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臺灣大學生畢業流向之初探

林大森

摘要

本研究係於高等教育大幅擴充的結構脈絡下，探討臺灣大學畢業生之畢業流向，並從「家庭背景與個人進入大學之關聯」、「各類大學畢業生對畢業出路之影響」兩個面向，以「臺灣高等教育資料庫」之量化資料，進行深入分析。主要研究發現如下：一、背景變項與個人進入之學校類型有關聯，但模型整體解釋力尚不及10%，可見影響力並不是很大。二、不同類型學校出身者，畢業後的出路有很大的差異，畢業於公立大學者有42%的比例繼續就讀研究所，投入就業市場者不到三成；反觀技職體系畢業生則有近半數進入職場任全職工作。本研究分析顯示，大學畢業生的畢業出路因學校類型之不同而呈現其特殊性，意味著臺灣各類型大學給予學生不同的教育養成。此一研究之成果不但可以再度省思高等教育的擴張現象，也可提供政府相關單位之政策參考。

關鍵詞：高等教育、教育分流、畢業流向、勞力市場

- 本文作者：林大森 佛光大學社會學系副教授。
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The Exploratory Study on University Graduates' Further Developments in Taiwan

Da-Sen Lin

Associate Professor

Department of Sociology

Fo Guang University

Abstract

This study is to inquire university graduates' further developments under the rapidly expanded higher education system in Taiwan. By retrieving the quantitative data from "Taiwan Higher Education Data System," this study assesses two issues—"the correlation between personal family background and the accessibility to university" and "the effect of the types of students' home universities to their further developments after graduation". The main empirical findings of this study indicated, firstly, the variable of personal family background was related to which types of universities they might access. However, the model's whole explanation (R square) was less than 10%. Therefore, the variable of personal family background has no serious impact on the different types of universities student access. Secondly, students from different types of universities chose different destinations after their graduation. Among all of the national academic university graduates, forty-two percent of them continued to pursue further degrees in graduate schools and less than thirty percent of them went into the labor market directly from their graduation. Compared to their national academic counterparts, there were about fifty percent of the graduates from

technological and vocational education system found a full-time job after their graduation. This study showed that different types of universities led their students to various destinations after graduation. In addition, this study also indicated that the different types of universities cultivated their students in different approaches. The findings of this study not only give the reflection of expansion in higher education system, but also provide some crucial references for governmental policy-making in the future.

Keywords: higher education, educational tracking, destination after graduation, labor market

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