| 考 試 科 目 | 公共政策 21412 | 所　別 | 公共行政學系 | 考試時間 | 3月1日（日）第二節 |

一、　發生於 2014 年 3 月的「太陽花學運」，學生占領立法院及周邊道路 22 天，抗議國會通過兩岸服貿協議的程序不正義，以及臺灣社會代議體制的失靈。這群參與者嫻熟於數位新傳媒的使用，與傳統媒體相較，數位新傳媒呈現甚麼傳播特質？新媒體對於這些網路使用者促成了什麼樣的培力效果？在議題設定與政策論述上，又發揮了甚麼樣的功能？(15%) 在這場學運中，政府的聲音相對太弱了，您認為立法院長、行政院長、監察委員、司法檢調體系、甚至總統，各應扮演或不應扮演一定的角色，請討論。(10%)

二、何謂政策終結(policy termination)？爭議中的「國光石化開發案」未動工興建即宣告中止，請問這算是政策終結嗎？Hogwood and Gunn(1984)認為推動政策終結時常會遇到各種不同的困境，為什麼？(15%) 為了有效執行政策終結，Geva-May (1997)提出那些策略來因應？(10%)

| 備　　註 | 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分
二、試題請隨卷繳交。 |

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三、

Explain the following terms with proper examples. (5% for each)

1. Substantive and procedural policies
2. Value conflict and resolution
3. Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses
4. Policy instrument
5. Judicial evaluation for public policy

四、

Read an excerpt of an article attached below published in *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* (Volume 33, Issue 2, 2014) and answer the following questions.

1. What is the main theme of the excerpt? (10%)
2. Provide and explain three concepts in public policy related to the main theme. (15%)

While there are many strong forces at play in the field of policy analysis and management, the strongest and most fundamental changes that will shape the field of policy analysis over the next decade are in the types of data that are increasingly available to researchers. Because research designs and statistical/econometric approaches are codependent with data, changes in the types of data available to public policy and management researchers will transform the field. Additionally, continuing research on the ability of econometrics to compensate for selection biases will continue to push researchers interested in the *does it work* question further down the path toward random assignment studies. Creative work on better quasi-experimental methods could change this movement, but in the absence of better econometrics, researchers will continue the movement into experimental research. Let me begin with the low-lying fruit, changes in the types and accessibility of data. （接下頁續有）

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Data are key inputs to the production of public policy and management research. Early in my career there were warnings related to data, typically framed as GIGO or garbage in-garbage out. While this adage still stands the test of time, data quality, and availability is perhaps better today than it has ever been. The data.gov Web site alone lists over 80,000 datasets, searchable by key words, and produced by governments at all levels, universities, nonprofits, commercial, and collaborative efforts. This list is incomplete inasmuch as it does not include the larger number of datasets that are not immediately available because they require the completion of human subjects' protocols to safeguard the privacy of the data.

Administrative data maintained by governments at all levels are not new and in fact, they have been used by policy analysts and management researchers for decades. As such, the changes I describe here are perhaps the least surprising or innovative, but in the short-run, these changes are likely to be adopted by many public policy and management researchers, because the changes are producing data that are quite similar to the types of data in current use. Hence, using these data will not require big changes in research designs or statistical approaches. Researchers will, however, have access to more complete or comprehensive data on citizens, and having a fuller picture of individuals should, all other things being equal, improve public policy and management research.

Efforts to link records across government programs and agencies are occurring at both the state and federal levels. While a seemingly simple concept, most governmental information systems are designed to operate programs, not conduct research. As such, how the data are stored can be inconsistent with data storage for research purposes. Additionally, many programs do not use social security numbers as unique identifiers and in the absence of a national identification number, how one correctly merges records is not as simple as it may first seem. Nonetheless, efforts to merge data across government agencies and programs are moving forward at both the federal and state levels.

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