

經濟壓力對醫務管理系大學應屆畢業生生涯規劃之影響

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摘要

臺灣自 2008 年 4 月起大專以上失業率高達 3.98%，居各類教育程度的第一名，2009 年 4 月大專以上失業率為 5.39%，顯見專科以上畢業青年的失業風險升高 1.5%，2008 年遇到金融海嘯，使得全球失業率飆高，我國就學貸款人數也隨之增加，失業衝擊加上就學貸款的壓力，對於即將畢業的大學生是否造成生涯規劃上的影響？本研究目的在於瞭解醫務管理系應屆畢業生的經濟壓力對其畢業後生涯規劃之影響。

本研究對象以全台醫務管理系應屆畢業生為母群體，詢問各校意願後，以郵寄問卷方式，共發出 1008 份問卷，回收率為 80%。以結構式問卷，內容包含個人背景資料、個人志趣、家庭因素、經濟壓力及生涯規劃共五部分。

研究結果發現：應屆畢業生中 55.2% 擁有商業相關證照，醫管及語文類證照較少；大學有申請就學貸款比例為 40.4%；就學貸款金額以 30 萬～70 萬元為最多佔 55.1%；有 73.0% 畢業生的畢業後目標為就業。

結論：應屆醫務管理畢業生擁有語言證照者傾向選擇就業；個人志趣高者會較傾向選擇升學或至國外工作。父、母親教育程度高中職者及父親職業為工業、母親職業為服務業者有較高的就業傾向。父母親對畢業生就業期望較高者較傾向選擇就業。醫務管理應屆畢業生其家庭月收入 2 萬～5 萬元、一個月打工收入 9 仟元以上有較高的就業傾向。

關鍵字：生涯規劃、經濟壓力、畢業生

Effects of economic burden on long-term aspirations of health administration graduates

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Abstract

The unemployment rate for college graduates in Taiwan rose to 3.98% in April 2008, the highest of all educational groups. That further grew to 5.39% in April 2009, indicating a 1.5% growth in risk of unemployment for college graduates. Along with the global surge of unemployment during the 2008 economic crisis, the number of local students applying for student loans also increased. Does the prospect of unemployment along with the financial burden of student loans impact long-term aspirations of impending college graduates? Our study attempted to explore the impact of financial stress on long-term aspirations of impending healthcare management graduates.

The study population consisted of all impending graduates in healthcare management in Taiwan. After obtaining consent from the respective institutions, 1008 structured questionnaires were mailed to respondents, and were obtained with a response rate of 80%. Questionnaires covered five domains including demographic details, personal inclinations, family factors, financial stress and long-term aspirations

Findings: 55.2% of respondents had commercial licenses, with less having healthcare management or language licenses. 40.4% of respondents had student loans; among these respondents, there are up to 55.1% having loan amounts between 300,000 to 700,000 NTD. 73.0% of graduates/ respondents had employment after graduation as goal. Those graduates who have loans choose this option 1.23 times more frequently over others (e.g. pursuing further options overseas).

Conclusion: Graduates from families with a monthly income between twenty and fifty thousand NTD and those with student loans demonstrated increased propensity towards employment after graduation.

Keywords : long-term aspirations, economic burden, graduates, health administration