# 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

# 女性科技人才生產力提升策略之擬定及支持之調查 研究成果報告(精簡版)

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□期中進度報告

# 女性科技人才生產力提升策略之擬定及支持之調查

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# 中文摘要

女性在勞動市場中的參與率是兩性平權的重要指標,也是長期經濟成長的關鍵要素。對於開發中國家而言,能否成功地促進女性科技人才進入勞動市場,更攸關國家競爭力。因此探討女性的經濟角色對於國家而言相當重要 (OECD, 2006)。在知識經濟的推波助瀾下,科技人才成為國家競爭優勢的趨動要素,因此,如何增加女性在科技領域的參與率、規劃女性職涯發展、及提升其生產效率成為重要的研究議題。首先本研究延續 96/11/1~98/7/31 的國科會專題計畫「女性科技人才生產力推估及職涯供需調查 (NSC 962629M029001MY2)」的結果,針對女性科技人才生產力不佳的國家,利用資料包絡分析法之差額分析,找出國家對女性科技人才的各項投入資源及產出成果之目標值,以提出具體的建議方向及改善空間。

一般而言,女性缺乏進入正式勞動市場,及獲取高階及管理階層職位的公平機會,面臨重重的職涯發展阻礙。因此,了解壓迫女性經濟角色的主要障礙,對於擬定推動兩性平權政策而言相當重要。然而,在學術領域及產業領域的女性科技人才,面對的職涯發展途徑)及接受到的職涯阻礙將有所不同,因此本研究分別探討學術領域及產業領域中的女性科技人才的職涯發展,除了探索其職涯阻礙外,更進一步建構他們的職涯發展途徑。女性科技人才的職涯,將基於文獻探討及深度訪談的結果,劃分為探索期、建立期、維持期與撤離期,歸納各職涯階段的特徵。除了在各個階段的職涯需求,並且探討各階段所接受到的支持來源,包括政府支持、社會支持、組織支持、及家庭支持,進而評估不同領域中的女性科技人才,其在各個職涯發展階段上,所存在「職涯需求」及「接受到的職涯支持」之間的差距(gap)。.針對此差距提出改善的建議,以期由國家、社會、組織及家庭四個方面,提供女性科技人才適當的支援策略,推動女性科技人才的職涯發展。

在全球競爭競爭的環境中,本研究針對各國政府對女性科技人才的支援策略,分析國家之間的差異,整理及歸納成功推動女性職涯發展的國家之具體作法,以作為標竿學習的方向。

關鍵詞:職涯發展、職涯需求、職涯發展方案、生產力、資料包括分析

#### 英文摘要

A woman in the labor market participation rate is an important indicator of long-term economic growth is a key element. For developing countries, to promote the success of women in science and technology in the labor market, it is vital for national competitiveness. Therefore, to explore women's role in the economy is very important for countries (OECD, 2006). Adding fuel to the flames in the knowledge-based economy, science and technology talent to become the country's competitive edge-driven elements, how to increase women's participation rate in the field of science and technology, planning career development of women and enhance their productivity and become an important research subject. As a result, women scientists for poor productivity, the use of slack analyze of DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis), find out the state's women's talents and resources of the outcome of the output target, in order to come up with specific proposals and the direction of room for improvement.

In general, women lack access to formal labor market, and access to high-level management jobs and a fair opportunity to face the career development of obstruction. Therefore, to understand the economic role of women oppression of the main obstacles for the development of policies to promote gender equality is very important. However, academic and industry scientists in the field of women in science and technology, in the face of career development paths and received a career obstacles will be different, so this is different from a study on the career classification, and for other countries to do compared to OECD to distinguish between means, respectively, to explore academic and industry in the area of women scientists, in addition to hinder their main career obstacles, And further build their career path. The career stages of women scientists, will be based on literature review and the results of in-depth interviews, is divided into exploration claim, to establish, maintain and the withdrawal period to leave, and summed up the characteristics of the stage career. In addition to the various stages of career demands, and explore the various stages of the support received by the sources, including government support, social support, organizational support and family support, and assess the different women in the field of science and technology, in all its career development stage, the existence the gap of "career needs" and "received the support of the career". For this gap to make recommendations for improvement, with a view to the state, social organizations and families of the four, the women scientists to provide appropriate support strategies to promote women in science and technology development career.

Keywords: career development, career needs, career development program, productivity, Data Envelopment Analysis

# 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫期末報告

女性科技人才生產力提升策略之擬定及支持之調查 Improving Productivity and Examining Support through Understanding of Career Needs for Female Human Resources in Science and Technology

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# 一、前言

科技是提升國家競爭力的關鍵要素,隨著兩性平權發展及女性接受高等教育的比率大幅上升,女性科學(women science)、女性化科學(feminine science)、非男性科學(non-masculine science)等議題,在科學領域中成為一股新的勢力,使得傳統以男性為主的科學領域,開始重視女性科技人才的貢獻。本研究在96/11/1~98/7/31的國科會專題計畫「女性科技人才生產力推估及職涯供需調查(NSC 962629M029001MY2)」之中已經說明女性科技人才對國家社會的貢獻,透過生產力模型,評估各國的女性科技人才生產效率。是故本研究將延續該研究成果,進一步針對女性科技人才無效率的國家,在投入及產出面上,可改進的方向及程度。

女性科技人才的生產力對於國家及社會的發展有舉足輕重的影響,女性勞動參與率是影響國家競爭力的因素之一。近年來女性取得高等教育學位或科技領域學位的人數逐年上升,特別是美國女性工作者具有學歷偏高的傾向。但是女性在科技領域中的工作人數並沒有大幅成長,即使女性擁有高等學歷及在科技領域中工作的能力,仍然很難在以男性為主的科學領域中展露頭角。諾貝爾獎自1901年起,有761人和17個團體獲獎,但其中女性得獎者僅34位,其中只有14位女性獲得科學獎,2位獲得物理獎,在1946年-1995年間,甚至沒有一位女性得獎主。可見女性科技人才職涯發展過程中的困境,阻礙了其自我實現的機會。

國家不僅應致力推動女性科技人才的勞動參與率,更重要的是促進女性職涯發展。因為即使女性科技人才的生產力有助於提升國家競爭力,但是其若不能持續的在職場中發展,延續職業生涯,亦無法發揮效能。在科技領域中的女性,相對於其它領域而言,承受更多的職涯障礙,特別受「職業性別區隔」的影響,女性普遍被認為不適合科學相關的工作。雖然政府對女性就業提供許多的保障措施,例如:政府婦女保障條款、禁止歧視條款、促進平等措施等,期望女性可以獲得公平的就業機會。但是女性科技人才在職涯仍然無法順利的發展,受到各種來自社會因素及個人因素的職涯阻礙而中斷工作,是故女性工作者的職業生

涯發展處於「非線性」或「非持續性」的狀態,特別是有家庭及小孩的 女性。

近年來女性進入科學相關領域的人數逐年增加,自家庭教育及學校教育中鼓勵女性進入科學領域,已逐漸顯現成果,例如過去在台灣的醫學系只有極少部分是女性(約10%以內),但現在提升至35%。然而女性的職涯發展仍然受到許多阻礙。基於女性科技人才在學術界及產業界的職涯發展途徑及職涯發展目標截然不同,是故在這兩個領域中的女性,將會面對不同的職涯發展阻礙,並存在不同的職涯需求。

在學術領域中,女性受高等教育的比率逐年上升,例如在美國女性進入大學教育的比率高於男性,但是根據臺灣2007年教育部統計資料,男女進入大學教育比率雖然近乎1:1,但是女性在碩士生及博士生的比率還是不及男性。特別是在科學領域中,女性受高等教育的比率,隨著教育層級的上升而呈現下降的現象。OECD(2006)提出科技人才的職涯發展階段包括學士、碩士、博士後、早期職涯、中期職涯及後期職涯(masters, doctorate, post-doctorate, early career, mid career, and late career),而在學術領域中的職涯發展階段,自「博士後」的階段之後,具體可分為助理教授(assistant professor)、副教授(associate professor)、及正教授(full professor)等三個階段,在此過程中,女性的工作比率隨著職涯發展階段的前進而減少。樂為良(2007)分析女性科學家十年來的進展,發現女性在學術界的發展看似受阻,尤其是在科學領域,大量的女性主修科學也拿到博士學位,但只有少數人爬到事業高峰。綜合上述可知在學術領域中,女性與男性的教育程度及職涯發展階段,隨著向上的層級,男女比率差距愈大,男性的人數呈現上升趨勢,而女性則呈現下降的趨勢。

處於產業界中的女性科技人才,其職涯發展階段,相對學術界的女性科技人才更為複雜,Chen et al. (2003a,b)將R&D人員的職涯區分為探索期、建立期、維持期與撤離期等四個階段,說明科技人才在這四個階段中的職涯需求,有鑑於此,本研究將針對產業界的女性科技人才,了解他們在這四個階段的職涯需求。雖然兩性平權的概念廣泛地被接受,但是女性在求職階段、進入職場、及二度就業的過程中仍然受到重重的阻礙。Matthews和Tiedeman (1964)主張在科學領域中,職涯阻礙使得女性無法成為事業上的高成就者。科學家普遍存在的偏見,使得女性在科學相關工作的能力不被肯定,在升遷上受到玻璃天花板(glass ceiling)效應的影響,難以擔任高階及管理階層的職務,皆是女性科技人才職涯受阻的最好說明。因為企業的員工職涯規劃及獎勵措施,乃是以線性發展的男性職好發展為主,忽略女性非連續性的職涯發展困境及其異於男性的職涯需求,使得女性知識工作者越來越多,但是其職涯發展卻處處碰壁。

因此本研究將分別針對學術界及產業界的女性科技人才,建構不同的職涯發

展途徑,確認其在各階段的「職涯需求」,進而對應「接受到的職涯支持」,找到 其間的差距(gap),建議如何透過政府、社會、組織及家庭等四方面,提供適當 的支援活動,以支持女性科技人才的職涯發展,有效提升女性在學術界及產業的 職涯發展。

在全球化的環境中,國家競爭力成為國家發展的重心,WEF全球競.爭力報告諮詢委員會的共同主席 Sachs 教授指出,國家與國家之間的競爭,並非是你輸我贏的零和遊戲,而是一種正和遊戲(positive-sum game)。所以國家競爭力指標之建立,在使各國瞭解在其國家系絡中,何種制度及經濟政策是有利於經濟成長,使各國朝向高成長目標邁進,因此針對各國政府對女性科技人才的支援策略,分析國家間的差異,整理及歸納成功推動女性職涯發展的國家之具體作法,作為標竿學習的方向。

# 二、研究目的

女性科技人才的生產力攸關國家及社會的長期發展,女性勞動參與率亦影響 國家在全球上的競爭能力,因此,如何提升女性科技人才的生產力及提升勞動參 與率,將是國家政策的重要議題。本研究在上一期計畫「女性科技人才生產力推 估及職涯供需調查」中,已經透過生產力模型評比各國女性科技人才的生產效 率,本研究將延續上一期的成果,進一步針對無效率的國家,評估各個生產力投 入要素與產出要素的目標值,具體建議可改進的方向及程度。

