質則與自主性支持呈正向關聯，顯示不同人格特質的部屬對主管賦權領導的期待有所差異。在個人背景變項中，僅性別對自主性支持偏好具有顯著影響，女性相較男性對於自主性支持展現較低的偏好，甚至性別在世代間也出現了差異，相較於非 Z 世代的女性，Z 世代女性對於自主性支持的偏好程度較低，男性則並未出現是類情形。</p> <p>整體而言，本研究驗證人格特質是影響其對於主管賦權領導偏好的關鍵因素，然而，這樣的特質是否受到世代差異、工作經驗等因素影響，則有待後續研究驗證。</p> <p>As Generation Z increasingly becomes an important source of manpower in the public sector, their distinct personality traits and values pose challenges to traditional management practices. Although civil service has long been regarded as a stable and secure career option, recent statistics indicate that younger cohorts also exhibit the highest turnover rates. This highlights the urgency of identifying appropriate leadership behaviors to retain new-generation talent. Accordingly, this study aims to examine how the personality traits of newly recruited Generation Z public servants influence their preferences for supervisors’ empowering leadership behaviors, and further explores how different variables affect such preferences.</p> <p>This study draws on data from the 2024 Civil Service Examination Qualified Candidates’ Career Intention Survey conducted by the Examination Yuan, yielding 2,970 valid responses for empirical analysis using a cross-sectional questionnaire. Key variables include generational cohorts and the Big Five personality traits. Preferences for empowering leadership behaviors are divided into two dimensions—developmental support and autonomy support—and validated through descriptive statistics, mean difference tests, and regression analyses.</p> <p>The results reveal that conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism positively predict preferences for developmental support, while extraversion, agreeableness, openness, and neuroticism are positively associated with autonomy support. These findings suggest that subordinates with different personality traits hold varying expectations toward supervisors’ empowering leadership. Among demographic variables, only gender shows a significant effect on autonomy support preferences: women demonstrate lower preferences than men, and further, Generation Z women exhibit lower preferences than non-Generation Z women, while no such pattern is found among men.</p> <p>Overall, this study confirms that personality traits are key determinants of subordinates’ preferences for empowering leadership, whereas the extent to which these traits are shaped by generational differences, work experience, and other factors warrants further investigation.</p>
葉柏佑 (碩士)	疫情時代公務機關進行遠距辦公之組織管理研究	<p>新冠疫情使社會各方產生了許多轉變，例如工作模式及組織的溝通方式。其中遠距辦公便是最明顯的變化之一。公共組織在採用遠距辦公這項新技術時，組織溝通、團隊信任及領導風格會產生什麼的對策來配合遠距辦公，以及疫情之後，遠距辦公在公共組織中會以何種方式存續，上述經驗和轉變都是政府在數位轉型時的重要借鑑。</p> <p>本研究探討我國政府在新冠疫情前、中及後，各個時期所推動的遠距辦公政策，包含推動過程中所面臨的人際議題、績效評量和領導方式等議題，以及組織回應上述議題的對策。再者，在疫情之後，公共組織對於遠距辦公的使用方式及採用態度產生何種轉變。</p> <p>本研究認為，遠距辦公在新冠疫情前及初期，遠距辦公制度主要面臨使用目的未明及推行力道的孱弱，而使遠距辦公不在公共組織中普及。再來是，在疫情期間，因為遠距辦公的使用，公共組織成員間的溝通轉型和職務配適的再檢視，都成為疫情期間重要的課題。最後，後疫情時代，遠距辦公的存續則在組織各層有不同的認知差距。</p> <p>未來公共組織在建置新數位制度時，也須建立相應的試誤心態去迎接數位轉型的各項改進。新冠疫情時代所帶來的改變，已經讓不少公共組織體驗到數位時代的來臨。</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic brought profound changes to various aspects of society, with shifts in work models and organizational communication being particularly significant. Among these, telework stands out as one of the most notable transformations. For public organizations, adopting this new work style required adjustments in organizational communication, team trust, and leadership approaches, along with the establishment of supporting measures to ensure smooth operations. In the post-pandemic era, the way telework is maintained and positioned within public organizations has become an important benchmark for assessing digital transformation efforts. These changes and practical experiences provide valuable insights for future government digitalization policies.</p> <p>This study focuses on public organizations in Taiwan, examining the development of telework policies across three stages: pre-pandemic, during the pandemic, and post-pandemic. It analyzes interpersonal interaction issues, performance evaluation challenges, and shifts in leadership styles encountered during implementation, and summarizes the strategies organizations adopted in response. The study also observes how public organizations’ usage patterns and attitudes toward telework have evolved after the pandemic, assessing both institutional sustainability and adaptability.</p> <p>Findings indicate that in the pre-pandemic and early pandemic stages, telework lacked clear objectives and sufficient momentum, preventing widespread adoption. During the pandemic, the transformation of internal communication and the reallocation of job responsibilities became key issues. In the post-pandemic period, differences in perception about the continuation of telework emerged across organizational levels. Moving forward, public organizations must embrace a mindset of trial and adaptation when building new digital systems to address ongoing challenges in digital transformation. The pandemic experience has made many public organizations acutely aware of the arrival and necessity of the digital era.</p>
張詠貽 (碩士)	綠色運輸政策行銷之研究：以北北基桃「減碳存摺」為例	<p>隨著氣候變遷的影響，全世界都將淨零碳排作為目標期望能有效地進行減碳，避免環境繼續被破壞及惡化。其中，國際部能源總署指出「行為改變」是達到 2050 淨零排放的重要關鍵策略，也因此除了政府與企業主動減碳外，民眾也應有減碳意識從生活中著手改變，而悠遊卡公司與各市政府推出的「減碳存摺」，只要下載 APP 系統就會自動記錄民眾搭乘大眾運輸所累積的減碳量，還能透過減碳量的累積進行抽獎與排名，用以促進民眾搭乘大眾運輸。目前「減碳存摺」適用的範圍包括：基隆市、臺北市、新北市以及桃園市四市，其中也透過許多政策行銷手段加以向民眾宣傳。主要係透過政府的政策行銷與軟性的環境政策工具：「減碳存摺」，促使民眾的行為改變，將原本使用私有運具的習慣改為大眾運輸的使用，進而達到減碳與環境永續的目標。</p> <p>本研究的主要目的是，以綠色政策工具、政策行銷、新環境典範與行為洞察力工具作為文獻基礎，透過問卷調查，以基隆市、臺北市、新北市以及桃園市四市的民眾作為標的，並將「減碳存摺」作為綠色政策工具，藉以瞭解民眾的環境態度是否影響其綠色運輸政策行銷的接收？民眾的環境態度是否影響其搭乘大眾運輸的意願及行為選擇？以及綠色運輸政策行銷的接收是否影響民眾搭乘大眾運輸的意願及行為選擇？綜上，如何透過綠色政策工具、政策行銷改變民眾的通勤行為，塑造綠色運輸生活型態係為本研究所關切之重點。</p> <p>本研究也進一步發現，民眾的環境態度、對於綠色運輸政策行銷的接收，皆會正向影響其搭乘大眾運輸的意願及行為選擇，其中本研究也進一步區分出高/低環境態度、高/低綠色運輸政策行銷接收之民眾，用以驗證了政策行銷工具在推動綠色交通行為上的多層次效果，並透過環境態度的差異化反應，展現了如何在行為洞察理論視角下，達到更具目標化、精準化的政策行銷推廣路徑。最後，本研究也針對「減碳存摺」行銷策略與政策研擬提出具體建議。</p> <p>With the impacts of climate change, countries worldwide have set net-zero carbon emissions as a goal, aiming to effectively reduce emissions and prevent further environmental degradation. The International Energy Agency has pointed out that “behavioral change” is a key strategy for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Therefore, in addition to governments and enterprises actively reducing carbon emissions, the public should also develop carbon reduction awareness and make changes in their daily lives. In this context, EasyCard Corporation, in collaboration with various municipal governments, launched the “Carbon Reduction Passbook.” By simply downloading the app, the system automatically records the carbon reduction amount accumulated by individuals using public transportation. Users can also participate in lotteries and rankings based on their accumulated reductions, thereby encouraging more people to choose public transport. Currently, the “Carbon Reduction Passbook” is implemented in Keelung City, Taipei City, New Taipei City, and Taoyuan City, and has been promoted to the public through various policy marketing strategies. The core idea is to use government policy marketing and a soft environmental policy tool—the “Carbon Reduction Passbook”—to promote behavioral change, shifting individuals from using private vehicles to public transportation, thus achieving carbon reduction and environmental sustainability goals.</p> <p>The primary purpose of this study is to use green policy tools, policy marketing, new environmental paradigms, and behavioral insights as the theoretical foundation. Through a questionnaire survey targeting residents of Keelung, Taipei, New Taipei, and Taoyuan, and taking the “Carbon Reduction Passbook” as a green policy tool, the study aims to explore: whether individuals’ environmental attitudes affect their reception of green transportation policy marketing; whether environmental attitudes influence their willingness and choice to use public transportation; and</p>

		<p>whether the reception of green transportation policy marketing affects individuals’ willingness and choice to use public transportation. In summary, this research focuses on how green policy tools and policy marketing can change commuting behavior and foster a green transportation lifestyle.</p> <p>The study further finds that individuals’ environmental attitudes and their reception of green transportation policy marketing both have a positive effect on their willingness and choice to use public transportation. Moreover, the study distinguishes between individuals with high/low environmental attitudes and high/low reception of green transportation policy marketing, confirming the multi-level effects of policy marketing tools in promoting green travel behavior. Through differentiated responses based on environmental attitudes, the study also demonstrates how, from the perspective of behavioral insights, targeted and precise policy marketing pathways can be developed. Finally, the research provides concrete recommendations for the marketing strategy and policy design of the “Carbon Reduction Passbook.”</p>
陳志賢 (碩士)	國有非公用不動產勘查業務委外辦理之研究	<p>本研究以國有財產署國有非公用不動產勘查業務委外辦理為例，運用公私協力理論及政府業務委外模式，採用研究方法為文獻分析法、深度訪談法及參與觀察法來探討國有財產署國有非公用不動產勘查業務委外辦理執行之現況及所遭遇之困境，試圖從中發現未來解決之方案或創新作法。</p> <p>經研究後發現國有非公用不動產勘查業務委外辦理案件全屬「行政助手」模式，有別於一般工程測量非屬主流之測量市場且因市場普遍短缺測量人力、基本工資逐年調漲及標案利潤不高情形下，目前招標單價已無法及時反映業者成本，導致標案常常流標，無人願意辦理的情形，而國有財產署所編列之經費亦無節省額外人力之情形。</p> <p>本研究最後提出具體的建議如下：</p> <p>一、 提高國有非公用不動產勘查業務委外辦理案件招標價格。</p> <p>二、 增加國有非公用不動產勘查業務委外辦理案件招標合約擴充次數 2 次以上。</p> <p>三、 推動創新方案搭配修正勘查作業程序、國有非公用不動產被占用處理要點、國有不動產撥用要點、國有公用不動產變更為非公用財產作業注意事項、辦理外部測量技師及內部勘查人員教育訓練及加強政策宣導等。以期有效解決國有非共用不動產勘查業務委外辦理之困境。</p> <p>This study uses the outsourcing of the National Property Administration's state-owned non-public real estate exploration business as the cases. Drawing on the theory of public-private partnership and the outsourcing model, with the multi-methods of literature analysis, in-depth interviews, and participant observation, this study first explores the current status and challenges of outsourcing the state-owned non-public real estate exploration business to private companies, and then attempts to identify several future solutions and innovative approaches for dealing with exploration business.</p> <p>The study has found that all outsourced cases of state-owned non-public real estate exploration business are under the so-called "administrative assistant" model. Unlike general engineering surveying, they are not in the mainstream of surveying market. Also, due to the shortages of exploration manpower, the annual increase in basic wages, and low profits of bidding projects, the current bidding unit price can no longer reflect the sufficient costs of the survey industry, thereby resulting in frequent bid failures and very few companies are willing to handle the projects. The budget and funds allocated by the National Property Administration, in general, do not save additional exploration manpower.</p> <p>This study concludes with the following recommendations:</p> <p>1. Increase the bidding price for outsourced surveys of state-owned non-public real estate.</p> <p>2. Increase the number of bid extensions for outsourced surveys of state-owned non-public real estate by at least two times.</p> <p>3. Promote innovative solutions, including revisions to survey procedures, key points for handling occupation of state-owned non-public real estate, key points for appropriation of state-owned real estate, precautions for converting state-owned public real estate to non-public property, education and training for external surveyors and internal surveyors, and enhanced policy outreach. These recommendations aim to effectively address the challenges of outsourcing surveys of state-owned non-public real estate.</p>
馮靖婷 (碩士)	人工智能與公共政策：以科技執法為例	<p>人工智能的快速發展引起全球廣泛關注，各先進國家積極籌劃並搶先布局，以提升國家在數位領域中的競爭力。隨著全球數位科技與人工智慧的快速發展，各國政府紛紛嘗試將新興科技應用於公共治理領域以提升行政效能與行政執行力。在交通安全方面，傳統警力執法雖具威嚇與管理的功能，但在人力有限與執勤風險高的情況下，往往難以全面兼顧效率與公平，科技執法因而成為政策制定者積極推動的重要手段。本研究蒐集過往次級資料與發放問卷探討國人對於過內科技執法現況感受及接受程度，包括科技執法公平、隱私及未來發展等。並透過本研究的分析討論，促進社會對於科技執法的保護及關注，讓科技執法不僅提高執法效率及安全性，同時也能兼顧公平及安全。</p> <p>The rapid development of artificial intelligence has garnered widespread global attention, with advanced nations actively planning and preemptively deploying technologies to enhance their digital competitiveness. With the rapid advancement of digital technology and artificial intelligence worldwide, governments worldwide are increasingly exploring the application of emerging technologies in public governance to improve administrative efficiency and execution. In the area of traffic safety, while traditional police enforcement serves a role in intimidation and management, limited manpower and high-risk operations often make it difficult to achieve a comprehensive balance between efficiency and fairness. Therefore, technology-based law enforcement has become a crucial tool for policymakers to actively promote. This study, drawing on historical secondary data and questionnaires, explores the public's perceptions and acceptance of technology-based law enforcement in China, including issues such as fairness, privacy, and future development. Through this analysis and discussion, it aims to promote public protection and awareness of technology-based law enforcement, ensuring that technology-based law enforcement not only improves efficiency and safety, but also balances fairness and safety.</p>
呂宜政 (碩士)	以黑水虻處理廚餘的成本效益分析-以桃園市龍潭區 A 廠為例	<p>本研究旨在評估黑水虻（<i>Hermetia illucens</i>）應用於台灣廚餘處理與飼料替代之經濟可行性，並輔以環境效益與政策評估，進行整體成本效益分析。研究背景係基於傳統廚餘處理模式面臨減碳壓力與資源循環轉型挑戰，黑水虻因其具備高效有機質轉化能力與優良蛋白質來源，成為潛在解方。</p> <p>本研究採個案模擬方式，設計一處每日處理兩公噸廚餘的標準化黑水虻養殖設施，計算初期建置成本與 20 年期營運成本與收益，進而分析其折現後的淨現值（NPV）、內部報酬率（IRR）、益本比（BCR）與還本期。結果顯示，若僅以可量化之成本與效益計算，在 2%折現率下，自第二年起即呈現正淨現值，總體 NPV 為正，BCR 為 1.33–2.31，IRR 約為 2%。主因在於可替代飼料大豆、產製蟲糞肥、減碳效益及廚餘處理成本的節省皆具穩定現金流。</p> <p>另納入質化效益分析，包含社會接受度、環境教育價值、鄰避效應補償等非市場因素，透過願付補償（WTA）估算社會成本後，則 BCR 皆低於 1，NPV 轉為負值，IRR 下降至約-4%。此現象呼應文獻指出，WTA 估值常因損失規避心理傾向而偏高，易導致公共政策評估失真，因此應審慎解讀並輔以多重標準決策架構。</p> <p>此外，本研究對現行資源回收政策與環境法規亦進行檢視，指出目前針對昆蟲處理廚餘之法規仍屬模糊地帶，缺乏明確標準與產業輔導措施，建議未來政策應納入黑水虻於資源化利用的管理規範，並提供技術輔導與碳權交易制度等誘因以促進產業發展。</p> <p>總結而言，黑水虻作為廚餘處理與蛋白替代資源具有初步經濟可行性，惟推動產業化仍需完善法規、降低社會接受門檻，並建構合理的補償估值與政策配套機制，以發揮其在永續資源管理與循環經濟中的潛力。</p> <p>This study aims to evaluate the economic feasibility of applying black soldier fly (BSF, <i>Hermetia illucens</i>) for food waste treatment and as an alternative feed protein in Taiwan, incorporating both environmental benefits and policy assessments through a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The research is motivated by the increasing pressure on traditional food waste treatment systems to decarbonize and transition toward resource circularity. Due to its high organic matter conversion efficiency and nutritional value, BSF is viewed as a promising solution. A case simulation approach was adopted by designing a standardized BSF facility capable of processing two metric tons of food waste per day. The analysis calculated the initial capital investment and operational income and expenditure over a 20-year period, estimating net present value (NPV), internal rate of return (IRR), benefit-cost ratio (BCR), and payback period. Under a 2% discount rate, quantitative analysis showed positive NPV starting from the second year, with an overall BCR ranging from 1.33 to 2.31 and an IRR of approximately 2%. These results are primarily attributed to the substitution of soybean meal, the production of frass fertilizer, carbon credit gains, and savings from waste disposal costs.</p> <p>When qualitative benefits—such as social acceptance, environmental education, and compensation for the Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) effect—were incorporated via willingness-to-accept (WTA) estimations, the BCR dropped below 1, NPV turned negative, and IRR decreased to -4%. This phenomenon aligns with previous literature indicating that WTA values are often inflated due to loss aversion biases, potentially distorting public policy evaluation. As such, these results should be interpreted cautiously and supplemented with multi-criteria decision-making frameworks.</p> <p>The study also reviews the current regulatory and policy landscape regarding resource recycling. It identifies a legal gray area for insect-based waste treatment in Taiwan, lacking clear standards and supportive mechanisms. The research recommends the inclusion of BSF in formal waste valorization regulations and advocates for the establishment of technical assistance programs and carbon trading incentives to foster industry development.</p> <p>In conclusion, BSF holds promising economic potential as a solution for food waste management and alternative protein production. However, industrialization requires regulatory clarity, improved public acceptance, and the development of robust compensation valuation and policy instruments to fully realize its role in sustainable resource management and circular economy models.</p>
石芳珣 (碩士)	警察專科學校學生職涯選擇影響因素之研究	<p>本研究旨在探討臺灣警察專科學校學生（警學生）從警意願之影響因素，並分析個人、家庭及社會文化因素對不同性別學生之差異性影響，以提供警察教育與招募政策之實務參考。過去研究指出，警察職業選擇受個人特質、家庭背景及社會文化認知影響，但針對警</p>

	<p>專生群體之實證研究仍有限，尤其對性別異質性之探討尚屬不足。本研究基於社會認知職涯理論，提出四項假設：個人因素、家庭因素及社會文化因素對從警意願具有正向影響；性別在此關係中具有調節效果。</p> <p>本研究採問卷調查法蒐集資料，樣本來源包括警專在校生和警專畢業生，問卷發放採便利抽樣與人際網絡協助方式，共回收有效問卷245份。研究工具包含個人因素（自我效能、自我認同、人格特質）、家庭因素（家庭支持、家族從警經驗、家庭經濟背景）、社會文化因素（社會對警察職業的評價、薪資待遇及職業穩定性）及從警意願量表。資料分析方法包括信度與效度檢驗、描述性統計、相關分析及分層迴歸分析，並進行性別異質性檢驗以檢視不同性別的影響差異。</p> <p>研究結果顯示：(1)個人因素對從警意願具有顯著正向影響，其中自我效能與自我認同作用最為突出；(2)家庭因素亦呈正向影響，家庭支持與家族從警經驗對從警意願正向關聯，而家庭經濟背景影響呈現複雜性，小康家庭背景的學生反而較傾向從警；(3)社會文化因素正向影響從警意願，反映社會對警察職業尊重與穩定性認知對學生職業選擇具有重要參考價值；(4)性別異質性檢驗結果顯示，男性警專生從警意願主要受個人因素影響，而女性則較受家庭及社會文化因素影響，顯示在警察教育及招募策略上需考量性別差異。本研究結論建議，警察教育機構可透過課程與輔導強化學生自我效能與職業認同，同時透過家庭及社會資源支持，提升學生從警意願，政策制定者應在招募及培訓方案設計中兼顧性別與背景差異，以優化警察人力資源配置及促進組織永續發展。研究限制在於樣本採便利取樣，代表性有限，未來研究可擴大樣本範圍及比較不同地區或教育層級之差異，以進一步驗證各因素對從警意願之影響。</p> <p>This study investigates the factors influencing police career choice among students of Taiwan’s Police College (hereafter referred to as “police college students”) and examines the differential effects of individual, family, and socio-cultural factors by gender, offering practical implications for police education and recruitment policies. Previous studies indicate that career choice in policing is shaped by personal traits, family background, and socio-cultural perceptions. However, empirical research focusing specifically on police college students is limited, particularly regarding gender differences. Based on the Social Cognitive Career Theory, this study proposes four hypotheses: individual, family, and socio-cultural factors positively influence police career choice, and gender moderates these relationships.</p> <p>Data were collected through a questionnaire survey of current students and graduates of police colleges. Questionnaires were distributed using convenience sampling and assistance through social networks, resulting in 245 valid responses. The survey measured individual factors (self-efficacy, self-identity, and personality traits), family factors (family support, family police experience, and family economic background), socio-cultural factors (societal evaluation of the police profession, salary, and job stability), and police career choice. Data analysis included reliability and validity testing, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, hierarchical regression, and analysis of gender differences.</p> <p>The results indicate that: (1)individual factors significantly and positively influence police career choice, with self-efficacy and self-identity as the most prominent predictors; (2)family factors also have a positive effect, with family support and family police experience positively associated with police career choice, while the impact of family economic background is complex, as students from middle-class families are more inclined toward a police career; (3)socio-cultural factors positively influence police career choice, highlighting the importance of societal respect and perceived job stability in career decisions; and (4)analysis of gender differences shows that male students’ police career choice is mainly affected by individual factors, whereas female students are more influenced by family and socio-cultural factors, suggesting that police education and recruitment strategies should consider gender differences.</p> <p>Based on these findings, this study recommends that police education institutions strengthen students’ self-efficacy and career identity through curriculum design and counseling, and enhance support from family and social resources to improve students’ police career choice. Policymakers should account for gender and background differences in recruitment and training programs to optimize human resource allocation and promote sustainable organizational development. The study is limited by the use of convenience sampling, which may affect representativeness. Future research could expand the sample size and compare different regions or educational levels to further validate the factors influencing police career choice.</p>
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不動產與城鄉環境學系

研究生	論文題目	中英文摘要
朱育萱 (碩士)	先行區段徵收制度問題之研究	<p>「先行區段徵收」冠以「先行」一詞，賦予區段徵收得先行辦理之特例，謂於土地利用計畫發布實施或變更前，得就已審議通過之都市計畫或經核准之興辦事業計畫，報請中央主管機關核定開發範圍，先行辦理區段徵收，復配合修訂相關之土地利用計畫。該順序上之改動，使土地利用計畫與區段徵收之關係更為緊密，有助於加速土地之取得以實現計畫，然而，於時空背景改變下，先行區段徵收制度之妥適與否值得商榷，而實有詳細檢視該制度之必要。</p> <p>本文以土地利用計畫、比例原則及正當行政程序作為參考，探析先行區段徵收制度問題之所在，首先，自土地利用計畫、比例原則及正當行政程序之定義為一說明，以建立後續之理論基礎；其次，透過回顧先行區段徵收之由來及目的，並檢視其現行制度及規範，以理解該制度之全貌；再來，以裁判分析比較各裁判中原告主張及法院見解，以得出司法實務立場；最後，與專家、學者進行深度訪談以補充文獻未提及之議題，以完整對先行區段徵收問題之探究。</p> <p>藉上述研究過程，本文得出先行區段徵收制度因與比例原則及正當行政程序間存有扞格，又扭曲土地利用計畫之指導性，而有違憲之可能，惟為實務辦理上之所需，尚不致須完全刪除該制度，但應對其辦理進行限縮並具體明文其要件。因此，本文建議應於具充足急迫必要性之情形下，得例外允許辦理先行區段徵收，而該充足之急迫必要性僅限定於具極高度公益之情形。</p>
		<p>"Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First" refers to a special provision that allows zone expropriation to be conducted in advance. It means that before the implementation or amendment of a land use plan, expropriation may be initiated for urban plans that have already been approved or for approved development projects. This is done by submitting a request to the central authority to approve the development area and then carrying out zone expropriation, followed by the amendment of relevant land use plans. This adjustment in sequence strengthens the relationship between land use planning and zone expropriation, facilitating faster land acquisition to achieve the goals of the plan. However, with changes in temporal and spatial contexts, the suitability of the Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First system warrants further consideration, and a thorough review of the system is necessary.</p> <p>This article uses land use planning, proportionality, and due process of administration as a reference to explore the issues surrounding the Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First system. First, it begins with an explanation of land use planning, proportionality, and due process of administration to establish a theoretical foundation. Next, by reviewing the origins and objectives of the Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First system and examining its current framework and regulations, the article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the system. Furthermore, an analysis of judgments is conducted to compare the claims of plaintiffs and the opinions of courts, thereby deriving judicial practice stance. Finally, in-depth interviews with experts and scholars are conducted to address issues not covered in the literature, completing the investigation into the problems associated with the Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First system.</p> <p>Through the aforementioned research process, this study concludes that the Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First system conflicts with proportionality and due process of administration, distorts the guiding principle of land use planning, and carries the potential for unconstitutionality. Nonetheless, due to its practical necessity, the system does not require complete abolition but should be subject to restrictions, with its requirements explicitly defined in legal provisions. Therefore, this study recommends that the Zone Expropriation being Carried Out First system be allowed only under circumstances of sufficient urgency and necessity, which should be strictly limited to cases involving an exceptionally high degree of public interest.</p>
馮世道 (碩士)	住宅面積、容積獎勵及價格關係分析	<p>本論文由三篇研究主題所組成。第一篇探討住宅面積與價格之關係，有鑑於以往文獻針對住宅面積與價格關係獲得相當不一致的實證結果，進而產生許多建商產品定位與不動產估價師價格調整的爭議。本文建立住宅面積與總價及單價的理論模型，再利用區域環境同質性較高的臺北大學特定區資料進行實證分析，實證結果顯示小面積住宅之總價隨面積增加且呈現邊際總價遞減，可能是因為產權邊際效用遞減所造成。其次，大面積住宅總價會隨面積增加且呈現邊際總價遞增，即有明顯的數量溢價現象。第三、單價相對較低的住宅由於具有相對價格競爭優勢，其單價可隨著面積增加且呈現邊際單價遞減。反之，單價相對較高的住宅，其單價會隨面積減少且呈現邊際單價遞增，上述實證結果對於建商的訂價策略與產品面積定位應有相當高的參考價值。</p> <p>第二篇運用實質選擇權價值模型，探討國內都市危險及老舊建築物加速重建條例的容積率獎勵政策，並從經濟學角度分析其合適性。本研究認為實質選擇權是一個衡量在不確定性下所持有權利價值的工具，如果本研究假設起造人在做出這個決策時，對於保證金被沒收的機率有不同的預期，那麼他們將會根據自己的預期來做出最適合自己的選擇。因此，可以利用選擇權定價模型來估算這個選擇權的價值，透過這個價值可以得知在不同的風險和報酬下，起造人會選擇哪個選項，此研究成果可供政策制定者在規劃相關政策時參考，也提供保證金機制調整依據建議。</p> <p>第三篇探討容積獎勵之可能法律經濟效果，並以都市危險及老舊建築物加速重建條例為例，本研究認為危老條例容積獎勵制度沒有區分地區而給予一種齊頭式平等之獎勵，由於地區開發前景不同，依照實證模型瞭解此會使得參與都更之門檻大為不同，故未來在容積獎勵制度設計方面建議可以因地制宜，避免蛋黃區的超額獎勵發生，有損公益性的立法要求。此外，保證金制度雖然可以督促開發者落實申請獎勵時的承諾，但是由於不動產開發的時間特性，立法者或許可以思考更為公平之機制，以避免開發者執行放棄的選擇權而造成全民皆輸的局面，應更審慎的決定保證金的數額，以降低放棄的機率，並針對開發者的超額利潤是否有分享的機制設計，以符合都市更新公益性的任務。</p>
		<p>This thesis consists of three research topics. The first study explores the relationship between residential area and price. This paper establishes a theoretical model linking residential area to total price and unit price, and conducts an empirical analysis using data from the Taipei University Special Zone. The results indicate that for small-sized residences, total price increases with area but at a decreasing marginal rate, possibly due to diminishing marginal utility of property rights. In contrast, for large-sized residences, total price increases with area at an increasing marginal rate, suggesting a significant quantity premium effect. Additionally, residences with relatively lower unit prices enjoy a competitive price advantage, allowing their unit prices to increase with area while exhibiting decreasing marginal unit prices. Conversely, for residences with relatively higher unit prices, unit price decreases as area expands, with an increasing marginal unit price.</p> <p>The second study applies a real options valuation model to analyze the floor area incentive policies under the Urban Dangerous and Dilapidated Buildings Accelerated Reconstruction Act (UDDBAR Act), evaluating their suitability from an economic perspective. Real options theory provides a framework for assessing the value of rights held under uncertainty. If we assume that developers have different expectations regarding the probability of their deposit being forfeited, they will make decisions based on their individual risk assessments. By applying an option pricing model, we can estimate the value of this real option and determine how developers would choose among different alternatives under varying levels of risk and return.</p> <p>The third study examines the potential legal and economic effects of floor area incentive policies, using the UDDBAR Act as a case study. This research argues that the Act’s floor area incentives adopt a one-size-fits-all approach without considering regional differences. Since development prospects vary by area, empirical modeling suggests that this uniform incentive system creates significantly different thresholds for participation in urban renewal projects. Therefore, it is recommended that future floor area incentive policies be tailored to regional conditions. Additionally, while the deposit system can ensure that developers fulfill their commitments when applying for incentives, the time-sensitive nature of real estate development suggests that legislators should consider fairer mechanisms. A more prudent approach to setting deposit amounts is needed to reduce the likelihood of project abandonment and prevent a scenario where all stakeholders lose. Furthermore, it is suggested that policymakers design mechanisms for sharing developers’ excess profits to better align urban renewal initiatives with public welfare objectives.</p>
程德翔 (碩士)	生活文化景觀與景觀法立法之研究——以景觀權益與景觀專業定位之檢討為核心	<p>景觀法草案立案至今已逾 20 年，其內容經過多次反覆修改、協商，於 2015 年首次通過立法院初審，但最終仍未能通過並未有下文。鑒於我國社會平均生活水準的提高及人民對良好景觀之需求日漸高漲，建立整體性的景觀管理及規劃制度，保護乃至創造國家整體良好景觀，有其必要。本研究從生活文化景觀概念面向，重新檢視我國景觀法草案多次立法失敗的原因及可能的解決方案。透過第一章緒論回顧景觀法草案的立法歷程，指出其在立法過程中的爭點及後續學界評價，第二章從生活文化景觀之景觀保護觀點，分別論述景觀法草案實質爭議之景觀權益及景觀專業法律定位及其與景觀法立法之連結。第三章以日本景觀法施行現況為例，整理日本景觀法立法後近 20 年來之施行狀況、制度性問題及未來展望，作為我國景觀法立法方向參考。第四章則透過深度訪談方式，訪問景觀法立法涉及之各領域專業人士，進一步釐清目前我國景觀法立法實務上須面對及解決之問題。最後第五章，從生活文化景觀概念下景觀權益及景觀專業二者之理論及現實連結面向，提出兼具理論及實務可行性之我國景觀法立法政策建議。</p>
		<p>More than two decades have passed since the initial proposal of the Landscape Act drafted in Taiwan. Despite multiple revisions and rounds of negotiations, a preliminary review passed by the Legislative Yuan in 2015, the bill ultimately failed to advance into formal legislation. In light of the rising standard of living and the growing public demand for high-quality landscapes, the establishment of an integrated system for landscape management and planning is imperative to safeguard and even create an overall quality landscape for the nation.</p> <p>This study adopts the perspective of the community-scape (living and cultural landscape) to re-examine the repeated legislative failures of the Landscape Act and explore possible solutions. Chapter 1 introduces the research background and reviews the legislative history of the draft Landscape Act, identifying the core controversies and subsequent academic evaluations. Chapter 2 discusses two major substantive issues—landscape interest and the legal status of landscape professionals—through the lens of community-scape protection, and examines how these issues related to the legislative process. Chapter 3 analyzes Japan’s Landscape Act as a case study, summarizing its implementation over the past</p>

