

一、我國戶政服務長期以來是政府提供之各類服務最受民眾滿意者。但為強化新一代戶役政系統，內政部自 2014 年 1 月 28 日進行資訊系統轉換。結果啟用之後，戶政系統不斷當機，內政部戶政司長為之下台，系統經多方搶救之後，才逐漸運行順利。請就政策規劃、執行與評估，對於新一代戶役政系統之建置進行全觀之檢討與分析。(25%)

二、我國長年以來，少子女化情形日益明顯、老年化情形日益嚴重、年輕人就業情形越加困難且薪資所得偏低。針對此種長期趨勢，政府在公共政策的規劃上，應採取何種措施與規劃方向進行改革，並請說明其背後之考慮與理由。(25%)

三、今年初，行政院長因油價補貼公文延宕，要求相關單位究責。此項補貼政策源自 2011 年 5 月，政府提供營業車輛油價補貼，包括公路與市區客運、計程車等，補助金額隨油價浮動採價差補貼，價差補貼以每公升 5 元為上限，每月補貼 400 公升。此項政策措施屬於哪一類型的政策工具？試分析討論「補貼」作為政策工具的優缺點。(25%)

四、請閱讀以下文章段落，說明其主要論點並評論之。(25%)

Economists have devoted a lot of attention to understanding market processes and government interventions intended to rectify market failures. In so doing, they have come to appreciate that government interventions can themselves create problems. This has led to a literature on the subject of nonmarket or government failures. Two motivations prompted the development of this literature. One was to remind proponents of government interventions in markets that such actions are never costless. Government action comes at a cost, and that cost needs to be weighed against the cost of the perceived market imperfection.... A second motivation behind the development of this literature was to highlight problems that government action could themselves introduce into any given context, particularly the tendency for government actions to create perverse incentives for market participants. Charles Wolf summed up these two motivations. Policy analysts contemplating government actions to address perceived problems should worry, said Wolf, that "the cure might be as bad as the illness". (M. Mintrom, 2012)

試題隨卷繳回