全球女性職涯發展模式具有「非線性」及「非連續」的特色,大致上可分為倒L型、倒U型、M型、多階段就業、及隱性就業等模式,探究其原因乃是未能消除女性職涯發展障礙,亦未能由國家、社會、組織及家庭提供適當的職涯支援活動。而女性科技人才相對於在其它領域發展的女性而言,除了面對上述的問題之外,他們處於一個以男性為主的環境中競爭,不僅承受一般女性會遇到的職涯發展阻礙,同時受到性別職業隔離及性別角色刻板化的影響,使其在職場的發展受到限制與歧視,因為傳統的科學領域是以男性為主,並且深信男性比女性具有較高的專業能力,加上科技領域具有高度競爭的特性,女性一但暫離職場,則很難再回到科學的世界發展,故可知女性科技人才需要更多的鼓勵及支持才能在科學領域中繼續發展。

文獻上針對女性職涯發展的議題,探討女性職涯發展阻礙已有許多成果,但是未能針對女性科技人才的職涯發展作深入的討論,也未能區分學術界及產業界不同的職涯發展途徑。但是學術界及產業界的女性科技人才,處於不同的競爭環境,有不同的職涯發展途徑及目標,故其職涯需求及實際獲得的支援項目亦有所不同,因此探討女性科技人才職涯發展策略時,有必要將學術界及產業界的女性科技人才進行切割,才能提出適切的支援策略,滿足女性科技人才的職涯需求。

女性科技人才的職涯發展會面臨許多的阻礙,而這些阻礙分別來自個人的內在因素,及個人以外的外在因素,必須對症下藥才能解決職涯受阻的困境。因此本研究擴展上一期計畫,不僅針對組織規劃的職涯發展方案提出建議,還增加國家支持、社會支持、及家庭支持的面向,使每一位女性科技人才皆可獲得職涯發展支持,而非只有選對組織工作的幸運者,可以獲得職涯支持。

綜合上述,本研究的研究目的是針對學術界及產業界的女性科技人才,分別 建構職涯發展途徑,找出各個職涯發展階段的需求,對應由國家、社會、組織、 及家庭提供的支援項目,試圖由「職涯需求」與「接受到的支援活動」之間的差 距,找出提升女性職涯發展的模式。進一步,跨國比較各國對女性科技人才的支 援策略,藉由成功建構女性科技人才職涯發展的國家之經驗,作為其它國家學習 的標竿。綜合上述,研究目的歸納為下列五項:

- 1. 延續96/11/1~98/7/31的國科會專題計畫「女性科技人才生產力推估及職涯供需調查 (NSC 962629M029001MY2)」的結果,評估女性科技人才生產力的結果,找出各國女性科技人才有效率生產的方法。
- 2. 分別建構學術界及產業界的女性科技人才之職涯發展歷程,並歸納各個階段 女性科技人才的特徵。
- 分析在學術界及產業界中,女性科技人才在各個職涯發展階段中的職涯需要。
   整理及評估由國家、社會、組織、家庭提供之職涯發展支援活動。
- 4. 針對學術界及產業界的女性科技人才,找出「職涯需求」及其接受到的「職 涯發展支持」之間的差距。針對縮小職涯需要及職涯發展之間差距,提出具 體建議。
- 5. 跨國評比對女性科技人才的支援活動,找到標竿學習國家。

#### 三、文獻探討

## (一)女性科技人才生產力之定義與測量

## 1.女性科技人才生產力之定義

OECD(2001)定義生產力是將產出除以某一項生產要素所得的商數。廣泛地說「總生產力是產出與所有生產要素投入之間的比率」。而勞動生產力(Labor productivity or workforce productivity),僅衡量勞動投入要素對產出的貢獻,為國家經濟成長的象徵性指標,具體而言是指每小時工時所能生產財貨及勞務的數量(Labor productivity measures the amount of goods and services produced by one hour of labor)。勞動生產力為每人工小時之真實產出,Hodgetts (1977)指出生產力為效

率的另一名稱,以產出除以投入衡量之。根據OECD(2010)統計數據資料庫(OECD.Stat Extracts: http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx)定義勞動生產力為GDP除以每小時工時(abour productivity is defined as GDP per hour worked)。女性科技人才生產力亦如同生產力及勞動生產力的概念,旨在說明女性勞動力的投入對國家經濟產出的貢獻,本研究對女性科技人才生產力之操作型定義為:一國女性科技人才之投入數量相對於科技產出之間的比率。

衡量一國之勞動生產力,多以總產出除以總投入的方式計算,其中總產出採 用國民所得生產帳之中的實質國內生產毛額(GDP)代表,而總投入為勞動投入量 的人數及工時,包括受僱員工與雇主、自營作業者、無酬家屬工作者之人數及工 時,其計算式如下:

# 勞動生產力=(實質國內生產毛額/勞動投入量)

但是上述衡量勞動生產力的概念,僅考量到人力投入的數量,未能考量人力投入的品質,無法區分基礎人力及高階人力對於國家的貢獻。一國勞動生產力的成長,會受到許多因素的影響,OECD指出影響勞動生產力成長的主要因素為投資與實質資本、新技術及人力資本。人力資本理論亦主張教育是一種投資,透過人力資本的累積而能提高勞動生產力(Becker, 1964; Mincer, 1974); Walker and Zhu (2005)及Groot and Brink (2000)進一步論證了教育水準與勞動生產力的關連性。因此評估一國女性科技人才生產力時,應同時考量女性接受高等教育的程度及國家對研發活動的投資等因素。是故評估女性科技人才生產力時,無法僅採用傳統的勞動生產力衡量模式,必須同時考量更多有關人力數量及品質的因素。例如,女性研究發人才的數量、女性接受高等教育的人數,以及政府對女性科技人才的投資等因素。

綜合上述,本研究主張衡量女性科技人才生產力時,投入要素必須同時包含女性勞動力的數量及品質等指標,包括:女性研發人才數量占總研發人才的比率、企業部門女性研發人才占總研發人才比率、政府部門女性研發人才占總研發人才比率、高等教育部門女性研發人才占總研發人才比率、女性獲得博士級以上學位者的人數、女性在科學及工程領域的畢業人數以及國家投資女性研發人才的資金等因素。

衡量女性科技人才生產力時的產出要素,應聚焦於科技產出而非國家的整體經濟績效,Geisler (1995)指出衡量研發績效的產出指標,包括商品化及非商品化的研發產出,包括科技及技術的直接產出、文獻期刊、出版品、專利權,以及對使用者的經濟衝擊。以發表數量來衡量基礎研究的生產力,仍是廣泛被運用的指標(Sonnert, 1995)。科學研究的生產力是個人的研究成果被外界承認的層級(Raymond, Sesnowitz, and Williams, 1988),一般而言以學術發表數量,衡量科學

研究的生產力。在實際成效的衡量上,Roessner et al. (1996)以高科技輸出的數量佔總輸出比率及績效,作為衡量科技競爭力的產出指標。故本研究以下列四項指標作為衡量女性科技人才生產力之產出指標:高科技輸出、基礎研究、國內及國外專利權數目及科技論文等產出要素,取代一般衡量勞動生產力以國內生產毛額作為產出變項的作法。

# 2.生產力之評估方法-資料包絡分析法

衡量生產力的方法有許多,如上所述的勞動生產力即是採用比率分析法 (Ratio Analysis),亦即將單一投入項(勞動工時)與產出項(國內生產毛額)轉換為比率,再使用各種比率分析來計算二者之間的關係,並以比值的大小代表效率的高低,其方法雖然簡單,但是僅能採用單一投入指標及單一產出指標,一但要採用多項投入或產出指標時,各指標的權重難以被客觀的認定(Sherman, 1984)。且比率分析法無法評比整體的效率,難以訂定效率的標準,到底效率要多高或多低才是算有效率或是無效率。最終亦無法提供受評估單位應於改善項目上的改善幅度 (range of improvement)。

另外,迴歸分析法亦為衡量生產效率常用的方法,其將投入與產出指標之間的關係轉化為自變數與應變數之間的關係,針對單一產出項目及多元投入項目進行迴歸分析,再依迴歸的預測值判斷效率的高低,當實際的產出大於預期的產出,即表示相對有效率(存在正向殘差),反之亦然。雖然利用迴歸分析法可以了解各項投入指標對產出的貢獻及影響程度,但是無法判別那些投入要素的使用具有效率,那些缺乏效率。另外,迴歸分析最大的限制在於,雖然可以同時存在若干個投入變數,但是僅能存在一個產出變項,因此大大的限制了其方法的應用範圍。即使由迴歸系數可了解投入變數對產出變數的影響,但是每個投人變數的迴歸係數難以互相比較。最終的結果僅能估計出投入及成本的函數,而無法清楚指出無效率單位,以及其改善的方向及幅度。

生產力乃是衡量投入與產出之間的相對關係,亦即效率評估的概念。Lewin et al. (1982, 1986) 指出以資料包絡分析法(Data Envelopment Analysis, DEA)評估的生產效率為一綜合性的指標,可以表達經濟學上的總要素生產力之概念,因此資料包絡分析法成為效率評估的重要工具。且其不像迴歸分析衡量平均路徑,而是包括了各個參與分析之樣本的資料,以找出其間的關係。資料包絡分析法的評估方法是以線性規劃模式針對決策單位(Decision Making Unit, DMU)(亦即受評估單位)求算出個別的相對效率值,並且將生產效率較佳的決策單位組合為效率前緣(Efficient Frontier)(亦即相對有效率的決策單位,會共同形成一個效率前緣),相對效率較差的決策單位會落在效率前緣之內,根據該無效率的決策單位與效率前緣的距離,判斷出無效率單位在各項投入指標及產出指標上的改善幅度。

具體而言資料包括分析法相對於傳統生產力衡量,其評估出的效率值,介於 0~1之間,1表示相對有效率,小於1表示相對無效率,Sexton (1986)指出其計算出的效率值可以代表整體之相對效率,且不需要事先設定生產函數及權數,並且可以提供改善建議,是故為衡量效率值較佳的方法。以下更清楚說明以資料包絡分析法評估效率值的優點(Lewin et. al, 1982, 1986),其優點乃是適合用以衡量女性科技人才生產力之原因:

- (1) 可以同時處理多重投入及多重產出的問題,且各種投入及產出可用不同的單位衡量,並同時處理比率尺度及順序尺度的資料。亦不須要預設及估計生產函數(Magnussen, 1996)。衡量女性科技人才生產力需要應用多項投入及多項產出指標,且每一個指標的單位不同,因此資料包絡分析法為衡量女性科技人才生產力的適當工具。
- (2) 採用最適於受評估單位的準則進行評估效率。產出指標及投入指標的權重是由數學規劃模式產生,任何一個受評估單位皆無法依主觀判斷找到另一組權重,使其效率值可以大於以資料包絡分析法評估出的效率。是故各個受評估單位的效率值皆是在最有利於本身的狀況下的效率值(Ozcan, 1992)。因此每個國家計算出的女性科技人才生產效率皆是該國家最佳狀態下的結果,在計算時,指標的權重不會受到人為的主觀因素影響,使結果更為客觀、公平及合理,故以資料包絡分析法計算之各國女性科技人才生產力適合進行國際間比較。
- (3) 可藉由資料包絡分析法之中的差額變數及效率值了解各個受評估單位的資源使用狀況的相對資訊,以指出如何改進效率的方法,並提供各個受評估單位在各個產出指標及投入指標上的具體改善建議,例如:某項投入指標應減少的比率,或是產出指標應增加的比率。