		20 years, current institutional challenges, and future development as a reference for Taiwan's legislative path. Chapter 4 presents findings from in-depth interviews with professionals from various fields involved in landscape legislation to further clarify the practical challenges facing the enactment of Taiwan's Landscape Act. Finally, Chapter 5 proposes theoretically grounded and practically feasible policy recommendations for Taiwan's Landscape Act, based on the dual framework of landscape interest and the professional positioning of landscape architecture within the context of community-scape.
呂佳容 (碩士)	臺北市辦公室市場租金與價格影響因素及新興議題分析	<p>臺北市辦公室市場呈多核心商圈，其中以信義區商圈為首，市場以租賃為主，近年高端辦公空間需求上升。雖具穩定經濟基礎與資訊透明度，對企業使用者具吸引力，卻在資本市場參與及投資報酬率上落後亞太主要城市。本研究以特徵價格法分析發現，辦公室買賣市場總價漲幅顯著高於租賃市場，反映出低資本化率結構與租金僵固性的特性。雖租賃與買賣市場皆受總面積、交易樓層、屋齡、捷運距離等特徵影響，但買方與租戶在總樓層變數上重視程度不同。此外，巷弄變數實證結果與預期不符，顯示部分巷弄位置實具優勢。研究亦探討辦公室與住宅價差原因，理論上，辦公室租金較高應帶來更高單價，但實際上臺北市辦公室單價長期低於住宅，大安區差距平均達 10.88%。根據深度訪談法，多數市場參與者認為主因在住宅市場流動性高、投資需求穩定，加上土地使用分區允許住辦混用，進一步稀釋純辦公空間的需求。</p> <p>面對新興議題，混合辦公(Hybrid Working)與 ESG 雖尚未對市場產生實質影響，但隨著國際趨勢與政策壓力增加，預期未來將重塑辦公空間需求。臺北市擁有穩定的總體經濟與完善的基礎設施優勢；然而，市場規模有限、大樓老舊、產權分散與資本化率偏低等多重劣勢，成為投資的主要挑戰。隨著全球工作模式與企業價值觀的轉變、永續策略的推動，及全球供應鏈重組，臺北市辦公室市場正處於躍升為區域辦公據點的關鍵機會。若能掌握新興趨勢對市場的影響，並針對現有劣勢進行改善，臺北市辦公室市場有望進一步提升其投資潛力與位於亞太地區的地位。</p> <p>The Taipei office market is characterized by multiple business hubs, led by the Xinyi District, with leasing as the dominant activity and rising demand for premium office space in recent years. Despite its stable economy and high information transparency, Taipei lags behind major Asia-Pacific cities in capital market participation and investment returns. This study, using the hedonic pricing method, finds that sales prices have increased more sharply than rents, reflecting a low capitalization rate and rent rigidity. While both leasing and sales markets are influenced by factors like floor area, transaction level, building age, and MRT proximity, buyers and tenants weigh total floor count differently. Unexpectedly, some alleyway locations show advantages, contrary to initial assumptions. The research also examines why office unit prices remain lower than residential prices despite higher office rents. In Da’an District, for example, the average price gap reaches 10.88%. This phenomenon is largely attributed to the residential market’s strong liquidity, steady investment demand, and flexible zoning regulations that allow mixed-use buildings, which dilute the demand for pure office space.</p> <p>Although hybrid working and ESG have yet to make a major market impact, growing international trends and policy pressures are expected to reshape office space demand. If Taipei can address its challenges, such as limited market size, aging stock, fragmented ownership, and low cap rates, while leveraging opportunities arising from shifts in work models, sustainability, and global supply chains, its office market has the potential to enhance both its investment appeal and regional standing in the Asia-Pacific.</p>
王靖淵 (碩士)	特定工廠登記政策執行問題與改善策略-以臺中市為例	<p>未登記工廠問題困擾我國政府許久，未登記工廠的存在導致農地遭受汙染、土地管制破壞外，消防與結構等安全疑慮，乃至員工權益都難以保障監管。至 2018 年特定工廠登記政策上路，全臺約有 45,000 間未登記工廠，臺中市約有 8,300 餘間未登記工廠與 1,794 間臨時工廠，其中已有 7,345 間未登記工廠完成納管、387 間已取得特定工廠登記，另臨時工廠部分已有 1745 間完成特定工廠登記。用地變更部分，臺中市 2,132 間特定工廠中，有 166 間已送件申請，送件率僅 7.7%，其中 21 案核准，核准率僅 0.9%。執法部分從 2020 年聯合稽查 493 次與 87%斷水電率，至 2024 年僅剩 195 次與 0%，勒令停工亦從 2022 年 127 次降至 2024 年 68 次。經費編列部分，臺中市編列約 1,000 萬元作為拆除經費，惟該預算涵蓋項目甚廣，對未登記工廠清除聚焦不足，對於既存違建則無編列預算；納管輔導金與營運管理金部分，臺中市 2024 年收入約 23 億元，支出僅 1 億元，使用比例僅 5%，且用途僅作指導建議而無法律明文化。</p> <p>本研究藉由蒐集中央與地方各單位之資料，並向未登記工廠業主、合法工廠業主與政府機關人員進行訪談，得出未登記工廠成因除執法寬鬆與超額利潤外，商業登記與管理分離制度亦加劇其問題；執法寬鬆因素除人力、經費與政治干預以外，亦有相關法規制定嚴謹不足等；另現行特定工廠登記政策之缺口包含政策資訊傳遞不足、代辦素質難以控管、工廠改善價格不一、政府單位橫向協調失靈與政策誘因與協助不足等，對此，本研究提出將《商業登記法》與《商業登記申請辦法》之商業登記嚴審化，並對《特定工廠登記辦法》、《都市計畫取得特定工廠登記土地變更處理原則》與《臺中市政府處理非都市土地違反區域計畫法案件裁罰基準》等法規做出改善優化，並規劃「政府統一收件發包制度、公會統一收件協助制度」等方式改善現有政策缺口，以及規劃政策參與制度、行政協助與財務補助提高參與誘因，並將現行尚未法制化與明文化之法令作出檢討，最後針對《納管工廠納管輔導金及特定工廠營運管理金運用指引》與臺中市政府都發局預算做出檢討並規劃分階段執法期程以充實執法量能，旨在效率、全面且順利解決未登記工廠問題。</p> <p>The issue of unregistered factories has long troubled the government. Their existence not only causes farmland pollution and the breakdown of land-use controls but also results in safety hazards—such as fire risks and structural issues—and inadequate worker protections. Since the launch of the Specific Factory Registration Policy in 2018, Taichung City has identified about 8,300 unregistered factories and 1,794 temporary ones. Among them, 7,345 unregistered and 1,745 temporary factories have been brought under regulation, though only 387 and 1,745 respectively obtained formal registration.</p> <p>Regarding land-use conversion, only 166 applications have been submitted (7.7% rate), with just 21 approved—an approval rate of only 0.9%. Enforcement actions have declined: joint inspections fell from 493 cases in 2020 (87% utility disconnection rate) to 195 in 2024 (0% disconnection), and construction suspensions dropped from 127 in 2022 to 68 in 2024.</p> <p>Taichung allocated about NT\$10 million for demolition, but this broadly covers various items without specifically targeting unregistered factory clearance. There is also no budget for existing illegal buildings. In contrast, Taichung collected around NT\$2.3 billion in 2024 from registration and operational fees but spent only NT\$100 million (5%)—mostly on non-binding advisory services.</p> <p>This study, based on government data and interviews with stakeholders—including factory operators, legal factory owners, and officials—finds that the root causes lie not only in weak enforcement and profit incentives but also institutional flaws, such as the disconnect between commercial and land-use registration. Enforcement is further hampered by insufficient staff, funding, political interference, and lax legislation.</p> <p>Key policy gaps include poor information dissemination, low-quality agents, weak inter-agency coordination, and inadequate support systems. The study recommends stricter reviews under the “Business Registration Act” and related regulations, as well as revisions to the “Specific Factory Registration Regulations,” “Urban Planning Land Conversion Guidelines,” and Taichung’s penalty standards for non-urban land violations.</p> <p>It further proposes centralized and outsourced submission systems, guild-assisted application support, and both administrative and financial incentives. A review of unofficial or unclear regulations is also needed. The ultimate aim is to address the unregistered factory problem efficiently, comprehensively, and in a coordinated manner.</p>
許亦威 (碩士)	視野景觀指標之建構與分析——以臺北大學特定區為例	<p>本研究旨在建構一套兼具客觀性與操作性之視野景觀評估指標，並實證檢驗其對房價影響。視野景觀係指消費者自住宅窗戶向外看所見景觀，受樓層高度與建物面向構成之可視性與景觀內容共同影響，為住宅外部環境品質重要構成，惟文獻與實務普遍缺乏具體可量化工具。為補足此缺口，本研究首先透過問卷調查，量化民眾對良好與嫌惡景觀價格接受幅度，結果顯示價格效應具非對稱性：嫌惡景觀平均折價約 20%，高於良好景觀溢價（約 3 至 10%）。其次，綜合文獻與調查結果，採用分析階層程序法（AHP）建構涵蓋三大構面、十項指標之評估體系，並據此發展具操作性與可比較性之「視野景觀分數」，作為住宅景觀品質之量化代理變數，應用於後續實證分析。</p> <p>再者，以新北市臺北大學特定區為實證場域，採最小平方法與分量迴歸分析，結果顯示視野景觀分數對住宅單價具穩定且顯著之正向影響，隨時間與價格分位上升而增強。以 2022 至 2024 年為例，視野景觀分數最高與平均間單價差異達 4%，與問卷溢價認知一致。次樣本分析進一步驗證視野景觀具垂直與空間異質性：低樓層具補償性、高樓層具加值性，部分社區內部亦具顯著價格差異。整體而言，視野景觀係受民眾偏好，且具價值影響，但非普遍可及之「奢侈性特徵」。而本研究所建構之景觀指標兼具解釋力與應用性，可做為不動產估價、產品設計與資訊透明化之參考價值。</p> <p>This study aims to develop a set of view landscape evaluation indicators that are both objective and operational, and to empirically examine their impact on housing prices. The concept of view landscape refers to the scenery observed by consumers through the windows of a residential property, which is jointly influenced by floor height and orientation, determining both visibility and content of the view. As an essential component of external residential environmental quality, the view landscape has long lacked specific and quantifiable tools in both academic literature and practical applications.</p> <p>To address this gap, the study first employed a questionnaire survey to quantify the public’s willingness to pay or accept price adjustments for good and undesirable views. The results reveal an asymmetric price effect: the average discount for undesirable views is around 20%, exceeding the premium for favorable views (approximately 3% to 10%). Second, based on the literature and survey findings, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied to construct an evaluation system encompassing three dimensions and ten indicators. A practical and comparable “View Landscape Score” was developed as a proxy variable for view quality in residential units, which was then applied in subsequent empirical analyses.</p> <p>Furthermore, using the National Taipei University District in New Taipei City as the empirical setting, this study employed ordinary least squares and quantile regression analyses. Results indicate that the view score has a stable and significant positive effect on housing unit prices, with its influence increasing over time and across higher price quantiles. For instance, from 2022 to 2024, the price difference between the highest and average view scores reached approximately 4%, consistent with respondents’ willingness-to-pay for premium views in the survey. Subsample</p>

		<p>analyses further confirm the vertical and spatial heterogeneity of view effects: lower floors exhibit compensatory value, while higher floors reflect added value, and significant price differences are also observed within certain communities.</p> <p>Overall, view landscapes represent a preference-driven feature with measurable value impacts, yet they remain a non-universal and limited-access “luxury attribute.”</p> <p>The view assessment indicators developed in this study demonstrate both explanatory power and practical applicability, offering valuable references for real estate appraisal, residential product design, and the promotion of market information transparency.</p>
張予綺 (碩士)	公共設施保留地徵收補償市價查估行政救濟案例之研究	<p>我國土地徵收補償市價查估制度雖已有一定發展，但實務上仍存在爭議與挑戰，尤其在公共設施保留地補償標準方面。此類土地補償因具特殊性，常引發比準地買賣實例選取與地價區段劃設的爭議，而影響補償查估的公平性與一致性。本研究以民國 101 年土地徵收條例修正後相關行政救濟案件為研究對象，採取文獻分析法與判決分析法，探討制度與執行的問題。</p> <p>研究發現，補償爭議多集中於「毗鄰地價區段」的界定，處分機關與訴願機關對「毗鄰」的認知不一，導致補償金額差異，顯示現行法規與實務操作有明顯落差。為提升補償制度的合理性與透明度，建議明確界定「毗鄰」解釋原則，並在土地徵收補償市價查估作業手冊中納入具體判斷標準，採負面列舉排除無關地區，增強規範明確性與預測性。透過改善法規規定及完善作業手冊內容，有助降低爭議和提升補償正當性，以促進土地徵收補償制度之健全發展。</p> <p>Although Taiwan’s land expropriation compensation appraisal system has developed over the years, practical disputes and challenges remain, particularly regarding compensation standards for land reservation for public facilities. Due to its special characteristics, compensation disputes often arise over the selection of comparable sales and zoning of land price sections, affecting the fairness and consistency of appraisals. This study focuses on administrative remedial cases following the 2012 amendment of the Land Expropriation Act, utilizing Document Analysis and IRAC to examine systemic and practical issues.</p> <p>Findings reveal that disputes mainly revolve around the definition of " adjoining land value sections", with differing interpretations between administrative and appellate authorities, resulting in compensation discrepancies. This reflects a gap between existing laws and practical application. To improve fairness and transparency, it is recommended to clarify the interpretation principles of “adjoining” and incorporate concrete judgment criteria in the appraisal manual, using negative listing to exclude irrelevant sections. Through legal and procedural enhancements, appraisal disputes can be reduced, legitimacy of compensation improved, and the land expropriation compensation system strengthened.</p>
柯佳旻 (碩士)	傳播不實資訊影響不動產交易價格之研究	<p>近年來臺灣不動產市場因資訊透明與媒體科技的發展，不動產市場資訊不再僅由官方或傳統媒體所主導，網路社群及投資者的言論與訊息，也逐漸在市場上扮演舉足輕重的角色。然而，在資訊自由快速流通的同時，也衍生出炒作的問題。部分不動產市場參與者透過電子通訊、網際網路、說明會等方式散布具誤導性或未經查證的不實資訊，試圖操縱市場價格，引導買氣、抬高價格，不僅破壞正常交易秩序，也損害了一般消費者的知情權與判斷基礎。</p> <p>有鑑於此，立法院於 2023 年修正《平均地權條例》，增訂第 47 條之 5 條文，針對三類炒作行為明文設限，包括散布不實資訊、通謀或為虛偽交易、集體炒作。其中第 1 款明定，任何人不得以電子通訊、網際網路、說明會或其他傳播方式，散布不實資訊以影響不動產交易價格，違者依同法第 81 條之 3 處以罰鍰。本條文係首次以法制手段回應資訊傳播對不動產市場價格的影響，然而在適用對象、資訊內容判準、傳播方式構成要件等方面，仍存諸多爭議與實務困難。</p> <p>本研究即以第 47 條之 5 第 1 款為分析核心，嘗試從法律與心理學的雙重視角切入，釐清不實資訊的判斷基準、其對價格形成的心理影響機制，並探討法條適用過程中可能面臨的落差。首先，彙整不動產資訊傳播、消費者決策行為與相關法律規範之理論基礎，釐清不實資訊與房價之間的因果關聯，並解釋條文構成要件中「不實資訊」、「傳播方式」與「影響價格」之具體內涵。其次，分析不動產市場資訊對心理與決策的具體影響，分析資訊如何透過錨定效應、框架效果、從眾心理等心理因素影響消費者決策。最後，透過深度訪談政府機關承辦人員，了解實務處理經驗、案件樣態與認定標準，並提出具體建議。</p> <p>研究結果指出，第 47 條之 5 第 1 款雖具政策嚇阻與制度創新意涵，但實務上在資訊真偽判斷、價格影響力舉證、主觀意圖認定與言論自由界線之劃定等層面，仍面臨執行與界定標準不足的挑戰。因此，本研究建議為避免規範過度，應建立裁罰分級制度，明確資訊認定與傳播構成的要件，並結合實價登錄資料、市場反應進行綜合判斷，方能提升條文可執行性與社會信賴度。</p> <p>In recent years, due to the development of information transparency and media technology in Taiwan's real estate market, information on the real estate market is no longer dominated by the official or traditional media, but also by the Internet community and investors' comments and messages, which have gradually played an important role in the market. However, the free and fast flow of information has also given rise to the problem of speculation. Some participants in the real estate market disseminate misleading or unverified false information through electronic communications, the Internet, and seminars in an attempt to manipulate market prices, steer buying sentiment, and inflate prices, which not only disrupts the normal order of transactions, but also jeopardizes the right to know and the basis of judgment of the average consumer.</p> <p>In view of this, the Legislative Yuan amended the Equalization of Land Rights Act in 2023 to add Article 47-5, which expressly limits three types of speculative behavior, including dissemination of untrue information, conspiracy or false trading, and collective speculation. Paragraph 1 stipulates that no person shall disseminate false information by means of electronic communication, internet, seminars or other means of dissemination in order to influence the price of real estate transactions, and violators shall be subject to fines in accordance with Article 81-3 of the same law. This article is the first time to respond to the impact of information dissemination on real estate market price by legal means, however, there are still many controversies and practical difficulties in terms of the applicable target, the judgment of the content of the information, and the constitutive elements of the dissemination method.</p> <p>Taking Article 47-5 (1) as the core of the analysis, this study attempts to clarify the basis for judging misrepresented information and its psychological impact on price formation from both legal and psychological perspectives, as well as to explore the possible discrepancies in the process of applying the law. First, the theoretical foundations of real estate information dissemination, consumer decision-making behavior, and relevant legal regulations are compiled to clarify the causal relationship between misinformation and housing prices, and to explain the specific meanings of “misinformation”, ‘dissemination’, and “price influence” in the constitutive elements of the provisions. Secondly, it analyzes the impact of real estate market information on psychology and decision-making, and how information affects consumers' decision-making through psychological factors such as anchoring effect, framing effect, and herd mentality. Lastly, the study conducted in-depth interviews with government officials to understand the practical experience of handling the cases, the case patterns, and the criteria of recognition, and to make specific recommendations.</p> <p>The findings of this study show that although Article 47-5(1) has the connotation of policy deterrence and institutional innovation, in practice, it still faces the challenge of insufficient implementation and definitional standards in the areas of determining the authenticity of information, proving the impact of price, recognizing the subjective intent, and demarcating the boundary of freedom of speech. Therefore, this study suggests that in order to avoid over-regulation, a hierarchical system of penalties should be established to clarify the elements of identification and dissemination of information, and to combine them with real price registration data and market response to make a comprehensive judgment, so as to enhance the enforceability of the provisions and the trust of the society.</p>
鍾郁儀 (碩士)	應用 GNSS 精密單點定位於水深測量之潮汐與波浪改正	<p>本研究旨在探討精密單點定位(Precise Point Positioning, PPP)於遠洋水深測量作業的可行性與潮汐及波浪改正。藉由整合衛星定位解算結果與船體姿態感測資料進行姿態誤差改正，建立一套不依賴潮位站即可完成船隻定位及水深測量之作業方式，並將定位成果統一建立於相同基準面。本研究利用 PPPAUTO 與 CSRS-PPP 兩種精密單點定位解算系統進行資料比對，並透過統計檢定驗證不同解算成果之一致性。</p> <p>實證部分以兩個不同航次之資料進行分析，使用每秒一筆之高頻率觀測資料進行姿態修正與潮位比對，結果顯示 PPP 之定位成果經處理後與內政部建置之潮位模式加值應用工具所產製之潮位資料以及船隻姿態感測器之垂直位移資料皆無顯著差異。</p> <p>綜合而言，本研究驗證 PPP 可有效應用於現代化水深測量作業之潮汐及波浪改正，提供一套具獨立性之作業流程，並可以做為潮位站或潮位模式之補充依據。未來可進一步結合不同星系、不同區域及不同時段之 GNSS 資料，強化 PPP 之即時應用能力及穩健性。</p> <p>This study aims to investigate the feasibility of applying Precise Point Positioning (PPP) in offshore hydrographic depth measurements, with particular emphasis on tidal and wave corrections. By integrating GNSS-derived positioning data with vessel attitude sensor measurements, attitude-induced vertical errors are corrected, enabling the development of an operational framework for depth measurement and positioning without relying on tide gauge stations. All positioning results are referenced to a unified vertical datum. Two PPP processing systems—PPPAUTO and CSRS-PPP—are employed and compared, and their consistency is evaluated through statistical tests.</p> <p>The empirical analysis was conducted using datasets from two separate survey cruises. One-second interval high-frequency observations were utilized for attitude correction and tide comparison. The results indicate that the PPP-derived positioning, after processing, shows no significant differences when compared with tide data generated by the Ministry of the Interior's tidal modeling enhancement tool, as well as with vertical displacement data obtained from the vessel's attitude sensors.</p> <p>In summary, this study confirms the capability of PPP to serve as an effective method for tidal and wave corrections in modern hydrographic depth surveys. It provides an independent operational workflow that may supplement conventional tide gauge observations or numerical tide models. Future applications could benefit from incorporating data from multiple GNSS constellations, various regions, and different temporal conditions to enhance the real-time performance and robustness of PPP solutions.</p>
林庭宇 (碩士)	應用深度學習與街景影像探討鄰里環境對不動產價格之影響—以臺北市萬華區為例	<p>都市鄰里環境與社區型態、商業活動、人為社交等社會互助網絡與結構紋理特徵緊密關聯，多樣且複雜互動樣態呈現於鄰里周圍環境之居住空間表徵，映照居民視覺感知差異，衍生探討於區域不動產價格之潛在影響趨勢。本研究採以街景影像為基礎，運用深度學習 DeepLab V3 plus 執行語義分割，尋找鄰里空間之環境特徵，透過量化方法詮釋質性環境特徵之差異，萃取人類視野中細微環境組成</p>

		<p>因子，以串聯主觀視角下之感受與認知。</p> <p>本研究採用天空可視(Sky View Index, SVI)、綠景可視(Green View Index, GVI)、建物可視(Building View Index, BVI)、廣告招牌(Signboard Index, SI)與道路環境(Road Environmental Index, REI)等五項過往研究常見之環境特徵指標，並提出展現街道活力潛力之行人活躍(Pedestrian Activity Index, PAI)與著墨於夜間光源感知與街道環境安全關聯的照明設施(Luminance Infrastructure Index, LII)等兩項指標，綜合七項指標凸顯環境特徵組成之量化分析價值。為探討環境特徵指標與不動產價格之空間關聯，本文運用多尺度地理加權迴歸(Multiscale Geographical Weighted Regression)模型，連結鄰里環境表徵並量化感知差異，結果顯示空間感知呈現明顯空間異質性(Spatial Heterogeneity)。為強化 MGWR 分析結果之詮釋性，進一步採用 K-means 分群以詮釋係數分布樣態，將萬華區劃分「歷史傳統混合型」、「觀光商業核心型」與「親水綠意住宅型」三種類型。運用隨機森林剖析各類型環境指標之重要性，結果顯示影響價格趨勢之重要指標，分別為綠景可視(GVI)、廣告招牌(SI)與照明設施指標(LII)。再者，研究較低價格區偏好或重視自然景觀之可視性，而較高價格區社區，傾向強調道路等級、鄰接路段，著重於區位與生活機能。</p> <p>本研究跳脫於既有研究聚焦自然環境元素之探討，提出著墨於行人活躍程度與街道設施潛在夜間照明之衡量指標，顯示照明設施指標於觀光商業核心型與親水綠意住宅型區域具有重要影響，影響方向雖異，仍呼應商業與住宅區域之居民夜間感光適應性；此外，藉由探尋萬華區群集內與各群集間之資料分布樣態的互動關係，以此開闢新興視野於電腦視覺化框架，串聯都市地理空間與不動產價格之跨域整合，為都市規劃與開發商提供突破性觀點，供後續於鄰里環境特徵與不動產價格議題的應用參考與研究脈絡主軸之依循。</p> <p>Urban neighborhood environments are deeply intertwined with patterns of community structure, commercial activity, and social interaction networks. These complex socio-spatial dynamics are visually manifested in the textures of residential surroundings, shaping residents’ perceptions and exerting measurable influence on local real estate values. This study utilizes Google Street View imagery as a primary data source and applies the DeepLab V3+ deep learning model for semantic segmentation to extract and quantify environmental features embedded within neighborhood spaces. By leveraging category-based annotation and quantitative analysis, the research translates subjective visual experiences into measurable indicators aligned with human visual cognition.</p> <p>Building on existing environmental metrics, the study adopts five core visual indicators to evaluate the composition of the visual environment, such as Sky View Index (SVI), Green View Index (GVI), Building View Index (BVI), Signboard Index (SI), and Road Environmental Index (REI). Additionally, two novel indicators are developed: the Pedestrian Activity Index (PAI), inspired by MIT’s Urban Vibrancy framework, to reflect potential pedestrian vitality; and the Luminance Infrastructure Index (LII), which addresses the perceived relationship between nighttime lighting and street safety. Both PAI and LII show expected positive associations with housing prices.</p> <p>Using Multiscale Geographically Weighted Regression (MGWR), the study explores spatial heterogeneity in the influence of environmental features on real estate values. For instance, LII exhibits positive coefficients in commercial zones but tends to be negative in residential areas, highlighting spatial differences in residents’ sensitivity to nighttime illumination. Based on the magnitude and direction of MGWR coefficients, K-means clustering reveals three neighborhood typologies in Wanhua District: Historic-Mixed, Tourism-Core, and Nature-Living. In addition, a Random Forest model is employed to assess the importance of each indicator within and across clusters. The analysis highlights GVI, SI, and LII as the top contributing features influencing housing prices, emphasizing the roles of greenery, signboard density, and nighttime lighting in shaping street visual perception. The study also finds that lower-priced areas tend to value natural elements, while higher-priced zones emphasize connectivity, road hierarchy, urban functions.</p> <p>This study expands the conventional scope of urban visual analysis by incorporating pedestrian vitality and lighting infrastructure as key perceptual dimensions. It offers a novel, computer vision-based framework that bridges urban spatial structure and property market dynamics, providing valuable insights for urban planning, development, and interdisciplinary research on visual environments and real estate valuation.</p>
林存祐 (碩士)	美國不動產政策不確定性對不動產投資信託市場的影響	<p>2020 年新冠疫情初期，由於市場無法即時掌握事件進程、封鎖措施及政府政策的 應對方式，不動產市場與 REITs 市場相關指數在短時間內出現劇烈下跌。隨後美國政 府推出一系列貨幣政策及財政刺激措施，迅速推動不動產市場的價格回升，突顯了政 策不確定性對不動產市場衝擊和影響。</p> <p>然而，在無法預期未來政策變動時，市場普遍仰賴過去所建構的經濟政策不確定 性指數(Economic Policy Uncertainty, EPU)作為衡量未來市場預期不確定性的參考。 EPU 係以新聞報紙文本中「經濟」、「政策」、「不確定性」等關鍵詞頻率為基礎， 主要反映總體經濟層級的政策不確定性。</p> <p>儘管 EPU 廣泛應用於宏觀經濟與金融市場研究，但對於特定產業也可適用，而在 不動產市場或不動產投資信託市場中，政策變動對市場行為的實際影響仍缺乏針對性 探討。因此本研究基於此動機，利用 Google Trends 搜尋頻率資料，自行建構「不動產 政策不確定性指數」(Real Estate Policy Uncertainty, REPU)，並再細分為貨幣政策、 財政政策及宏觀審慎政策三大類別政策不確定性指數，以更精確地衡量不動產領域內 的政策不確定性對不動產投資信託市場的影響。</p> <p>本研究採用 2004 年 1 月至 2025 年 3 月之月資料，選用 NAREIT Equity REITs 的 Total Index 作為不動產投資信託市場的代理變數，並以最小平方法進行迴歸分析。實證 結果顯示，REPU 與不動產投資信托市場表現存在結構性變化:在金融危機前期呈顯著 負向影響，危機期間則為不顯著，反映政策訊號在市場恐慌主導下失效，而危機後期 則轉為顯著正向影響，顯示市場對政策介入的預期由風險轉向穩定訊號。進一步拆解 REPU 為三類政策不確定性指數後發現，貨幣政策不確定性於前期與中期為正向影響， 後期轉為不顯著負向;財政政策不確定性於前期與後期呈顯著負向影響，中期則為不 顯著;宏觀審慎政策不確定性則從前期負向顯著，過渡到中期不顯著，最終在後期呈現顯著正向影響。三個類別政策工具的不確定性影響效果隨時間與制度演進而異，反 映市場對政策內容與溝通機制之認知逐步調整。</p> <p>整體而言 REPU 及其子指數不僅能補足傳統 EPU 無法捕捉的產業特定政策波動， 亦可作為政策制定者與投資者評估市場預期與風險敏感度的重要工具。</p> <p>In the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, due to the market's inability to promptly assess the evolving situation, lockdown measures, and government responses, real estate and REIT-related indices experienced sharp declines. Subsequently, the U.S. government introduced a series of monetary and fiscal stimulus policies that quickly boosted real estate prices, highlighting the impact of policy uncertainty on the real estate market.</p> <p>However, when future policy directions are unclear, the market typically relies on the Economic Policy Uncertainty (EPU) index to gauge expected uncertainty. The EPU is constructed based on the frequency of keywords such as “economic,” “policy,” and “uncertainty” in newspaper texts, and mainly reflects macro-level policy uncertainty.</p> <p>Although EPU is widely applied in macroeconomic and financial research, its application to specific industries remains limited. In the case of real estate and REIT markets, the influence of policy changes on market behavior is still underexplored. This study addresses this gap by constructing a Real Estate Policy Uncertainty (REPU) index using Google Trends keyword search data, further decomposed into three sub-indices—monetary, fiscal, and macroprudential—to capture policy-specific uncertainty in the real estate sector.</p> <p>Using monthly data from January 2004 to March 2025 and the NAREIT Equity REITs Total Index as a proxy for the REIT market, this study applies OLS regression for analysis. Results reveal that REPU has a time-varying impact on the REIT market: significantly negative before the financial crisis, insignificant during the crisis—when policy signals were muted by panic—and significantly positive afterward, reflecting the evolving interpretation of policy as a stabilizing force.</p> <p>Sub-index results show that monetary policy uncertainty had a positive impact in the pre- and mid-crisis periods but became insignificantly negative afterward; fiscal policy uncertainty showed a significantly negative impact before and after the crisis, but not during it; and macroprudential policy uncertainty shifted from a significantly negative impact to insignificant, and then to significantly positive. These findings reflect how policy uncertainty effects vary by policy type and evolve with institutional developments.</p> <p>Overall, REPU and its sub-indices complement the EPU by capturing industry-specific policy risks and offer policymakers and investors valuable tools for understanding market expectations and risk sensitivities in the real estate sector.</p>
劉映彤 (碩士)	以適足居住權檢視公辦市地重劃拆遷與安置之研究	<p>適足居住權源於經濟社會文化權利國際公約第 11 條第 1 項規定，適足居住權的國際文件對於驅離遵守的拆遷、補償、安置、協商、受保護對象的流程與標準，皆有詳細規範，惟我國因土地開發使居民離開家園或是無法獲得適當安置，遭民間團體與居抗議之拆遷案件層出不窮，本文認為應建立防止強制驅離的拆遷、補償、安置、協商、受保護對象的流程與標準，再就該標準檢視公辦市地重劃規範與實務的拆遷與安置，是否符合適足居住權。</p> <p>經回顧適足居住權形成，以適足居住權國際文件與國內文獻為基礎，梳理適足居住權國際文件關於驅離的內容，進而歸納出三個拆遷標準與四個安置標準。接著整理兩公約內國法化文獻，因我國特殊的國際地位，兩公約的法律位階、兩公約施行法的拘束力，目前無一致共識。本文比較適足居住權與我國既有的憲法基本權利內涵，以說明適足居住權與憲法基本權利不全相同，以凸顯適足居住權於我國的重要性。</p> <p>市地重劃以平面式的土地交換分合，重新整理地籍，並將土地原位次分配給原土地所有權人，惟重劃實施，可能迫使有居住事實的居民，包含未達最小分配面積領取現金補償且其上有建築物的所有權人、妨礙重劃土地分配的建築物所有權人、妨礙重劃工程施工的建築物所有權人，以及住宅租賃戶，離開原居住地。</p> <p>公辦市地重劃拆遷，會影響真正居住該土地居民，故需重視居住該地的居民意見，與事前協商。惟依照法規，拆遷的參與人沒有包含所有受拆遷影響之人，且協商密度不足，應擴及建築物所有權人、住宅租賃戶可以對拆遷決定與拆遷事項協商，應在重劃計畫書核定前舉辦說明會，並有重大爭議時舉辦聽證。</p>

