- 一、 請閱讀以下短文(附件一),再以中文約500字,說明本文之主要論點為何?(20%)
- 二、 延續上題,請以 「affordable housing 」為主要議題,分析國內 在解決「affordable housing 」問題時所遇到的瓶頸?請你提出可行的政策建議(30%)
- 三、【附件二】為一篇由輔大社會系教授戴伯芬所寫的評論,其內容引起一些爭議,教育部也對文中許多論點公開反駁。請你以本篇評論為基礎背景,發展出一個學術研究計畫,並撰寫研究計畫的前言。你的研究並不需要預設贊同或反對該篇文章之立場,而比較是透過實證方式,探討或釐清對此議題可能的疑問。本題回答內容應包括研究題目、研究背景、研究動機、研究目的或問題、預定的研究方法等,請注意作為一個研究的可行性和研究價值,並請勿超過兩頁答案紙。(35%)。

四、(本題可以用中文或英文回答) For each of the following open-ended questions, construct a closed-ended question that could be used in a questionnaire. (15%)

- (1) What was your family's total income last year?
- (2) How important is religion in your lefe?
- (3) What do you feel is the biggest problem facing your community?

How can planning deliver affordable housing and, indeed, is this a task for which the planning system should have prime responsibility? We have seen that a planning system can be operated to reduce the price of houses by releasing a lot of land, although the extent of this fall depends on the willingness of landowners to sell their land and builders to keep building out those sites.

The impact of planned releases of land also depends on what is happening to the market for housing overall. House prices are the result of the interaction of demand and supply. New housebuilding is only a part of the overall supply of housing, with the majority of housing in most areas being made up from turnover in the existing stock. The willingness of existing owners to put their property onto the market and sell it at the price buyers want to pay will be a big influence on house prices. In market downturns, this aspect of supply often dries up and that can limit the fall in house prices.

And the demand side is a major influence on overall levels and changes in house prices. Few people can afford to buy their home outright; they usually depend on long-term credit in the form of a mortgage. The terms on which such credit is made available are centrally important in determining housing demand. When mortgages are readily available, the size of mortgages is high relative to household income and interest rates are low, then demand will be increased and this will push house prices up. Since these factors are tied up with national economic policy, there may be macroeconomic reasons for keeping credit easy and cheap and this will work against low house prices. In such circumstances, releasing

land for housebuilding will generate profits for housebuilders but is unlikely to reduce house prices substantially, because of the pressure of credit-fuelled demand.

But this is only relevant where owner-occupation is the dominant housing tenure. In England, about 70% of households were in owner-occupation in 2007. For such people their home is not only a place of shelter, safety and a means of expressing their identity, it is also an investment and a source of financial security (or loss). Not all countries have significant levels of owner-occupation and this makes a big difference to how housing is viewed.

In a country where owner-occupation is the norm, then lower prices may be beneficial for people trying to enter the housing market for the first time, but it represents a loss in the capital value of the most significant investment made by most households. Indeed many households enter the housing market in anticipation of this asset – their home – appreciating in value. They are understandably reluctant to see its value go down. In a country with high levels of renting in the housing sector, the demand for new development will come from potential landlords, the buy-to-let sector and housing institutions of different kinds. For this sector, falling development prices mean falling rents and this is to the benefit of households; it is the existing landlords who feel the pain.

But lower housing prices and rents are not the same as falling prices and rents. For low prices and rents (relative to household income) to become an established feature of housing markets, there would need to be adjustments in building and land markets. Technological change and economies of scale in building materials, components and methods might drive construction costs down, which could lead to low house prices becoming the norm. Alternatively, adjustments in the land market (due to taxation, regulation or legislation, for instance) could alter relationships between developers and landowners so that land prices fall to new lower levels and stay there. Indeed, without such measures to keep the price of residential development land at low levels, affordable private sector housing is unlikely to be achievable.