對於衡量各國女性科技人才生產力而言,資料包絡分析法可基於各國女性科技人才的投入及產出資料,衡量出各國的相對效率,並且依據樣本的整體表現,評估出效率前緣,再建議各個無效率的國家改善方案。相對於傳統的勞動生產力衡量模式,不僅可以應用多重投入及多重產出的指標,並且可以建立標竿學習的典範。此外,資料包絡分析法為相對的概念,而非絕對的概念,乃是考慮全部受評估國家的投入及產出資料,建立生產邊界(效率前緣),再利用加權產出除以加權投入的概念,評估個別國家相對於其它國家的相對效率值,有利於進行國際女性科技人才的比較。

效率評估最早是由Farrell (1957)提出生產效率衡量的方法,是建立在柏拉圖最適境界(Pareto Optimality)的效率觀點上,亦即無法在不損及他人的利害情況下,增加自己的利益,因此依據所有受評估樣本的資料,以建立出生產邊界(亦即最達到生產效率情況下的效率前緣),則可以將每一個受評估樣本的實際生產狀況與生產邊界進行比較,進而衡量出效率。其乃是以非預設的生產函數估計效

率值,藉由多重產出及多重投入的指標,衡量總生產效率(Overall Efficiency, OE)。Charnes, Cooper and Rhodes於1978擴充Farrell (1957)的方法,建立一般化的線性規劃模式,用以衡量在固定規模報酬下,多項投入及多項產出的生產效率,稱為資料包絡分析法。此模式稱為CCR模式,為資料包絡分析法的基本模式,CCR模式的基本假設有三項:(1)固定規模報酬:即使增加運作的規模,報酬率也不會變動。(2)固定邊際生產率;不論產出的多寡,每增加一單位投入,而引起產出增加的比率是相同的。(3)固定資源浪費率:若受評估單位的效率不彰,則所浪費的投入資源會成固定的比率。Byrnes et al. (1984)將上述的總生產效率再區分為純技術效率(Pure Technical Efficiency, PTE)及規模效率(Scale Efficiency, SE)。以說明缺乏生產效率的原因是來自於純粹技術上的問題,或是因為生產要素過多所造成的擁擠現象。

資料包絡分析法除了上述的優點之外,重要的貢獻來自於可以提供未達生產效率的受評估單位,參考的典範及差異量,以作為其改善各項資源的參考(Charnes et al., 1985)。亦即可利用資料包絡分析法中的差額變數分析,探討生產力處於非效率的單位,若要提昇效率時所需減少投入或增加的產出數值大小,透過虛擬變數則可瞭解某種產出對專案的目標效率值之貢獻最大。此亦即本研究的重要成果。

Golany and Roll (1989)提出應用資料包絡分析法的應用程序,包括下列8個步驟:

- (1) 決定研究對象之母體:應用比較性的方法,找出各單位的相對效率,單位之間必須具備可比較的同質性。
- (2) 設定分析之目的:分析的目的可以區分為效率值分析、參考群體分析、分析 無效率單位,及敏感度分析。
- (3) 篩選受評估單位:受評估單位的個數不宜太少,依據經驗法則,受評估單位 的個數應為投入及產出項目總合的兩倍。
- (4) 投入與產出項目之選擇:過多的投入及產出變項會導致效率分析不敏感,失 去評估的意義,應依據文獻探討或專家意見等方法確認產出及投入項目。
- (5) 以組織目標及相關分析檢視投入及產出項目:投入及產出項目的選擇,應與管理上的評估目標有關,例如:調整產出及投入項目是否有助於提升組織績效。
- (6) 以相關分析檢視投入及產出變項之關係:投入及產出必須滿足「同向性 (Isotonicity)」的關係,亦即投入增加時,產出量必須增加。
- (7) 選擇及確認DEA之模式:DEA的評估模式可區分為CCR模式及BCC模式。在 二種模式下,皆可採用投入導向或產出導向。CCR模式是在固定規模報酬的 假設下評估總生產效率;BCC模式是在變動規模報酬的假設下,將總生產效 率拆解為技術效率及規模效率。投入導向是以投入的角度探討效率,亦即在

目前的產出水準之下,討論應使用多少投入資源,方為有效率的決策單位。 而產出導向是以目前的投入水準之下,討論應該有多少的產出,方為有效率 的決策單位。應根據研究目的選擇一種評估模式(BCC模式或CCR模式),及 一種評估導向(投入導向或產出導向)。此外,亦必須根據研究目的,選擇分 析的方法,例如:可以進行效率評估、隨時間變動的效率分析(Malmquist模 式分析或視窗分析)、為了改善及維持效率(以一般DEA模式評估差額變數)。

(8) 結果分析及解釋:可由下列各個方面解釋評估的結果,包括評估各決策單位的效率。由差額變數代表產出的不足量及投入的過多量,以了解各種資源的使用狀況,並據以提出改善之幅度。藉由調整受評估單位的多寡或評估指標,以進行敏感度測試。綜合上述的分析,提出管理上的建議。

# (二)女性科技人才職涯發展

# 1.女性科技人才發展趨勢

在科學領域中,男女接受大學教育的比率相當,但是女性受高等教育的比率,隨著教育層級的上升而呈現下降的現象,取得碩士及博士學位的人數相對於男性少。OECD(2006)指出在學術領域中,女性研究者擔任助理教授(assistant professor)、副教授(associate professor)、及正教授(full professor)的比率隨著職涯發展的後期逐漸減少,而男性的比率却逐漸增加,亦即大多數女性處於較低層級的研究,歐洲的現象如圖1所示。在臺灣學術領域中,女性科技人才的發展亦有相似趨勢,如圖2所示:

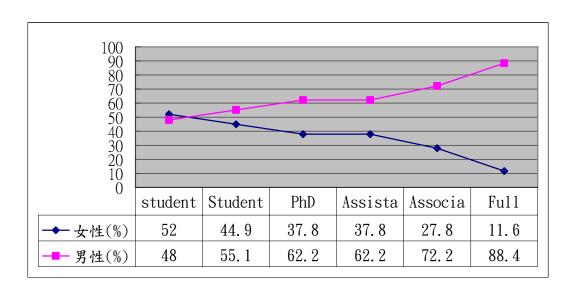


圖 1 1999 年歐洲學術領域科技人才發展剪刀圖

資料來源:OECD(2003), Third European Report on Science & Technology Indicators 2003, Paris.

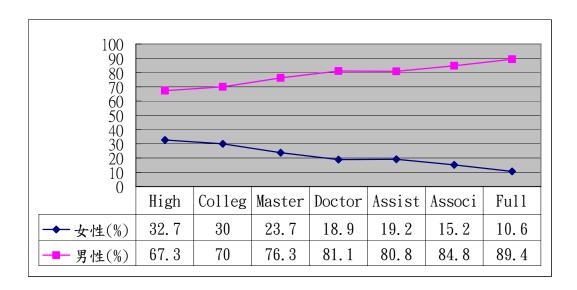


圖 2 2006 年臺灣學術領域女性科技人才發展展筷子圖

由圖 1 及圖 2 可看自出女性在學術研究職涯發展的後期明顯的往下降,在歐洲,大部分女性研究者在大學內工作,在教育的初期,雖然女性的人數明顯多於男性,但是女性取得博士學位者只有 37.8%,相對於男性的 62.2%,最後成為正教授的比率只有 11.6%,即使是女性博士人數最多的芬蘭,女性教授的比率也只有 18%。造成上述現象的原因是因為科學的領域中非常競爭,在每個時刻都必須保持生產力;但是通常女性會因為生孩子,而中斷職涯發展,而科學領域的競爭特性,使得女性很難再回到科學的世界(OECD, 2003)。

雖然歐洲有 1/3 以下的研究員是女性,但是在 Portugal, Ireland, Greece,及 Finland 等四個國家之中,女性研究員的佔有率高達 40%以上。研究顯示在科學技術較不發達,或剛開始發展科學的國家,女性科技人才的佔有率較高,因為在這些國家之中,科學的研究沒有所謂的傳統,可能接觸任何新的方向。反之,德國科學領域研究很成熟,也很傳統,因此在德國,女性科技人才的佔有率不到 10% (OECD, 2003)。

在2000年已經有30%的女性在大學時,選擇進入科學及工程領域,可知女性開始走向科學,但是真正的問題是「科學是否歡迎他們,接受他們呢?」,根據台灣教育部資料,可知自1998至2007年十年間,女性就讀科學領域的比率維持一定的水準,近年來有小幅的下降,而男性選擇進入科學領域的科系,却是逐年增加。從科學反應真實世界的觀點出發,愈多男女平權的制度及作法,例如平等的參政權,將可以減少社會產生壓抑女性的想法。不過,許多女性研究人才已經很熟悉社會壓抑女性發展的想法,例如:企業的老闆傾向男性研究人才相對女性而言更專業的想法,當他們想要從事非科學及偏向管理的研究及活動時,才會找女性研究者共同參與。

在科學領域中,女性要建立信心是很困難的,因為在科學領域中競爭相當激烈,不僅只是男性對女性的競爭,也有女性對女性及男性對女性的競爭,因此容易造成對立,若想要達到兩性平權,則必須減少競爭的環境,增加男女合作的機會,團體中,若是一個性別的比率偏多,則這個環境會變得競爭且有壓力。但是在現實世界中,女性研究者不足,特別是在數學領域中,因此若想要增加男女科學家合作的程度,則必須更積極提升女性科學家的參與率,但是對女性科技人才而言,相對於男性及其它領域的女性工作者而言,需要更多的勇氣及鼓勵,加入以男性為主的研究團隊及科技領域。

綜合上述,女性科技人才的職涯發展不僅受到傳統女性在職涯發展上會碰到的各項阻礙,他們處於競爭的科學領域,面對強大的競爭壓力,必須隨時檢視個人的生產力,才能在該領域持續發展。另一方面,在成熟的科學領域中,普遍認為男性研究者的專業能力相對於女性強,因此使女性難以展露頭角,甚至受到排擠。是故要提升女性科技人才的參與率,必須從提供職涯發展支持的角度出發,並且設法提升女性科技人才的生產效率。

#### 2.女性職涯發展理論

女性職涯發展理論的基礎,是影響個體性別角色認知的「性別基模理論」及「社會學習理論」。Lemons and Parzinger (2007)以性別基模理論(Gender Schema Theory)解釋女性參與科學技術領域的比率相對於男性而言較低的情況。性別基模理論包括社會學習理論(Social Learning Theory)與認知發展理論(Cognitive-Development Theory)的特徵,認為性類型是學習來的,在認知的過程中,個人會主動建構性類型,並且以「性」作為一個組織的原則,利用與性相關聯的行為與屬性來獲得自我(Bem, 1981)。所謂的「基模」是一種認知結構,而「性別基模」是人們為求符合文化對男子氣概(masculinty)或女性氣質(feminity)的定義,而選擇合適其性別之人格特質及行為表現的過程(Shaffer, 1988; Sheryl & Stiehl, 1999)。性別基模亦會隨著年齡增長而逐漸擴充,除了將接觸的人及訊息會按照其性別特徵分類處理外,對所有事物中帶有性別差異特徵者也會分別予以不同的處理(張春興, 1995)。