		<p>公辦市地重劃安置，因公辦市地重劃無安置計畫，因此是依據各縣（市）公共工程拆遷補償規定處理安置措施，缺乏全國一致的安置措施，難謂政府有積極保障拆遷戶的權益，且拆遷戶無對安置事項有協商的機會，本文認為重劃主管機關應擬定安置計畫，使有安置需求的居民參與安置內容，不同的安置對象為應有不同的安置措施，並尤其重視非正規住居的安置需求，防止處於弱勢的居民在拆遷後的經濟與社會條件惡化。</p> <p>本文最後結論提供平均地權條例或市地重劃實施辦法的修法方向，應調整的內容有提前協商時機、類型化拆遷戶、擬定安置計畫、類型化安置對象、安置措施、舉辦聽證。希冀本文所整理驅離應遵守的拆遷與安置標準，以及檢視是否符合適足居住權的方式，給予政府施政與法院參酌。</p>
		<p>The Right to Adequate Housing originates from Article 11(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) International instruments on the right to adequate housing set out detailed procedures and standards regarding evictions, compensation, resettlement, consultation, and the protection of affected persons. However, in Taiwan, cases of demolition resulting from land development have frequently led to the displacement of residents or the lack of proper resettlement, triggering widespread protests by civil society and affected communities. This paper argues that there is a need to establish clear procedures and standards for preventing forced evictions, including guidelines for demolition, compensation, resettlement, consultation, and identifying protected groups. Based on these standards, this study examines whether the legal frameworks and practical operations of urban land readjustment by government in Taiwan comply with the requirements of the Right to Adequate Housing.</p> <p>This paper begins by reviewing the development of the Right to Adequate Housing and analyzing international instruments and domestic literature to clarify the standards for lawful eviction. From this, it identifies three key standards for demolition and four core standards for resettlement. It then analyzes legal literature concerning the domestic incorporation of the two Covenants, noting that due to Taiwan’s unique international status, there is currently no consensus on the legal status of the Covenants or the binding force of their implementing legislation. A comparative analysis is conducted between the Right to Adequate Housing and the existing constitutional rights in Taiwan to illustrate their differences and to underscore the distinct importance of the Right to Adequate Housing within Taiwan’s legal framework.</p> <p>Urban land readjustment reorganizes land ownership through a horizontal exchange and reallocation process, aiming to return land parcels to original landowners. However, in practice, urban land readjustment by government may force various residents. This includes building owners on parcels too small to receive a minimum allocation—who instead receive cash compensation—owners of buildings that obstruct the parcel redistribution, owners of buildings that impede the construction work, and residential tenants.</p> <p>Demolition under urban land readjustment by government significantly affects those who actually reside on the land, thus necessitating the inclusion of residents' opinions and prior consultation. However, under current regulations, not all affected individuals are included as stakeholders in the demolition process, and the level of consultation is insufficient. It is recommended that the scope of participants be expanded to include building owners and rental households, who should be given the opportunity to engage in consultation on demolition decisions and related matters. Public explanatory sessions should be held before the approval of the readjustment plan, and hearings should be conducted in cases involving major disputes.</p> <p>As for resettlement, since urban land readjustment by government does not include formal resettlement plans, current practices rely on the compensation provisions for public construction projects enacted by each local government. This results in a lack of nationally consistent resettlement measures and fails to demonstrate a proactive governmental commitment to protecting the rights of displaced households. Moreover, affected households are not granted opportunities to participate in consultation on resettlement arrangements. This paper contends that the competent authority for readjustment should formulate resettlement plans that allow affected residents to participate in shaping resettlement content. Different categories of displaced individuals should be provided with tailored resettlement measures, with particular attention given to the needs of those in informal housing, in order to prevent further socio-economic deterioration after demolition.</p> <p>Finally, the paper offers legislative recommendations for amending the Equalization of Land Rights Act and the Regulations for the Implementation of urban land readjustment. The recommended areas for adjustment include: advancing the timing of consultations, categorizing displaced households, formulating resettlement plans, classifying resettlement recipients, establishing resettlement measures, and holding public hearings. It is hoped that the demolition and resettlement standards compiled in this paper, as well as the proposed framework for evaluating compliance with the Right to Adequate Housing, may serve as references for government policymaking and judicial decision-making.</p>
邱士倫 (碩士)	我國廢礦業使用地之住宅使用與管制—以新北市海山煤礦為例	<p>本研究以新北市海山煤礦為個案，探討我國廢礦業使用地在礦業權消滅後所面臨的住宅使用與土地管制問題。臺灣過去因煤礦產業發達，遺留大量礦業使用土地，礦業權消滅後，土地多未及時變更為適當使用地，導致既有住宅建築合法性與居民居住權益陷入不確定處境。研究指出，此類住宅建築物常受《礦業法》、《區域計畫法》、《建築法》及即將施行之《國土計畫法》等多重法制影響，使得土地使用與建築管理複雜難解，進而加深居民居住困境。</p> <p>本研究採文獻分析、案例分析與訪談分析三種方法，針對海山煤礦區，實地調查礦區住宅之形成歷史背景、演變與現況，並對照新北市相關法規管制時序進行排列組合，釐清礦業權消滅、土地第一次編定、建築存在時間與土地使用類別之間的法制關聯。研究發現，在法規不備及未確實變更編定的銜接轉換下，居民面臨住宅使用受限、無法申請合法建照、拆除危機及居住生活環境待改善等問題，反映出我國在轉型空間利用與居住正義方面制度尚有重大缺口。</p> <p>本研究建議，應從法規層面檢討礦業使用地變更機制，並由中央與地方政府共同研擬補償與合法化措施，以保障居住者基本權益，實踐空間正義與社會公平，並為未來國土計畫管制實施前建立更合理的住宅使用法制框架。</p>
		<p>This thesis examines the residential use and regulatory issues of decommissioned mining lands in Taiwan, focusing on the Hai-Shan Coal Mine in New Taipei City as a case study. Taiwan’s once-thriving coal mining industry has left behind extensive areas designated for mining use. Following the termination of mining rights, many of these lands were not promptly reclassified for appropriate use, resulting in legal ambiguities surrounding existing residential structures and the housing rights of residents.</p> <p>The study reveals that such residential buildings are often caught within a web of overlapping and complex legal frameworks, including the Mining Act, the Regional Planning Act, the Building Act, and the forthcoming National Land Planning Act. This situation has exacerbated housing insecurity among former mining community residents</p> <p>Using literature review, case analysis, and in-depth interviews, the study investigates the formation of historical background, development and current conditions of residential settlements in key locations in the Hai-Shan mining area. By analyzing the time sequence of relevant laws and regulations in New Taipei City—termination of mining rights, initial land designation, and the construction timeline of residential buildings—the study clarifies the legal contradictions inherent in the current land-use system. It finds that due to regulatory delays and insufficient institutional integration, residents often face difficulties such as inability to apply for legal building permits, potential demolition threats, and legal uncertainty.</p> <p>The study recommends a comprehensive review of the land-use reclassification mechanisms for former mining lands and calls for coordinated efforts between central and local governments to develop compensation and legalization measures. This would help safeguard the fundamental housing rights of residents, promote spatial justice, and provide a more rational legal framework for residential use before the full implementation of future national land planning controls.</p>
洪瑞澤 (碩士)	以船載 GNSS 資料分析臺灣近海之大氣可降水量	<p>大氣可降水 (Precipitable Water Vapor, PWV) 在水循環中扮演著重要角色，PWV 可以藉由全球導航衛星系統 (Global Navigation Satellite System, GNSS) 訊號傳遞時的濕延遲量 (ZWD) 反演獲得，該氣象參數的觀測有助於即時天氣預報及長期氣候監測。在全球氣候變遷下極端天氣現象愈發頻繁，也使我國氣候與降水模式的變異加劇，更容易有致災型天氣的發生，對於未來因氣候變遷所可能面臨的衝擊，亟需補足海洋環境 PWV 的觀測。</p> <p>本研究使用 2021 年之船載 GNSS 資料進行 PWV 反演，並以地面站 PWV 驗證船載 PWV 之精度，其中船載資料係透過加拿大 CSRS-PPP 網際服務進行動態處理後，再利用經驗模式求解出 PWV。地面站資料分為 2 種類型，第一種類型為 GPS 水氣資料共享平台 (https://www.gpsmet.ntpu.edu.tw/) 提供之資料，第二種類型為以 Bernese 5.4 軟體進行解算之資料。因本研究係以地面站 PWV 來進行船載 PWV 精度驗證，故船隻與地面站之距離是否影響驗證精度亦是本研究欲探討之重點。此外，由於船隻在海上航行時可能會受到天氣、海浪以及航行速度的影響，使船載接收儀會有大小不一的高程起伏，故亦將高程起伏的大小是否影響船載 PWV 驗證精度納入討論。</p> <p>本研究使用 2 種類型地面站資料對船載 PWV 之精度進行驗證，驗證結果顯示船載與地面站間 PWV 差異之 RMS 值均在 5 mm 以內，符合氣象研究之需求。在距離的部分，研究成果指出船隻與地面站距離增加會使 RMS 值增加，但並非距離愈遠 RMS 值愈大。最後，船載接收儀在航行過程中確實因天氣狀況及航行速度的影響而有明顯的高程差異存在，但經與地面站間之 RMS 值進行比較，發現船載接收儀高程變化在 2 公尺範圍內並未對驗證精度產生影響。</p>
		<p>Precipitable Water Vapor (PWV) plays an important role in the hydrological cycle. PWV can be derived from the zenith wet delay (ZWD) of signals transmitted by the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). The observation of this meteorological parameter is valuable for real-time weather forecasting and long-term climate monitoring. As extreme weather events become increasingly frequent due to global climate change, Taiwan's climate and precipitation patterns are also becoming more variable, increasing the likelihood of disaster-prone weather. Therefore, enhancing the observation of PWV over the ocean is crucial in preparing for the impacts of future climate change.</p> <p>This study utilizes shipborne GNSS data collected in 2021 to retrieve PWV, and validates its accuracy using land-based PWV. The shipborne data were dynamically processed using Canada’s CSRS-PPP online service, and PWV was then derived using an empirical model. Two types of land-based data were employed: (1) data from the GPS Meteorology Data Sharing Platform (https://www.gpsmet.ntpu.edu.tw/), and (2) data</p>

		<p>processed with Bernese 5.4. As this research focuses on validating the accuracy of shipborne PWV using land-based PWV, the influence of the distance between ships and land stations on validation accuracy is a key point of this research. Additionally, since ships are subject to environmental factors such as weather, ocean waves, and sailing speed, which may lead to variations in receiver height, this study also explores whether height fluctuations affect the accuracy of shipborne PWV validation.</p> <p>The results show that the PWV differences between shipborne and land-based are all within 5 mm, meeting the requirements of meteorological research. Regarding the effect of distance, the findings indicate that increased distance between the ship and land stations generally leads to higher RMS values, though not in a strictly linear manner. Finally, although the shipborne receivers indeed exhibited noticeable variations in altitude during navigation due to weather conditions and sailing speed, a comparison of RMS values with ground stations revealed that altitude changes within a 2-meter range did not affect the verification accuracy.</p>
劉紹平 (碩士)	市場情緒與不動產投資信託市場波動性之研究_以美國為例	<p>本研究旨在探討市場情緒對美國不動產投資信託(REITs)市場波動性之影響，本研究採用行為財務理論為基礎，聚焦於 REITs 市場中情緒風險所造成之價格偏離與波動影響，並進一步探討市場情緒在不同資產類別及市場情境下之異質性影響。</p> <p>本研究採用 Google Trends 搜尋量指數建構反映市場情緒之指標，並與 VIX 恐慌指數相互參照。實證目標為 FTSE NAREIT 價格指數及其下五項主要資產類別：辦公、工業、零售、旅館與住宅 REITs。在研究方法上，本研究透過 GARCH 模型進行波動性建模與分析，爾後以 2020 年起爆發的 COVID-19 疫情衝擊為框架，區分探討情緒風險在不同資產類別間之影響異質性與情境依賴性。</p> <p>實證結果顯示，市場情緒與 REITs 波動性具有顯著正向關聯性，再次驗證過往文獻認為情緒風險將放大市場價格波動性之觀點。情緒指標對價格波動之影響在疫情使 REITs 市場高波動期間尤其顯著，突顯市場情緒變動在危機情境中對波動性有更強烈之放大效果。細項分析指出，不同資產類型對情緒變化反應不一，在樣本期間內基本面表現愈穩健之資產類別，例如工業 REITs 受益於供應鏈復甦及倉儲物流需求大增，考量市場情緒能為解釋波動變化提供更多資訊；反觀零售與旅館 REITs 受疫情衝擊嚴重，前景低迷已迅速反應至價格變化中，令市場情緒對波動性之邊際影響低落。</p> <p>This study examines the impact of market sentiment on the volatility of the U.S. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) market from a behavioral finance perspective. It highlights how sentiment-driven risks contribute to price deviations and volatility, and investigates the heterogeneous effects of sentiment across various REIT sectors and market states.</p> <p>Investor sentiment is proxied by the Google Trends Search Volume Index and the VIX index. The analysis covers the FTSE NAREIT Price Index and five key sub-sectors: office, industrial, retail, lodging, and residential REITs. GARCH models are employed to capture volatility dynamics, with particular focus on the COVID-19 pandemic period to explore how heightened uncertainty amplifies sentiment’s role.</p> <p>Empirical findings show a significant positive relationship between sentiment and REIT volatility, especially during the pandemic. Sector-level results reveal that industrial REITs, benefiting from strong logistics demand, are more responsive to sentiment shifts, while retail and lodging REITs exhibit weaker responses as pandemic-related risks were rapidly priced into valuations.</p>
陳立庭 (碩士)	地政機關防範登記偽造事件處理機制之研究	<p>不動產登記偽造事件攸關人民財產權益與登記制度公信力，其對社會造成之負面影響不容忽視。然目前地政機關面對形式上真實有效的登記文件，於審查過程中仍面臨確認當事人身分與真意的實質困難，導致偽造行為有可乘之機。本研究以文本分析法與個案分析法為方法，深入探討登記偽造事件之登記原因、偽造手法及問題點，並分析現行地政機關防偽處理機制之優劣與改進空間。</p> <p>本研究針對所有權變更登記、他項權利登記及繼承登記三大類登記偽造事件進行探討，進一步以「調解移轉之登記偽造事件」、「金融機構之他項權利登記偽造事件」及「代筆遺囑登記偽造事件」三個案例為實例，分析其偽造手法，發現現行地政機關之登記審查制度在當事人身分及真意確認方面，難以完整掌握。另透過地籍異動即時通、人臉辨識系統、數位印鑑比對系統、線上聲明與逾期未辦繼承登記公告等處理機制之評估，提出可行性建議。</p> <p>本研究主張，地政機關應透過修法明確賦予職權調查之範圍與對象，並建立跨機關協作與查詢義務，以提升審查實效。另應審慎評估將公證、認證、地政士簽證及雙地政士等具前端審查功能之其他防範機制納入登記流程，以達實質防偽效果。期能建立一致且具實效之審查標準與機制，強化登記制度安全，保障人民不動產權益。</p> <p>Forgery in real estate registration directly affects both individuals' property rights and the credibility of the registration system, posing significant negative implications for society. However, land administration agencies currently face substantial challenges in verifying the identity and true intent of parties when reviewing formally valid documents, thereby creating loopholes for fraudulent activities. This study adopts textual analysis and case study methods to explore the underlying causes of registration forgery, the techniques employed, and the associated institutional issues. It further analyzes the strengths and limitations of existing anti-forgery mechanisms used by land administration authorities.</p> <p>This research focuses on three major categories of forged registrations: ownership transfer, subordinate rights, and inheritance. It further examines three representative cases—namely, forgery in mediation-based transfers, forgery involving financial institutions in subordinate rights registration, and forgery using dictated wills in inheritance cases. Through analysis of these cases, the study finds that the current review system lacks the ability to fully verify the identity and intent of the parties involved. Additionally, this study evaluates the effectiveness and feasibility of several auxiliary mechanisms, including the Land Transaction Real-Time Alert System, facial recognition, digital seal verification, online declarations, and overdue inheritance registration announcements.</p> <p>The study argues that land administration agencies should be granted clearer legal authority through legislative reform to define the scope and subjects of Untersuchungsgrundsatz. Furthermore, establishing mandatory inter-agency collaboration and data-sharing obligations is essential to improve review efficacy. The study also recommends evaluating the integration of other preventive mechanisms—such as notarization, certification, land administration agent endorsements, and dual-agent endorsements—into the registration process to achieve substantive fraud prevention. Ultimately, this research aims to establish a consistent and effective review standard and mechanism that strengthens the security of the registration system and safeguards the property rights of the public.</p>
陳渝翔 (碩士)	探討自然解方與氣候變遷韌性之相關性研究－以新北市農村再生社區為例	<p>氣候變遷導致的極端氣候與災害風險，對台灣農村地區的農業生產與水資源管理構成嚴峻挑戰。自 2008 年起推動的農村再生政策，雖未明示採納自然解方(Nature-based Solutions, NbS)理念，然而其強調「生活、生產、生態」三生平之內涵，與 NbS 所倡議的環境共益與社會參與精神高度契合。</p> <p>本研究以新北市 17 個農村再生社區為案例，透過專家與民眾問卷建構「NbS 符合程度」指數，並搭配社區氣候韌性能力指數(RCI)，採用迴歸分析，檢視四類 NbS 策略（生態工法、自然基盤、生態系復育、生態系統調適）在居民主觀感知下對 RCI 值之解釋效果與群體差異。結果發現，NbS 符合程度對 RCI 值具顯著正向影響，特別是自然基盤與生態系統調適。政策建議方面，應由「重量」轉向「重質」，優先支持高品質的 NbS 措施，並結合公眾參與機制以提升居民認同與執行滿意度，另應依據社區韌性條件施行差異化策略。</p> <p>未來研究可進一步納入縱向資料、擴大樣本與涵蓋治理變項，以深化對 NbS 長期影響與互動脈之理解。本研究不僅補足既有文獻對居民主觀認知之忽略，亦提出結合公眾接受度的綜合分析框架，期為農村氣候調適政策提供實證依據與發展指引。</p> <p>Climate change-induced extreme weather and disaster risks pose a severe challenge to agricultural production and water resource management in Taiwan's rural areas. The Rural Regeneration Policy, implemented since 2008, did not explicitly adopt the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS). However, its core emphasis on balancing "living, production, and ecology" is highly aligned with the NbS ethos of co-benefits for the environment and social participation.</p> <p>This study uses 17 rural regeneration communities in New Taipei City as case studies. We constructed an "NbS Alignment Index" through expert and public surveys and paired it with a Rural Community Climate Resilience Index (RCI). Using regression analysis, we examined the explanatory power of four types of NbS strategies—ecological engineering, green infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, and ecosystem-based adaptation—on RCI values, based on residents' subjective perceptions, and analyzed group differences.</p> <p>The results show that the NbS Alignment Index has a significant positive effect on RCI values, particularly for green infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation. Our policy recommendations suggest a shift from a "quantity-based" to a "quality-based" approach, prioritizing high-quality NbS measures and integrating public participation mechanisms to enhance resident identification and implementation satisfaction. Furthermore, differentiated strategies should be implemented based on each community's specific resilience conditions.</p> <p>Future research could incorporate longitudinal data, expand the sample size, and include governance variables to deepen our understanding of the long-term impact and interactive context of NbS. This study not only fills the gap in existing literature by focusing on residents' subjective perceptions but also proposes a comprehensive analytical framework that incorporates public acceptance, providing empirical evidence and development guidelines for rural climate adaptation policies.</p>
陳又寧 (碩士)	濕地保育法審議程序問題之研究 - 以正當法律程序與民眾參與為中心	<p>濕地是自然環境中具調節功能的重要生態系統，然而在早期常被民眾忽視其重要性，導致生態保育遭受破壞。隨著近年來生態保育與永續發展已成為全球共同追求的重要目標，我國於 2013 年制定濕地保育法，目前共劃設 61 處濕地。本研究擬從正當法律程序、民眾參與及相關計劃法規的觀點，檢視濕地保育法在實務運作上所遭遇的困境，並提出具體建議與修正方向。</p> <p>由大法官釋字中可得知，設置組織進行審議、給與利害關係人發表意見、應辦理適當民眾參與及將通知送達給當人及利害關係人，均為符合正當法律程序之關鍵要素；而在各項計劃法規中，土地徵收條例，由聽證、公聽會、說明會乃至公開展覽，接明確規定有辦理之時機，甚至規範至少辦理兩場公聽會，對於人民財產權保障程度較高。而目前濕地保育法僅將民眾參與方式置入一項為說明會，而濕地劃設後是否對於財產權上有產生疑慮，皆要由保育利用計畫審議完成後得知，是否拉高民眾參與密度，應有考慮之必要性。</p> <p>透過個案分析，找出濕地保育目前所遇最大爭議部分，其問題集中於正當法律程序上的程序正義、民眾參與密度置入不足及民眾使用權受到限制三大項問題。在濕地法中僅針對審議程序時程進行規範，而未有逾期如何進行處置及懲罰之解套方案；而所有權人意願是</p>

		<p>否真實被主管機關納入審議進行參考，也為正當法律程序中重要的一項指標。正當法律程序中，也包含聽證權、受告知權等重要項目，目前濕地保育法皆未有將兩者納入法規進行清楚規範，民眾參與方式是否完備，也成為目前實務上一大問題。</p> <p>在濕地保育法中，整體運作中，從劃設、評定至保育利用計畫擬定完成，有許多不同階段，按照對於民眾影響程度輕重，置入不一樣的參與方式，以達到民眾對於政府政策的信任度；而在正當法律程序部分則有四大典建議，加強審議組織設置及審議過程公開透明程度、給予利害關係人意見陳述之機會、將通知送達與利害關係人、應於適當時機置入適合民眾參與方式，將以上四大點，在未來濕地法修正時，加以參考並予以納入訂定相關規定，將更能符合正當法律程序，並得以讓濕地保育政策推行順利，已達成永續發展目的。</p> <p>Wetlands are vital ecosystems in the natural environment with important regulatory functions. However, their ecological significance was often overlooked in earlier times, resulting in serious damage to conservation efforts. In recent years, with ecological conservation and sustainable development becoming globally shared goals, Taiwan enacted the Wetland Conservation Act in 2013, and a total of 61 wetlands have been designated to date. This study aims to examine the practical challenges encountered in the implementation of the Wetland Conservation Act from the perspectives of due process of law, public participation, and relevant planning legislation, and to propose specific suggestions and directions for reform.</p> <p>From the interpretations of the Constitutional Court Justices, it is evident that the establishment of review bodies, the opportunity for stakeholders to express opinions, the facilitation of appropriate public participation, and the proper delivery of notifications to concerned parties and stakeholders are all key components of due process. Among various planning laws, the Land Expropriation Act clearly specifies procedures such as hearings, public forums, explanatory meetings, and public exhibitions, including the requirement to hold at least two public hearings, offering relatively strong protection for property rights. In contrast, the Wetland Conservation Act currently includes only explanatory meetings as a form of public participation. Whether wetland designation impacts property rights can only be assessed after the review of the conservation and utilization plan is completed. Therefore, increasing the intensity and diversity of public participation deserves serious consideration.</p> <p>Through case analysis, this study identifies three major areas of contention in current wetland conservation practices: (1) procedural justice issues related to due process of law; (2) insufficient incorporation of public participation; and (3) restrictions on public usage rights. The Wetland Conservation Act only regulates the timeline of the review process, without providing solutions or penalties for delays. Furthermore, whether landowners’ opinions are genuinely considered by competent authorities is a key indicator of due process. Important elements of due process such as the right to a hearing and the right to be informed are not explicitly regulated in the Act, which raises concerns about the adequacy of public participation in practice.</p> <p>Within the overall implementation of the Wetland Conservation Act—from designation and assessment to the formulation of conservation and utilization plans—there are multiple stages. Different forms of public participation should be incorporated based on the degree of impact on the public, in order to build trust in government policies. Regarding due process of law, four key recommendations are proposed: (1) strengthen the establishment and transparency of the review organization and its procedures; (2) provide opportunities for stakeholders to express opinions; (3) ensure timely and appropriate delivery of notifications to stakeholders; and (4) incorporate suitable forms of public participation at appropriate stages. If these four recommendations are referenced and incorporated in future amendments to the Wetland Conservation Act, the legislation will better align with principles of due process and more effectively support the successful implementation of wetland conservation policies, thereby advancing the goal of sustainable development.</p>
鄭心柔 (碩士)	地面型太陽光電設置程序之民眾參與研究—以奧爾胡斯公約為中心	<p>太陽光電係作為我國達成「2050 淨零排放」之能源發展目標重要的替代能源，然有鑑於地面型太陽光電發展長期面臨諸多爭議，且現行研究針對民眾參與部分討論較少，本研究以奧爾胡斯公約建立民眾參與基準，檢視我國地面型太陽光電設置程序之民眾參與問題，並聚焦於國有非公用土地之設置程序進行討論。</p> <p>奧爾胡斯公約中針對「獲取環境議題資訊」及「民眾參與」程序做出詳盡規定，經統整後作為檢視基準，針對區域計畫法與國土計畫法體系設置地面型太陽光電之申請土地利用程序，及國有非公用土地設置地面型太陽光電之程序進行檢視，可知現行申請程序之民眾參與不足。本研究並結合彰化縣芳苑鄉國有非公用土地之地面型太陽光電設置爭議進行個案研究與深度訪談，以了解實務情形。</p> <p>本研究綜合分析後發現，國有非公用土地設置地面型太陽光電之各階段程序確實有民眾參與不足之情形，與奧爾胡斯公約不符，而民眾參與不足也導致個案中產生民眾對光電業者和政府機關信任感下降情形。整體而言，光電業者、政府機關乃至民眾都缺乏民眾參與意識，導致民眾參與僅具形式而缺乏實質溝通與建立信任關係之功能；並且，現行法規未依據地面型太陽光電之特殊性而另行建立設置程序與民眾參與機制。因此，建議未來法規修正除補齊目前各階段缺乏之民眾參與程序外，也應建立地面型太陽光電設置之準則，明確規範設置程序與民眾參與機制，以落實奧爾胡斯公約之精神，確實保障民眾權益。</p> <p>Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy has emerged as a important renewable energy in Taiwan’s pursuit of “2050 Net-Zero Emission” . Despite its strategic importance, the expansion of ground-mounted solar PV has encountered sustained public controversy, particularly in relation to land-use conflicts and procedural transparency. Furthermore, extant literature reveals a notable deficiency in the discussion of public participation within the planning and siting processes for such installations. This study adopts the Aarhus Convention as an analytical framework to assess the adequacy of public participation procedures in Taiwan’s land-use approval processes for ground-mounted solar PV installations, focusing specifically on systems located on national non-public use land.</p> <p>The Aarhus Convention stipulates comprehensive principles pertaining to access to environmental information and the right to participate in environmental decision-making. Drawing upon these principles, this study systematically reviews the land-use approval mechanisms established under the Regional Planning Act and the Spatial Planning Act. Special attention is given to the procedural protocols governing the allocation and development of national non-public use land for ground-mounted solar PV purposes. Through a case study of Fangyuan Township in Changhua County, incorporating in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, this research examines the practical implementation of these procedures and identifies critical governance challenges.</p> <p>Findings reveal that current procedural frameworks fall short of fulfilling the participatory benchmarks set by the Aarhus Convention. In particular, the absence of substantive public involvement across multiple stages of the development process has contributed to diminished public trust toward both solar energy developers and the government. The study identifies an problem in cultivating a culture of public participation—evident among project proponents, regulatory agencies, and local communities—which has rendered participatory processes largely procedural and ineffective in building consensus or legitimacy. Additionally, the lack of tailored regulatory instruments specific to the land-use characteristics of ground-mounted solar PV systems further exacerbates procedural ambiguity and stakeholder disempowerment.</p> <p>The study concludes by calling for a comprehensive reform of existing land-use governance structures governing solar energy development. Key recommendations include the institutionalization of participatory mechanisms across all procedural stages, as well as the formulation of regulatory guidelines explicitly addressing the unique land-use implications of ground-mounted PV installations. Such reforms are essential to safeguarding environmental justice, enhancing procedural legitimacy, and ensuring the sustainable integration of renewable energy within Taiwan’s territorial planning framework.</p>
劉孜盈 (碩士)	臺灣高齡長者社會住宅政策及租賃問題之研究	<p>隨著人口老化加劇，高齡長者在租賃市場中面臨日益嚴峻的歧視問題，迫使其 選擇不盡理想的居住環境。政府提出社會住宅作為解決方案，然而，社會住宅的承租對象眾多，使高齡長者須與其他弱勢群體競爭入住，包租代管中仍有排斥高齡長者之現象，而租期限制更使其面臨未來居住不穩定的挑戰。</p> <p>日本在地理和文化上與我國相似，且老年人口比率和老化指數居世界之冠。社會結構也由過去的三代同堂轉變為主要由高齡夫婦和獨居長者組成的世代。基於此背景，本文以日本公營住宅對應高齡化的措施為基礎，提出可以參考的政策建議。並透過訪談政府單位及包租代管業者，進行政策分析和建議。</p> <p>根據訪談結果，提出以下建議：</p> <p>1.根據地區需求量興建專屬社會住宅（結合社福單位之銀髮住宅等）</p> <p>2.在一般社會住宅中優先保障較為弱勢超高齡長者（75 歲以上）或有特殊情況之高齡家庭（獨居、夫婦等）之一定比例</p> <p>3.在評分制度中考慮家庭狀況，針對單獨或夫妻同住且均滿 65 歲，且無直系血親卑親屬居住者或經社會局列冊之獨居長者給予較高權重。</p> <p>4.包租代管中提高房東及業者出租或媒合的意願。建議針對房東提高稅賦及租金所得之減免、修繕費用補助、增加修繕項目及保險等支持措施；針對業者則可增加出租給高齡家庭的業務獎金或管理費用等。</p> <p>5.租期方面，興建專屬社會住宅可讓高齡長者在安全舒適之居住環境中安享晚年。或根據具體情況設置限制條件，以最大程度減少對整體社會住宅的影響下，在一般社會住宅中設置特殊租期；包租代管之房屋所有權屬於私人，較難給予特殊之租期。因此建議參考將舊旅館轉型為出租住宅之案例。</p> <p>建議中央透過強制性規定或在住宅法中加入相關條文，確保這些措施的執行力，避免受地方主管機關主觀意識影響或消極應對。</p> <p>With the aging population intensifying, elderly individuals face increasingly severe discrimination in the rental market, forcing them to choose less than ideal living environments. While the government proposes Social Housing as a solution, the broad spectrum of potential tenants often forces elderly individuals to compete with other vulnerable groups for occupancy. Discrimination against elderly tenants persists in managed rental schemes, compounded by lease restrictions that challenge their future housing stability.</p> <p>Japan, similar to our country geographically and culturally, boasts the world's highest aging population ratio and aging index. The societal structure has shifted from multi-generational households to predominantly elderly couples and single elderly individuals. Drawing from this context, this study proposes policy recommendations based on measures for Japan's public housing that are tailored to age demographics.</p>