All of this reinforces the point that manipulating the planning system as a way of achieving affordable house prices is a difficult policy to pursue successfully. It is an approach riven with contradictions, particularly in countries with high levels of owner-occupation and where housebuilders have looked to development gains for part of their profits. In any case, relying on the private sector will never meet the housing needs of all sectors of society in terms of providing an affordable, high-quality dwelling for all households.

To meet this social goal effectively, there needs to be investment in subsidised housing for rent through the public sector or the third sector. This is the remit of housing policy, not of the planning system, although innovative planning policies can encourage more social housing. This has been the case in England, where planning policies have required a percentage of houses built in a development to be affordable, that is, sold at lower prices to certain public sector workers, sold on a shared ownership basis or available to rent through a registered social landlord.²² New government policies will seek to encourage the continued provision of affordable housing by giving local authorities an additional sum of money at least equivalent to the current property tax for each affordable house built.

However, the delivery of affordable housing depends not only on the allocation of sites but also on the subsidies to the providers of such housing. Thus partnership between planning and housing policy to provide adequate subsidy to the social housing sector seems the best way to ensure that everyone has their human right to adequate housing met.

(附件)(標題省略)

作者: 戴伯芬/輔仁大學社會系教授

當國人的目光盯緊立法院服貿協議之際,立法院也正如火如荼地展開「自由經濟貿易示範區特別條例」公聽會,擬速戰速決通過此法案,進一步對中國開放臺灣市場。什麼是「自由經濟示範區」(簡稱自經區, free economic pilot zones)?簡單來說,就是經濟自由化的先行示範區域,在自由化、國際化的理念下,大幅鬆綁貨物進出、聘僱外籍專業人士與外商投資等各項限制,打造有利資本流動的投資環境。

「自由經濟示範區」是馬政府兩岸政策的試點,可視為「兩岸自由貿易示範區」,未來自經區將針對農業、醫療、教育以及專業服務業投資開放陸資及進用大陸人才。

本文將針對自經區中特別設立的高等教育產業項目,討論其可能對臺灣現行商品化的教育制度的衝擊。誰會來自經區設校經營?自經區開放設校之後對於臺灣高等教育與專業技術人才市場有何影響?

◎誰會來自經區設校?

自經區打算開放高等教育產業,規劃國內大學與外國大學合作,設立實驗性質分校、學院、學 位專班或專業學程。這個異想天開的大學鬆綁政策,是否能夠成功吸引外國大學,不無疑問。 台灣高等教育市場早已供過於求,在市場飽和、無利可圖的情況下,絕難吸引外國名校進駐。 如果直有外國學校來設分校,效果將是加速臺灣大學院校崩解,製造更多無子可教的空洞校園。

從亞洲高教市場的版塊推移,可以看到臺灣高等教育市場前景的暗淡。原來在新加坡設校的芝加哥大學已經轉進香港,以英文為官方言語、比台灣開放的新加坡,都不得不面對中國高教市場崛起的威脅,許多國際一流名校更越過香港,直接在大陸北京、上海設立分校,回應中國高等教育大眾化市場的需求,那麼自經區設高等教育產業的意義在哪裡?

2003 年南韓在仁川設立第一個自由經濟貿易區,並在 2007 年建設松島國際大學園區,擬招收世界頂尖大學十所入駐。南韓高等教育的市場化政策,放任私校掏空校產,將成本轉嫁學生,讓南韓高等教育學費急漲,私立大學學費平均一年 8,520 美元(約台幣 24.5 萬),國立大學一年 4,720 美元(約台幣 13.6 萬),成為 OECD 國家中僅次於美國第二高的地區。除了教師勞動權不保,學費依成績好壞進行差別收費,在 2011 年引爆頂尖大學四名學生和一名教授連環自殺,這引發了學生反高學費運動,政府後來不得不宣示凍漲學費。2012 年三月正當松島國際大學園區開幕之際,已經有不少名校在少子化、學費凍漲以及政府介入私校管制措施的三重衝擊下,紛紛打退堂鼓離去。