Bem(1981)指出性別基模從幼兒時期即開始形成,孩子會根據性別基模評價 文化與社會信念對性別的差別待遇,發展符合他或她的行為表現、態度及人格特 質。因此,當兒童是在性別刻板的文化下成長,則性別基模化(gender-schematic) 的程度就會提高,學習到性別刻板印象,其會影響女性對未來職涯發展傾向,亦 成為女性職涯發展的重大阻礙。

除了性別基模論以外,社會認知職涯發展論(Social Cognitive Career Theory, SCCT),乃是針對女性及種族研究的基礎理論,其將心理、社會、經濟等影響因

素整合起來,揭示人們如何形成職業興趣,做出職業選擇並取得不同的績效 (Byars and Hackett, 1998)。該理論還對職業諮詢提供了多種發展性、預測性的及補救性的策略。

#### 3.女性職涯發展模式

女性職業發展途徑具有非連續及非線性的特徵,一般而言,存在兩個高峰及一個低谷。高峰之一是在女性就業後的6-8年間,即就業後但未生育前;另一個高峰是在36歲以後的十餘年間,此時孩子較大或是可托人代管,在這個時間的女性有充沛的精力、閱歷豐富,女性事業輝煌通常在這個時期。而女性職涯發展的低谷在這兩個高峰之間,通常是生育和撫養孩子的8年時間。

White(1995)提出「成功女性的生涯發展模式」,顯示女性初期的就業為探索期(17~25歲),等到對某一職業有承諾感,而且也以各種方式測試並思考自己所選擇的生活方式是否適合自己之後,她們就會找機會實踐自己所選擇的職業,並在其間快速成長,並建立自己追求高成就的名聲(建立期;25歲至33歲);未婚者在三十歲左右對於「要不要結婚」的內心掙扎達到最高點,而已婚者也會在生理年齡約三十出頭時,給自己最後機會質疑「要不要小孩」(30多歲的轉換;33~35歲);至35歲(穩定期)她們已決定是否要生小孩,並朝向個人目標成就而努力;接近四十歲時,事業雖然穩定成長,但已婚者在家庭中會面臨不同角色間的衝突;過了四十歲之後(成就期),可能因孩子已長大或其他因素,而使家庭和事業的衝突重獲平衡,而個人也能從中發展出更高的穩定性來整合自己到目前為止的成就;五十歲以後(維持期),生涯得以繼續成長與獲得成功。在成功女性的生命週期中,是一連串穩定一反思一變化一穩定的歷程,且此歷程在不斷地循環中。可知影響女性職涯發展的因素,因不同的職涯發展階段有所不同,因此,若想要解決女性職涯發展受阻的問題,有必須了解各個職涯發展階段之職涯需求,以提供符合其需求的支援。

依據各國的狀況,女性職涯發展模式可概分為下列幾種類型:

# (1)倒 L 型

女性參加工作之後,持續工作到退休,結婚生育後女性承擔工作和 家庭雙重責任。如中國大多女性現在的就業模式。

# (2)倒 U 型

女性結婚前勞動力參與率高,結婚特別是開始生育後參與率迅速下降,反映 出傳統家庭分工:男性掙錢養家糊口,女性婚後作家庭主婦。如新加坡、墨西哥 等國的女性就業模式。

#### (3)M 型

女性婚前或生育前普遍就業,婚後或生育後暫時性地中斷工作,待孩子長大 後又重新回到勞動力市場。如美國、日本、法國、德國等發達國家的女性就業模 式。

# (4)多階段就業

又稱波浪型模式:女性就業是階段性就業,女性根據自身的狀況選擇進入勞動力市場的時間,可以多次進出。這種模式是近十年中出現的,如社會福利高的北歐國家就開始流行這種女性就業模式。

# (5)隱性就業

女性就業主要在家庭經濟中,結婚後女性只是換個家庭工作。家庭中就業一般不被官方納入就業統計範疇。如較落後的發展中國家的女性就業模式。

探究女性職涯發展不連續的原因,包括女性面對的就業面相對於男性而言較 窄,發展速度也較緩慢,而婚姻狀況對女性職業發展道路有決定性的影響,由此 可見,要提升女性職涯發展的連續性,必須解決其職涯發展的困境,由國家、社 會、組織、及家庭四方面提供支持,以協助其可以跨越職涯發展途徑中的障礙。

#### 4.女性職涯發展阻礙

影響女性職涯發展的阻礙,可分為來自內在因素與外在因素,更明確的是指個人心理因素與社會因素(Farmer, 1976; Harmon, 1977),田秀蘭(1998)綜合Swanson、Tokar、Nieva、及Gutek等人對女性職涯發展阻礙看法,將男女大學生知覺到的職涯阻礙因素歸類為背景/環境、心理/態度、及社會/人際三類。女性職涯發展,相較於男性而言,較少獲得正式雇用及擔任重要職位、領導者的機會,因此無法完全發揮個人潛能。就職涯知覺而言,許多女性人才回顧她們的過去,發現錯失了許多機會,不是放棄了理想、抱負,就是在生活中被迫選擇較低目標的職業 (Hollinger & Fleming, 1988; Kirby & Newlon, 1986; Reis, 2000)。女性在職涯發展的路途上,企圖兼顧家庭及事業兩種角色,其所考慮的因素較男性更為複雜,他們必須滿足工作角色的期許,同時必須滿足家庭角色的實現。Matthews & Tiedeman (1964)認為因為種種阻礙因素的存在,使得一般女性無法充分發揮能力而成為事業上的低成就者。

Matthews & Tiedeman (1964)認為因為許多阻礙女性職涯發展的因素,使得女性無法充分發揮能力。對女性普遍存在的偏見(例如玻璃天花板),使其難以獲取高階的工作,並且害怕生育阻礙其職涯發展;故可知女性在職涯發展上的考量

因素及相對應的職涯需求相較於男性而言更為複雜。歷年來女性在職涯上的發展,相較於男性而言,遭遇到更多的阻礙,Reis(1987)、Enman & Lupart (2000)、及 OECD (2006)皆指出雖然女性接受高等教育的比率上升,但是女性從事專業性工作的比率,並沒有相對應的大幅度上升,特別是女性科技人才的數目,並未隨著女性碩士、博士人數及理工相關科系畢業人數增加而增加,由此可見女性科技人才不僅受到一般女性職涯發展阻礙,同時也受到科技領域中,特有有阻礙因素。

McGrayne(1992)根據獲得諾貝爾獎者及具有相當研究水準的 15 位女性科學家所以成功的因素進行一番深入的分析,進而歸納出下列幾個引領女性科學家克服困境脫穎而出的成功因素:(1)必須對科學有高度的熱愛和執著;(2)獲得父母的認同和家庭成員的大力支持;(3) 父親、父執輩的兄長或是先生的支持;(4) 對女性科學家在各種制度上予以全力的支持;(5)掌握正確的時機。針對已婚的女性科學家,要兼顧家庭與工作,做事有效率、善於時間管理是非常重要的生活策略。可知女性科技人才成功的要素,相較於男性,其所需克服的障礙更多,且需有更堅強的意志力及樂觀的人格特質。

由 McGrayne(1992)研究分析女性科學家所以成功因素中可發現,人格特質及家庭成員的支持是成功職涯發展的關鍵,但是女性自小養成的人格特質,及家庭對女性就業的支持程度,往往受到性別刻板印象的影響,阻礙了女性職涯發展。Basow(1992)認為性別刻板印象(gender stereotypes)對女性的職涯發展是一種束縛,被期待生兒育女及照僱家庭。傳統的男性刻板印象中包含了三個主要成分:地位、堅強和反女性化,亦即男性具有功成名就和受人尊重的需求,並且富有力量及自我信賴,同時他們會避免從事刻板的女性活動(Thompson and Pleck, 1986)。對於女性有三種刻板印象,家庭主婦、專業的婦女和玩伴女郎,傳統上女性被定位為傳統的顧家型婦女,而職業婦女會被視為是獨立、有企圖心並且自信,此外女性也會被視為是性的對象(Basow, 1992)。

Reis (2000) 的研究發現, 大部分有才能的女性展現出下列的人格特質:決心、動機、創造力、耐心、面對或克服危機的能力。在每位傑出女性身上,「決心」是明顯可見的特質。傑出女性科學家共同的人格特質是堅毅、具好奇心、熱愛工作、勇於嘗試(有膽識)、有獨特的想法等工具性性格;已婚的女性科學家,要兼顧家庭與工作,做事有效率、善於時間管理是非常重要的生活策略;先生的支持與體諒則有助於女性科學家努力以赴,繼續追求理想,終致成功。

戴明鳳(2007) 從女性諾貝爾科學獎得主談起過去與現代女性科學家所面臨的困境和現況,其統計諾貝爾獎自 1901 開始頒發以來,已有 106 年的歷史,共有 761 人和 17 個團體獲獎,但其中女性得獎者僅 34 位,獲科學獎的女性只有14 位,而僅有 2 位女性學者獲物理學獎,透過此數據以了解女性在科學與工程領域服務的比例很低,且很少有突破性的成就出現,其表現甚少獲得肯定,主要

的原因來自於學習、教育、及男女性在社經地位上的差異。阻隔女性科學家的發展的主要原因包括:(1)女性的數理與邏輯推理能力先天上就比男性差的傳統謬思;(2)傳統社會觀念要求女性在家庭中所必需扮演的角色和應盡的責任與義務;(3)缺乏女性科學家的典範;(4)早期女性科學家所面對的職業歧視;(5)充斥性別歧視和不公的工作環境。

綜合上述,女性科技人才職涯受阻的因素,不僅包括一般女性所遇到的困境,同時也承受在科技領域中特有的阻礙,由行政院主計處2007年「婦女婚育與就業調查」顯示,女性未投入職場的主要原因是受到家庭影響及進修求學,並非因為其缺乏能力。以下由女性個人的內在因素及外在因素分別探討其如何影響職涯發展及形成阻礙:

# (1)內在因素

# A.職業興趣

傳統社會文化及性別角色刻板印象的影響,使女性對職業認知與職業興趣的選擇容易自我設限。在中學至大學的階段,許多女性仍然選擇傳統刻板印象及傳統性別分工底下的職業方向,依循「男理工、女人文」的觀念,使得在科學相關領域的工作者仍然以男性為主,因此,擴大個人職業選擇的視野與瞭解個人志趣對於女性成功職涯發展具有重大影響。