		<p>Interviews with government agencies and rental management entities inform policy analysis and suggestions.</p> <p>Based on interview findings, the following recommendations are proposed:</p> <p>1. Construct dedicated Social Housing units based on regional demand (incorporating elderly housing under welfare units, etc.).</p> <p>2. Prioritize a certain proportion of elderly households (aged 75 and above) or those facing special circumstances (living alone, couples, etc.) in general Social Housing allocations.</p> <p>3. Introduce family situation considerations in scoring systems, giving higher weight to single or coupled households aged 65 and above without close relatives living nearby or registered solitary elderly individuals.</p> <p>4. Enhance landlord and operator willingness in managed rental schemes by offering tax incentives and rental income exemptions, subsidies for repairs, ii additional repair items, and insurance support to landlords; incentivize operators with bonuses for renting to elderly households or management fees.</p> <p>5. Regarding lease terms, constructing dedicated Social Housing allows elderly individuals to enjoy their later years in a safe and comfortable environment.</p> <p>Alternatively, consider specific conditions to minimize impact on overall Social Housing, such as setting special lease terms in general Social Housing; privately owned houses under management schemes pose challenges for such terms, suggesting the transformation of old hotels into rental housing as a reference case.</p> <p>Central authorities are advised to enforce these measures through mandatory regulations or by incorporating relevant provisions into housing laws to ensure effective implementation, mitigating the influence of subjective local administrative attitudes or passive responses.</p>
尤毓湏 (碩士)	影響行人步行意願之環境評估指標-以新北市三峽市區為例	<p>本研究旨在建構影響行人步行意願的環境評估指標，並以三峽市區為例進行實證分析。隨著全球對永續發展的重視日益增加，步行與自行車作為低碳交通方式，不僅能有效減少碳排放，也能促進居民健康。因此，提升城市的步行適宜性（Walkability）已成為當前都市規劃的重要課題。本研究期望透過建立一套能提升居民步行意願的環境評估指標，打造更安全、友善且舒適的步行空間。</p> <p>首先，本研究透過文獻回顧，彙整國內外相關研究中影響步行意願的環境特徵及步行適宜性評估工具，初步擬定步行環境評估指標。隨後運用模糊德爾菲法（Fuzzy Delphi Method, 以下簡稱 FDM）進行專家意見整合，篩選具有專家共識之步行環境評估指標。此外，本研究以三峽市區步行環境使用者為對象，透過問卷調查與統計分析，探討使用者對各項評估指標之認同程度與實際感受的差異，以及對步行意願具有顯著影響之關鍵指標。</p> <p>本研究之成果包括：（一）彙整影響行人步行意願之環境因素（二）建構涵蓋可及性、安全性、舒適性、美觀性與連通性五大構面，共十項「影響行人步行意願之環境評估指標」；（三）了解三峽市區步行環境使用者對指標之重視程度及與現況感受之差異，以及對步行意願具有顯著影響之關鍵指標，藉此提出具體可行之三峽市區步行環境改善建議。本研究所建構之評估框架可作為改善步行環境的實務依據，提供城市規劃與政策制定之參考，藉以提升城市的步行適宜性與居民的步行意願，進一步推動城市永續發展。</p> <p>This study aims to establish a set of environmental evaluation indicators that influence pedestrian walking intention, using the Sanxia District of New Taipei City as a case study. As global attention to sustainable development continues to rise, walking and cycling—being low-carbon modes of transportation—not only effectively reduce carbon emissions but also promote public health. Therefore, enhancing urban walkability has become a crucial issue in contemporary urban planning. This study seeks to develop a set of evaluation indicators that can enhance residents’ willingness to walk and contribute to the creation of safer, friendlier, and more comfortable pedestrian environments.</p> <p>First, through an extensive literature review, this research compiles environmental characteristics and walkability assessment tools identified in domestic and international studies that affect walking intention, leading to the preliminary formulation of environmental evaluation indicators. Subsequently, the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) is employed to integrate expert opinions and screen for indicators with a high level of expert consensus. The study then conducts a questionnaire survey targeting users of the pedestrian environment in Sanxia District. Statistical analyses are used to examine the differences between users’ agreement and actual experience regarding each indicator, and to identify key indicators that significantly influence walking intention.</p> <p>The expected outcomes of this study include: (1) summarizing the environmental factors that influence pedestrian walking intention; (2) proposing ten environmental evaluation indicators—covering five main dimensions: accessibility, safety, comfort, aesthetics, and connectivity; and (3) understanding users’ perceived importance and actual experience of the indicators, identifying the key factors that significantly affect walking intention, and providing practical recommendations for improving the pedestrian environment in Sanxia District. The evaluation framework developed in this study can serve as a practical reference for improving walkability, supporting urban planning and policy-making efforts aimed at enhancing walkability and encouraging pedestrian activity, thereby advancing urban sustainability.</p>

財政學系

研究生	論文題目	中英文摘要
周怡汝 (碩士)	所得不平等與二氧化碳排放之關聯性	<p>隨著聯合國在 2015 年宣布永續發展目標，其中第十項減少貧窮、第十三項氣候行動，皆表明了所得不平等與碳排放的課題之重要性。過去提及環境的學理論述包含了環境庫茲涅茨曲線、Boyce(1994)權力加權決策規則，在傳統上衡量所得不均度多以吉尼係數衡量，本研究世界二十大工業國（G20）在 2011 年至 2020 年的所得不平等與人均二氧化碳排放量之關聯性，使用世界不平等資料庫的頂層所得百分比作為衡量所得不平等的指標，並以自由之家（Freedom House）的自由程度，聯合國教育、科學、及文化組織，世界銀行資料庫社經變數作為控制變數，分析所得不平等與人均二氧化碳排放量之關聯性</p> <p>本研究實證結果顯示，頂層所得百分比與人均二氧化碳排放量呈現顯著負向關係，尤其是在頂層所得百分之十的占比越大，影響越多，以及在自由程度衡量也為負相關，符合 Magnani（2000）認為國家所得發展至一定程度時，人民更加支持環境政策，政府因而提供更多環境保護公共財，進而環境品質提升；與 Scruggs（1998）將環境視為優越財的理論相符，其是在頂層所得百分之十的占比越大且影響碳排越多，代表著環境屬於優越財，所得高者相對的注重環境品質，願意支付和越有能力支付在環境品質上，並且我們的結果也與環境庫茲涅茨曲線理論一致，也呼籲各國政府應在解決所得不平等與二氧化碳排放之間取得平衡。此外，我們將二十大工業國分區域組織討論，發現若為歐盟國家其人均二氧化碳排放量相對減少，而七大工業國人均二氧化碳排放量相對較高。不過，我們也發現國家所得高低，並不會影響人均二氧化碳排放量。</p>
		<p>With the United Nations announcing the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, including Goal 10 on reducing poverty and Goal 13 on climate action, the importance of income inequality and carbon emissions has been highlighted. Previous environmental theories such as the Environmental Kuznets Curve and Boyce's (1994) power-weighted decision rule traditionally measure income inequality using the Gini coefficient. This study analyzes the relationship between income inequality and per capita CO2 emissions among Group of Twenty (G20) from 2011 to 2020. Using the top income share from the World Inequality Database as a measure of income inequality, and controlling for variables from Freedom House's freedom index, UNESCO, and the World Bank database, we examined the correlation between income inequality and per capita CO2 emissions.</p> <p>The empirical results of this study show a significant negative relationship between the top income share and per capita CO2 emissions. This negative relationship is particularly pronounced when the share of income held by the top 10% is larger. Similarly, there is a negative correlation with freedom index, which aligns with Magnani's (2000) argument that as national income reaches a certain level, public support for environmental policies increases. Consequently, governments provide more environmental public goods, leading to improved environmental quality. Scruggs' (1998) theory of environmental superior goods also supports this finding, suggesting that higher income individuals, who have a greater impact on carbon emissions as their share of income increases, treat the environment as a superior good. They prioritize environmental quality and are willing and able to invest in environmental improvements. Our results are consistent with the Environmental Kuznets Curve theory, advocating for governments to strike a balance between addressing income inequality and reducing CO2 emissions. Furthermore, regional analysis within the G20 reveals that per capita CO2 emissions are relatively lower in European Union countries compared to the G7 countries, where emissions are relatively higher. However, we also found that national income levels do not significantly influence per capita CO2 emissions.</p>
林承漢 (碩士)	考慮地方公共設施可近性之 二維度經費競租分析	<p>本文研究以 Katz et al. 的純粹地方公共財競租分析架構為基礎，結合 Faria et al. 的二維度競租投入模型，並透過參考 Edwards (1990) 敵對性公共財分析架構之設定方式，將地方公共設施之可近性因素納入考慮，建立本文的二維度經費競租分析模型。利用本文所建立的理論模型，探討地區土地面積劃分之調整以及負向可近性參數變動，對於二維度競租活動的影響效果。</p> <p>本文分析結果顯示：（1）當二維度競租活動採單階段進行時，均衡總擴大租利努力投入水準、均衡總相互競租努力投入水準以及均衡整體競租努力投入水準，都會隨著兩地區面積大小劃分趨向愈不平均而提高。當兩地區面積相同時，均衡總擴大租利努力投入水準、均衡總相互競租努力投入水準以及均衡整體競租努力投入水準，都會降至最低水準。又當兩個區域的土地面積大小相當時，負向可近性參數的提高（可近性下降），會使得均衡總擴大租利努力投入水準、均衡總相互競租努力投入水準以及均衡整體競租努力投入水準因此下降。（2）當二維度競租活動分兩階段進行時，在地區居民人數眾多的情況下，由於均衡競租投入水準將與二維度競租活動同時進行下的投入水準相同，因此地區土地面積劃分之調整及負向可近性參數變動對於二維度競租活動的影響效果，也將和二維度競租活動同時進行下完全相同。</p> <p>本文分析結果隱含，為了控制競租活動所引起的社會浪費，在其他條件不變下，相關單位在進行地區土地面積劃分時，宜儘量讓不同地區的土地面積大小趨於一致。</p>
		<p>This paper is based on the rent-seeking framework for pure public goods analysis established by Katz et al. (1990), integrating two-dimensional rent-seeking model established by Faria et al. (2014), developing the framework for rival public goods established by Edwards (1990), and taking the accessibility of local public facilities into consideration to establish the two-dimensional rent-seeking for public funds model in this paper. Using the model to discuss the impact of the adjustment of regional land area division and the change of negative accessibility parameter on two-dimensional rent-seeking activities. The results show that:</p> <p>I. When the rent-seeking activities are under one stage, the equilibrium of expenditure of expanding rent, the equilibrium of expenditure of rent-seeking and the equilibrium of expenditure of overall rent-seeking will increase as the regional land area division in the two regions tends to be more uneven. The equilibrium of expenditure of rent-seeking and the equilibrium of expenditure of overall rent-seeking will decrease to minimum level as the regional land area of two regions are the same. Further, the equilibrium of expenditure of expanding rent, the equilibrium of expenditure of rent-seeking and the equilibrium of expenditure of overall rent-seeking will decrease while negative accessibility parameter increase.</p> <p>II. When the rent-seeking activities are under two stage and the number of residents in two regions are large, because of the equilibrium of expenditure are same as the one stage, the impact of the adjustment of regional land area division and the change of negative accessibility parameter on two-dimensional rent-seeking activities are also same as the two stage.</p> <p>This paper shows that, in order to control the social waste caused by rent-seeking activities, all other things being equal, department concerned need to make the land area in two regions consistent while dividing regional land areas.</p>
林玗璇 (碩士)	稟賦變化對捐贈之影響	<p>隨著許多慈善機構的設立，越來越多的人關注不同的社會議題，在資源有限的情況下，這些機構能夠獲得多少資金變得至關重要，慈善機構通常依賴人們的捐款，而捐款額度往往與捐贈者的收入、稟賦相關，然而，收入或稟賦並非穩定，會受到許多不同因素的影響產生波動。因此，本文採用實驗室實驗的方法，探討個人不同稟賦變化型態對捐贈之影響，這與以往文獻著重於收入水準的影響有所不同。</p> <p>根據實驗結果可以發現，不管稟賦變化方式為何，個人的稟賦和捐贈都有顯著正相關，雖然他們之間的趨勢變化相似，但捐贈金額的變動幅度相較於稟賦的變動幅度還是較小，而在稟賦總和一樣的情況下，不同稟賦分配方式對捐贈金額不會造成顯著影響。除此之外，透過迴歸的結果也可以得知，不管是當下的稟賦，還是和前期相比的稟賦，都和捐贈金額有顯著正相關。</p>
		<p>With the establishment of numerous charitable organizations, more and more people are paying attention to various social issues. In the context of limited resources, how much funding these organizations can share has become crucial. Charitable organizations typically rely on individual donations, and the amount of donation is often linked to the donor's income or endowment. But, individual endowment fluctuates due to various factors. Therefore, this paper uses a laboratory experiment to explore the impact of changes in individual endowment on charitable donations, which differs from previous literature that primarily focused on the effect of income levels.</p> <p>Based on the experimental results, it was found that regardless of how endowment changes, there is a significant positive correlation between endowment and donations. Although the trends in endowment and donations are similar, the fluctuations in donated amounts are smaller compared to the fluctuations in endowment. Additionally, with the same total endowment, different patterns of endowment distribution do not significantly affect the donated amounts. Furthermore, regression analysis reveals that both current endowment and endowment compared to previous periods are significantly positively correlated with the donated amounts.</p>
連笙均 (碩士)	人力資本投資政策之探討— 以學前教育為例	<p>幼兒教育（Early Childhood Education, ECE）是人力資本（Human Capital）累積過程中的重要環節，其對幼兒發展的影響已成為全球教育政策和研究的焦點。世界銀行、經濟合作暨發展組織、聯合國兒童基金會等國際組織，都強調幼兒教育對促進個人發展及社會經濟發展的重要性。其中學前教育（Preschool Education）更被認為是幼兒全面發展的重要基石，因此，探討學前教育對幼兒發展的影響，對未來人力資本投資政策的制定具有重要的意義。</p> <p>為了解臺灣學前教育與幼兒發展之間的關係，本研究採用學術調查研究資料庫（Survey Research Data Archive, SRDA）中，幼兒發展調查資料庫建置計畫（Kids in Taiwan: National Longitudinal Study of Child Development & Care）之三十六月齡組第一波至第四波調查作為資料來源，並運用羅吉斯迴歸（Logistics Regression），分析學前教育與幼兒的認知、社會情緒、身體動作及語言發展之間的關聯。研究結果顯示，幼兒是否就讀幼兒園與幼兒的多項發展呈現顯著正相關。相對於未就讀幼兒園的幼兒，就讀幼兒園兩年或三年與幼兒的認知發展、社會情緒發展、身體動作發展呈現顯著正相關；但就讀幼兒園一年、四年對幼兒的認知、社會情緒、身體動作及語言發展無顯著的影響。此外，本研究亦發現就讀非營利幼兒園對三十六月齡幼兒的認知發展有顯著正向關聯，但與七十二月齡幼兒的語言</p>

		<p>發展呈現顯著負相關。每週平均就讀幼兒園大於四十小時則對幼兒的身體動作發展呈現顯著正相關。因此，本研究建議政府可以針對二年至三年制學前教育進行重點推廣與政策支持，鼓勵家庭選擇適當年限的學前教育。</p>
		<p>Early Childhood Education (ECE) is a critical component of human capital development and has increasingly become a focal point in global policy discourse and empirical research. Prominent institutions such as the World Bank, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and United Nations Children's Fund emphasize the importance of early childhood education in promoting early child development as well as economic and social growth. Preschool education is widely regarded as a cornerstone for child's development. As such, examining its influence on child's development is essential for human capital investment policies.</p> <p>To understand the relationship between preschool education and child's development in Taiwan, this study using the data of ational Longitudinal Study of Kids in Taiwan: Child Development & Care, which collected by Survey Research Data Archive (SRDA). By logistic regression analysis, the study examines the association between preschool education and child's development in cognitive, sociol and emotional, motor, and language. The results indicate that, compare to children who did not attend to preschools, those who attend for two or three years demonstrated significant positive correlations with cognitive, sociol and emotional, and motor development. However, attend to preschool for one or four years did not have a significant impact on child's development. Additionally, the study found that attend to non-profit preschools was significant positively associated with cognitive development in 36-month-old children, but shows a significant negative correlation with language development in 72-month-old children. Furthermore, attend to preschool for an average of more than 40 hours per week was significantly positively associated with motor development.</p> <p>Based on these findings, the study recommends that governments prioritize and support two- to three-year preschool education programs. By targeting resources effectively, such policies could enhance human capital formation and contribute to long-term economic productivity and social equity.</p>
林家筠 (碩士)	投資人關係管理對股價同步性的影響	<p>投資人關係管理（Investor Relations, IR）是企業和投資人重要的溝通的管道，有助於提升雙方資訊透明、強化公司治理並吸引長期投資者，進而穩定資金來源與提升公司價值。對投資人而言，良好的 IR 有助於獲取即時且明確的資訊，降低資訊不對稱風險，增強對管理層的信任，並促進理性投資決策。</p> <p>市場同步性（Synchronicity）作為觀察個別股價與整體市場波動關聯程度的指標，其高低反映了公司資訊揭露程度與市場雜訊的多寡。一方認為透明度高可降低個股雜訊，提高市場同步性；另一方則主張透明度高使公司特有資訊更易反映在價格上，反而降低市場同步性。</p> <p>本研究以台灣上市公司為樣本，利用 TEJ 資料庫之週報酬率估計股價同步性（R² 值），探討 IR 管理是否為其影響因子。解釋變數涵蓋企業是否設立 IR 部門、法人說明會的舉辦頻率與型態等。分析期間涵蓋 2024 單一年和 2018 至 2024 年。實證結果顯示，設有 IR 部門與舉辦更多次法人說明會的企業，其股價同步性顯著較高，無論實體或線上、主辦或受邀，皆呈現正向影響。疫情前中後的穩健性檢定亦支持相同結論。</p> <p>整體而言，研究證實 IR 管理可有效提升市場同步性，但在台灣制度化、專業化與資訊揭露方面仍有不足。建議未來可參考國際作法，發展具公信力之 IR 評鑑與獎勵機制，提升透明度與可比較性。</p>
		<p>Investor Relations (IR) serves as a crucial communication channel between companies and investors. Effective IR enhances information transparency, strengthens corporate governance, and attracts long-term investors, thereby stabilizing capital sources and increasing firm value. For investors, high-quality IR facilitates access to timely and accurate information, reduces the risk of information asymmetry, fosters trust in management, and supports rational investment decisions.</p> <p>Stock price synchronicity measures the extent to which individual stock returns move with the overall market, and is often interpreted as a reflection of information transparency and market noise. Some scholars argue that higher transparency reduces idiosyncratic noise and increases synchronicity, while others suggest that greater transparency amplifies firm-specific information in prices, thus reducing synchronicity.</p> <p>This study examines whether IR practices influence stock price synchronicity among publicly listed firms in Taiwan. Using weekly return data from the TEJ database, we estimate synchronicity via R² values. Key explanatory variables include the presence of a dedicated IR department and the frequency and format of investor conferences. The analysis covers the year 2024 and the broader period from 2018 to 2024. Empirical results indicate that firms with IR departments and more frequent investor conferences exhibit significantly higher synchronicity, regardless of whether meetings are physical or virtual, hosted or attended. Robustness checks across pre-, mid-, and post-COVID-19 periods support the same conclusions.</p> <p>Overall, this study finds that effective IR management enhances stock price synchronicity. However, Taiwan still faces challenges in institutionalizing and professionalizing IR practices. Future policy could benefit from international benchmarks, including third-party IR evaluations and award systems, to improve transparency and comparability.</p>
莊閔琪 (碩士)	法人說明會及投資人情緒對股價的影響	<p>投資人關係管理（Investor Relations Management, IRM）旨在與投資人維持良好且有效的溝通，透過傾聽意見與資訊交流，協助其充分理解公司營運現況與未來展望。其中，法說會作為企業與投資人之間常見的溝通管道，不僅有助於降低資訊不對稱、提升資訊透明度，同時也可能激起投資人對所釋出資訊的情緒反應，進而影響其投資決策。</p> <p>臺灣股市以散戶投資人占多數，且其對市場消息反應相對敏感，易受到群體情緒波動所影響。因此，本研究運用文字探勘與情緒分析之字典法，自批踢踢股票板蒐集上市電子類公司於法說會後三個開市日的留言資料，並透過事件研究法分析投資人所展現之正向、負向與中立情緒是否對股價產生顯著影響。</p> <p>實證結果顯示，在整體樣本、正向情緒樣本與中立情緒樣本中，股價多於法說會舉行前即提前反映相關資訊；而在法說會後，整體與中立樣本的累積異常報酬呈現逐步下降的趨勢，唯有正向樣本之累積異常報酬持續上揚。相較之下，負向樣本並未出現提前反應的情形，但在法說會翌日出現顯著的負向異常報酬，且累積異常報酬開始呈現持續下跌的趨勢。</p> <p>綜合以上結果可推論，若投資人情緒為正面或中立時，市場往往傾向提前反應；反之，若為負面訊息，市場則可能延後反應，顯示壞消息較不易在事前被充分揭露。此外，由於多數法說會安排於股市收盤後進行，亦可能使得負面訊息無法即時反映於當日股價中。由此可見，市場對於好消息與壞消息之反應可能存在資訊流通的不對稱性。</p>
		<p>Investor Relations Management (IRM) aims to maintain effective communication with investors by actively listening to their opinions and facilitating information exchange, thereby helping them gain a clear understanding of the company’s current operations and future outlook. Among various communication channels, conference calls serve as a common and direct means through which firms engage with investors. These calls not only reduce information asymmetry and enhance transparency but may also trigger investors' emotional reactions to the disclosed information, influencing their investment decisions.</p> <p>Taiwan’s stock market is predominantly composed of retail investors who are generally more sensitive to market news and prone to emotional fluctuations. Accordingly, this study applies lexicon-based method sentiment analysis and text mining techniques to investor comments posted on PTT’s stock discussion board during the three trading days following conference calls held by listed electronics companies. An event study methodology is employed to assess whether investor sentiment—categorized as positive, negative, or neutral—has a statistically significant impact on stock prices.</p> <p>The empirical findings reveal that, for the full sample as well as for positive and neutral sentiment groups, stock prices tend to react in advance of the conference call, indicating potential information leakage or pre-event anticipation. Following the call, cumulative abnormal returns (CAR) for both the overall and neutral sentiment samples show a gradual decline, whereas those in the positive sentiment group continue to rise. In contrast, the negative sentiment sample shows no evidence of pre-event reaction but displays significant negative abnormal returns the day after the call, with CAR entering a sustained downward trend.</p> <p>These results suggest that when investor sentiment is positive or neutral, the market often reacts in advance. Conversely, in the presence of negative sentiment, market reactions may be delayed, implying that bad news is less likely to be fully disclosed ahead of time. Furthermore, as most conference calls are held after trading hours, the market may not immediately incorporate negative information into same-day stock prices. This highlights a potential asymmetry in the dissemination and market processing of good versus bad news.</p>
林慧欣 (碩士)	我國遺產稅改革對人力資本投資的影響	<p>本研究以家庭收支調查民國 95 年到 100 年期間以及民國 103 年到 108 年期間的資料，分析兩次遺產稅改對人力資本投資的影響，並以家戶教育支出為人力資本的代理變數。除了遺產稅這一影響因素，本研究也將其他影響家戶教育支出的因素納入控制變數進行分析。實證結果顯示，在民國 98 年調降遺產稅後會對家戶教育支出產生負面影響，表示人們減少了在人力資本的投資。而在民國 106 年調升遺產稅後家戶教育支出則上升，即增加對人力資本的投資。除了遺產稅外，對家戶教育支出會有正面影響的因素也包含了戶長教育程度、戶長為已婚家庭、戶長工作地點在市區、戶內小孩人數、戶長職業為專業職、單親家庭以及收入分組在高所得組。而對家戶教育支出會產生負面影響的則有戶長性別為男性以及戶內有退休人口。綜上所述，遺產稅的課徵對家戶教育支出產生顯著的影響，因此政府在制定相關政策時除了考慮低稅率吸引資金回流以及高稅率的社會公平外，也應考慮到對人力資本投資造成的影響。</p>
		<p>This study analyzes the impact of inheritance tax reforms on human capital investment, using household education expenditure as a proxy. The data spans the periods of 2006–2011 and 2014–2019 from the Report on the Survey of Family Income & Expenditure. Beyond inheritance tax as the primary explanatory variable, the study incorporates various other determinants of household education spending as control variables. The empirical results indicate that the 2009 reduction in inheritance tax led to a negative effect on household education expenditure, suggesting a decrease in human capital investment. Conversely, the 2017 increase in inheritance tax resulted in a rise in household educational spending. Other factors positively influencing household educational expenditure include the household head’s level of education, being married, working in an urban area, the number of children in the household, being a professional worker, being a single-parent family and belonging to a high-</p>