◎無法無天的自經區分校管理

教育部原來以「專科以上總量發展規模與資源條件標準」,對於臺灣的大專院校進行生師比、師資、招生名額、校地面積進行控管,但在自經區有關合作學校設定基準,學校共管機制、設立條件、變更或停辦要件、監督、招生、學生修業、教職員進用、採購、內部稽核及其他事項,則由教育部另訂辦法約束之。在目前教育部對於臺灣私校商品化幾乎沒有任何約束力,更遑論將來歸屬化外的自經區。

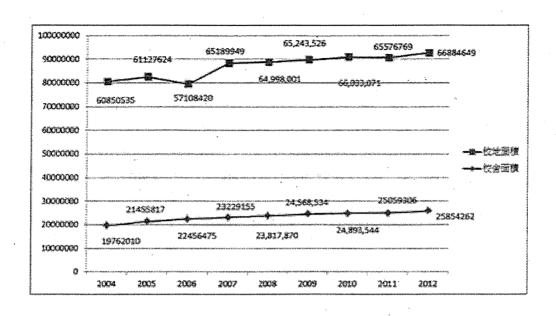
此外,與大學合作設立之外國大學分校或學院,其教師解聘、停聘或不續聘;校長任用資格及 遴選程序,校務會議組成及運作等事宜,得由分校或學院另定。臺灣為了維持教育品質,教師 法明文保障教師的勞動權,但是在大學法修訂實施教師評鑑制度之後,教師終身僱用制已經逐 步瓦解。教育部帶動啟用的專案教師制度,更惡化了高等教育的僱傭條件。

未來如果在自經區合辦分校,鬆綁了所有對於高等教育的生師比、師資、設校門檻、招生限制,自經區的大學將直接衝擊台灣高等教育勞動者的制度性保障,瓦解台灣不成熟的校園民主,基至連大學好不容易爭取到的學術自由也會蕩然無存。自經區分校甚至可進一步透過市場的惡性競爭,以低學費搶奪生源,比照對岸的薪資水平降低教師的勞動水準,降低學生受教品質(提高生師比、大班授課等方式來增加學費的競爭力),在低價競爭下,大學可能淪為名符其實販售學歷的學店。

◎假辦學、真土地開發

過去幾年來,臺灣大學擴張過程中有一個令人難以理解的現象,學生人數明明正在減少,而公、私立大學的校地與校舍面積卻不斷擴增加大。從 2004 年之後,各校因應少子化的方式,卻是反向操作擴大校地校舍,全臺大專院校校地面積總和,增加了大約相當於新北市永和大小;而校舍面積也增加了相當於 937 個國際足球場面積大小。以 103 學年度被教育部勒令停招的屏東永達技術學院為例,一個原來學生規模 1 萬人左右的學校,在面臨少子化之際,校地面積竟擴張了一倍有餘。

圖一 台灣校地校舍面積變化圖



校地、校舍面積與人口發展趨勢不成比例的增加,顯示各校辦學目的不僅在於招生,更著眼於校地變更與開發等多重利益,而自經區經管的公有不動產,得出租或設定地上權,不受國有財產法及地方公產管理法令相關限制;分校或學院進口用於教育研究或實驗之必需品,免徵關稅及營業稅,其所有供學校使用之不動產,經所在地直轄市、縣(市)政府同意者,免徵房屋稅及地價稅。

在立法通過之後,第二階段自經區採取申請制,透過設立分校的方式,外國學校可以透過合辦教育方式,進行產學合作的創新事業,從蓋工廠到建醫院,從興辦實習旅館、餐廳到提供福利照護、健康中心,所有與企業合作的事業,都可以假教育創新之名,在自經區的學校展開,並取得各項賦稅優惠,自經區的營利所得不僅無法回饋臺灣社會,並與自經區外的大學形成不公平的市場競爭。