## B.性別角色的特質影響女性的職涯發展

傳統社會價值對女性性別角色期許中犧牲個人之職業抱負與願景,以符應社會之要求。因此,跳脫性別角色的框架,回歸個人內在之自我本質就成為女性職涯發展之路的核心議題。

# C.人格特質

除了社會價值觀的影響,個人本身的特質是主要影響個人職涯發展的因素, 愈傾向內控人格特質之女性,職涯成功的比例愈高;因為愈傾向內控人格特質 者,較敢於接受挑戰,也勇於負起責任,導致較佳的績效,因此職涯成功的比例 也愈高。

# (2)外在因素

外在因素是指女生科技人才個人心理因素以外的因素,包括來自國家政策、 社會文化、組織、及家庭等四方面,這些因素阻礙了女性科技人才的職涯發展, 使得女性被迫退出職場,或無法有效發揮個人潛能。

# A.國家政策因素

降低女生職涯發展障礙,文化規範的改變是最深遠且最主要的,但亦是最緩慢的,而法律制度的建立是最立即的,未必最有效,但可以有催化觀念改變及文化規範改變的力量,但是若只是倉促立法,未能思考相對的配套措施,則政府的美意會成為女性就業的障礙。例如:政府為了保障女性就業,及避免女性在職場上受到歧視,推動「兩性工作平等法」,並針對勞動基準法中,增加對女性的保障措施,但是這些法令往往成為女性在就業歷程上的絆腳石,因為諸多的保障措施,將會限制企業的行動,增加成本,而減少僱用女生工作者的機會。

# B.社會文化因素

傳統社會存在男女有別、男尊女卑的角色規範,賦予女性應以家庭為主要生活重心,擔任照顧者、情感性的角色。雖然隨著社會結構變遷,提升女性的就業機會,使得女性在傳統為人妻及為人母的角色中,融入職業的角色,但是社會對女性的性別刻板印象與角色期待,仍然成為女性職涯發展的重大阻礙。

在傳統角色規範及傳統社會價值觀之下,女性需負擔大部分的家務及教養責任,若女性致力於職涯發展,會因為疏於家庭照顧而產生心理負擔,衍生出角色衝突進而影響女性的職涯發展。因此,當女性工作者受傳統社會價值觀影響愈小,則有較高的成就動機及較多擔任管理階級職務的機會。

#### C.組織因素

企業的人才僱用政策,雖然受法令限制,不得有任何歧視性別、種族、及宗教等限制,但是無形中,其存在「職業性別區隔」。所謂職業性別區隔是指人們主觀認為某些行(職)業或職務較適合男性或女性發展,特別是在科技領域中,普遍認為男性較女性而言,更適合在該領域中發展。因此在科技產業,常以男性科技人才為主,不僅是忽略女性科技人才的貢獻,嚴重時可能會排斥女性在該領域的發展。因此女性科技人才相對於在其它領域發展的女性工作者,面對更大的障礙是來自於此種根深柢固的職業性別區隔迷思。在職場上,因為家庭因素及男性掌握企業主導權的情形下,許多優秀的企業女性無法將自己作最好的發揮,產生所謂的「玻璃天花板效應(glass ceiling efect)」,限制了女性職涯發展。

#### D.家庭因素

家庭對女性職業發展而言的影響力相較於男性而言大得多,傳統女性職涯選擇的重點,在於獲取一個安定的工作,而不是可實現自我的工作,除非是受到學校科系領域、同儕或楷模的影響,否則其工作的主要目的在於謀求較安定的工作以兼顧家庭生活。然而對於已婚女性而言,職涯發展途徑上,必須身兼數個角色,

包括工作者、母親、妻子,然而在角色之間或角色之內,常會有所衝突,使得女性在職涯發展與家庭之間必須有所決擇,雖然現代婦女必須扮演多元的角色,但是在家庭與工作間的調適,時常發生兩難狀況的衝突與失調。研究亦顯示,先生的經濟能力及其對女性職涯發展的支持程度,對女性就業而言有重大影響,亦即隨著先生的所得高於某個程度時,女性會選擇退出職場;另一方面,先生愈支持女性就業,願意分擔家務工作的責任,亦會滅緩女性在工作者、母親、妻子之的間角色衝突。

在家庭中的性別刻板印象(gender stereotypes),促使家務分工,存有「男主外、女主內」的分野,使得女性必須犧牲實現自我理想的機會而成就先生的職涯發展。所謂的性別刻板印象是指對男性及女性所具有適當的特性抱持既定的信念及看法。一般而言人們認為男性具備「工具性特質(instrumental traits)」,比較目標導向、有進取心、有邏輯,並富攻擊性;女性具備「情感性特質(expressive traits)」,較會照顧人、溫柔、有愛心與富同情心。在這個前提之下,男女在家庭中扮演的角色不同,男性在家中的角色屬於威嚴的攻擊者形象;女性則被認為較適合做一個照顧者、協助者。

#### 5. 職涯發展支持

女性和技人才遭遇到的職涯阻礙,並非同時出現,在不同的職涯發展階段,女性面對不同的困境,也有不同的職涯需求,因此適當的劃分女性職涯發展階段,將是解決女性職涯發展困境的第一步。職涯階段是個人在其工作生命中,所經歷的一連串階段,每個階段包含不同的工作職位、責任或活動,也包含不同的態度與行為(Super, 1957; Cron, 1984; Chen et al., 2003a,b)。Super(1957)的職涯階段劃分法被認為是最具影響力的理論,其將職涯劃分為探索期、建立期、維持期與撤離期等四個階段(Smart, 1998)。Cron(1984)利用 Super(1957)的階段劃分法,指出工業行銷人員在各生涯階段的特徵。OECD(2006)區分科技人才職涯的階段(career stages),劃分為學士、碩士、博士後、早期職涯、中期職涯及後期職涯。Chen et al. (2003a,b)以研發人員為研究對象,認為處於各不同階段的人會有不同的職涯需求,而職涯需求包括職涯目標需求、職涯任務需求與職涯挑戰需求等概念。職涯目標需求的焦點在於現在正存在的職涯需求,確定個人正在努力的方向;職涯任務需求指的是「與達成職涯目標有關的生涯需求」;職涯挑戰的概念乃是從職涯發展機會的觀點而來,是與未來的職涯發展需求有關的一種需求。

#### 四、研究方法

## (一)女性科技人才生產力

本計畫旨在評估各國女性科技人才生產力,進一步針對未達生產效率的國

家,以標竿國家的經驗,提出改善女性科技人才生產力的建議。具體的研究成果 乃是以最新的資料重新評估女性科技人才的生產力;進一步透過資料包絡分析法 的差額變數分析,找出無效率國家在各個投入指標及產出指標的目標值,作為改 善的方向。

本期計畫延續 96/11/1~98/7/31 的國科會專題計畫「女性科技人才生產力推估及職涯供需調查 (NSC 962629M029001MY2) 計畫之生產力評估成果,進一步針對無效率的國家,以資料包絡分析法之差額變數分析,建立目標值,以評估其改善方向及程度。以 OECD 為會員國(32 個國家)為主要的樣本,扣除資料不完整的國家後,以 25 個國家作為分析的樣本。包括:Austria,Belgium,Czech Republic,Denmark,Finland,France,Germany,Greece,Hungary,Iceland,Ireland,Italy,Japan,Korea,Mexico,Netherlands,New Zealand,Norway,Poland,Portugal,Slovak Republic,Spain,Sweden,Switzerland,Turkey 等 25 個國家為評估樣本。

為了提高研究成果的時效性,本期計畫以 2010 年公佈的數據,更新投入指標及產出指標的資料,重新評估科技人才生產力。本計畫之各指標的來源及定義如下表:

表 1 投入指標及產出指標之操作性定義

	指標	操作性定義	單位	資料	資料
	7日7示	採作任人我	平江	年代	來源
投	女性大專校院	在國際標準教育分類中,第三	人數	2007	OECD
入	以上畢業人口	級教育(tertiary education)以			(2010)
指		上的畢業人數(Tertiary-type A			
標		and advanced research			
		programmes)。亦即台灣之博			
		士(Ph.D.)、碩士(Master)、學			
		士(Bachelor)及專科(不含五專			
		前三年)的畢業人數。			
	女性博士畢業	在國際標準教育分類中屬於	人數	2007	OECD
	人口數	第三級教育之第二階段的畢			(2010)
		業人數 (Advanced research			
		programmes)。亦即台灣的博			
		士畢業生人數。			
	投資於女性科	依據女科技人才占總研發人	百分比	2007	OECD
	技人才之研發	才的比率計算投資於女性科			(2010)
	支出	技人才之研發費用	US\$	2008	IMD
		(expenditure on R&D)	millions		(2010)

	指標	操作性定義	單位	資料	資料
	扫标	採作性及我	半位	年代	來源
	女性在科學及	在國際標準教育分類中,第三	人數	2007	OECD
	工程、製造領	級教育(tertiary education)以			(2010)
	域畢業人數	上的畢業人數之中			
	(大專以上)	(Tertiary-type A and advanced			
		research programmes),屬於科			
		學、工程或製造領域的畢業生			
		人數。亦即台灣之博士			
		(Ph.D.)、碩士(Master)、學士			
		(Bachelor)及專科(不含五專前			
		三年),在科學、工程或製造			
		領域的畢業人數。			
產	科學研究	科學研究具有高等國際水準	調查資料,	2010	IMD(2
出		(Scientific research (public and	範圍為		010)
指		private) is high by international	1~10分		
標		standards)			
	高科技輸出	依據女科技人才占總研發人	百分比	2007	OECD
		才的比率計算 High-tech			(2010)
		exports	US\$	2008	IMD
			millions		(2010)
	專利權數目	依據女科技人才占總研發人	百分比	2007	OECD
		才的比率計算 Number of			(2010)
		patents granted to residents	件數	2008	IMD
		(average 2006-2008)			(2010)

本研究依據資料包絡法的 BCC 模式 (Charnes、Cooper and Rhodes, 1978),在產出導向之下,根據實際之產出及投入資料,評估各國女性科技人才生產效率之模式如下:

 $\min \theta$ 

s.t. 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{rj} \lambda_{j} - s_{r}^{+} = Y_{rk}$$

$$\theta X_{ik} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_{j} X_{ij} - s_{i}^{-} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{j}, s_{i}^{-}, s_{r}^{+} = 0$$

$$r = 1, \dots, s$$

$$j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\theta \ge 0$$

 $\theta$ : 為檢定國家之投入量與所有受評估國家之投入量的加權數比值

X;;: 第 j 個國家(j=1,....,n)之第 i 項投入要素(i=1,....,m)

 $Y_{ri}$ : 第 j 個國家(j=1,....,n)之第 r 項產出要素(j=1,....,n)

k:選擇評估任一個單一的國家

s:: 為第 i 個投入要素之餘額變數

 $s_r^+$ :為第 $\Gamma$ 個產出要素之餘額變數

以資料包絡分析法求出的各國女性科技人才的總生產效率值,是出於各國之間的比較,因此,對於生產無效率的國家而言,必定有某些國家是這個無效率國家值得努力達成的目標。而這些目標的集合,稱為參考集合(references set)。針對無效率的國家,以參考集合中之各國家作為努力達成之目標,提升效率,期望也能達到生產效率為1的生產效率,進而達到各國相互之間的理想狀態。提升效率的方法可以從「減少投入」或是「增加產出」作為努力改進的目標。對於一個無效率的國家,假設其投入及產出為 $((X_k,Y_k)$ ,若無效率國家欲改善其效率時,在投入項目需要減少投入量 $\Delta X$ :

$$\Delta X_{ik} = X_{ik} - (\theta^* X_{ik} - s_i^{-*}), i = 1, \dots, m$$

在產出項目需要增加產出量 $\Delta Y$ :

$$\Delta Y_{ik} = (Y_{rk} + S_r^{**}) - Y_{rk}$$

依據有效率國家的邊界投影,作為無效率國家的目標值。評估目標值模式如下:

根據上述式(1)計算各國女性科技人才的生產效率,進一步利用式(2)標竿國家的邊界投影,作為無效率國家的目標值,找到各個無效率的國家,努力的方向及程度。

# (二)女性科技人才職涯發展

#### 1.職涯發展階段

位於學術領域及產業領域的女性科技人才,面對不同的職涯發展目標及途徑,因此以OECD(2006)及 Smart (1998)劃分職涯發展階段的方式,分別劃分學術領域及產業領域中女性科技人才的職涯發展階段。依循 Chen et al. (2003a, 2003b) 的概念,站在女性科技人才的觀點,首先將職涯階段依 Super (1957) 所提,區分為探索期、建立期、維持期與撤離期。在職涯階段的衡量上,本研究擬透過問卷調查了解各個受訪者的職涯發展階段。首先在問卷上針對各職涯階段女性科技人才之特徵加以描述,再請受訪者 (respondents) 依描述,勾選一個與自己現在情況最接近的職涯階段,各生涯階段的描述如下:

A.探索期:「目前我希望儘快確定適合我的部門,學習工作所需的技能,我希望我的上司能支持我、同事能接受我。目前有資深的同事指導我,不懂之處,我可向他請教,我負責部門中的基礎工作。」

B.建立期:「我不斷運用工作技巧,使我的工作結果更趨於完美,好讓別人知道 我的能力。在目前的工作中我負責某一部份的特殊工作,我可以決定工作中部分 事務。我希望在目前工作崗位中展露頭角,取得在工作上升遷的機會。」

C.維持期:「我希望維持目前已達到的職位,在新人輩出的競爭環境中,我希望仍保有一席之地,我工作中大部分的時間在協調整合工作上的事務。目前我可以指導一些新手在工作上的問題,他們的工作成果,攸關我個人的工作績效。」

D.撒離期:「我開始留意有那些工作是年事漸高的我所能從事的,我開始為退休 生活做好規劃,並為退休生活儲備資金。我與已退休的朋友討論退休生活及適應 之道,希望從事退休前想做而沒有做的事。」

# 2.探究女性科技人才的職涯需求,及來自國家、社會、組織、家庭提供之職涯發展支援活動

依據文獻探討與對女性科技人才深度訪談,釐清學術界及產業界,在各個職 涯發展階段中女性科技人才的特徵及生涯需求。亦即分別針對學術界的女性科技 人才,及在產業界工作的女性科技人才,探究他們在其所屬的職涯發展途徑中, 處於不同的職涯發展階段時,會存在那些職涯需求。由於女性科技人才接受到的 職涯阻礙不僅來自組織內,擴及整個國家、社會及家庭等面向,因此本研究擴展 上一期計畫只探討由組織提供的職涯發展方案,更進一步評估由國家、社會、組 織、家庭提供給女性科技人才的職涯發展支援活動。

# 3.分析「職涯需要」及「接受到之職涯發展支持」之間的差距

針對學術界及產業界的女性科技人才,找出「職涯需求」及其接受到的「職 涯發展支持」之間的差距。針對縮小職涯需要及職涯發展之間差距,提出具體建 議。亦即透過上述研究成果所找出的職涯需求對應來自國家、社會、組織、及家 庭提供的職涯支援活動。進一步發展出生涯目標需求、生涯任務需求與生涯挑戰 需求的各個衡量題項以利後續分析。其對應的方式如下所述:

- A. 職涯目標需求的焦點在於現在正存在的職涯需求,確定個人正在努力的方向 (Chen et al., 2003a, 2003b),本研究依據各階段女性科技人才所關注的努力方向,推導出其詳細的職涯目標需求問項與組織所提供相對應的生涯發展方案。
- B. 職涯任務需求指的是「與達成職涯目標有關的生職涯需求」 (Chen et al., 2003a, 2003b),本研究依據各階段女性科技人才所關注的職涯焦點,推導出其詳細的職涯任務需求問項與組織所提供相對應的職涯發展方案。
- C. 職涯挑戰的概念乃是從職涯發展機會的觀點而來,是與未來的職涯發展需求 有關的一種需求 (Chen et al., 2003a, 2003b)。本研究依據各階段女性科技人 才所關注的職涯焦點,推導出其詳細的職涯挑戰需求問項與組織所提供相對 應的織涯發展方案。

亦即,針對四個職涯發展階段,分別建構量表來衡量各階段女性科技人才職 涯需求與其組織所提供的職涯發展方案,請受訪者根據所處的階段填答其職涯需 求與組織所提供職涯發展方案之題項。接著探討職涯需求與組織所提供生涯發展 方案間的差距。量表的發展程序如下圖所示:

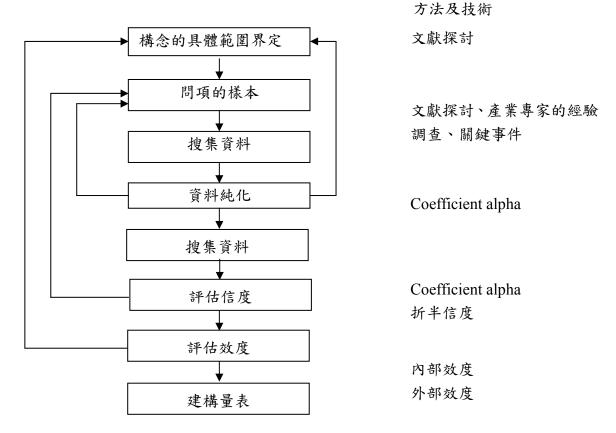


圖 3 量表發展流程圖

資料來源:Churchill, G. A. (1979) "A paradigm for developing better measures of marketing constructs," Journal of Marketing Research, Vol. 16, pp.64-73.

以女性科技人才為受訪者,透過上述發展之量表,了解其職涯發展需求及目前該組織提供之職涯發展方案,進一步分析兩者之間的差距,其間的差距乃是由職涯需求分數減去職涯發展方案分數而得。故職涯需求與職涯發展方案的差距包括:職涯目標差距(如式3)、職涯任務差距(如式4)職生涯挑戰差距(如式5)。

職涯目標差距 =職涯目標需求-職涯目標方案 (3)

職涯任務差距 =職涯任務需求-職涯任務方案 (4)

職涯挑戰差距 =職涯挑戰需求-職涯挑戰方案 (5)

#### 4.縮小職涯需要及職涯發展之間差距的政策性建議

分別針對學術界及產業界處於不同職涯發展階段的女性科技人才,其所關注 的目標、任務與挑戰,評估不同階段女性科技人才的職涯需求,並對應由國家、 社會、組織、及家庭提供的支援活動,衡量其間的差距,當其接受到的職涯發展 支持與職涯需求之間的差距愈大,會因為無法解決職涯發展阻礙,而退出職場。故本研究將針對各個階段的特色及需求,建議如何由國家、社會、組織、及家庭四個方面,規劃出能滿足職涯需求的職涯發展支持策略,以期提高女性科技人才在科學及工程領域的參與率及留任率。

# 五、結果與討論(含結論與建議)

# (一)女性科技人才生產力

以資料包絡分析法之BCC模式評估25個國家的女性科技人才生產力之結果如表2所示。由BCC模式不僅可以評估出女性科技人才的總生產效率,亦可將其生產效率區分為規模效率及技術效率,以了解未達生產效率的國家之無效率原因。DEA評估模式之基礎是將投入要素與產出要素所形成之比值透過線形連接而成,所構成之曲線稱為效率前緣線(Efficiency Frontier),凡是落在效率前緣線上的國家,表示其女性科技人才上的投入與產出是具有效率的,其效率值為1,反之則為無效率的,效率值小於1。因此就目前的投入及產出資料衡量出各個國家之生產效率而言,若生產效率小於1則表示無效率,尚有改進之空間。

表2 生產效率

國家	總生產效率	技術效率	規模效率
Austria	0.64	0.87	0.73
Belgium	0.76	0.85	0.89
Czech Republic	0.63	0.82	0.78
Denmark	0.50	1	0.50
Finland	0.43	0.90	0.48
France	0.39	0.86	0.45
Germany	0.49	1	0.49
Greece	0.25	0.59	0.43
Hungary	1	1	1
Iceland	1	1	1
Ireland	1	1	1
Italy	0.17	0.41	0.41
Japan	1	1	1
Korea	1	1	1
Mexico	0.73	1	0.73
Netherlands	1	1	1
New Zealand	0.30	0.63	0.48
Norway	0.32	0.82	0.39

Poland	0.34	0.56	0.60
Portugal	0.15	0.61	0.24
Slovak Republic	0.98	1	0.98
Spain	0.09	0.38	0.24
Sweden	0.37	0.91	0.40
Switzerland	1	1	1
Turkey	0.09	0.53	0.17

由表 2 可知,在 25 個國家之中,Hungary,Iceland,Ireland,Japan,Korea,Netherlands,Switzerland 等 7 個國家的女生科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的標竿學習對象。其它未達生產效率的國家中,多數國家同時存在技術無效率及規模無效率,除了 Denmark,Germany,Mexico,Slovak Republic 等 4 個國家,未能達成生產效率的原因在於規模無效率,而無技術上的問題,亦即這 4 個國家必須調整女性科技人才的使用規模,可藉由擴大生產規模或縮小生產規模,進而改善生產效率。

針對女性科技人才未達生產效率的國家,透過 DEA 之差額分析,提供改善策略。本研究針對無效率的國家,透過 DEA 模式的差額變數分析(slack variable analysis)瞭解在變動規模下資源投入的使用狀況,找出無效率之來源及對應的屬性值應該改善的大小程度,提供各國改進女性科技人才技術效率的可行途徑:

#### 1. Austria

Austria 的女生科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Austria 在各項投入 及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

表 3 Austria 生產效率改善建議

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	14,668	14,668	0.00%
女性博士畢業人口數	883	865	-2.00%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	2,779	1,855	-33.25%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人	2.462	1.056	-20.58%
數(大專以上)	2,463	1,956	
科學研究	7	8	14.63%
高科技輸出	3,851	7,067	83.50%
專利權數目	243	278	14.63%

## 2.Belgium

Belgium 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Belgium 在各項投入 及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

表 4 Belgium 生產效率改善建議

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	34,072	34,072	0.00%
女性博士畢業人口數	671	671	0.00%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	2,448	1,724	-29.59%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人	1.126	2 222	-27.14%
數(大專以上)	4,436	3,232	
科學研究	6	7	17.47%
高科技輸出	7,374	8,662	17.47%
專利權數目	103	140	36.21%

# 3.Czech Republic

Czech Republic 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Czech Republic 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