		income group. Conversely, a male household head and the presence of retired members in the household are found to negatively affect household educational expenditure. In conclusion, inheritance tax reforms significantly influence household educational investment. When formulating relevant policies, the government should consider the effects on human capital investment, alongside attracting capital with a low tax rate and promoting social equity with a high tax rate.
陳俊佑 (碩士)	公司治理評鑑與環境績效之關聯性：兼論 女性董事的調節效果	本研究旨在探討臺灣上市公司之公司治理評鑑與企業環境績效之關聯性，並檢驗女性董事比例在其中所扮演之調節角色。研究樣本涵蓋 2021–2023 年 1,706 家上市公司，計 2,772 筆觀察值。企業環境績效採台灣經濟新報（TEJ）TESG 環境分數衡量；公司治理依「公司治理評鑑」結果衡量；女性董事比例取自公開資訊觀測站。為排除內生性，本研究額外以獨立董事比例及是否設立提名委員會作為工具變數，採固定效果模型及兩階段最小平方法（2SLS）進行實證分析。實證結果顯示，(1) 公司治理評鑑分數對企業環境績效具有顯著且穩健的正向影響，顯示治理品質愈佳之企業，其環境表現亦愈優；(2) 女性董事比例本身對環境績效之直接影響不顯著，但能夠顯著強化公司治理對環境績效的正向影響；(3) 2SLS 檢定結果與基礎模型一致，排除內生性與反向因果疑慮，亦驗證工具變數之有效性。實證研究結論發現，穩健的公司治理機制是提升企業環境績效之有效驅動力，而董事會性別多元化可進一步放大治理成效。政策層面建議主管機關持續精進公司治理評鑑指標，並輔以性別多元化規範；企業則應積極引進女性董事，結合永續治理架構，以因應國際減碳趨勢並提升企業競爭力。
		This study examines how corporate governance quality affects the environmental performance of Taiwanese listed firms and whether female board representation strengthens this link. Using 2,772 firm-year observations from 2021–2023, we measure environmental performance with TEJ’s TESG environmental scores and governance quality with the official Corporate Governance Evaluation; female director ratios come from the Market Observation Post System. Fixed-effects and two-stage least-squares models, instrumented by board attendance and the presence of a nomination committee, address endogeneity. Results show that stronger governance consistently predicts higher environmental scores. Although the direct effect of increasing female directors is not statistically significant, its interaction with governance scores is positive and significant, indicating that gender diversity in boards amplifies the governance–environment relationship. These findings highlight robust governance as the primary driver of environmental performance and underscore the value of board gender diversity. Regulators should refine governance metrics and encourage gender diversity, while firms can enhance competitiveness by appointing more female directors and adopting sustainable governance practices.
游煊玲 (碩士)	領導、競爭與團隊合作中的激勵效果 — 公共財實驗研究	本研究旨在探討領導者機制與團隊競爭機制對團隊合作行為之激勵效果，並以公共財遊戲為實驗設計基礎，透過實驗經濟方法觀察兩種機制結合下是否能有效提升貢獻水準與降低搭便車行為。實驗共招募 120 位大學生，隨機分為對照組（僅具領導者機制）與實驗組（結合領導者與團隊競爭機制），進行 15 回合之公共財捐獻遊戲。實證結果發現實驗組整體捐贈金額顯著高於對照組，且在重複回合中貢獻呈現穩定上升趨勢，顯示兩機制之結合有助於維持長期合作行為。在角色層面上，對照組中領導者與追隨者捐贈存在明顯落差，而實驗組中差距顯著縮小，代表競爭壓力促使追隨者提升貢獻，並進一步改善搭便車問題，迴歸分析則進一步驗證團隊競爭機制對個體捐贈行為之影響具統計顯著性。本研究不僅填補現有文獻對兩種機制結合效果之實證空缺，亦提供企業管理、公共政策與社區參與等領域設計合作誘因之參考依據。
		This study investigates the incentive effects of leadership and intergroup competition mechanisms on cooperative behavior within teams, using a public goods game as the experimental framework. Employing methods from experimental economics, 120 university students were randomly assigned to either a control group (leadership only) or a treatment group (leadership combined with intergroup competition), participating in 15 repeated rounds of the public goods contribution game. Empirical results indicate that the treatment group exhibited significantly higher total contributions than the control group, with contributions in the treatment group showing a stable or even increasing trend across rounds. This suggests that the combination of mechanisms helps sustain long-term cooperative behavior. At the role level, there was a clear gap between leaders and followers in the control group, whereas in the treatment group this difference was substantially reduced, implying that competitive pressure encouraged greater contributions among followers and further mitigated the free-rider problem. Regression analysis confirmed the statistically significant effect of team competition on individual contribution behavior. This study fills an empirical gap in the literature regarding the joint effects of leadership and competition mechanisms and offers practical insights for designing effective cooperative incentives in business management, public policy, and community engagement contexts.
張語軒 (碩士)	生活環境與主觀幸福感之探討	本研究旨在探討生活環境各項因素與主觀幸福感之間的關聯，作為幸福感的代理變數包括快樂程度、生活滿意度、家庭滿意度、經濟滿意度與人際關係滿意度；生活環境變數則涵蓋空氣品質、水源品質、聲音品質、綠樹覆蓋率、環境整潔度與可步行性等面向，反映受訪者對居住條件的主觀認知。研究資料取自中央研究院「學術調查研究資料庫」（Survey Research Data Archive, SRDA）於 2019 年執行的「幸福溫度計調查」。本研究首先透過皮爾森相關性定分析（Pearson correlation）各環境變數與幸福感之間的初步關聯，接著採用多元線性迴歸模型（multiple linear regression models）估計各變數的效果。但由於幸福感的代理變數具序列的性質，若以線性模型估計恐產生偏誤，故進一步採用序列羅吉斯迴歸模型（ordered logit regression model）分析。實證結果顯示，多數生活環境變數與幸福感之間存在正向關係。在兩種模型中皆發現，除綠樹覆蓋率外，其餘環境變數均對幸福感產生正向且穩定的效果，序列羅吉斯模型更進一步指出，這些變數的勝算比普遍大於 1，顯示良好的環境品質能提升幸福感。雖非所有因素均如預期，但整體結果仍顯示，提升居住環境品質對促進國民福祉具有正面意義。有鑑於我國「環境保護」支出長期僅占中央政府總支出的 2% 左右，未來應適度提高相關經費，建議可將支出占比提升至 5%，以強化空氣汙染防制、水資源管理、都市綠地維護與步行空間品質改善，達成以人為本、健康永續的城市發展目標，並提升人民的主觀幸福感。
		This study aims to investigate how the living environment affects subjective well-being. The dependent variables serve as proxies for well-being, including Happiness, Life Satisfaction, Family Satisfaction, Economic Satisfaction, and Relationship Satisfaction. The independent variables represent various aspects of the living environment, such as Air Quality, Water Quality, Sound Quality, Tree Coverage, Space Cleanliness, and Walkability, reflecting respondents’ perceptions of their surroundings. The data are drawn from the Happiness Thermometer Survey conducted by the Survey Research Data Archive (SRDA) in 2019. First, Pearson correlation is used to examine the preliminary relationships between variables. Second, multiple linear regression models are applied to estimate the effects of each environmental factor on well-being. Third, considering the ordinal nature of the well-being proxies, the study further employs ordered logistic regression models to capture the odds ratios of each explanatory variable. The results indicate that most environmental factors have a positive and stable association with well-being. Except for Tree Coverage, all other variables show significant positive effects across both models. Furthermore, the ordered logistic model reveals that the odds ratios for most variables are greater than one, suggesting that improvements in environmental quality are associated with higher levels of well-being. Although not all environmental factors produce effects entirely consistent with expectations, the overall findings highlight the beneficial impact of improving the living environment on individuals’ well-being. Currently, the proportion of government expenditure allocated to "environmental protection" remains at approximately 2% of total central government spending. This study recommends increasing the proportion to around 5% to enhance air and water quality, reduce noise pollution, ensure safe and accessible walking spaces, and expand urban greenery. These efforts are likely to lead to substantial improvements in citizens’ quality of life and overall well-being
楊鎮維 (碩士)	公平感知與重分配偏好之間的關聯性	為了解公平感知與重分配政策偏好之間的關聯性，本研究使用國際社會調查計畫（ISSP）2019 年社會不平等之調查資料，並以 Multilevel Ordered Logit Model 進行實證分析。研究結果指出，當民眾公平感知落差愈大時，將愈傾向支持重分配相關政策之實施。此外，在其他變數方面，「個人所得」、「就業類型」、「宗教信仰」等皆為顯著負相關，「政黨傾向」和「與較自身貧窮者之接觸頻率」則為顯著正相關。最後，模型中的「國家」變異數達統計上之顯著水準，顯見各國之間的受訪者的確會因不同國家在社會文化、政經制度，甚至是發展歷程上等原因，而在公平感知與重分配偏好之間，存在顯著差異。
		To understand the relationship between perceptions of fairness and preferences for redistributive policies. This study uses data from the 2019 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) on social inequality. The results from Multilevel Ordered Logit Model analysis show that when people perceive the current income distribution as unfair, they are more likely to support redistribution. Except for “how often someone meets richer people”, other social economic factors are strongly associated with people’s support for redistribution. Lastly, the study finds that the variable "country" also has a significant impact. This means that people's views on fairness and redistribution are different across countries, possibly due to differences in culture, politics, economy, or history.
陳美奴 (碩士)	新冠疫情對臺灣文化參與及消費之影響	新冠疫情在 2019 年底時在國際上爆發，並且在 2020 年肆虐了全球，但由於臺灣的防疫政策卓越，因此直到 2021 年才真正意義上的趨於嚴重，正式步入疫情時期。有鑑於聯合國多項報告指出，新冠疫情給文化產業帶來巨大影響，對原先的文化育樂習慣及觀念也有了很大的轉變，無論在消費或參與活動上，都出現了形式的差異，因此本研究的目的針對疫情期間，實體及線上文化活動的參與及消費做影響因素的討論。本研究採用文化部「文化參與及消費調查」資料庫，分析 2017 至 2021 年間共計五年的資料，並以 Logit 模型進行實證分析，探討疫情期間，民眾是否因為新冠疫情而有文化參與及消費模式的改變，以及是否有其他影響參與及消意願的因素，最後針對實證結果做出推論及政策建議。本研究的實證結果顯示，新冠疫情對於實體文化消費及線上文化消費有顯著影響，在尚未爆發疫情時，民眾普遍有更高的實體文化參與意願，而在疫情惡化後則出現更高的線上文化消費意願，本研究推測這與疫情造成的文化消費替代性相關。另外，女性、月收入、教育程度、年輕人、居住於城市地區民眾、學生及從事文化相關產業者，無論在實體或線上

		<p>文化活動的參與及消費都有顯著正向的意願，年長者、低收入、從事第一、二級產業者及無業者則幾乎都呈現顯著的負向關聯，這顯示文化參與及消費存在一定程度的數位落差及文化資本的差異。然而在臺灣疫情期間，亦有出現較為特別的結果，如退休業者在疫情爆發後反而有更高的實體文化消費意願，而無業者則出現相對更高的線上文化消費意願，這除了顯示新冠疫情對於文化消費的形式有明顯的影響外，本研究亦推測可能與當時政府所實施之藝文紓困政策相關。因此，本研究希望透過初步研究疫情期間所出現之影響狀況，為後續文化類型的研究及政策發想做出貢獻。</p>
		<p>The COVID-19 pandemic began spreading globally in late 2019 and heavily impacted the world throughout 2020. In Taiwan, due to effective disease control policies, the pandemic did not become seriously disruptive until 2021. According to various international reports, COVID-19 brought major changes to the cultural sector, influencing both participation and consumption patterns, especially in the shift between physical and online formats.</p> <p>This study explores the factors affecting cultural participation and consumption in Taiwan during the pandemic. Using data from the Ministry of Culture’s “Cultural Participation and Consumption Survey” covering the years 2017 to 2021, a Logit model is employed to analyze changes in cultural behavior and the key variables influencing them.</p> <p>The results show that the pandemic significantly decreased physical cultural participation while increasing online cultural consumption. Individuals more likely to participate include women, younger people, those with higher education or income levels, students, urban residents, and workers in cultural industries. In contrast, older adults, low-income groups, workers in the primary and secondary sectors, and the unemployed showed lower participation rates.</p> <p>Interestingly, during the pandemic, retirees in Taiwan showed increased interest in physical cultural consumption, while unemployed individuals were more inclined toward online cultural activities. These trends may reflect the influence of government cultural relief policies. This study aims to contribute to future research and cultural policy development in Taiwan.</p>

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研究生	論文題目	中英文摘要
蕭沛羽 (碩士)	以系統動力學探討水庫集水區的農業發展與水資源保育之關係-以鯉魚潭水庫為例	<p>由於臺灣降雨的時空分布不均，水庫在枯水期扮演著維持水資源穩定供應的重要角色。而水庫集水區為水源的匯集區域，從過去的水土保持法至現今的國土計畫法，政府長期重視保育、避免其被過度開發，但水庫集水區卻始終存在既有農村的發展和轉型與水源保育之衝突，因此如何在水庫集水區與既有農村之間取得平衡的問題需要被正視。本研究以苗栗縣的鯉魚潭水庫集水區為例，運用水文服務管理的概念將水庫集水區系統分成三個子系統：上游行動者、農業和土地使用，具體理解其內的農業發展與水質之關係，透過二手資料的蒐集和半結構式訪談的輔助建立系統動力學模型，並以 2007 年至 2022 年的實際情況進行驗證，進一步模擬系統未來五年在不同政策情境下的變化。</p> <p>系統模擬結果顯示，三種政策對提升水質皆具有正面效益，提高土地使用管制的強度和水庫回饋金因為透過對上游行動者實施管制或補償制度來改變其土地使用行為，同時影響當地生態系統服務為上游行動者帶來的效益，造成農村總收益呈現下降趨勢。而本研究在既有的農業發展問題下，設定的友善耕作(調整肥料用量)情境不僅對總磷、總氮和懸浮固體的減少輸出最具成效，且能維持農業穩定發展。本研究以系統動力學探討鯉魚潭水庫集水區的農業發展與水資源保育之關係，發現提高土地使用管制強度會對農村產生較大的衝擊，建議可以透過改善主要污染來源作為提高土地使用管制強度的替代方案，兼顧水資源保育和農業發展。</p>
		<p>Due to the uneven temporal and spatial distribution of rainfall in Taiwan, reservoirs play an important role in maintaining the stable supply of water resources during the dry season. As the catchment area of the reservoir is the gathering region for water sources, the government has long emphasized conservation and avoided excessive development of these areas, from the past Soil and Water Conservation Act to the current Spatial Planning Act. However, there has always been a conflict between the development and transformation of existing rural areas and the conservation of water sources. Therefore, the issue of balancing the catchment area of the reservoir and the existing rural areas needs to be addressed. This study uses the Li-Yu-Tan Reservoir catchment area in Miaoli County as a case study, applying the concept of hydrological ecosystem service management to divide the reservoir catchment system into three subsystems: upstream actors, agriculture, and land use. The aim is to specifically understand the relationship between agricultural development and water quality. By collecting secondary data and conducting semi-structured interviews, a system dynamics model was established and validated using actual data from 2007 to 2022, and further simulated to project changes over the next five years under different policy scenarios.</p> <p>The results of the system simulation indicate that all three policies have positive effects on improving water quality. Increasing the intensity of land use regulation and reservoir feedback mechanisms positively impacts water quality by altering upstream actors' land use behavior through regulations or compensation systems, which in turn affects the benefits provided by local ecosystem services. However, this also leads to a declining trend in overall rural income. In addressing existing agricultural development issues, the environmentally friendly farming scenario (adjusting fertilizer usage) is found to be most effective in reducing total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and suspended solids, while maintaining stable agricultural development. This study explores the relationship between agricultural development and water resource conservation in the Li-Yu-Tan Reservoir catchment area using system dynamics. It finds that increasing land use regulation intensity would have a significant impact on rural areas, suggesting that improving major sources of pollution could serve as an alternative approach to enhance the stringency of land use control while harmonizing water resource conservation and agricultural development.</p>
楊藝甄 (碩士)	以 15 分鐘城市概念探討在氣候變遷下未來城市發展之規劃策略	<p>過往城市快速發展帶來高度的經濟效益之同時，也帶來人口擴張、環境惡化、社會差距及城市蔓延等負面影響，以及 IPCC 指出氣候變遷致使全球地表平均溫度升溫於 2024 年已將到達 1.5 度，對城市之影響仍再增加，而為緩解城市不永續發展之情形，全球各地致力於尋求城市永續發展之方法。根據永續三稜鏡與聯合國提出之永續發展目標認為城市的永續應基於環境、經濟及社會公平間的動態平衡發展，以建構城市之安全、韌性、永續性及包容性，並鑒於近年興起之智慧發展與 15 分鐘城市規劃概念，希冀透過資訊通訊技術與物聯網之建構等，以及土地使用的調整、永續交通之建立及包容性發展，整合上述發展目標以建構永續之未來城市。而面對未來城市發展之複雜性，以及有限之城市資源，藉以城市評估工具作為評估未來城市各發展目標之規劃依據。</p> <p>對此，本研究希冀建構一套未來城市發展之規劃指標模型，透過回顧相關文獻與研究報告以初步建構未來城市發展之規劃指標，其後應用模糊德爾菲法（Fuzzy Delphi Method, FDM）與基於決策實驗室法之分析網路程序法（DEMATAL-based ANP, DANP），透過專家意見以分別進行指標篩選與指標間之影響關係與權重之計算，並運用到實證地區以探討未來城市發展之規劃策略。本研究所建構的未來城市發展之規劃指標模型結果顯示，未來城市發展以城市韌性建設最為重要，而土地使用格局、永續交通及民眾參與等作為影響關係最高之發展項目，於實證地區之探討亦顯示相似之結果，透過土地使用格局的調整與永續交通模式之建構，以及擴大民眾參與將作為最優先之規劃項目，進而連動其他指標項目一起改善之，以達永續之未來城市。</p>
		<p>While the rapid development of cities in the past has brought significant economic benefits, it has also resulted in a range of negative consequences such as population expansion, environmental degradation, widening social inequalities, and urban sprawl. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the global average surface temperature is projected to reach the critical threshold of 1.5°C by 2024, further intensifying the impacts of climate change on urban environments. In response to these challenges, cities around the world have been actively exploring pathways toward sustainable urban development.</p> <p>According to the Sustainable Triangle and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), cities should achieve sustainable development based on a dynamic balance of environment, economic, and equity to build the city’s safety, resilience, sustainability, and inclusiveness. In recent years, the emergence of smart development strategies and the 15-minute city concept has further emphasized the role of information and communication technology (ICT), the Internet of Things (IoT), adjustments in land use, the establishment of sustainable transportation, and inclusive development in shaping the sustainable future cities. Given the growing complexity of future urban development and the constraint of limited urban resources, urban assessment tools are essential in supporting the planning and evaluation of future development strategies.</p> <p>This study aims to construct a planning indicator model for future urban development. By reviewing relevant literature and research reports to preliminarily construct planning indicators for future urban development. Subsequently, the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) is used to screen key indicators based on expert opinions, and the Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory-based Analytic Network Process (DANP) is applied to analyze the interrelationships and weights among indicators. The proposed model is further applied to an empirical case study area to explore future urban planning strategies.</p> <p>The findings of this study indicate that urban resilience is the most critical element in future urban development. Land-use patterns, sustainable transportation, and public participation emerge as the most influential planning items. The results from the empirical study also reflect similar conclusions, suggesting that adjusting land-use configurations, developing sustainable transportation systems, and enhancing citizen engagement should be prioritized in planning, thereby triggering improvements across other related indicators and ultimately achieving the goal of a sustainable future city.</p>
邱鈺翔 (碩士)	東京圈住宅土地價格影響因素之實證分析-從都市空間結構觀點	<p>過往的都市土地使用理論中(Alonso, 1964、Mills, 1967、Muth, 1969)，中心商業區（CBD）被視為都市結構中的核心，都市經濟活動的聚集地，距離 CBD 越近，土地與租金成本越高。然而，隨著都市擴大與交通技術進步，都市空間結構逐漸擴張。東京作為亞洲乃至全球著名的都會圈，其發展歷程廣受關注。因此，本研究選擇日本東京圈作為研究範圍。在探討住宅土地價格的影響因素上，已有豐富的文獻涵蓋了多個重要領域。本研究發現，日夜間人口比率能反映都市核心所在地，然而，過往研究並未探討該變數與住宅土地價格之間的關係。因此，本研究將基於多面向的影響因素，探討各項因素及都市空間結構的發展，以及它們與東京圈住宅土地價格之間的關聯性及其相關程度。</p> <p>本研究運用全域型空間自我相關分析顯示，發現 2010、2015 以及 2020 年東京圈住宅土地價格均存在空間相依性。地域型空間自我相關分析結果顯示，住宅土地價格呈現聚集分布，主要以高屬性值聚集的 H-H 區域與低屬性值聚集的 L-L 區域為主。H-H 聚集區主要集中在於東京 23 區及其周邊接壤的行政區，而 L-L 聚集區則位於東京圈外圍區域。考慮到模型忽略空間相依性可能導致估計係數的偏誤，因此，本研究透過 SAR、SEM、SARAR 以及 SDM 四種空間計量經濟模型進行實證分析，並設定了距離平方反比與門檻距離 2 公里的空間權重矩陣，以消弭空間相依性對迴歸估計值的影響。實證結果得知，門檻距離 2 公里所得出的結果較佳，在 SAR、SEM、SARAR 以及 SDM 四種空間計量經濟模型中，SARAR 模型的配適度相對最佳，其次是 SDM 模型，再來是 SAR 模型，而 SEM 模型表現相對最差。此外，各解釋變數皆非常顯著($\alpha=0.01$)且估計符號如理論預期。</p> <p>實證結果顯示，東京圈住宅土地價格的影響因素中，日夜間人口比率、二三級產業企業營收、容積率、人口密度以及納稅義務人均所得，對於住宅土地價格具有顯著的正向影響；至電車車站之最短距離則具有顯著的負向影響。</p>
		<p>In the past, urban land use theories (Alonso, 1964; Mills, 1967; Muth, 1969) regarded the central business district (CBD) as the core of the urban structure, where urban economic activities agglomerate. The closer the land is to the CBD, the higher the rent is to be paid. However, with the expansion of cities and the advancement of transportation technology, the spatial structure of cities is gradually spreading out. Tokyo has attracted much attention as a famous metropolitan area in Asia and the world. Therefore, this study selects the Tokyo metropolitan area of Japan as the scope of the study. There is a large amount of literature covering several important areas in the study of factors affecting residential land prices. This study argues that the day/night population ratio can reflect the location of the urban core. Previous studies have not examined the relationship between this variable and residential land prices. Therefore, this study examines the development of various factors and urban spatial</p>

		<p>structures based on multidimensional influences, as well as their correlation with residential land prices in the Tokyo metropolitan area and the extent of their relevance.</p> <p>This study utilizes global spatial autocorrelation analysis, which reveals spatial dependence of residential land prices in the Tokyo metropolitan area in 2010, 2015, and 2020. The results of the local spatial autocorrelation analysis show that residential land prices display an aggregated distribution, dominated by the H-H area, which is an aggregation of high attribute values, and the L-L area, which is an aggregation of low attribute values. The H-H aggregation area is mainly concentrated in the Tokyo 23 area and its surrounding bordering administrative districts, while the L-L aggregation area is located in the outer part of the Tokyo metropolitan area. Considering that the model's neglect of spatial dependence may lead to bias in the estimation coefficients, this study empirically analyzes four spatial econometric models, namely, SAR, SEM, SARAR, and SDM, and sets a spatial weighting matrix of the inverse distance squared and the threshold distance of 2 kilometers to eliminate the effects of the spatial dependence on the regression estimation values. The empirical results show that the threshold distance of 2 km yields better results, and among the four spatial econometric models, namely, SAR, SEM, SARAR, and SDM, the goodness of fit of the SARAR model is the highest, followed by the SDM model, then the SAR model and the SEM model is less well fitted with the research data. Finally, all variables were very significant($\alpha=0.01$) and the estimated symbols are as theoretically expected.</p> <p>The empirical results show that among the factors affecting residential land prices in the Tokyo metropolitan area, the day/night population ratio, the revenue of secondary and tertiary industrial enterprises, the plot ratio, population density, and per capita income of taxpayers have significant positive effects on residential land prices. In contrast, the shortest distance to a train station has a significant negative effect.</p>
石羽伶 (碩士)	以系統動態探討小型城鎮之萎縮過程 —以花蓮縣玉里鎮為例	<p>臺灣近年面臨人口與學齡人口雙重下降，再加上一極化都市發展與資源分配不均的共同作用下，臺灣小型城鎮正面臨人口減少與經濟縮退的雙重挑戰，但目前對於「萎縮」現象的理解多著重於都市或鄉村，對介於其間的「小型城鎮」討論仍相對不足，且有關萎縮過程與系統性變化討論相對有限，缺乏以長期結構視角切入的分析方法。本研究以東部邊陲小型城鎮—花蓮縣玉里鎮為研究對象，嘗試以系統動態模型探討地方萎縮過程中，人口、產業與教育服務等變數之間的交互關係，並結合 DPSIR 架構建構因果邏輯，進一步模擬三種政策情境，分別為順勢推演、再成長與明智萎縮，以分析不同政策取向對地方系統之可能影響。系統動態模型可掌握變數間的反饋與延遲效應，透過建立變數間的連結，模擬長期趨勢與政策干預效果，有助於補足傳統靜態評估工具對複雜社會問題掌握的不足。</p> <p>模擬結果顯示，再成長情境雖可在短期內帶動人口與產業活絡，但長期可能因遷出率與空屋增加導致系統反彈與不穩定性；相對而言，明智萎縮透過空屋再利用、教育補助等微型政策介入，雖無法顯著扭轉人口下降趨勢，卻可有效延緩負向發展，維持地方系統穩定。建議執政者應轉化治理思維，聚焦生活品質與服務穩定性，推動空屋再利用與精準資源配置，並導入系統動態模型作為政策評估工具，以強化前瞻性決策。本研究強調地方萎縮為一具系統性、動態性的長期過程，並展現系統動態模型於地方規劃與治理上的應用潛力，不僅補足臺灣小型城鎮研究上的不足，也為未來面對人口萎縮與地方轉型挑戰提供另一種可行的治理思維。</p> <p>According to the National Development Council's population projections, the country may have already entered a phase of population shrinkage. This demographic shift, accompanied by polarized urban development and uneven resource distribution, has placed small towns in Taiwan at the transition point of population loss and economic contraction. Yet, Current urban and rural planning thinking and methods in Taiwan are clearly insufficiently prepared to response with shrinkage, and prior studies has largely focused on either urban or rural contexts, with limited attention to the dynamics of small towns . Moreover, fewer studies have approached shrinkage as a structural and long-term process, often lacking analytical frameworks based on dynamic perspectives.</p> <p>This study examines Yuli Township, a peripheral small town in eastern Taiwan, using system dynamics modeling approach to explore the interrelations among key variables, including population, income, and educational services. Drawing on the DPSIR framework, the research constructs a logic to simulate and compare three policy scenarios, including business-as-usual, regrowth, and smart shrinkage, thereby assessing the potential impacts of different governance strategies on the local system.</p> <p>The simulation results reveal that while the regrowth scenario may temporarily boost population and economic activity, it tends to lead to systemic instability over time due to rising emigration and housing vacancy. In contrast, the smart shrinkage scenario which implements targeted interventions such as housing reuse and educational assistment does not reverse population decline but effectively mitigates its effects and promotes greater system stability.</p> <p>By highlighting local shrinkage as a complex and dynamic process, this study demonstrates the utility of system dynamics as a tool for spatial planning and governance. It contributes to the underexplored discourse on small-town development in Taiwan and offers a strategic framework for addressing the challenges of demographic decline and regional transformation.</p>
張紫綺 (碩士)	土地使用格局與空氣污染對氣喘發生之影響分析	<p>本研究旨在探討都市土地使用格局、空氣污染與氣喘發生之間的關聯性，並分析如何透過綠色土地使用格局的規劃減少疾病發生，提供呼吸健康都市環境參考。研究以氣喘疾病發生為關注對象，聚焦於土地使用格局對空氣污染的影響，以及影響空氣污染進而對疾病發生的間接影響。本研究以大台北地區、台中市、高雄市為研究範圍，透過國土利用現況調查圖及交通路網數據進行分類計算景觀指數以量化土地使用特徵。空氣污染數據選取 2016-2021 年環境部空氣品質監測網資料，針對 PM_{2.5}、NO₂、SO₂及 O₃等污染物進行推估。氣喘疾病資料來自衛生福利資料科學中心資料庫，篩選 2016-2019 年氣喘就醫記錄作為指標變數。使用 PLS-SEM（偏最小平方法結構方程模型）進行關聯性分析。</p> <p>研究分析分為二步驟進行，首先使用皮爾森相關係數分析進行指標篩選。再者，進行兩階段的關聯性分析，第一階段為探討土地使用格局與空氣污染的關聯性；第二階段為分析土地使用格局透過空氣污染間接影響疾病發生的機制。研究發現北中南都會區主要污染源土地使用格局為交通格局，最重要的污染物為 NO₂；交通土地使用透過增加 NO₂間接影響氣喘發生亦是顯著之路徑。而綠色空間土地使用格局對於氣喘的負間接效應較小，但不可否認其於都市環境中對於減緩空氣污染以及降溫的價值。對於呼吸健康的環境是減少交通格局污染、破碎化建地以及大面積綠地。本研究結論可提供都市規劃中改善空氣污染與促進呼吸健康的實證依據。</p> <p>This study aims to explore the associations between urban Land-use patterns, air pollution, and asthma occurrence, and to analyze how green Land-use pattern planning can reduce disease, providing a reference for respiratory-healthy urban environments. The research focuses on asthma disease occurrence, examining the impact of Land-use patterns on air pollution and their indirect effects on disease occurrence through air pollution influence. The study area encompasses the Greater Taipei Metropolitan Area, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, and Kaohsiung City. Land-use characteristics were quantified by calculating landscape metrics through classification of Land-use Investigation maps from National Land Surveying and Mapping Center. Air pollution data were selected from the EPA's Air Quality Monitoring Network from 2016-2021, with estimations conducted for pollutants including PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, and O₃. Asthma disease data were obtained from the Health and Welfare Data Science Center(HWDC) database from 2016 to 2019 screened as indicator variables. PLS-SEM (Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling) was used for association analysis.</p> <p>The research analysis was conducted in two steps. First, Pearson correlation coefficient analysis was used for indicator screening. Subsequently, a two-stage association analysis was performed: the first stage explored the associations between Land-use patterns and air pollution; the second stage analyzed the mechanisms by which Land-use patterns indirectly affect disease occurrence through air pollution. This study found that traffic patterns constitute the primary pollution source land-use pattern in the all study areas, with NO₂ being the most important pollutant. Traffic land-use pattern indirectly affecting asthma occurrence through increased NO₂ was also identified as a significant pathway. While green space showed smaller negative indirect effects on asthma, their value in mitigating air pollution and reducing temperature in urban environments cannot be denied. A respiratory-healthy environment requires reducing traffic land-use pollution, fragmenting built-up pattern, and maintaining large-scale green spaces. The conclusions of this study can provide empiri</p>
張尹瑄 (碩士)	以生態系統服務評估探討台灣的濕地明智利用：以宜蘭縣五十二甲濕地為例	<p>在全球氣候變遷的背景之下，濕地是受最嚴重威脅的環境資源之一，面臨人類開發和污染的壓力，全球的濕地正以驚人的速度消失，生態系統的結構和功能也隨之產生變化，進而影響到居民和社區聚落，甚至損害了國家的健康和社會福祉。</p> <p>而台灣在參考《拉姆薩公約》的規範歷程並不完整，採自創的「生態承載」作為明智利用的核心概念，與《拉姆薩公約》所採「維持生態特性」的國際標準存在落差，且未隨公約後續修訂與時俱進，讓《濕地保育法》未能真正實現明智利用的原則，也因為台灣對於環境的立法脈絡，讓濕地保育的議題只能以法律規範來解決，與《拉姆薩公約》的明智利用原則有所差異。除此之外，五十二甲濕地約有九成為私有土地，政府當初劃設分區時並未與地主事先溝通協調，產生諸多的爭議。而濕地明智利用雖有明確的概念，但過去對於明智利用的概念大多為質性之描述，目前較少討論透過科學分析來判斷的依據。因此本研究試著以不同利害關係者的角度切入，探討五十二甲濕地四種不同土地使用模擬情境，分別為現況使用、皆為農地使用、皆為生態保育使用、以及本研究之規劃這四種情境，評估在不同情境下，其所提供的糧食生產、碳儲存、洪水調節、休閒遊憩、生物多樣性等生態系統服務之價值，並比較服務之間的相互作用，探討在何種濕地利用情境的生態系統服務可以提供最大且最多樣的服務，以此做為明智利用之選擇。</p> <p>評估結果顯示，單一功能導向的土地利用，例如皆為農地或生態保育之濕地，易造成只有特定幾種生態系統服務；相對兼顧糧食生產、保育與休閒遊憩的規劃策略可在多種服務之間取得較佳平衡，呼應本研究「明智利用」的核心精神。</p> <p>Against the backdrop of global climate change, wetlands are among the most severely threatened environmental resources. Facing pressures from human development and pollution, wetlands worldwide are disappearing at an alarming rate. This leads to changes in the structure and function of ecosystems, which in turn affect residents and community settlements, and even harm national health and social welfare.</p> <p>In Taiwan, the process of referencing the Ramsar Convention's regulations has been incomplete. Instead, Taiwan has adopted a self-created concept of "ecological carrying capacity" as the core idea for wise use, which differs from the international standard of "maintaining ecological characteristics" adopted by the Ramsar Convention. Furthermore, Taiwan has not kept pace with subsequent revisions of the convention. As a result, the Wetland Conservation Act has not truly realized the principle of wise use. Due to Taiwan's legislative context regarding the</p>