◎即將無孔不入的中國移民

自經區影響最大者,莫過於開放大量以正式或非正式就學的移民、配偶以及親屬進入臺灣。依修訂的大陸地區人民進入臺灣地區許可辦法第三條之一規定,博士班得招收取得學士學位者;博士生之配偶及未成年子女為外國人者,符合一定條件,得向移民署申請居留。而依大陸地區人民來臺就讀專科以上學校辦法,許可來臺就讀二年制副學士班、學士班、碩士班或博士班學生之配偶或二親等內直系血親,得申請進入臺灣地區探親。幾乎不設限額的移民與探親,讓大陸人民可以假就學而逕行移民之實,大量正式與非正式學生身份就學以及探親的移民將造成臺灣進一步內地化。

而最令人匪疑所思的則是所謂的「病人移民」,一位大陸病人隨行可以攜帶四位移民進入臺灣就醫。依修訂的大陸地區人民進入臺灣地區許可辦法第七條之一規定,大陸地區人民患有經中央衛生主管機關公告得於臺灣地區接受醫療服務之疾病者,得申請進入臺灣地區就醫,並應於經中央衛生主管機關公告之醫療機構為之。前項大陸地區人民,得申請其配偶或三親等內親屬二人同行;必要時,並得申請大陸地區醫護人員二人隨同照料。

所有國家開放移民皆以專業技術人才或投資移民為主,臺灣的自經區竟然始無前例地創出病人 移民,容許中國病人一人攜四人在臺投醫,不僅使臺灣有限的醫療資源雪上加霜,更大開假看 病真移民的後門。

為了吸引外國人來韓投資,南韓修改了原來的移民政策,提供企業投資簽證(D-8),主要核發的對象為外國投資企業的經營管理或生產技術專業人才,最長可以給予他們五年的滯留時間,也提供他們的配偶與未滿 20 歲子女的同伴簽證(F-3)。而對於 A、投資額在 20 萬美金以上且僱用 5 人以上的韓國公民之外商投資者;B、50 萬美元以上的外商投資者,在韓國境內滯留 3 年以上且僱用 3 人以上的韓國公民之外商投資者;C、30 萬元以上在韓國境內滯留 5 年以上且僱用 3 人以上的韓國公民之外商投資者,達到韓國教育研究院實施的韓裔能力測試 3 級以上,滿足最新 3 年間每年超過既定收入者,則給予永久居住資格(F-5)。

但是,相對於韓國,台灣政府不但沒有設定移民資格與人數,而且沒有附帶引入本國人就業機會以及遵守臺灣勞動規範的要求,絕對會衝擊臺灣已經雪上加霜的技術人才就業市場。

◎邁向一臺兩治的自經區

台灣的自經區從 2012 年 4 月開始規劃,2013 年 3 月底即將通過教育行政法規的修訂,此修訂完全缺乏先導性個案計畫研究,也無循序漸進的政策評估。南韓的示範區計畫乃循序漸進,由國家投入資源帶動;台灣的示範區計畫,跟服貿一樣,脫光開放,沒有計畫與資源投入。不同區位基地有不同的產業、資源與文化特色,未經詳細規劃,缺乏實質評估,全台高等教育產業將陷入自經區的惡性競爭,惡化臺灣當前供過於求的高教市場;無賦稅利益,又缺乏對於廠商財稅、環境、勞動條件的規範,不限地點而全面執行的自經區,將淪為收買地方政府的圈地運動,全面衝擊臺灣的金融、產業、勞工、教育以及土地使用體系,成為臺灣政府與人民無力控管的租借地。

如果服貿協議是全球化潮流下臺灣不得不與中國簽署的「馬關條約」,打開中國入臺的投資大軍;自由經濟示範區將是台灣政府讓渡的中國租借區,主權非台灣政府與人民所有,讓大陸資本與勞工得以長驅直入。

一旦「自由經濟示範區特別條例」通過,台灣會成為實質的一台兩制,也形成自經區與非自經區內外差別化的子民,屆時你(妳)以及下一代子孫會想要住在那一區?