表 5 Czech Republic 生產效率改善建議

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	39,036	20,443	-47.63%
女性博士畢業人口數	842	383	-54.52%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	802	802	0.00%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 數(大專以上)	5,144	2,629	-48.89%
科學研究	5	6	22.65%
高科技輸出	4,602	5,645	22.65%
專利權數目	62	75	22.65%

#### 4. Denmark

Denmark 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象, 在差額分析之中,同時指出 Denmark 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於 女性博士畢業人數,以及女性大專校院以上畢業人口增加,確實對於產出水準具 有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Denmark的科學研究具有高度的國際水準。

#### 5.Finland

Finland 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Finland 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標 實際值 目標值 改善幅度 女性大專校院以上畢業人口 27,380 19,076 -30.33% 女性博士畢業人口數 1,024 0.00% 1,024 投資於女性科技人才之研發支出 2,383 2,383 0.00% 女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 3,600 2,427 -32.60% 數(大專以上) 科學研究 8 11.45% 高科技輸出 4,214 8,268 96.22% 專利權數目 177 197 11.45%

表 6 Finland 生產效率改善建議

#### 6. France

France 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 France 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	223,808	145,939	-34.79%
女性博士畢業人口數	4,450	4,450	0.00%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	14,574	14,574	0.00%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人	27.069	22.946	-37.19%
數(大專以上)	37,968	23,846	
科學研究	6	7	16.71%
高科技輸出	23,569	27,507	16.71%
專利權數目	2,502	13,646	445.47%

表 7 France 生產效率改善建議

# 7. Germany

Germany 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象, 在差額分析之中,同時指出 Germany 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於 女性博士畢業人數,以及女性在科學、工程及製造領域的畢業人數增加,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Germany的科學研究及高科技輸出,皆有良好的表現。

#### 8. Greece

Greece 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Greece 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標 實際值 目標值 改善幅度 女性大專校院以上畢業人口 -79.59% 25,483 5,200 女性博士畢業人口數 973 166 -82.95% 投資於女性科技人才之研發支出 454 454 0.00% 女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 4,374 631 -85.57% 數(大專以上) 科學研究 7 69.58% 1,429 高科技輸出 349 309.54% 專利權數目 92 157 69.58%

表 8 Greece 生產效率改善建議

## 9. Hungary

Hungary 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在差額分析之中,同時指出 Hungary 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於女性在科學、工程及製造領域的畢業人數增加,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Hungary 高科技輸出相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

#### 10. Iceland

Iceland 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在差額分析之中,同時指出 Iceland 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於研發支出的增加,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Iceland高科技輸出相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

#### 11. Ireland

Ireland 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在 差額分析之中,同時指出 Ireland 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於研發 支出的增加,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面, Ireland 高科技輸出相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

#### 12. Italy

Italy 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Italy 在各項投入及產出 指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標 目標值 改善幅度 實際值 女性大專校院以上畢業人口 235,483 66,740 -71.66% 女性博士畢業人口數 5,228 3,143 -39.88% 投資於女性科技人才之研發支出 6,872 0.00% 6,872 女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 31,812 11,685 -63.27% 數(大專以上) 科學研究 3 143.19% 高科技輸出 7,539 18,334 143.19% 專利權數目 1.329 3,233 143.19%

表 9 Italy 生產效率改善建議

# 13. Japan

Japan 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在 差額分析之中,同時指出 Japan 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於科學、 工程及製造領域的女性畢業人數,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方 面,在產出面,Japan 專利權數目相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

#### 14. Korea

Korea 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在 差額分析之中,同時指出 Korea 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於科學、 工程及製造領域的女性畢業人數,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方 面,在產出面,Korea 專利權數目相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

#### 15. Mexico

Mexico 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在差額分析之中,同時指出 Mexico 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於研發支出的增加,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Mexico高科技輸出相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

#### 16.Netherlands

Netherlands 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在差額分析之中,同時指出 Netherlands 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於科學、工程及製造領域的女性畢業人數,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Netherlands 高科技輸出相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

## 17. New Zealand

New Zealand 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 New Zealand 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	25,676	4,945	-80.74%
女性博士畢業人口數	355	135	-61.87%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	398	398	0.00%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 數(大專以上)	2,739	612	-77.65%
科學研究	4	6	59.11%
高科技輸出	156	1,194	666.51%
專利權數目	113	179	59.11%

表 10 New Zeland 生產效率改善建議

## 18. Norway

Norway 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Norway 在各項投入 及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	21,521	13,403	-37.72%
女性博士畢業人口數	414	414	0.00%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	1,843	1,413	-23.32%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 數(大專以上)	1,495	1,495	0.00%
科學研究	6	7	22.31%

表 11 Norway 生產效率改善建議

高科技輸出	1,449	3,290	127.12%
專利權數目	108	133	22.31%

# 19. Poland

Poland 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Poland 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

表 12 Poland 生產效率改善建議

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	342,108	12,146	-96.45%
女性博士畢業人口數	2,997	312	-89.59%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	809	809	0.00%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 數(大專以上)	34,953	1,856	-94.69%
科學研究	4	7	79.50%
高科技輸出	1,814	3,255	79.50%
專利權數目	350	628	79.50%

# 20. Portugal

Portugal 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Portugal 在各項投入 及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

表 13 Portugal 生產效率改善建議

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	45,572	7,753	-82.99%
女性博士畢業人口數	3,694	416	-88.75%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	929	929	0.00%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人	8,696	900	-89.65%
數(大專以上)	8,090	900	-89.0370
科學研究	4	7	65.24%
高科技輸出	848	3,386	299.08%
專利權數目	32	52	65.24%

# 21. Slovak Republic

Slovak Republic 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考

對象,在差額分析之中,同時指出 Slovak Republic 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於研發支出,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面, Slovak Republic 專利權數目對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

## 22. Spain

Spain 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Spain 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標 目標值 實際值 改善幅度 女性大專校院以上畢業人口 28,211 -76.61% 120,632 女性博士畢業人口數 3,405 1,401 -58.86% 投資於女性科技人才之研發支出 5,435 3,913 -28.01% 女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 17,801 3,159 -82.25% 數(大專以上) 科學研究 3 160.62% 2,507 高科技輸出 11,130 343.91%

表 14 Spain 生產效率改善建議

#### 23. Sweden

專利權數目

Sweden 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Sweden 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

528

1,375

160.62%

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	34,671	20,746	-40.16%
女性博士畢業人口數	1,810	1,309	-27.68%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	4,550	2,888	-36.53%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 數(大專以上)	4,519	2,571	-43.11%
科學研究	8	9	9.48%
高科技輸出	5,507	10,527	91.15%
專利權數目	317	347	9.48%

表 15 Sweden 生產效率改善建議

#### 24. Switzerland

Switzerland 的女性科技人才已達生產效率,可作為其它國家的學習參考對象,在差額分析之中,同時指出 Switzerland 女性科技人才生產力高的主要原因,在於女性博士畢業人數,確實對於產出水準具有高度的貢獻。另一方面,在產出面,Switzerland 高科技輸出相對於其它國家而言,具有良好的表現。

## 25. Turkey

Sweden 的女性科技人才未達生產效率,由下表可看出 Sweden 在各項投入及產出指標的實際資料,以及透過差額分析法,建議其在各指標上的改善幅度:

指標	實際值	目標值	改善幅度
女性大專校院以上畢業人口	119,005	9,652	-91.89%
女性博士畢業人口數	1,391	540	-61.18%
投資於女性科技人才之研發支出	1,185	1,185	0.00%
女性在科學及工程、製造領域畢業人 數(大專以上)	16,412	1,189	-92.76%
科學研究	4	7	89.53%
高科技輸出	457	4,403	863.97%
專利權數目	59	112	89.53%

表 16 Turkey 生產效率改善建議

綜合上述,由標竿國家的經驗看來,提升女性接受高等教育,對於提女性科技人才生產力有顯著的幫助,特別是針對科學、工程及製造領域之中,女性科技人才的培養。此外,由目前未達成產效率的國家觀之,多數國家導致女性科技人才產生力不佳的主要原因,在於高科技輸出數量的不足,亦即女性科技人才的產出,往往停留在科學研究成果,未能商品化為可實際創造國家財富的高科技輸出,是故各國在未來的努力方向應朝向,促使女性科技人才能夠將其科學上的研究成果,落實為實際的科學產出,提高商品化的程度。

# (二)女性科人才職涯發展

分別針對學術界及產業界女性科技人才所進行之職涯發展階段調查,由受訪人針對其所在之職涯階段進行勾選,並分別以其「年齡」、「學歷」、「工作年資」、「婚姻狀態」及「有無子女」等個人特徵及「組織規模」此一組織特徵,來描繪各個階段女性科技人才的特徵。

在完成調查的有效樣本中,總計「學術界」樣本有 68 個 (n=68)、「產業界」

樣本則有 252 個 (n=252)。分別統計其所在之職涯發展階段,整理如表 1 所示。

產業別	職涯發展階段	樣本數	百分比%
學術界	探索期	12	17.6
(n=68)	建立期	29	42.6
	維持期	18	26.5
	撤離期	9	13.2
	總和	68	100
產業界	探索期	89	35.3
(n=252)	建立期	98	38.9
	維持期	55	21.8
	撤離期	10	4.0
	總和	252	100

表 17 職涯發展階段統計

有表 17 可知,學術界之女性科技人才之職涯階段以「建立期」為最多,約 佔四成左右、其次乃「維持期」有 1/4 的比例。產業界則以「探索期」及「建立 期」為主,比例皆高於三成五。

#### 1.學術界

以學術界之 68 個樣本為基礎,分別針對其個人特徵與組織特徵進一步加以統計分析,結果如表 18~表 23 所示。

學術界女性科技人才之年齡分布,基本上乃隨著職涯發展階段而日趨年長:探索期、建立期主要皆介於20到40歲之間;屬於維持期與撤離期者,則以40歲以上為主。

年齡階段	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
20-29 歲	5	11	0	0	16
30-39 歲	6	13	6	4	29
40-49 歲	1	4	11	3	19
50 歲以上	0	1	1	2	4

表 18 學術界各職涯發展階段年齡分布

基本上,學術界之女性科技人才都具有高學歷,調查樣本中,除少數幾個特殊按例外,絕大多數都擁有大學/技術學院以上之學歷。

表 19 學術界各職涯發展階段學歷分布

學歷	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
研究所(含)或以上	8	13	9	2	32
大學/技術學院	3	16	9	5	33
專科	0	0	0	0	0
高中(職)	1	0	0	2	3
初中(含)或以下	0	0	0	0	0

由表 20 之數據觀之,學術界女性科技人員之工作年資亦與職涯發展階段有高度相關,屬探索期者,年資多低於 10 年;建立期則以 5-15 年工作年資為主;到了維持期,大多數皆超過 10 年以上、甚至達 30 年。比較特殊的狀況發生在撤離期之年資分布,其中 5 個案總工作年資在 5 年以下,推究其原因,或許與女性常因家庭因素而需短暫或永久離開職場。

表 20 學術界各職涯發展階段工作年資分布

總工作年資	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
0-5 年	8	11	1	5	25
6-10 年	3	9	2	0	14
11-20 年	1	8	10	2	21
21-30 年	0	1	5	1	7
31 年以上	0	0	0	1	1