		<p>environment, wetland conservation issues can only be addressed through legal regulations, which differs from the Ramsar Convention’s principle of wise use. In addition, about 90% of the 52-Jia Wetland is privately owned land. When the government initially designated zone areas, it did not communicate or coordinate with landowners in advance, leading to numerous disputes. Although the concept of wise use of wetlands is clearly defined, past discussions have mostly been qualitative descriptions. There has been relatively little discussion based on scientific analysis to determine the criteria for wise use.</p> <p>Therefore, this study attempts to approach from the perspectives of different stakeholders to explore four different land-use simulation scenarios for the 52-Jia Wetland: current use, all agricultural use, all ecological conservation use, and the planned scenario proposed in this study. It evaluates the value of ecosystem services provided under each scenario, including food production, carbon storage, flood regulation, recreational activities, and biodiversity. The study also compares the interactions among these services to investigate which wetland use scenario can provide the greatest and most diverse range of ecosystem services, serving as a basis for making informed utilization choices.</p> <p>The evaluation results indicate that single-function land uses, such as wetlands used solely for agriculture or solely for ecological conservation, tend to support only a limited number of specific ecosystem services. In contrast, planning strategies that balance food production, conservation, and recreation can achieve a better equilibrium among multiple services, aligning with the core spirit of "wise use" emphasized in this study.</p>
蔡秀婉 (博士)	臺灣農地生態系統服務價值與治理	<p>農地是農業生產的基礎及國家發展的根基，農地利用及農地政策，隨著各階段政治、經濟、社會環境變遷而有所改變。早期對於農業係認定為初級產業，農地為糧食生產基地，但隨著國際情勢變動以及氣候變遷，千禧年生態系統評估(MA)已表示，農地不僅提供糧食供給服務，更具有調節、支持和文化服務。但因農地提供非市場交易功能予以貨幣化，農地價值長期被低估。又臺灣地理環境及氣候特性，適合農作物生長，故本論文探討臺灣農業在生態經濟系統扮演角色，以及在多元作物耕作制度下，農地提供生態系統服務功能價值，並因應未來氣候變遷下，提出維持農地生態系統服務之治理機制。</p> <p>本論文以彰化縣作為個案分析，蒐集 1981 年、2006 年、2021 年之 3 個年期之土地利用調查資料，進行土地使用變遷分析，並探討農地政策變革與農地面積異動情形。其次，透過能值分析，了解臺灣土地利用變遷對農業生態經濟系統的影響。此外，運用 Costanza 生態系統服務價格係數，計算農地生態系統服務價值，並就臺灣多元作物耕作模式，建立生態系統服價值評估方式，再運用 InVEST 模型，分析碳儲存及年產水資源功能及空間區域增減情形。又本論文透過半結構專家訪談方式，探討現行農地政策推動情形，及提出生態系統服務功能納入農地治理等之建議。</p> <p>本論文研究發現，土地政策影響土地使用，土地使用變異直接影響農地生態系統服務價值。在農地面積持續減少情形下，農業政策對農地資源維護、農業整體發展更具重要性。其次，於生態經濟能量分析中，彰化縣農業次系統雖劇烈萎縮，但效率面呈現提升趨勢，農業次系統能值永續性指數呈現持平情形，且以多元耕作之農業次系統之生態經濟能量較高。此外，透過彰化縣多元作物輪作耕作制度特性，建立生態系統服務之估值方法，獲得結合不同估值方法，可避免低估多元作物耕作制度農地生態系統服務價值，並經分析後發現，農地提供生態系統服務價值，遠高於國內生產毛額(GDP)及地方政府農業預算。最終，本論文提出維護農地生態系統服務之治理機制，應包括：1.掌握環境改變對農地生態系統服務之趨勢及風險、2.訂定農地生態系統服務治理目標、3.界定推動範圍、4.建立可維持農地生態系統服務的制度規則、5.界定各級政府功能定位、6.引入跨域參與及公共參與、7.充分的溝通及宣導、8.建立農地生態系統服務治理定期檢討機制，以確保未來推動各項政策與措施時，納入農地生態系統服務功能與價值，以降低未來面對氣候變遷或生態資源風險威脅之情形。</p> <p>Farmland serves as the foundation of agricultural production and the cornerstone of national development. The utilization of farmland and associated land policies have evolved in response to shifting political, economic, and social conditions over time. In earlier periods, agriculture was recognized as a primary industry, with farmland regarded solely as a base for food production. However, with global political shifts and the growing impacts of climate change, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) has emphasized that farmland not only provides provisioning services such as food production, but also delivers regulatory, supporting, and cultural ecosystem services. Nonetheless, the non-market functions of farmland have long been undervalued due to the difficulty of monetizing these services.</p> <p>Taiwan’s geographic and climatic conditions are well-suited to crop cultivation, which makes the role of agriculture in the ecological-economic system particularly significant. This thesis explores the ecological-economic functions of agriculture in Taiwan, emphasizing the value of ecosystem services provided by farmland under a diversified cropping system. In light of future climate change challenges, the study also proposes governance mechanisms to sustain farmland ecosystem services.</p> <p>Using Changhua County as a case study, this research analyzes land use changes over three key years—1981, 2006, and 2021—based on official land use survey data. It examines transformations in farmland policies and fluctuations in farmland area. Emergy analysis is employed to evaluate the impact of land use changes on Taiwan’s agricultural ecological-economic system. Furthermore, using Costanza’s ecosystem service value coefficients, the study estimates the value of ecosystem services provided by farmland. A valuation approach tailored to Taiwan’s multiple cropping practices is developed, and the InVEST model is applied to assess changes in carbon storage and annual water yield in both functional and spatial terms. In addition, semi-structured interviews with experts are conducted to evaluate the implementation of current farmland policies and to offer recommendations for incorporating ecosystem services into farmland governance frameworks.</p> <p>The study finds that land policy significantly influences land use patterns, which in turn directly affect the value of farmland ecosystem services. Amid continuous farmland loss, agricultural policies play an increasingly critical role in the preservation of farmland resources and overall agricultural development. While the agricultural subsystem in Changhua County has contracted markedly, emergy analysis indicates improved efficiency and a stable emergy sustainability index. Notably, subsystems based on multiple cropping practices exhibit higher ecological-economic emergy performance.</p> <p>By leveraging the characteristics of crop rotation systems in Changhua County, this research establishes a valuation methodology for farmland ecosystem services that integrates multiple valuation techniques, thereby avoiding the underestimation often associated with multiple cropping systems. The findings also reveal that Taiwan’s GDP and local government agricultural budgets fall far short of reflecting the true value of ecosystem services provided by farmland.</p> <p>In conclusion, this study proposes a governance framework to sustain farmland ecosystem services, which includes: (1) identifying trends and risks associated with environmental changes, (2) setting governance targets for farmland ecosystem services, (3) delineating implementation scopes, (4) formulating institutional rules to sustain ecosystem services, (5) clarifying the roles of different government levels, (6) promoting cross-sectoral and public participation, (7) ensuring effective communication and public education, and (8) establishing a regular review mechanism for farmland ecosystem services governance. These measures aim to ensure that future policies and initiatives fully incorporate the value and function of farmland ecosystem services, thereby mitigating risks associated with climate change and ecological resource threats.</p>
葉紹棋 (碩士)	農村分類之研究—考慮城鄉連結關係差異性之分析	<p>工業革命後，城市和農村之間的邊界變得模糊，使定義農村與城市並考慮農村在日益都市化社會中所扮演的角色，成為當代關注的議題。在都市化主導的論述背景下，農村常被忽略其作用與貢獻，多以城市視角談論空間，缺乏主體性。傳統農村分類多以人口規模、密度及產業結構為主，近年則主張應納入人口變化、流動、居住需求與城鄉關係等因素，特別是在城市化壓力下重新思考農村的意義。後工業化時代下，農村與城市互動深刻影響農村的發展與生活型態，其功能不僅受內部結構影響，亦受都市及區域經濟體系牽動，因此納入城鄉聯繫的觀點有助於理解農村與外界的互動關係。</p> <p>本研究以城鄉連結視角探討臺灣南部地區（嘉義、臺南、高雄、屏東）農村在後工業化轉型下所扮演的角色、價值與空間意義。透過城鄉分類標準識別農村地區後，建構涵蓋人口動態、農工商業活力、設施可近性與人口依賴結構等多元指標，並採用主成分分析與集群分析劃分農村類型。分類結果顯示，嘉南高屏農村可分為「低可行性坡地型農村」、「沿海非農耕型農村」、「中高齡可及性農村」與「年輕型都市近郊農村」四類，在設施可及性、產業互動與人口流動等城鄉連結條件上呈現明確差異，構成「隔離－邊緣－過渡－連結」的連續梯度。低可行性坡地型農村多位於山地或邊陲地帶，空間封閉、開發度低與都市連結薄弱但人口相對年輕；沿海非農耕型農村則分布於西南濱海地區，農業比重極低且以非農產業為主，產業與都市互動低，呈「邊緣型」關係；中高齡可及性農村位於都市與農業腹地之間，維持一定農業穩定性，卻因人口老化與流失而處於「過渡型」連結狀態；年輕型都市近郊農村則擁有交通節點優勢與多元發展潛力，扮演「連結型」或「橋接型」角色，是都市與農村互動的潛力節點。此類型化結果有助於深化對農村空間結構與功能角色的理解，精準辨識農村於空間結構與發展功能上的多樣性，作為後續空間治理、農村再生與政策設計的重要依據。</p> <p>Following the Industrial Revolution, the boundaries between urban and rural areas have become increasingly blurred, making the definition of rural and urban spaces and the consideration of the role of rural areas in an increasingly urbanized society critical issues of contemporary concern. Under the urbanization-dominated discourse, the roles and contributions of rural areas have often been overlooked, with spatial discussions frequently adopting an urban-centric perspective that deprives rural areas of subjectivity. Traditional rural classifications have primarily relied on population size, density, and industrial structure; however, recent perspectives advocate incorporating factors such as demographic changes, mobility, residential demand, and urban-rural relationships, particularly rethinking the meaning of rural areas under urbanization pressures. In the post-industrial era, the interactions between rural and urban areas have profoundly influenced rural development and lifestyles. The functions of rural areas are shaped not only by their internal structures but also by the urban and regional economic systems, and thus, incorporating the perspective of urban-rural linkages is essential for understanding the interactions between rural areas and the external environment.</p> <p>This study adopts an urban–rural linkage perspective to explore the roles, values, and spatial significance of rural areas in southern Taiwan (Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, and Pingtung) under post-industrial transformation. Based on urban–rural classification standards, the study identifies rural areas and constructs multiple indicators encompassing population dynamics, agricultural and industrial vitality, service accessibility, and population dependency. Principal component analysis and cluster analysis were employed to categorize rural types. The results indicate that rural areas in southern Taiwan can be grouped into four categories: “low-feasibility hillside rural areas,” “coastal non-cultivation</p>

		rural areas,” “moderate-accessibility aging rural areas,” and “young metropolitan-peripheral rural areas.” These four types demonstrate significant differences in urban–rural linkage conditions—such as accessibility to services, industrial interaction, and population mobility—forming a spatial continuum from “isolated–marginal–transitional–connected.” The low-feasibility hillside rural areas are mostly located in mountainous or peripheral zones, with limited accessibility, low development, and weak urban linkage, though their population remains relatively young. Coastal non-cultivation rural areas are situated along the southwestern coast, where agriculture plays a minimal role and non-agricultural industries dominate; these areas exhibit weak industrial interaction with urban systems, reflecting a marginal relationship. Moderate-accessibility aging rural areas with an Aging Population lie between urban zones and agricultural hinterlands, maintaining some agricultural stability, yet suffering from aging and outmigration, thus forming a transitional linkage. In contrast, young metropolitan-peripheral rural areas benefit from proximity to transportation nodes and possess high development potential, acting as “connected” or “bridging” zones between urban and rural spaces. This typology enhances understanding of spatial structures and functional roles in rural areas, enabling precise identification of rural diversity and development potentials and providing a valuable basis for future spatial governance, rural regeneration, and policy formulation.
郭庭驛 (碩士)	考慮天氣因素的公車營運與補貼之探討	<p>本研究主要探討不同天氣條件下，汽車與公車在混合道路上行駛，並受到公車業者營運目標及政策介入影響，而通勤者則基於金錢與時間成本，在這兩種替代運具間選擇運具。模型中納入晴天與雨天對旅行成本之差異，並設定業者利潤最大化與損益平衡之定價情境，同時結合課徵擁擠稅與補貼政策，運用賽局理論中的倒推法模擬政府、業者與通勤者間的互動行為。最後，以基隆市至台北市信義區之旅次資料進行實證分析，探討在不同天氣條件下，各種定價情境、擁擠稅與補貼等策略組合對該通勤行為的影響。研究結果顯示，天氣條件對通勤者運具選擇與政策成效具重要影響。相較於晴天，雨天時因路況不佳而降低道路容量，導致時間成本上升，在無課稅且利潤最大化情境下，雨天公車旅次少於晴天，其餘定價情境與政策組合皆得到雨天時公車旅次增加的結果。在對汽車課稅後，雨天尖峰時段公車票價與發車頻率皆需上調，以因應成本與需求變動。而擁擠稅額亦因雨天時通勤者外部成本上升而提高，補貼則有效降低通勤者搭乘公車之負擔。從社會福利觀點來看，雨天時政策介入所帶來的邊際效益普遍優於晴天，尤以課稅並補貼機制最具成效，能同時促進運具轉移與提升整體社會福利。在兩種定價情境上，利潤最大化雖可提高財務盈餘，但對價格敏感者較不友善，反觀損益平衡情境搭配補貼政策，則更有助於提升大眾運輸吸引力與社會整體福利，特別是在天氣不佳時效果更為明顯。</p> <p>This study investigates commuters’ modal choice behavior between automobiles and buses based on monetary and time costs under two weather conditions. Assuming both modes operate on shared roadways with the consideration of operational objectives of bus operators and policy interventions. The model incorporates different travel costs for sunny and rainy weather, considers pricing scenarios under profit maximization and break-even objectives, and integrates congestion taxation and subsidy policies. A backward induction approach from game theory is employed to simulate the interactions among the government, operators, and commuters. An empirical analysis is conducted by using commuting data for trips from Keelung City to Xinyi District in the Taipei City.</p> <p>The results show that weather conditions significantly affect both modal choice and policy effectiveness. Comparing to sunny days, rainy conditions lead to more travel time costs due to deteriorated road conditions and a decreased road capacity. Comparing to sunny days, less bus trips on rainy days are obtained for the scenario of no congestion tolling and profit maximization. However, more bus trips on rainy days are obtained for the other scenarios with pricing policies and operational objectives. During peak hours on rainy days, bus fares and frequency must be increased to adjust for higher cost and demand. Congestion taxes also increase due to higher commuter external costs, while subsidies effectively reduce the commuters’ financial burden of using buses. From a social welfare perspective, the marginal benefit of policy interventions is generally greater on rainy days, especially under the strategy of combining congestion taxes and subsidies, which simultaneously promote modal shift and enhance overall welfare. Among the two pricing scenarios, profit maximization yields higher financial returns but it is less favorable to price-sensitive users. In contrast, the break-even scenario with subsidies enhances the attractiveness of public transport and improves social welfare, particularly on bad weather conditions.</p>
		<p>本研究基於「新區域地理學」(new regional geography) 的理論視角，將區域理解為透過制度、權力關係與集體認同所形塑的社會建構動態過程。近年來，歐洲學界及政策界興起之「不滿的地理」(geography of discontent) 與「被遺落地區」(left behind places) 等討論，即逐漸指向區域認同於理解經濟困境與政治不滿的角色作用，並將其視為可能的解方。</p> <p>然而，透過區域認同的動員及建構，是否就能有效回應不滿、甚至推動區域轉型？目前文獻仍屬低度發展，特別是，歐洲以外的經驗探究，為當前學術研究的明顯缺口。於此論辯下，近年臺灣政府與媒體視為最佳實踐、甚至是成功典範的「浪漫台三線」區域發展經驗，成為具有探討價值的案例。本研究因此以「浪漫台三線」區域為個案，運用質性研究方法，探討該地區如何從族群衝突邊界轉變為一個區域？不滿的地理如何發生？政府為何及如何以「浪漫台三線」為名回應不滿的地理？如何影響區域的真實形成及運作？</p> <p>本研究指出，浪漫台三線區域的發展經驗，乃是政府以區域認同為核心概念進行策略動員的政治施為，藉由「客家浪漫台三線計畫」之硬體基盤建設與文化經濟手段，打造代表性的客家區域，企圖快速有效回應臺灣客家族群長久的不滿。具體而言，有四個研究發現。首先，不滿地理的發生，台三線地區因共同的文化脈絡與地理特徵，形成了獨特的空間範圍，卻也因客家族群的歷史弱勢及 1960 年代後的經濟轉型，長期被忽略並逐漸邊緣化，雖以振興內山經濟為號召的省道台三線修建，進一步將沿線鄉鎮串聯成可識別的區域，但更逐漸累積深刻的失落及不滿。第二，2010 年代中期以來以「浪漫台三線」為名的一連串計畫，係政府為快速回應族群不滿的政治施為，企圖藉由區域化手段與浪漫形象，將資源集中挹注客家人口密集、政策效果較易被看見的台三線地區。第三，浪漫台三線政策企圖以區域認同形塑為核心，強調政策的進步性，一方面以硬體建設進行空間改造，塑造可見的文化地景，另一方面則藉由媒體行銷與社群動員，強化外界對台三線的正面想像，逐步將「浪漫台三線」從一個政策口號，打造為區域認同的符號象徵。第四，然而，即使訴諸認同感、看似進步的政策訴求，由於過度強調政策效果的可見性，以簡化的浪漫符號掩蓋區域的文化多樣性，再加上部門本位主義與世代需求差異伴隨的治理斷裂，導致區域認同難以凝聚，並可能衍生出新的發展困境。</p> <p>This study, grounded in the theoretical perspective of "new regional geography," understands a region as a dynamic process of social construction shaped by institutions, power relations, and collective identity. Recent discussions in European academia and policy circles on the "geography of discontent" and "left-behind places" have increasingly pointed to the role of regional identity in understanding economic distress and political dissatisfaction, positioning it as a potential solution.</p> <p>However, can the mobilization and construction of regional identity effectively address discontent or even drive regional transformation? The current literature on this topic remains underdeveloped. In particular, empirical investigations outside of Europe represent a significant gap in contemporary academic research. Within this debate, the development experience of Taiwan's "Romantic Route 3," hailed by the government and media as a best practice and even a model of success, emerges as a valuable case for examination. This study, therefore, takes the "Romantic Route 3" region as a case study. Using qualitative research methods, it seeks to answer the following questions: How did this area transform from an ethnic conflict frontier into a region? How did its geography of discontent emerge? Why and how did the government respond to this geography of discontent under the name "Romantic Route 3"? And how has this influenced the region's actual formation and operation?</p> <p>This research contends that the development experience of the Romantic Route 3 region is a political maneuver in which the government strategically mobilized regional identity as its core concept. Through the infrastructure projects and cultural-economic measures of the "Hakka Romantic Route 3 Project," it sought to construct a representative Hakka region in a rapid and effective attempt to address the long-standing discontent of Taiwan's Hakka ethnic group.</p> <p>Specifically, this study has four main findings. First, concerning the emergence of a geography of discontent, the Route 3 area, while forming a unique spatial extent due to its shared cultural context and geographical features, was long neglected and gradually marginalized because of the historical disadvantages of the Hakka people and the economic transitions since the 1960s. Although the construction of Provincial Highway 3, under the banner of revitalizing the "inner mountain" economy, further linked the townships along it into an identifiable region, it also led to the accumulation of a profound sense of loss and discontent.</p> <p>Second, the series of projects initiated under the name "Romantic Route 3" since the mid-2010s constitutes a political maneuver by the government to respond swiftly to ethnic discontent. It aimed to use regionalization tactics and a "romantic" image to concentrate resources in the Route 3 area, where the Hakka population is dense and policy effects are more easily visible.</p> <p>Third, the Romantic Route 3 policy was centered on shaping regional identity, emphasizing the policy's progressive nature. On one hand, it used infrastructure projects for spatial transformation to create visible cultural landscapes. On the other hand, it leveraged media marketing and community mobilization to reinforce a positive external perception of Route 3, gradually building "Romantic Route 3" from a policy slogan into a symbolic representation of regional identity.</p> <p>Fourth, despite its seemingly progressive appeal to identity, the policy's overemphasis on the visibility of its outcomes, its use of simplified romantic symbols that obscured the region's cultural diversity, and the governance fractures caused by departmentalism and generational differences in needs have made it difficult to foster a cohesive regional identity and may give rise to new development challenges.</p>
陳冠怡 (碩士)	快慢交織下桃園航空城計畫的實驗過程、治理技術運作及其草根化矛盾	<p>桃園航空城計畫被寄予期待為台灣繼十大建設後的經濟新轉機，以桃園國際機場為核心，通過快速重新建設機場周邊地區，實現智慧與永續的未來城市，成為桃園智慧都市化、產業轉型與發展的實驗場域。然而，因該計畫涉及大量私人土地與人口，面臨巨大民意反彈與複雜的土地徵收程序，導致原應「快速落實」的都市化過程被迫「減緩」，也在慢下來的過程中，該計畫的計畫目標及空間規劃的內容雖經歷多次變動也逐漸穩定，在近期核定都市計畫並推動區段徵收階段。</p> <p>本研究旨在探討桃園航空城計畫在「快」與「慢」的辯證中，政府如何運用速度作為治理工具持續推動計畫，並對地方社群產生深遠影響。從 Datta (2016) 的「快速城市」理論視角切入，並結合特區治理(Ong, 2006)的權力分配、日常生活韻律(Lefebvre, 2004)、實驗都市主義 (Cugurullo, 2021)的實驗精神以及群體集體責任 (Arendt, 1987) 等分析討論，從專業知識技術與權力、權利分配及地方草根社區生活變遷等層面中，談討都市化及都市計畫中速度快慢的重要性與功能。</p>

		<p>桃園航空城計畫自 2009 年開始，發展至今尚在進行區段徵收作業，已超過 15 年且牽涉大量社區，因研究時間考量，本研究僅就整體的計畫發展脈絡及特定草根社區（大園鄉竹圍里）作為研究案例。研究資料包含既有二手資料爬梳，如桃園航空城計畫有關之中央與地方之計畫書與政策等文書、相關報導與文章等，以建立過去計畫及社會輿論的發展架構。另也通過半結構式訪談與開放式訪談，從中央、地方政府以及社區居民的經驗與看法，補充過去的計畫發展脈絡、草根社區的變化與未來計畫，有助於發展本研究的討論面向與細節補充。</p> <p>本研究深化了臺灣都市計畫中對「速度快慢」的理解，揭示了以速度作為治理策略，可如何重塑空間、時間以及對草根社區的深遠影響。研究結果顯示，為能持續推動計畫，當地方發展期待與人民意見疊加並納入桃園航空城計畫後，該計畫開發核心逐漸偏離「航空」概念，呈現出國家戰略思考消失。且減緩的速度（延長的時間）雖有助於回應人民需求與意見，但獎勵與補償政策、社會經歷情勢變化等其他影響，使得原有社區被拔除且難以重建等現象。</p>
		<p>The Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project was initially conceived as Taiwan's next major economic driver, aiming to rapidly redevelop the areas surrounding Taoyuan International Airport into a smart, sustainable city. It was to be a site for urban innovation and industrial transformation. However, the project's immense scale, affecting extensive private land and large populations, triggered significant public opposition and complicated land acquisition processes. This resistance forced a dramatic slowdown of the intended "fast" urban development. During this prolonged period, the project’s goals and spatial plans were repeatedly revised before finally reaching a stable phase with the recent approval of the urban plan and the start of land consolidation.</p> <p>This study investigates how the government has strategically used speed as a governance tool to drive the Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project forward, navigating a complex dialectic of acceleration and deceleration. The research analyzes the profound impacts of this approach on local communities. Using Ayona Datta's (2016) theory of the "fast city" as its primary lens, this study also incorporates Ong’s (2006) concept of extending rights and benefits to selecting populations in Neoliberalism as an Exception, Lefebvre's (2004) discussion of the rhythms of daily life, Cugurullo's (2021) notion of experimental processes, and Arendt's (1987) concept of collective responsibility. This analytical framework allows for a comprehensive discussion on how speed in urban planning influences the distribution of power and rights, the application of expert knowledge, and the transformation of grassroots community life.</p> <p>Initiated in 2009, the project has already spanned over 15 years and is still undergoing land consolidation, affecting numerous communities. Due to time constraints, this research focuses on the overall project's development trajectory, using Zhuwei Village in Dayuan District as a case study. The methodology involves an analysis of secondary sources—including official government documents, policies, news reports, and articles—to establish a historical framework of the project and public discourse. This is complemented by semi-structured and open-ended interviews with central and local government officials, as well as community residents. These interviews provide crucial firsthand insights into the project's evolution, the changes within the grassroots community, and future plans.</p> <p>The findings of this study enhance our understanding of how speed (both fast and slow) in Taiwan's urban planning serves as a governance strategy to reshape space, time, and the daily lives of affected communities. The research shows that to maintain momentum, the project's core focus has shifted away from its original "aviation" concept, absorbing local demands and public opinions. This has diluted the initial national strategic vision. While the project’s deceleration allowed for some responsiveness to public needs, other factors like changing compensation policies and socioeconomic shifts have contributed to the displacement of original communities, making their re-establishment highly challenging.</p>
黃議賢 (碩士)	科學園區的模糊邊界與外溢效應— 以中部科學園區台中園區為例	<p>本研究主要探討科學園區的外溢效應及因為外溢而模糊化的空間邊界。傳統上，科學園區大多被視為空間中的「飛地」，然而科學園區在臺灣，不只作為連結全球經濟的節點，同時為帶動在地都市發展的雙重角色，2000 年代設立的中部科學園區為明顯例證。因此，本研究以中部科學園區台中園區為研究對象，旨在檢視科學園區如何創造在地連結？科學園區周邊地景為何及如何變化？這些地景的改變主要交織著什麼樣的行動者作為與互動？有別於既有文獻多著重於抽象的經濟流動分析，本文從實質地景變遷的視角出發，關注行動者企圖促成地景改變的策略、策略所隱含的外溢效應、以及所造成的空間影響。</p> <p>研究採取質性方法，結合官方文件與新聞資料分析、關鍵行動者的半結構式訪談，以及圖資分析法，綜合探討科學園區驅動下的地景變化。期望藉由地景變遷的實證資料，結合受訪者觀點，深入揭示外溢效應下行動者的角色與互動關係，進而說明不同領域行動者如何共同形塑中科周邊的空間地景與地方產業發展。</p> <p>研究發現，政府基於科學園區的雙重身分界定了園區的正式邊界，以園區的外溢效應作為策略，企圖引導地方都市化、並帶動在地產業發展政府藉由中科的外溢效應論述，刻意模糊園區的正式邊界，吸引或動員多元行動者，促成不動產市場及在地產業網絡的發展。另一方面，不同行動者基於各自對於科學園區的想像，藉由策略運用或影響科學園區的外溢，創造出各自定義及認知的中科邊界。科學園區周邊因為不同行動者的邊界策略交織，進而形成複雜卻共存的地景。</p>
		<p>This study investigates the spillover effects of science parks and the resulting fuzzy spatial borders. Traditionally framed as spatial “enclaves,” science parks in Taiwan play a dual role: serving as nodes in the global economy while catalyzing local urban development. The Central Taiwan Science Park (CTSP), established in the 2000s, provides a salient example.</p> <p>Accordingly, this study focuses on the Taichung Park of the CTSP to ask: How do science parks forge local linkages? What changes occur in the surrounding landscape, and through what processes? Which actors and interactions underpin these transformations? Departing from prior literature that emphasizes abstract analyses of economic flows, the paper adopts a perspective grounded in material landscape change, examining actors’ strategies to effect landscape transformation, the spillover effects embedded in those strategies, and their spatial implications.</p> <p>Methodologically, the study employs qualitative approaches, combining analysis of official documents and news reports, semi-structured interviews with key actors, and geospatial data analysis to produce an integrated account of science-park-driven landscape change. By triangulating empirical evidence of landscape transformation with interview-based insights, the research elucidates the roles and interactional dynamics of actors under spillover conditions and explains how cross-domain actors collectively shape the spatial landscape around the CTSP and influence the trajectory of local industrial development.</p> <p>Findings indicate that, based on the park’s dual identity, government delineates the park’s formal border while strategically leveraging spillovers to steer urbanization and stimulate local industrial growth. Through the discourse of CTSP spillovers, the state intentionally renders the park’s formal border fuzzy, attracting and mobilizing diverse actors and facilitating the development of the real estate market and place-based industrial networks. Meanwhile, heterogeneous actors—guided by their own imaginaries of the science park—deploy strategies that utilize or shape spillovers, thereby producing cognitively defined, actor-specific fuzzy interfaces with the CTSP. The intersection of these border strategies among actors inside and outside the formal border generates a complex yet coexisting socio-spatial landscape around the park.</p>
陳翰有 (碩士)	考慮不平衡需求的公車營運分析	<p>本研究探討市區公車的通勤路線在面臨到尖峰時段需求量不平衡下的營運模式分析，透過行駛樹林、三峽至板橋的公車路線作為實際案例，分析各旅次區間需求量後，建立以票價及時間成本（包含等候時間及旅行時間）為變數的各旅次區間在不同市場（平日、假日；上午尖峰、下午尖峰、離峰；去程、回程；全票、敬老票等）的需求函數，並推導出其反需求函數，進而透過需求函數計算供給方所產生的總收益、總成本（包含需要購買或配置車輛數及其稅收、駕駛員數量和行車成本）、利潤，以及透過反需求函數，求得在不同票價下的各市場總效益，並扣除供給方的經營成本和使用者的時間成本得到淨效益，藉此得到在「損益平衡」和「社會福利淨效益極大下」的票價基數及班距。</p> <p>研究結果顯示：在「不平衡需求」的經營背景下，供給者收取票價基數 21 元，並提供平日尖峰時段每 10 分鐘一班公車、假日尖峰時段每 15 分鐘一班公車，以及離峰時段每 30 分鐘一班公車的營運服務水準，得以開始損益平衡。而在「社會福利極大」的背景下，供給者收取票價基數 45 元，並提供平日尖峰時段每 12 分鐘一班公車、假日尖峰時段每 15 分鐘一班公車，以及離峰時段每 40 分鐘一班公車的營運服務水準，可以得到最大的淨效益。</p> <p>若以本次結果和現行的經營狀況相較，可以發現以較低的票價基數收費，以及過於緊湊的班距，雖然可以服務最大的需求量，但同時開出過多的『空氣公車』，皆是客運業者虧損的主因。因此本研究認為，現行路線營運的收費和班距皆有調整的必要。</p>
		<p>This study investigates the operational models of urban bus commuting routes under the challenge of imbalanced demand during peak hours. Using the bus routes running from Shulin and Sanxia to Banqiao districts as case studies, my study analyzes the passenger demand of various origin-destination (O-D) trips. Based on these analyses, demand functions are established for each O-D pair, using fare levels and time costs (including waiting and travel time) as variables for different market conditions—weekdays or holidays; morning peak, afternoon peak, or off-peak periods; toward or backward directions; and different ticket types, such as full fare and senior fare (half fare). This study then calculates the total revenue, total cost (including the number of vehicles required or deployed, taxes, number of drivers, and operating expenses), and profit from the supply side using the demand functions. Moreover, total benefits under various fare levels are calculated via inverse demand functions. Net benefit is then derived by subtracting both the supplier’s operating costs and users' time costs from the total benefits. These outcomes are then used to determine the optimal fare basis and bus headways under scenarios of breakeven and maximum net benefit.</p> <p>The results of this study show that under an operational context of imbalanced demand, a base fare of NT\$21, with a headway of 10 minutes during weekday peak hours, 15 minutes during holiday peak hours, and 30 minutes during off-peak periods, can achieve breakeven for the service provider. Furthermore, under the scenario of maximum net benefits, the optimal operation includes a base fare of NT\$45 with a headway of 12 minutes during weekday peak hours, 15 minutes during holiday peak hours, and 40 minutes during off-peak periods. Comparing to current operational practices, the results suggest that charging lower base fares with an overly tight service timetable can though provide a service for higher demands, often result in some excessive 'empty buses'—a major contribution to operating losses for transit providers. Therefore, this study concludes that both the fare levels and headways of the current urban bus routes need some adjustments.</p>

陳韶蔓 (碩士)	河川療癒初探	<p>自然賞景活動是國人最主要也最喜歡的活動，顯示國人對自然環境的嚮往，而紓壓休閒保健為國人選擇旅遊地點之重要因素，顯示追求旅遊的紓壓效果。森林療癒相關研究已經證實，樹木揮發的陰離子與芬多精能增強免疫力、穩定情緒，且暴露在森林環境還能加強心血管功能。然而，學界尚未深入探討河川溪流的療癒效果。河川溪流活動類型會受到河相、周圍地形變化所影響，在不同地理環境中人與河川互動方式、療癒體驗的差異仍是未被關注的研究領域。本研究分析二〇一〇年至二〇二四年河川療癒相關文獻，盤點河川帶來的心靈慰藉、情緒調節、生理調節等與療癒相關功能，以了解河川之療癒性從何而來。本研究亦透過結構式問卷調查，了解國人在河川空間休憩的習慣，以及在河川空間活動時的感受與享受的原因。過往相關文獻結果顯示，河川的療癒性來自於自身或族群與河川的連結，以及河川所含元素對身心靈的正面效果，自身或族群與河川的連結產生的療癒性是過往文化、信仰與生活經驗在個人情緒需要外界的安撫時給予人心靈的力量；河川所含元素中冰涼且兼容一切的水、植物次級代謝物與水中礦物能對人的表皮、肌肉、骨骼與神經產生刺激。結構式問卷結果則顯示，國人的生活中幾乎都有與水接觸的習慣，其體驗是放鬆、高興與充滿期待感的，這些正面體驗主要來自於生物性、聽覺、觸覺的享受。另外，在活動後還能得到心情、壓力與精神上的正面影響，對不論對於生活壓力大或小的人而言都能從中體驗到河川療癒性的效果。</p>
		<p>Nature appreciation activities are the most common and favored pastime among citizens, reflecting their longing for natural environments. Stress relief, leisure, and wellness are key factors in choosing travel destinations, indicating a pursuit of relaxation through tourism. Forest therapy research has confirmed that negative ions and phytoncides emitted by trees enhance immunity and stabilize emotions, while exposure to forest environments also strengthens cardiovascular function. However, academia has yet to thoroughly explore the therapeutic effects of rivers and streams. The types of activities conducted along rivers and streams are influenced by river characteristics and surrounding topography. Differences in human-river interactions and healing experiences across diverse geographical settings remain an understudied research area. This study analyzes literature on river therapy from 2010 to 2024, cataloging the healing functions rivers provide—such as spiritual solace, emotional regulation, and physiological adjustment—to understand the origins of rivers' therapeutic properties. It also employs structured questionnaires to investigate Taiwanese citizens' recreational habits in river spaces and the reasons behind their feelings and enjoyment during river activities. Previous literature indicates that rivers' healing properties stem from personal or communal connections to waterways and the positive effects of their constituent elements on mind, body, and spirit. The healing derived from personal or communal bonds with rivers provides psychological strength when individuals seek external emotional comfort, rooted in cultural heritage, beliefs, and lived experiences. The river's elements—cool, all-embracing water, plant secondary metabolites and aquatic minerals—stimulate human skin, muscles, bones, and nerves. Structured questionnaire results reveal that nearly all Taiwanese have habits involving water contact in their daily lives. Their experiences are characterized by relaxation, joy, and anticipation. These positive experiences primarily stem from biological, auditory, and tactile enjoyment. Additionally, post-activity sessions yield positive impacts on mood, stress levels, and mental well-being. Individuals experiencing varying degrees of life stress can all derive therapeutic benefits from rivers.</p>

自然資源與環境管理研究所

研究生	論文題目	中英文摘要
李沂潔 (碩士)	自然相關財務風險之揭露完整度比較研究-以台泥與和平港為基底	<p>自然相關財務揭露工作小組（Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, TNFD）已於 2023 年 9 月發布揭露框架的最終版本，各界對企業揭露非財務資訊的期待有所增加，但企業面對自然相關財務的揭露仍有許多挑戰，國際組織逐漸關注自然資源和生物多樣性的利用。TNFD 未來應逐步從自願性轉向強制性，並納入國家法規以推動企業揭露。迫於監管壓力，金融機構正在增加企業自然相關財務風險的評估，國際企業也要求供應鏈評估自然相關財務風險。因此，企業需要充分認識與揭露非財務資訊，並連結財報內容，以增強企業商譽和競爭力。</p> <p>本研究回顧自然相關財務風險之定義與揭露框架，整理企業應用於自然相關財務風險管理之工具。研究對象選擇以台泥企業為個案，台泥積極轉型為低碳製造業，於 2023 年 TNFD 報告書揭露保護生物多樣性之行動，本研究分析台泥於報告書中揭露自然相關財務風險的方法，及其導入內部財務風險管理流程，並比較台泥與國外水泥業和國外生態港於報告書中揭露自然相關財務風險的差異，檢視揭露內容與完整度，最後針對水泥業與港口揭露自然相關財務風險內容與品質提出建議，促進揭露透明度的提升。</p> <p>比較國際水泥業之揭露結果，建築材料產業表現較佳為台泥、Argos 與 Holcim，在 TNFD 報告書揭露較為完整；水泥與原物料及燃料運輸仰賴專屬港口，荷蘭鹿特丹港、台泥和平港與西班牙巴塞隆納港為揭露表現較佳之生態港。本研究整理台泥與水泥業 Argos、Holcim 及生態港紐卡素港之年報揭露自然相關之支出與收入內容，討論台泥和平港珊瑚礁復育與生態系服務價值評估之可能作法，例如透過調查遊客以量化生態旅遊價值，自然碳匯可產生共效益，不過仍有許多不確定性，企業須投入額外成本。</p>
		<p>The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) has released the final version of the disclosure framework in September 2023. Expectations for companies to disclose non-financial information have increased, but there are still many challenges for companies to disclose nature-related financial risks, and international organizations are increasingly paying attention to the use of natural resources and biodiversity. In the future, TNFD should gradually shift from voluntary to mandatory and be incorporated into national regulations to promote corporate disclosure. Due to regulatory pressure, financial institutions are increasing the assessment of nature-related financial risks of enterprises, and international companies are also requiring supply chains to assess nature-related financial risks. Therefore, companies need to fully understand and disclose non-financial information and link it with financial report content to enhance corporate goodwill and competitiveness. This study reviews the definition and disclosure framework of nature-related financial risks, and organizes the tools used by enterprises to manage nature-related financial risks. Taking TCC Group Holdings as a case study, it is representative of the transformation from traditional manufacturing to low-carbon manufacturing. The released 2023 TNFD report disclosed actions related to protecting biodiversity, analyzes TCC’s method of disclosing nature-related financial risks in the report, and its introduction of internal financial risk management processes, and compares differences of TCC with foreign cements companies and eco-ports disclosure in nature-related financial risks in their reports, review the content and completeness of disclosures, and finally make recommendations on the content and quality of nature-related financial risks disclosed by the cement companies and ports to promote the improvement of disclosure transparency.</p> <p>It was observed that the TNFD early adopters in the construction materials industry all performed well, namely TCC, Argos and Holcim; the eco-ports with better performance were the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands, TCC Hoping Industrial Harber and the Port of Barcelona in Spain. Collect the annual reports of TCC, Argos, Holcim, and the Port of Newcastle to disclose the content of nature-related expenditures and income and discuss the possible methods of TCC Hoping Harbor coral reef restoration and ecosystem service value assessment. Natural carbon sinks can generate co-benefits, but there are still many uncertainties, and companies must invest additional costs. This study provides recommendations for subsequent research, which can be conducted on the disclosure of nature-related financial risks in different industries and at different time scales.</p>
廖柏融 (碩士)	酸性工業廢水防治現況與新興處理技術實驗研究	<p>據估計，全球約有 72,000 公頃的湖泊和水库與 19,300 公里的溪流和河流受到酸性廢水的嚴重破壞，經過排放造成的環境污染規模難以準確評估(Johnson and Hallberg, 2005)。酸性廢水中，又以礦業廢水的排放最為常見，礦山中的黃鐵礦氧化過程及其對水資源的影響已為人所知幾個世紀，是全球關注的問題(Nordstrom, 2011; Younger and Wolkersdorfer, 2004)。黃鐵礦(FeS2)暴露在空氣和水中，經過氧化與溶解反應後會產生硫酸和金屬離子。這些硫化物和金屬與地表水發生反應，產生 pH 值 2 至 8 不等的水化學物質，提高離子濃度，產生酸性污水。這種水質稱為酸性礦業廢水(Acid Mine Drainage, AMD) (Skousen et al., 2017)。AMD 可能含有高達數千 mg/L 的硫酸鹽，本研究回顧酸性廢水的產生與危害、目前相關防治現況，並比較近年被動與主動處理技術，使用廢棄資源牡蠣殼作為材料與同為鹼性的石灰石進行小規模室內實驗，透過淨酸度原理和反應動力學方法驗證並比較不同材料與粒徑對於酸性廢水的改善程度。實驗結果顯示，石灰石反應的狀況較符合一階動力學模型，牡蠣殼較符合二階動力學模型，在相同反應時間、重量、水量、pH 值下，牡蠣殼有比石灰石有更快中和的效果。</p>
		<p>It is estimated that approximately 72,000 hectares of lakes and reservoirs and 19,300 kilometers of streams and rivers globally have been severely damaged by acid wastewaters. The extent of environmental pollution caused by emissions is difficult to accurately assess (Johnson and Hallberg, 2005). Among acid wastewaters, mining wastewater discharge is the most common, and the oxidation process of pyrite in mines and its impact on water resources has been known for centuries. This is a global concern (Nordstrom, 2011; Younger and Wolkersdorfer, 2004). When pyrite (FeS2) is exposed to air and water, it undergoes oxidation and dissolution reactions, producing sulfuric acid and metal ions. These sulfides and metals react with surface water, producing water chemistry with pH values ranging from 2 to 8, increasing ion concentration, and producing acidic wastewater. This type of water quality is called Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) (Skousen et al., 2017). AMD may contain up to thousands of mg/L of sulfate. This study reviews the generation and hazards of acid wastewater, current prevention measures, and compares recent passive and active treatment technologies. It uses discarded oyster shells as materials and conducts small-scale indoor experiments with the alkaline limestone. Through net acidity principles and reaction kinetics methods, it verifies and compares the improvement of acid wastewater by different materials and particle sizes. The experimental results show that limestone reactions conform more to a first-order kinetic model, while oyster shells conform more to a second-order kinetic model. Under the same reaction time, weight, water volume, and pH value, oyster shells have a faster neutralization effect compared to limestone.</p>
吳明珍 (碩士)	台灣寺廟參拜行為之碳排放評估與永續策略 -以仁海宮為例	<p>隨著全球對氣候變遷議題的關注不斷提升，臺灣於 2022 年提出「2050 淨零排放路徑」，特別強調以「淨零綠生活」推動全方位生活型態轉型，降低溫室氣體排放。在此背景下，宗教場所作為文化與信仰的核心，展現出在減碳轉型中不可忽視的潛力與重要性。本研究調查了七座台灣寺廟，這些寺廟在保留文化和精神價值的同時減少了碳排放，希望它們的經驗能為其他宗教場所帶來啟發。</p> <p>研究採用文獻分析、個案研究、深度訪談與碳足跡量化等方法，針對臺灣 7 座具減碳實踐的寺廟，分析其日常參拜儀式、減碳策略與創新模式。結果顯示，燃香在寺廟參拜中的碳排放相對有限，但仍是環保改善的重點。情境量化結果表明，「每爐一炷香、不燒金紙」模式能在減碳效益與文化適應性之間取得平衡；而「無香無金」模式適合作為長期目標，但需配合文化重塑與信眾教育的推進。</p> <p>基於「自然為本、科技為本、市場為基礎、以及行為為本」的四大解方，本研究總結了寺廟減碳的實踐路徑，包括推行生態綠化與碳匯、應用綠能技術、參與碳權交易與綠電購買，以及倡導「心香代替物質香」與數位化參拜等創新措施。這些策略不僅顯著降低了寺廟的碳排放，還促進信徒將低碳行動內化為日常信仰實踐的一部分。</p> <p>本研究結果顯示，透過政府政策支持與寺廟的多元創新，臺灣宗教活動可在環保與文化傳承間實現協調發展，為實現「2050 淨零排放目標」提供了重要的示範範例。未來應進一步結合政策、技術與文化創新，深化寺廟與信徒的低碳行動，推動宗教場所的永續發展。</p>
		<p>As global attention to climate change continues to rise, Taiwan introduced the "2050 Net-Zero Emissions Pathway" in 2022, emphasizing "Net-Zero Green Living" to promote a comprehensive transformation of lifestyles and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Against this backdrop, religious sites, as cultural and spiritual centers, demonstrate significant potential and importance in decarbonization efforts. Applying literature analysis, case studies, in-depth interviews, and carbon footprint quantification, this study investigates seven Taiwanese temples that have reduced carbon emission while preserving cultural and spiritual values, and hopes their experiences can shed light on other religious sites.</p> <p>By analyzing their daily worship rituals, decarbonization strategies, and innovative approaches, this study finds that while the carbon emissions from incense burning are relatively limited, they remain key areas for environmental improvement. Quantitative analysis of different scenarios reveals that the "one incense stick per burner, no joss paper" model strikes a balance between decarbonization benefits and cultural adaptability, whereas the "no incense, no joss paper" model is better suited as a long-term goal, requiring cultural restructuring and public education.</p> <p>Based on the four approaches—Nature-Based Solutions, Technology-Based Solutions, Market-Based Solutions, and Behavior-Based Solutions—this study summarizes practical pathways for temple decarbonization. These include promoting ecological greening and carbon sequestration, adopting renewable energy technologies, participating in carbon credit trading and green electricity purchasing, and advocating for innovative practices like "mindful incense" and digital worship. These strategies not only significantly reduce temple carbon emissions but also encourage worshippers to internalize low-carbon actions as part of their spiritual practices.</p> <p>The results of this study suggest that with government policy support and innovative practices, Taiwanese religious activities can achieve a harmonious balance between environmental sustainability and cultural preservation, serving as a valuable model for achieving the "2050 Net-Zero Emissions Goal." Future efforts should further integrate policies, technologies, and cultural innovations to deepen the low-carbon actions of temples and worshippers, advancing the sustainable development of religious sites.</p>
繆雅竹	健身房器材發展零碳電力之	人力發電技術已發展許久，科技進步使發電效率提升且儲能裝置進步，市面上已有搭配發電機之健身器材量產，並可供健身房採用，

(碩士)	商業模式開發	<p>使消費者在運動的同時將動能轉化為電能。目前，可發電健身器材在國內市場仍屬於創新技術，且尚未有健身房業者以健身器材進入碳信用額市場發展相關商業模式，再加上更換器材會造成營運成本的提升，故健身房業者較無意願購買可發電之健身器材。另外，再生能源憑證或是減量額度分別以 1,000 度和每公噸二氧化碳當量為申請單位，對於可發電之健身器材等小型發電設備而言，申請之基本單位過高會是其進入碳信用額市場的阻礙。</p> <p>本研究為解決以上問題，先針對國民運動中心的營運模式進行討論，建議可藉由公部門先行推動可發電健身器材之使用，再透過計算「更換具有發電效益之健身器材」之淨現值來討論其可帶給健身房業者之外部效益，並將運動數位軟體以及股票市場中的零股化概念分別引入健身房和碳信用額市場中，以開發健身房多樣化之商業模式。最後，本研究透過繪製系統思維因果迴圈圖來討論使用可發電健身器材之健身房與再生能源之間的相互關係。</p> <p>本研究所建構出的系統思維因果迴圈圖予以說明在健康運動的同時，且碳信用額市場引入零股化概念的情況下，健身房業者可藉由運動科技數位軟體來記錄所產出之綠電電量，以區隔其與灰電使用量，使業者可申請再生能源憑證或是減量額度，進一步提升其品牌形象，吸引更多消費者前來運動。除此之外，國民運動中心先行採用可發電健身器材能有助於健身產業推動淨零轉型，鼓勵其他業者一同使用並加入碳信用額市場，甚至可使得相關產品在技術上的進步。在引入零股化概念的前提下，可搭配穿戴式裝置來紀錄消費者運動表現和發電成效，並進一步發展個人碳資產帳戶，讓民眾能在生活中共同進行能源轉型。</p>
		<p>Human-powered energy generation technology has been developed for quite some time. Advancements in technology have improved power generation efficiency and energy storage devices. Fitness equipment integrated with generators has already entered mass production, allowing gyms to adopt this technology so that consumers can convert kinetic energy into electrical energy during exercise. However, in the domestic market, fitness equipment capable of generating electricity remains an innovative technology. No gym operators have yet developed business models for entering the carbon credit market using such equipment. Moreover, replacing gym equipment would increase operational costs, discouraging gym operators from purchasing energy-generating fitness equipment. Additionally, renewable energy certificates (RECs) or carbon reduction credits typically require a minimum application unit of 1,000 kWh or one metric ton of CO₂ equivalent, respectively. These high thresholds present a barrier for small-scale power generation devices, such as energy-generating fitness equipment, to enter the carbon credit market.</p> <p>This study addresses the aforementioned challenges by first discussing the operational models of Civic Sports Centers. It is proposed that public sector initiatives could promote the use of energy-generating fitness equipment. By calculating the net present value (NPV) of replacing traditional gym equipment with energy-generating models, the external benefits for gym operators can be evaluated. Furthermore, this study introduces the concepts of "fractionalization" from the stock market and digital sports software into gyms and the carbon credit market, respectively, to develop diversified business models for gyms. Finally, system thinking and causal loop diagrams are employed to explore the interrelationships between gyms using energy-generating fitness equipment and the carbon credit market.</p> <p>The causal loop diagrams constructed in this study illustrate how gyms can enhance their brand image and attract more customers by using digital sports technology software to record the green electricity generated during exercise, distinguishing it from gray electricity consumption. This enables gym operators to apply for renewable energy certificates or carbon reduction credits. Additionally, Civic Sports Centers adopting energy-generating fitness equipment can accelerate the fitness industry's transition to net-zero emissions, encouraging other operators to join the carbon credit market and spurring technological advancements in related products. Under the premise of introducing the fractionalization concept, wearable devices could be used to record individual exercise performance and energy generation outcomes. This could further develop personal carbon asset accounts, enabling individuals to collectively contribute to energy transformation in daily life.</p>
戴安璋 (碩士)	蘇澳至花蓮公路建設之永續發展策略探討	<p>地震、極端氣候、強降雨來襲時，蘇花公路一有落石交通就中斷，對當地產業、旅宿業影響很大之外，花東民眾就學、就醫、就養問題也隨之愈來愈嚴重，迫切需要一條安全回家的路。蘇花高速公路計畫（以下稱蘇花高計畫）在環保爭議 20 年後停建，臺 9 線蘇花公路山區路段改善計畫（以下稱蘇花改計畫）卻能在社會安全與公平的維度下，突破環保迷思順利於 2011 年動土開工，2020 年元月通車，花蓮終於擁有一條「安全回家的路」。</p> <p>不過，蘇花改計畫僅有三段是截彎取直的新路，其它路段都需走舊路—蘇花公路。新舊路一起走時，新路「安全」、舊路「不安全」，往返蘇澳至花蓮仍深受落石砸車之威脅。蘇花公路是花蓮往返臺灣北部的命脈，公路開發與公路建設永續發展策略有密集的關係，但這條路的興建屢屢受挫。</p> <p>本研究以質性研究方法、文獻回顧方法、深度訪談方法及敘事探究研究方法，探討蘇澳至花蓮公路建設這一條「安全回家的路」之過去、現在與未來，期盼研究出這條路為臺灣公路建設永續發展的省思。</p> <p>研究結果發現，蘇花路廊的建設歷程是一部工程技術、環境價值、社會需求及政策制定相互角力的歷史。蘇花改計畫的完成在提升交通安全與韌性方面取得了顯著成效，其在環境管理上的創新作為，如碳管理也樹立了範例，並意外促成文化資產的保護。未來可延伸到臺 9 線蘇花公路安全提升計畫（以下稱蘇花安計畫）及國 5 銜接蘇花改計畫，更全面地整合交通、經濟及環境等數據分析、專業技術評估與多元社會觀點，並建立更強韌的環境監測與回饋機制，讓這條公路建設往永續方向發展。</p>
		<p>During earthquakes, extreme weather events, and heavy rainfall, rockfalls on the Suhua Highway frequently led to road closures, significantly impacting local industries and hospitality businesses. Moreover, residents in Hualien face growing challenges in education, healthcare, and elder care, underscoring the urgent need for a safe route home. After 20 years of environmental controversy, The Suhua Expressway Project (hereinafter referred to as "Suhua Expressway ") was halted. However, The Suhua Highway of Provincial Highway No.9 Mountainous Section Improvement Project (hereinafter referred to as "Suhua Improvement") successfully overcame environmental concerns by prioritizing social safety and fairness. The ground was broken in 2011, and the project was officially opened in January 2020—finally giving Hualien a "safe road home."</p> <p>Nevertheless, only three sections of the Suhua Improvement consist of newly built roads that straighten dangerous curves, while the remaining sections still follow the original Suhua Highway. Travelers must navigate both the new "safe" roads and the old "unsafe" ones, continuing to face rockfall hazards between Su’ao to Hualien. The Suhua Highway is a vital transportation artery linking Hualien to northern Taiwan, closely tied to sustainable highway development strategies. However, efforts to construct a safer route have repeatedly faced setbacks.</p> <p>This study employs qualitative research methods, literature review, in-depth interviews, and narrative inquiry to explore the past, present, and future of this "safe road home," offering reflections on sustainable highway construction in Taiwan.</p> <p>Findings reveal that the history of Suhua corridor construction reflects a complex interplay between engineering technology, environmental values, social needs, and policymaking. The completion of the Suhua Improvement has significantly enhanced transportation safety and resilience. Its innovative environmental management practices, such as carbon control, have set a valuable precedent while unexpectedly contributing to cultural asset preservation. Future extensions, including The Suhua Highway of Provincial Highway No.9 Safety Enhancement Project and the connection of Improvement plan for the connecting road between National Freeway No.5 to Suhua Highway, could further integrate transportation, economic, and environmental data analysis, professional technical assessments, and diverse social perspectives. Establishing a more robust environmental monitoring and feedback mechanism will support the sustainable development of this highway.</p>
陳柏達 (碩士)	傳統火力發電混用低碳燃料之生命週期評估	<p>因應全球氣候變遷與淨零排放趨勢，臺灣電力結構亟需從高度依賴化石燃料轉型至低碳能源。火力發電仍為我國主力方式，惟其碳排放約占全國溫室氣體排放七成，急需導入有效減碳策略。基於此，本研究聚焦於傳統燃氣機組混燒氬氣發電，並應用生命週期評估（Life Cycle Assessment, LCA）方法，分析不同氬氣來源、碳捕捉技術與運輸路徑組合下之環境衝擊表現。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，基準情境下天然氣發電之碳排放約為 0.625 kgCO₂e/kWh；若加裝高效率碳捕捉與封存系統（CCUS），碳排放可降至 0.183 kgCO₂e/kWh，約可減少 71%。進一步混燒 15% 氬氣後，視來源差異，其碳排放量介於 0.194~0.238 kgCO₂e/kWh，其中以藍氬搭配短距離運輸具最佳表現。綠氬雖製程低碳，但若進口輸送距離長，反導致總碳排提升；惟若能於臺灣本地生產綠氬，則有機會成為最具環境效益之選項。除碳排放評估之外，本研究亦納入人體毒性、海洋生態毒性等衝擊指標進行評估。</p> <p>綜上分析所述，本研究建議短期內優先推動燃氣機組導入碳捕捉與封存技術（CCUS），並積極推動藍氬及本地綠氬的產製與供應體系，中長期則應加速完善氬氣生產與運輸體系，並促進其與再生能源的有效整合，建構具系統韌性之低碳燃料發電路徑，以實現臺灣電力部門邁向淨零目標。</p>
		<p>In response to global climate change and the net-zero emission trend, Taiwan’s power structure must urgently transition from a fossil fuel-dominated system to one based on low-carbon energy. Thermal power generation remains the country’s primary electricity source, accounting for approximately 70% of national greenhouse gas emissions, thereby necessitating the introduction of effective carbon reduction strategies. This study focuses on hydrogen co-firing in conventional gas-fired power plants and applies the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology to evaluate environmental impacts under various combinations of hydrogen production pathways, carbon capture technologies, and transport scenarios.</p> <p>The results indicate that the baseline natural gas power generation emits approximately 0.625 kg CO₂e/kWh. When equipped with high-efficiency Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) systems, emissions can be reduced to 0.183 kg CO₂e/kWh, representing a 71% reduction. With 15% hydrogen co-firing, the carbon intensity ranges from 0.194 to 0.238 kg CO₂e/kWh depending on the hydrogen source, with blue hydrogen delivered via short-distance transport offering the best performance. Although green hydrogen has the lowest production-phase emissions, long-distance importation increases its overall carbon footprint. However, if produced locally, green hydrogen has the potential to become the most environmentally favorable option. In addition to carbon emissions, this study also evaluates human toxicity and marine ecotoxicity to provide a comprehensive assessment.</p> <p>Based on these findings, it is recommended that, in the short term, Taiwan prioritize retrofitting existing gas-fired units with CCUS and planning for blue hydrogen or locally produced green hydrogen supply chains. In the medium to long term, efforts should focus on integrating hydrogen</p>

		production, transport, and renewable energy infrastructure to develop a resilient low-carbon power pathway that aligns with national net-zero goals.
賴巧娟 (碩士)	筆記型電腦使用回收塑料之永續性評估	<p>塑膠生產是導致全球暖化的主因之一，不僅對生態帶來嚴重的破壞，微型塑膠也正透過食物鏈對人體健康帶來負面影響，為了降低塑膠對環境及人類帶來的危害，許多國際知名企業已開始積極將廢棄塑膠回收並製成回收塑料，藉由從源頭減量、促進資源循環的方式來達成此目標。</p> <p>隨著全球邁向淨零碳排與循環經濟發展目標，產品中採用回收塑料已成為國際品牌與供應鏈採購的重要考量之一。台灣身為全球電子產品主要製造與代工的基地，導入回收塑料可有效降低企業對石化原料的依賴、減少碳排放與廢棄物的產生，並符合國際採購綠色標準與減塑法規要求，藉此提升產品附加價值與競爭力。此外，回收塑料的應用也有助台灣產業鏈發展高階回收技術與在地循環系統，是強化供應韌性與永續製造的關鍵路徑。</p> <p>本研究以筆記型電腦為研究標的，探討宏基、華碩、戴爾、聯想以及惠普五家國內外筆記型電腦品牌廠在導入回收塑料方面的永續實踐與具體作為。透過環境、經濟與社會三大面向，十二項永續指標，包括回收塑料用量與目標、回收服務與再製產品、包材與廢棄物減量、循環經濟投資、海廢議題、參與減塑倡議等，綜合評估五家企業的表現。</p> <p>結果顯示，惠普在三大面向均表現良好；戴爾尚須強化回收塑料含量目標的透明度；聯想除了目標方面較不透明外，也需針對社會面向的議題做加強，而國內電子大廠宏基與華碩則可強化揭露回收塑料使用以及回收塑料含量目標、在海廢議題上仍須做努力，並積極加入國內外減塑倡議以及非營利組織，將有助於強化品牌信任與國際競爭力。</p> <p>Plastic production is one of the main reason leads to global warming, causing severe ecological damage and negatively impacting on human health through the food chain, as microplastics accumulate. To mitigate the environmental and health hazards posed by plastics, many renowned companies have begun actively researching on recycled plastic materials by recycling plastic waste, aiming to reduce plastic's impact on the environment and human health by minimizing its use and promoting resource circulation.</p> <p>As the world moves toward net-zero carbon emissions and circular economy goals, the use of recycled plastics in products has become a key consideration for international brands and supply chain procurement. As a global hub for electronics manufacturing and OEM, Taiwan's adoption of recycled plastics can effectively reduce reliance on petrochemical materials, lower carbon emissions and waste generation, and comply with international green procurement standards and plastic reduction regulations, thereby enhancing product value and competitiveness. Furthermore, the application of recycled materials can drive the development of advanced recycling technologies and local circular systems within Taiwan's industrial chain, serving as a critical pathway to strengthening supply chain resilience and sustainable manufacturing.</p> <p>This study focuses on notebook computers, exploring the sustainable practices and specific initiatives of five domestic and international notebook computer brands—Acer, ASUS, Dell, Lenovo, and HP—in adopting recycled materials. Through three dimensions—environmental, economic, and social—and twelve sustainability indicators, including the use and targets of recycled materials, recycling services and remanufactured products, packaging and waste reduction, circular economy investments, ocean plastic issues, and participation in plastic reduction initiatives, the performance of these five companies is evaluated.</p> <p>The results indicate that HP demonstrates strong performance across all three dimensions. Dell, however, still needs to improve the transparency of its recycled plastic content targets. Lenovo also lacks clarity in its target disclosures and requires further efforts in addressing social-related issues. As for the two major Taiwanese electronics manufacturers, Acer and ASUS, both should enhance their disclosure of recycled plastic usage and content targets. In addition, they should strengthen their engagement with marine plastic waste issues and actively participate in domestic and international plastic reduction initiatives as well as non-profit organizations. These efforts would contribute to building brand credibility and enhancing international competitiveness.</p>
柯毅騰 (碩士)	登山者使用玉山國家公園玉山線登山步道之文化生態系服務經濟價值評估	<p>台灣因歐亞板塊與菲律賓海板塊的互相擠壓而造山運動發達，導致台灣山地面積多於平原地區。而玉山為台灣山岳之首，更是東北亞第一高峰，同時也是台灣原住民布農族與鄒族共同的聖山，其周遭區域自然景觀及動植物等生態資源豐富，其所具備的生態系供給服務、調節服務、支持服務及文化服務等四個功能，為人類社會所帶來的各項經濟價值及生態價值。</p> <p>本研究分析高山生態系服務在旅遊方面的文化生態系服務價值，以玉山國家公園玉山線登山步道的文化生態系服務為主要研究對象，透過網路以滾雪球方式對全台灣主要登山社群成員進行問卷調查，問卷內容包含：旅遊成本調查、文化生態系服務認知及滿意度、願付價格及個人社經背景等部分，並藉由「旅行成本法」(Travel Cost Method, TCM)以卜瓦松迴歸模型(Poisson regression model)及負二項迴歸模型(Negative Binomial Regression Model)推估旅遊需求並對遊憩效益價值進行分析，並將有到訪過玉山百岳經驗的登山者樣本以 Heckman Two-Step Selection Model 進行校正後與含有未到訪經驗的全體樣本進行比較，另以單界二元選擇條件評估法，估計登山者對於維護玉山線登山步道所願付的金額來衡量環境財對關鍵代表性使用者之價值。</p> <p>研究結果顯示，最後對二種分析方法做比較，受訪者給予此步道之重要性及滿意度很高之評價。年齡和所得二個社經背景變項對旅遊頻率具有相關性。文化生態系服務重要性認知及滿意度對旅遊頻率沒有顯著性影響，僅旅遊重要性認知項目與願付價格具有相關性。經由研究成果，可以評估玉山線登山步道的經濟價值，可作為相關單位未來對該地區規劃生態保育政策評估使用。</p> <p>Taiwan’s unique geological formation, shaped by the collision of the Eurasian and Philippine Sea Plates, has resulted in a predominance of mountainous terrain over plains. Among these, Yushan stands as the highest peak in Taiwan and the tallest in Northeast Asia. It also holds profound spiritual and cultural significance for the indigenous Bunun and Tsou peoples. The surrounding area of Yushan is characterized by its rich biodiversity and scenic landscapes, offering a wide array of ecosystem services—including provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural services—which generate considerable ecological and economic value for society.</p> <p>This study aims to evaluate the cultural ecosystem services provided by the Yushan Trail within Yushan National Park. Data were collected through an online questionnaire distributed using a snowball sampling method targeting members of the mountain hiking community. The survey encompassed several components, including travel cost information, importance and satisfaction levels regarding cultural ecosystem services, willingness to pay (WTP) for trail conservation, and respondents' socioeconomic characteristics.</p> <p>The empirical analysis employs the Travel Cost Method (TCM), using both Poisson and Negative Binomial regression models to estimate recreational demand and assess the economic value derived from hiking activities. A Heckman Two-Step Selection Model is further applied to correct for sample selection bias by focusing on respondents with prior hiking experience in the Yushan peaks, and the results are then compared with estimates from the full sample, which includes individuals without such experience. In addition, a single-bounded dichotomous choice Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) was adopted to estimate the WTP of hikers for the maintenance of the Yushan Trail, thereby capturing the use value of this environmental good from the perspective of key user groups.</p> <p>The results reveal the respondents highly regarded the trails in the importance and satisfaction of cultural ecosystem services across socioeconomic segments. Socioeconomic variables of income and age were found to be associated with variations in travel frequency in TCM and WTP for the bidding value in CVM positive correlation was observed between the recognition of the importance of the leisure cultural services and WTP. The findings provide quantitative evidence of the economic value of the Yushan Trail, offering valuable insights for future ecological conservation and policy planning within the region.</p>
沈鈺棋 (碩士)	邁向全球淨零發展：金磚國家的經濟發展、二氧化碳排放總量與能源消費量之關聯性分析	<p>隨著全球經濟的發展，氣候變遷所造成的問題日益加劇，促使世界各國愈加重視電力和再生能源開發的相關問題。金磚國家（BRICS）（中國、印度、俄羅斯、巴西和南非）作為全球最具影響力的新興經濟體之一，其能源使用狀況與碳排放，對於全球實現《巴黎協定》（Paris Agreement）所設立之減碳目標，以及能否於2050年達成淨零碳排，具有重要的意義。</p> <p>本研究以1992年到2023年之間的資料，進行金磚國家的經濟發展、二氧化碳排放總量與能源消費量之間的關聯性分析，能源消費資料涵蓋石油、天然氣、煤炭與再生能源電力消費；二氧化碳排放總量則以當量方式計算，資料來源為能源研究所（Energy Institute, EI）於2024年出版的《世界能源統計回顧》（Statistical Review of World Energy）的資料。同時，自世界銀行（World Bank）資料庫擷取1992年到2023年的金磚國家各國總體所得，期望找出這六種變數彼此之間的關聯性作為提出後續政策建議之實證依據。</p> <p>本研究將擷取出來的數據，利用Excel將資料整理，隨後利用EViews統計軟體估計，通過追蹤資料單根檢定與共整合檢定，以FMOLS（Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares）估計變數之間的長期均衡關係（Long-run Equilibrium Relationship），並以經過長期均衡迴歸式所得到之誤差，結合向量自我迴歸模型（Vector Autoregressions Model, VAR），進行誤差修正項（Error Correction Terms）的短期動態調整分析以及變數之間的Granger因果關係檢定，找出解釋變數和被解釋變數間是否有顯著的Granger因果關係。</p> <p>研究結果顯示變數之間有長期均衡關係，金磚國家在長期中總體所得與碳排放互為正向關係，再生能源有助於促進經濟成長並減少碳排；煤炭對經濟與環境皆有負面影響，而天然氣與總體所得則沒有顯著關係；而短期來看，總體所得、碳排與能源消費彼此交互影響，天然氣與煤炭消費變數彼此呈現替代關係，而再生能源消費則較不受其他變數波動所左右；誤差修正機制顯示，當總體所得與碳排放偏離長期均衡時，石油消費會出現顯著調整反應；Granger因果分析結果顯示，總體所得與能源消費、二氧化碳排放總量間存在多種因果關係，值得關注的是煤炭與天然氣變化對多項變數具有負向影響。而上述的分析結果對金磚國家低碳發展策略提供了重要的政策參考價值。</p> <p>With the continuous advancement of the global economy, the challenges posed by climate change have intensified, leading countries worldwide to place increasing emphasis on the development of electricity and renewable energy. The BRICS countries (China, India, Russia, Brazil, and South Africa), as one of the most influential emerging economies in the world, play a crucial role in shaping the future of global carbon emissions and energy use. Their actions are pivotal in determining whether the carbon reduction targets set by the Paris Agreement can be met and whether net-zero emissions can be achieved by 2050.</p> <p>This study investigates the relationship among economic development, total carbon dioxide emissions, and energy consumption in the BRICS</p>

		<p>countries over the period from 1992 to 2023. Energy consumption data — including oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable electricity consumption — along with total carbon dioxide emissions (in equivalent terms), were obtained from the Statistical Review of World Energy published by the Energy Institute (EI) in 2024. Meanwhile, national income data from 1992 to 2023 were retrieved from the World Bank database. The objective is to identify the interrelationships among these six variables, serving as an empirical basis for proposing subsequent policy recommendations. The collected data were first organized using Microsoft Excel and then analyzed using the EViews statistical software. After conducting panel unit root and cointegration tests, long-run equilibrium relationships among the variables were estimated using the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) method. Based on the error correction terms derived from the long-run regression equation, the Vector Autoregression (VAR) model was employed to perform short-run dynamic adjustment analysis and Granger causality tests, in order to examine whether significant Granger causal relationships exist between the explanatory and dependent variables. Research findings indicate the existence of a long-run equilibrium relationship among the variables. In the long term, there is a positive bidirectional relationship between national income and carbon emissions in the BRICS countries. Renewable energy consumption promotes both economic growth and carbon reduction, whereas coal consumption has detrimental effects on both economic performance and environmental quality. In contrast, natural gas consumption shows no significant association with national income. In the short term, national income, carbon emissions, and energy consumption exhibit dynamic interdependencies. A substitution relationship is observed between coal and natural gas consumption, while renewable energy consumption appears relatively insulated from fluctuations in other variables. The error correction mechanism demonstrates that deviations from the long-run equilibrium between national income and carbon emissions lead to significant adjustments in oil consumption. Granger causality analysis identifies multiple causal relationships among national income, energy consumption, and total carbon dioxide emissions, with notable negative impacts stemming from changes in coal and natural gas consumption. These results provide substantial policy implications for low-carbon development strategies in the BRICS countries.</p>
洪淑樺 (碩士)	電線電纜產業供應鏈低碳化 轉型策略探討	<p>電線電纜產業在全球基礎設施建設與能源傳輸中占有關鍵地位，廣泛應用於建築、交通運輸、通訊與工業系統。然而，該產業因涉及金屬熔煉、塑料押出與高電力消耗等製程，屬於典型高耗能與高碳排產業，特別是在銅線冶煉與絕緣材料包覆階段，碳排放強度顯著高於其他輕工業部門。隨著國際碳中和趨勢與貿易政策推動，包括歐盟碳邊境調整機制（CBAM）、REACH 規範與供應鏈碳揭露要求，產業轉型壓力日益升高。</p> <p>本研究蒐集台灣電線電纜產業部分企業之公開資料，包括溫室氣體排放、投入資本額、營收等指標，從三大構面建構低碳供應鏈治理模式：（1）碳資訊盤查與管理、（2）資料包絡分析法（DEA）效率評估、（3）責任商業聯盟（RBA）治理機制導入。</p> <p>研究第一步依據 ISO 14064-1 標準，針對生產製程中之直接排放（範疇一）與電力排放（範疇二）進行盤查，建立溫室氣體資料庫。其次，導入資料包絡分析法（Data Envelopment Analysis, DEA），以資本額與員工人數為投入變數，營收與溫室氣體排放量為產出變數，分析各企業資源使用與環境績效之相對效率，辨識低效率單位並提供具體優化建議。進一步探討 RBA 機制在資訊揭露、環境標準一致性與治理成熟度上的治理成效，並評估其對整體供應鏈永續表現之影響。此外，研究亦結合中心—衛星工廠體系，由核心工廠主導技術導入與資料共享，引導協力廠商實施低碳技術、碳資訊揭露與再生能源應用，促進供應鏈共同減碳與循環經濟發展。</p> <p>綜合分析結果顯示，整合碳管理制度、效率評估工具與供應鏈治理機制，可有效提升產業碳排放管理能力與資源使用效率，強化法規因應與國際競爭力。研究建議台灣電線電纜產業應持續導入制度化治理工具並主動揭露溫室氣體排放量及設定減量目標，以朝向永續性的低碳供應鏈體系。</p>
		<p>The wire and cable industry holds a pivotal role in global infrastructure development and energy transmission, with wide-ranging applications in construction, transportation, communication, and industrial systems. However, due to its dependence on metal smelting, plastic extrusion, and high electricity consumption, it is classified as a high energy-intensive and high carbon-emission industry. In particular, the carbon intensity during copper smelting and insulation coating stages significantly exceeds that of other light manufacturing sectors. With the accelerating global trend toward carbon neutrality and the enforcement of international trade-related environmental policies—such as the European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), REACH regulation, and supply chain carbon disclosure requirements—the industry faces mounting pressure to transform.</p> <p>This study collects publicly available data from selected Taiwanese wire and cable companies, including indicators such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, capital investment, and revenue. It proposes a low-carbon supply chain governance framework based on three major dimensions: (1) carbon information inventory and management, (2) efficiency evaluation using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), and (3) integration of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) governance mechanism.</p> <p>The first stage follows the ISO 14064-1 standard to conduct an inventory of direct emissions (Scope 1) and electricity-related indirect emissions (Scope 2) from production processes, thereby establishing a corporate-level GHG database. DEA is then employed using capital investment and number of employees as input variables, and revenue and GHG emissions as output variables, to assess the relative efficiency of resource use and environmental performance across firms. Low-efficiency performers are identified and provided with specific improvement recommendations. Furthermore, the study examines the effectiveness of the RBA framework in enhancing information transparency, environmental standardization, and governance maturity, and evaluates its influence on the sustainability performance of the overall supply chain. In addition, the study incorporates the central–satellite factory system, in which core factories lead the adoption of low-carbon technologies, data sharing, and renewable energy use across supplier networks, thus promoting collaborative decarbonization and circular economy practices.</p> <p>The results indicate that integrating carbon management systems, efficiency evaluation tools, and supply chain governance mechanisms can significantly improve the industry’s carbon control capabilities and resource utilization efficiency, while strengthening regulatory compliance and global competitiveness. The study recommends that Taiwan’s wire and cable industry continue adopting institutionalized governance tools, actively disclose GHG emissions, and set reduction targets to transition toward a sustainable low-carbon supply chain system.</p>
楊芷菱 (碩士)	應用內部碳定價提升低碳供 應鏈管理效率	<p>內部碳定價（Internal Carbon Pricing, ICP）是低碳供應鏈管理的重要工具，且內部碳定價水準是影響企業低碳投資的關鍵因子，然而，大部分企業均以外生的方式訂定內部碳價水準，因此，無法正確引導企業低碳投資行為，降低內部碳定價的減碳效率。爰此，本研究建立一個供應鏈 Stackelberg 理論模型，並內生化供應鏈內部碳定價，探討其影響因子。本研究再應用 2022 年 CDP 全球企業內部碳定價的申報資料，首先建立「內部碳定價制度對減碳成效模型」，以檢驗企業是否導入內部碳定價制度，對其減碳績效的影響，結果顯示，已導入內部碳定價的企業，其減碳成效顯著優於未導入者，顯示內部碳定價對供應鏈低碳管理的效果，且企業的減碳投資總額與減碳成效呈顯著正向關係，服務業減碳效果則顯著低於非服務業。其次，建立「內部碳定價水準對減碳成效模型」，以探討不同碳價高低對企業減碳績效的影響，結果顯示，不同碳價水準與減碳成效之間並未呈現顯著關聯。最後，依據理論模型的兩項關鍵影響因子（供應鏈減碳投資總額與排放強度），進行內生化內部碳定價水準的實證分析，驗證理論模型的比較靜態結果，並進一步比較內生碳定價與外生碳定價（廠商現行碳價水準）的差異，提供企業制定適宜內部碳定價水準的參考，實證結果支持理論模型的推論，且臺灣企業的內部碳價水準顯著高於國外企業。本研究結果具高度政策與實務意涵，可望助力企業解決最困難的範疇 3 溫室氣體管理困境，並協助企業降低導入內部碳定價之成本。</p>
		<p>Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) has become a critical mechanism for advancing low-carbon supply chain management, with its level shaping corporate investment behavior. However, most firms still adopt exogenously determined carbon prices, limiting ICP’s potential to guide investment and reduce emissions. To address this, this study develops a Stackelberg supply chain model to endogenize ICP and empirically investigates its determinants using firm-level data from the 2022 CDP global survey. Three empirical models are estimated. The adoption model demonstrates that firms implementing ICP achieve significantly greater emission reductions than those without, thereby confirming its role in supply chain decarbonization. Mitigation investment is positively associated with reductions, whereas service-sector firms exhibit significantly weaker performance than non-service firms. The level model analyzes the relationship between ICP magnitude and mitigation outcomes but reveals no significant association. The determination model identifies the drivers of ICP levels, consistent with theoretical predictions: emission intensity negatively affects ICP, mitigation investment positively affects it, and Taiwanese firms set significantly higher ICP levels than their international peers. In summary, this study substantiates the contribution of ICP to corporate mitigation performance and highlights the key determinants of its level. The findings provide firms with guidance in setting carbon prices and offer policy implications for governments promoting low-carbon supply chains, particularly in addressing Scope 3 emissions and the costs of ICP adoption.</p>
劉蕙瑜 (碩士)	公司內部碳定價對其碳排放 與財務績效之影響	<p>在全球淨零排放的發展趨勢下，各國政府的碳管理政策日趨嚴格，公司需評估碳排放對自身的影響與風險。內部碳定價（Internal Carbon Pricing, ICP）已成為公司管理碳風險與制定減排策略的重要工具，將碳排放的外部成本內部化，使碳成本納入決策與投資評估。ICP 不僅有助於提升公司的社會形象與競爭力，亦能因應政府的碳排放管制與市場需求，實現公司的永續發展目標。</p> <p>本研究探討全球公司在內部碳定價的實施現況與進程，並蒐集環境部氣候變遷署的數據，分析 2022 年臺灣 27 家高碳排公司的碳排放與財務資料，進一步探討臺灣 27 家高碳排公司在 ICP 實施上的現況、困境與進展，透過實證分析內部碳定價對公司碳排放與財務績效的影響，並驗證 ICP 的氣候效益，以促進全球內部碳定價的發展。</p> <p>研究結果可為政策制定者與公司提供參考，協助內部碳定價的推廣與應用，進而強化公司的低碳轉型與永續發展策略。</p>
		<p>Amid the global trend toward net-zero emissions, governments worldwide are tightening carbon management policies, requiring businesses to assess the impact and risks of carbon emissions. Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) has become a crucial tool for enterprises to manage carbon risks and formulate emission reduction strategies by internalizing the external costs of carbon emissions, incorporating carbon costs into decision-making and investment evaluations. ICP not only enhances corporate social reputation and competitiveness but also enables businesses to comply with governmental carbon regulations and market demands, ultimately achieving sustainable development goals.</p>

		<p>This study explores the current status and progress of ICP implementation among global enterprises. It also collects data from the Climate Change Administration of Taiwan's Ministry of Environment to analyze the carbon emissions and financial data of Taiwan’s 30 largest emitting companies in 2022. Furthermore, it examines the status, challenges, and progress of ICP implementation among these companies. Through empirical analysis, this study evaluates the impact of ICP on corporate carbon emissions and financial performance, verifying its climate benefits to facilitate the global development of internal carbon pricing.</p> <p>The research findings can serve as a reference for policymakers and businesses, assisting in the promotion and application of ICP and strengthening corporate low-carbon transitions and sustainable development strategies.</p>
李怡萱 (碩士)	臺灣碳費政策對溫室氣體排放及所得分配之影響	<p>為因應氣候變遷與我國 2050 年淨零目標，環境部依「汙染者付費原則」規劃自 2026 年起實施碳費，將溫室氣體排放的外部成本內部化，促進減碳行為。然而，碳費可能推動商品價格上漲，對低收入家庭造成較大負擔，進而加劇所得分配不均。</p> <p>本研究結合近似理想需求體系模型（AIDS）與投入產出價格模型，旨在分析不同碳費制度對物價、所得分配與碳排放減量等影響。首先，透過投入產出模型模擬對物價造成的變動，並計算可能會有的總稅收，再以基尼係數衡量所得分配。其次，利用 AIDS 模型估計家戶對商品的價格彈性，以評估碳費對碳排放的影響。</p> <p>結果顯示，隨著徵收範圍擴大、費率提高，碳費減碳成效越高，但亦推升物價水準，對生活必需品支出比例較高之低所得家庭衝擊較大，導致所得差距擴大、基尼係數上升，顯示碳費政策具有累退性。然而，隨著能源使用效率提升或發電結構調整，有助於緩解部分衝擊。建議未來碳費政策應搭配適當的收入補貼措施，以兼顧環境效益與社會公平。</p> <p>To address climate change and achieve Taiwan’s 2050 net-zero emissions target, the Ministry of Environment is set to introduce a carbon fee in 2026,grounded in the polluter-pays principle. This policy aims to internalize the external costs of greenhouse gas emissions and incentivize decarbonization. However, the anticipated price increases may disproportionately burden low income households, thereby exacerbating income inequality.</p> <p>This study combines an input-output price model with the Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) to evaluate the impacts of different carbon fee schemes. The input-output model is used to simulate price changes and potential carbon revenues, while the Gini coefficient assesses income distribution effects. The AIDS model estimates price elasticities of demand to assess potential emission reductions.</p> <p>The findings indicate that while broader coverage and higher rates achieve greater emissions reductions, they also lead to higher commodity prices. This disproportionately impacts low-income households, who allocate a larger share of their income to essential goods, thereby widening income disparities and increasing the Gini coefficient, which reflects the regressive nature of the policy. Nonetheless, improvements in energy efficiency or adjustments in the power generation mix can help mitigate some of these impacts. Consequently, the study recommends that the carbon fee policy be complemented by targeted income support measures to ensure a balance between environmental effectiveness and social equity.</p>
陳怡嘉 (碩士)	人工浮島中經濟作物與濕地植物對污染控制效能影響之統合分析	<p>人工浮島（floating treatment wetland, FTW）是一種基於自然為本解方（Nature-based Solutions）的新興技術之一。FTW 主結構是由木筏或 PVC 管等具有浮力材質製成，讓植物根系直接接觸水體，藉由植物及附生微生物吸收分解水中污染物，有效去除水中的營養物質和其他污染物，達到淨化水質的目的。然而，FTW 之植物生長量控制與移除的永續管理策略相關研究仍相對有限。在 FTW 上種植並定期收穫具有價值的經濟作物，包括蔬菜和花卉等，具有提供經濟誘因並支持整個系統運作之潛力。在 FTW 上種植經濟作物的做法，不僅能充分利用植物的淨化功能，還能帶來經濟效益，實現生態效益與經濟效益的雙重目標。</p> <p>本研究結合統合分析與質性探討，系統性評估人工浮島中種植經濟作物與濕地植物對水質污染物（TN、TP、NH₃-N、BOD、COD）之處理成效。結果顯示，種植植物能有效提升 TN 與 TP 之去除率，特別是在高水力停留時間（HRT）成效更佳。經濟作物人工浮島對 TN 與 TP 的效應值分別為 0.6186 與 1.2192，濕地植物雖效應略低（TN = 0.5118；TP = 0.7751），但具穩定性。NH₃-N 方面，經濟作物之總體效應值（ES = 0.1167）則低於濕地植物（ES = 1.0085）。質性分析指出，美人蕉、水芹菜與莎草對有機污染物具良好去除效果，蘆菜則在短 HRT 條件下表現較差。統合迴歸分析顯示，TN 之去除受覆蓋率與入流濃度影響，TP 則受水深、1/HLR 與入流濃度影響。植物類型在模型中未具顯著影響，顯示系統設計與水質條件較植物種類更為關鍵。</p> <p>Floating treatment wetlands (FTWs) are a nature-based solution (NbS) for improving water quality by targeting point and non-point source pollution. These systems consist of buoyant platforms—typically made from rafts or PVC pipes—on which plants grow, allowing their roots to extend directly into the water. Through nutrient uptake and microbial activity, FTWs can effectively remove nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and organic pollutants. However, sustainable strategies for managing plant biomass remain limited. Incorporating economic crops into FTWs offers potential dual benefits: enhancing pollutant removal while generating economic value to support system sustainability.</p> <p>This study combines meta-analysis and qualitative synthesis to evaluate the effectiveness of FTWs planted with economic crops and wetland species in removing TN, TP, NH₃-N, BOD, and COD. Results show that vegetation significantly improves TN and TP removal, especially under high hydraulic retention time (HRT) and with floating mat substrates. FTWs with economic crops achieved higher effect sizes for TN (0.6186) and TP (1.2192) compared to controls, while wetland plants showed slightly lower but more stable results (TN = 0.5118; TP = 0.7751). For NH₃-N, the overall effect size of economic crops (ES = 0.1167) was lower than that of wetland plants (ES = 1.0085).Qualitative analysis identified Canna sp., Oenanthe javanica, and Cyperus sp. as effective for organic matter removal, whereas Ipomoea aquatica performed poorly under short HRT.</p> <p>Meta-regression further revealed that TN removal was negatively associated with cover ratio and influent concentration, while TP removal was positively influenced by water depth and inverse HLR (1/HLR), and negatively by influent concentration. Plant type was not a significant predictor, indicating that system design and water parameters are more critical than vegetation category in determining FTW performance.</p>
羅嬭 (碩士)	淨零排放對經濟影響及邊際減量成本評估	<p>目前已有逾 140 個國家提出「2050 淨零排放」目標，積極規劃淨零排放路徑與政策。臺灣亦於《氣候變遷因應法》中將此目標入法。然而，淨零轉型除具減碳效益外，亦將改變能源供應結構、產業結構與經濟發展模式，各項排放限制與政策干預將使各產業受衝擊程度不一，進而促使產出與資源配置重新調整。</p> <p>本研究使用投入產出線性規劃模型（Input-Output and Linear Programming Model, IOLP），分析不同碳排放限制與能源效率假設下臺灣之總體經濟變化，並評估產業產值變化、潛在瓶頸資源與邊際減量成本（Marginal Abatement Cost, MAC），以衡量淨零政策之經濟影響與挑戰。結果顯示，在本研究所設定的資源條件、能源轉型目標，以及能源效率假設下，經濟體系無法完全達成 2050 年淨零排放目標。整體而言，碳排放限制強度愈高，對經濟成長之抑制效果愈明顯。其中，電子電機機械業與服務業因受惠於低碳轉型需求，產值維持穩健上升趨勢；農林漁牧業因出口不易擴張，加上國內需求成長有限，因此後期成長趨緩；民生工業因市場需求穩定呈現平穩成長；金屬工業成長速度緩慢，而石化工業短期內將產能提前釋出，中後期呈現劇烈萎縮。資源利用的部份，勞動力為主要瓶頸資源，尤其農業與技術型人力短缺較為明顯。MAC 隨碳排放量下降而急遽攀升，接近淨零時成本增幅愈加劇烈。</p> <p>因此，本研究建議政府應同步推動技術創新、產業轉型與優化資源配置，並規劃各產業投資進程，以兼顧經濟穩定發展與淨零轉型之落實。</p> <p>Over 140 countries have announced “net-zero emissions by 2050” and are actively formulating pathways and policies to achieve this target. Taiwan has likewise enshrined the goal in the Climate Change Response Act. Beyond its carbon reduction benefits, the net-zero transition will also reshape the structure of energy supply, industrial structures, and patterns of economic development. Emission constraints and policy interventions will lead to uneven impacts across sectors, prompting adjustments in output and resource allocation.</p> <p>This study applies an Input-Output and Linear Programming Model (IOLP) to assess Taiwan’s macroeconomic changes under various carbon emission constraints and energy efficiency assumptions. The analysis focuses on sectoral output changes, potential bottleneck resources, and Marginal Abatement Costs (MAC), in order to evaluate the economic impacts and challenges of the net-zero pathway. Results show that, given the resource conditions, energy transition targets, and efficiency assumptions considered, Taiwan’s economy cannot fully achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. In general, stricter carbon constraints exert stronger suppressive effects on economic growth. Electronics, electrical machinery, and services benefit from low-carbon transition demand and maintain steady growth; agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and livestock experience limited expansion due to constrained exports and domestic demand; consumer goods industries remain stable; metals grow slowly; while petrochemicals release capacity in the short term but experience severe contraction in the medium to long term. Labor is identified as the primary bottleneck resource, particularly in agriculture and technical fields. MAC increases steeply as emissions decline, with costs rising sharply when approaching net-zero.</p> <p>The study concludes that achieving a balance between stable economic growth and the net-zero transition requires coordinated efforts in technological innovation, industrial transformation, and resource optimization, alongside careful planning of sectoral investment trajectories.</p>
曾泓祥 (碩士)	燃氣電廠溫排水用於近海水產網箱養殖之成本效益分析——以興達電廠為例	<p>台灣近海箱網養殖受限於低溫的影響，不易於冬季進行養殖，進而影響魚類養殖產量。另一方面隨著循環經濟興起，加上 2050 淨零排放的願景，未來燃氣電廠（如興達電廠）將扮演重要角色，如何將溫排水妥善再利用相當值得探討。</p> <p>本研究參考林口電廠過去養殖經驗，評估若將興達電廠溫排水應用於箱網養殖的可行性。本研究針對 4 個養殖方案（龍膽石斑、龍虎斑、大海鱸、小海鱸）進行成本效益分析，針對各種養殖方案研析不同養殖規模之成本效益，並針對 3 個因素（存活率、出售價格、折現率）進行敏感度分析。</p> <p>研究結果發現：養殖規模由 6 口挪威式箱網（750 立方公尺）放大至 24 口（3,000 立方公尺）時，小海鱸養殖方案具有最佳的成本效益。另根據敏感度分析發現，存活率、出售價格皆為影響小海鱸養殖方案是否具備成本效益的關鍵因子。</p> <p>若以寒流持續兩天估算，興達電廠在 24 口挪威式箱網養殖規模下，可替養殖業者節省 167,438 度用電量、節省電費支出 71.8 萬元，台電也可減少碳費 2.4 萬元。此外，在考量碳社會成本 2025 年現值為 2,100 元/公噸 CO₂e，利用溫排水進行 24 口挪威式箱網養殖小</p>

		<p>海鱺所減少的用電量，可以間接減少 CO2 排放的外部成本約 16.7 萬元。1 年可減少內部及外部成本共約 90 萬元，展現溫排水應用於循環經濟的效益，也可彰顯台電公司在 ESG 方面的成果。</p>
		<p>Taiwan's offshore cage aquaculture is limited by low temperatures, making winter farming difficult and thus impacting fish production. On the other hand, with the rise of the circular economy and the vision of net zero emissions by 2050, gas-fired power plants (such as Hsinta Power Plant) will play an important role in the future. Therefore, the proper reuse of warm drainage water is quite worthy of discussion.</p> <p>Drawing on the past aquaculture experience of Linkou Power Plant, this study evaluated the feasibility of using warm drainage water discharged from Hsinta Power Plant for cage aquaculture. This study conducted a cost-benefit analysis of four aquaculture scenarios (brindle grouper, tiger grouper, large cobia, and small cobia). The cost-benefit of each aquaculture scenario at different aquaculture scales was analyzed, and a sensitivity analysis was conducted on three factors: survival rate, sale price, and discount rate.</p> <p>This study found that scaling up the aquaculture system from six Norwegian-style cages (750 cubic meters) to 24 cages (3,000 cubic meters) resulted in the most cost- benefit small cobia aquaculture. A sensitivity analysis also revealed that survival rate and selling price were key factors influencing the cost-benefit of small cobia aquaculture.</p> <p>Assuming the cold snap lasts two days, aquaculture operators can save 167,438 kWh of electricity (equals to NT\$ 718 thousands in electricity bills) through operating 24 Norwegian-style cages in Hsinta Power Plant, while Taiwan Power Company could also reduce its carbon fee by NT\$24 thousands. Furthermore, considering the present value of social cost of carbon in 2025 (NT\$2,100 per metric ton of CO₂e), the reduced electricity consumption from using warm wastewater to aquaculture small cobia in 24 Norwegian-style cages could indirectly reduce the external cost of CO₂ emissions by approximately NT\$167 thousands. This combined annual reduction in internal and external costs is approximately NT\$900 thousands, demonstrating the benefits of warm drainage water in the circular economy and highlighting TPC's ESG achievements.</p>
楊芷瑄 (碩士)	應用旅行成本法評估低海拔森林遊樂區之遊憩價值	<p>本研究以臺灣低海拔國家森林遊樂區為研究對象，有別於過去文獻多聚焦單一旅遊地之限制，本研究採取多地點現地調查樣本進行實證推估多地點混合需求函數，模型中包含各遊樂區四個不同面向的特徵（含基礎設施特徵、林相特徵、景觀特徵、道路鋪面特徵）。因為旅遊地現地調查之旅遊次數可能存在計次、截斷、內生分層等計量問題，因此進行實證推估線性、半對數、Poisson、負二項式（NB）、截斷 Poisson（TP）、截斷負二項式（TNB）、內生截斷 Poisson（TSP）與內生截斷負二項式（TSNB）等 8 種模型推估遊憩需求函數。 根據推估結果，本研究選擇 TP 模型作為最佳模型，且受訪者年齡與收入愈高，旅遊次數愈多；旅行成本及人工設施愈多，則旅遊次數愈少；經模型推估，於目前現況下，每人每年遊憩效益為新臺幣 21,167 元，2024 年總遊憩效益約為 250 億元。此外，雖然在理論模型中，旅行成本增加會降低旅遊需求，但在旅行成本增加幅度較小的情況下，影響幅度仍較有限。綜合而言，降低旅行成本、提升交通便利性、適度設施配置及強化環境教育，皆有助於增進森林遊樂區的遊憩效益。</p>
		<p>This study focuses on low-altitude National Forest Recreation Areas (NFRAs) in Taiwan, addressing the limitations of previous research that primarily concentrated on single sites by adopting a multi-site empirical design. Data were collected through visitor surveys on travel costs, tourism preferences, and environmental attitudes, and various econometric models—including linear, semi-log, Poisson, Negative Binomial (NB), Truncated Poisson (TP), Truncated Negative Binomial (TNB), Truncated Poisson with Endogenous Stratification (TSP), and Truncated Negative Binomial with Endogenous Stratification (TSNB)—were employed to estimate recreation demand functions. The results indicate that the TP model provides the best fit for explaining recreation demand. Higher age and income levels of respondents are associated with increased visitation, while higher travel costs and a greater number of artificial facilities reduce visitation frequency. Under current conditions, the estimated annual recreational benefit is NT\$21,167 per person, and the total recreational benefit of NFRAs in 2024 is approximately NT\$25 billion. The study also reveals that while increases in travel costs reduce visitation, the impact is relatively limited. Overall, reducing travel costs, improving transportation accessibility, providing appropriate facility allocation, and strengthening environmental education are effective strategies to enhance the recreational benefits of forest areas.</p>