由表 21 觀之,儘管屬於已婚狀態之學術界女性工作人才仍佔多數,然未婚之比例亦達 43%,顯示學術界女性科技人才未婚情況亦屬普遍。

表 21 學術界各職涯發展階段婚姻狀態分布

婚姻狀態	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
未婚	2	10	13	4	29
已婚	10	19	5	5	39

有無子女對女性科技人才之職涯發展有極大之影響,統計顯示,在學術界中,無子女者約佔三成、有子女之學術界女性科技人才則約有七成。

表 22 學術界各職涯發展階段有無子女狀態分布

有無子女	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
無子女	1	5	11	4	21
有子女	11	24	7	5	47

組織規模之分佈,主要受到國內學術組織一般皆由百來位成員所組成,規模超過500人之組織,則較少見。

表 23 學術界各職涯發展階段所在組織規模分布

組織規模	- 探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
100 人以下	8	15	7	7	37
101-500 人	1	11	8	0	20
501-1000 人	0	3	1	0	4
1001 人以上	3	0	2	2	7

# 2.產業界

以產業界所得之 252 個樣本為基礎,分別針對其個人特徵與組織特徵進一步 加以統計分析,結果如表 24~表 29 所示。

與學術界狀況類似,產業界女性科技人才之年齡分布亦隨職涯發展階段而日 趨年長:探索期主要由29歲以下之年輕女性構成;建立期則成長至39歲;維持 期以年齡超過30歲為主;在撤離期則以40歲以上之年長女性為大宗。

表 24 產業界各職涯發展階段年齡分布

年齢階段	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
20-29 歲	64	47	10	1	122
30-39 歲	18	42	26	1	87
40-49 歲	2	7	19	5	33
50 歲以上	0	0	0	3	3

相較於學術界,產業界之女性科技人才學歷分布較為平均,其中更以「大學/技術學院」層級之學歷約佔五成;其餘屬研究所以上、專科、高中職等各學歷層級則平均分布。

表 25 產業界各職涯發展階段學歷分布

學歷	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
研究所(含)或以上	8	26	13	2	49
大學/技術學院	55	44	19	2	120
專科	11	16	11	5	43
高中 (職)	5	12	12	1	40
初中(含)或以下	0	0	0	0	252

參閱表 26,探索期之產業女性科技人才,其工作年資多在 5 年以下;建立期則主要分布於 6-10 年之間;維持期之產業女性科技人才則多數擁有超過 10 年之工作年資;撤離期則以 20 年以上之工作年資為主。

總工作年資 探索期 建立期 維持期 撤離期 總和 0-5 年 1 113 60 46 6 6-10 年 19 29 13 1 62 11-20年 2 59 8 19 30 21-30 年 2 4 6 5 17 31 年以上 0 0 0 1 1

表 26 產業界各職涯發展階段工作年資分布

整體而言,產業界之女性科技人才,已婚之比例仍高於未婚,然較引人注目之現象則是在職涯發展階段屬維持期與撤離期之產業女性科技人才之未婚比例皆明顯高於已婚,是否反應產業女性科技人才之婚姻維持較為困難,值得深究。

婚姻狀態	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
未婚	13	27	33	9	82
已婚	76	71	22	1	170

表 27 產業界各職涯發展階段婚姻狀態分布

與婚姻狀態類似,整體觀之,產業界之女性科技人才,有子女之比例仍高於無子女,然較引人注目之現象則是在職涯發展階段屬維持期與撤離期之產業女性科技人才之無子女比例皆明顯高於有子女,對照之下,在探索期與建立期之女性科技人才則多數擁有子女。此一現象是否也反應產業女性科技人才因擁有子女而在其職涯發展上產生明顯停頓的現象。

表 28 產業界各職涯發展階段有無子女狀態分布

有無子女	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
無子女	12	16	31	10	69
有子女	77	82	24	0	183

表 29 統計了產業界女性科技人才所屬組織規模,其分布乃以 100 人以下之中小企業比例為最高。

表 29 產業界各職涯發展階段所在組織規模分布

組織規模	探索期	建立期	維持期	撤離期	總和
100 人以下	56	56	21	5	138
101-500 人	18	16	14	3	51
501-1000 人	4	3	4	0	11
1001 人以上	11	23	16	2	52

#### 3.女性科技人才之職涯需要及職涯發展支援活動

本節分別針對學術界及產業界之女性科技人才在其職涯需要及職涯發展支援活動之評估,進行統計與分析。

#### (1)學術界

以上年度所擬定之女性科技人才職涯需求量表,針對學術界女性科技人才所進行之調查結果顯示(如表 30),屬於「探索期」之學術女性科技人才,認為最有需求的項目有二項,分別為:「我希望在工作上能獲得上司與同事的支持與指導」及「我希望建立自身的專業科技工作特性」;建立期之學術女性科技人才則認為「我希望能在工作與家庭之間取得平衡」為其主要職涯需求;在維持期,則有三項被學術界女性科技人才認為是較為重要的職涯需求,分別是:「我希望透過教育訓練課程拓展工作視野」、「我希望延伸目前工作的專業領域」及「我希望維持自身的工作激勵、專業性與競爭能力」,顯示此一時期,專業競爭力的增強為學術界女性人才最重視的項目;到了撤離期,學術界女性科技人才,除了希望進一步經驗傳承外,也渴望重新調整安排自己的休閒時間。

表 30 學術界女性科技人才職涯需要統計

階段	題項內容	平均數	標準差
探	我希望了解自己擁有的專業能力並確定對特定工作領域的興趣	4.42	0.67
索	我希望了解公司對工作要求的重要性與組織對個人的期許	4.42	0.67
期	我希望在工作上能獲得上司與同事的支持與指導	4.58	0.67
	我希望努力學習與工作相關的專業科技知識	4.50	0.67
	我希望能對任職的公司有所貢獻	4.50	0.67
	我希望建立自身的專業科技工作特性	4.58	0.67
	我會思考如何將所學的科技知識與能力應用到公司內部	4.42	0.67
建	我要努力奮鬥獲致成功,並成為特定工作領域的專家	4.00	0.85
立	我希望找出自己獨特的競爭優勢,以超越其他人並贏得同事的尊敬	4.07	0.84
期	我希望家人能夠全力支持我向上晉升職位	3.86	0.83
	我希望精進自己專業的能力與技術	4.28	0.84
	我希望在工作上有足夠的自主權	4.31	0.85

	我希望能夠發展自己的創意與創新的能力	4.28	0.80
	我希望改善我在專業領域的工作績效以提高晉升的可能性	3.93	0.84
	我希望能在工作與家庭之間取得平衡	4.34	0.86
維	我希望維持目前工作上的職位與地位	3.94	0.87
持	我會重新評估現在的生涯方向,重新調整之後以跨過下一個生涯階段	4.00	1.08
期	我希望帶領核心團隊中資歷較淺的成員,鞏固組織成長	3.94	0.64
	我希望維持高度的工作績效	4.22	0.65
	我希望透過教育訓練課程拓展工作視野	4.28	0.67
	我希望延伸目前工作的專業領域	4.28	0.75
	我希望維持自身的工作激勵、專業性與競爭能力	4.28	0.57
	我希望能找到相關的工作領域進入,使我能繼續保有創新能力	4.17	0.62
撤	我希望能成功的完成工作與順利交接工作	4.89	0.33
離	我希望可以成為經驗傳承的指導專家	4.89	0.33
期	我希望可以從事更有挑戰性及成就感工作	4.44	0.88
	我希望尋求工作環境以外的身分象徵	4.56	0.73
	我希望調整自我形象	4.22	1.30
	我希望調整並重新安排休閒的時間	4.89	0.33

若以職涯需求類型加以區隔比較(如表 31),其中以「撤離期」之學術界女性科技人才之職涯目標需求最高、「維持期」為最低;職涯任務需求部分,「探索期」與「撤離期」顯示相同的最高平均分數,然探索期之標準差略低,顯示意見較為集中,而「維持期」則依然是最低;在職涯挑戰需求部分,「撤離期」之挑戰需求分數最高、「建立期」及「維持期」則偏低。綜合而言,職涯發展階段屬於「撤離期」之學術界女性科技人,無論在職涯目標、任務及挑戰需求上都比處於其他生涯發展階段的女性為高;而「建立期」及「維持期」之需求狀態則偏低。

表 31 學術界女性科技人才職涯階段需要比較

需求類型	階段	平均數	標準差
職涯目標需求	探索期	4.47	0.64
	建立期	3.98	0.72
	<mark>維持期</mark>	3.96	0.53
	撤離期	4.89	0.22
職涯任務需求	探索期	4.50	0.64
	建立期	4.29	0.78
	<mark>維持期</mark>	4.26	0.64
	撤離期	4.50	0.75
職涯挑戰需求	探索期	4.50	0.64

<mark>建立期</mark>	4.14	0.74
維持期	4.22	0.57
撤離期	4.56	0.77

表 32 則針對學術界女性科技人才是否有接收到足夠的生涯發展支援活動所進行之統計。結果顯示,在「探索期」階段,女性科技人才最感到滿意的支援活動為「與上司討論工作內容並給予支持、指導」;最不滿意的項目,則為組織未能提供相關的工作說明書,這或許與學術機構慣常不習慣提供成員「工作說明書」,但新進人員卻希望對於多重的工作角色該如何搭配有所說明。在「建立期」,對機構鼓勵成員參加研討會此一活動最感滿意、最不滿意的項目則為工作輪調,而未能學習新的技能與知識。到了「維持期」,分數出現了普遍不高的現象,顯示多數處於「維持期」之學界女性科技人才對於相關支援活動普遍感到不甚滿意,其中尤其對組織未能提供多元生涯發展方案感到失望,較為滿意的項目則為「客觀的績效評估方式」。「撤離期」則與「維持期」不同,對於生涯發展支援活動評價普遍提升,尤其是「任職機構設立基本的工作績效標準」讓生產力逐漸降低的撤離期人員有所依循,感到滿意;較不滿意的項目,則包括:「接班人才」、「退休規劃」及「給予榮譽顧問」等項目。

生涯發展支援活動,除了由任職機構加以提供外,細部觀察各項活動內容,有些項目之發展與執行需由國家、社會及家庭相互支援、搭配,才能得以有效實現(參見表 32)。其中,「提供科技人才的退休規劃與諮商」及「提供科技人才退休後的規劃」可由國家角色加以支援;在「鼓勵成員參加研討會及進行專案成果分享」、「鼓勵科技人才學習專業技能以外的技能」、「在科技人才涉及更多不同的角色時,協助共同形成發展計畫」、「補貼額外的教育訓練活動」、「鼓勵科技人才參加專業的協會」及「提供科技人才退休後的規劃」等6項支援活動上,則須由社會上其他相關外部組織加以提供支援;而「協助員工在工作與家庭之間找到平衡點」及「提供科技人才退休後的規劃」則需搭配家庭角色來加以實現。進一步比較上述各項支援活動,學界女性科技人才最滿意的項目為在撤離期的「鼓勵科技人才參加專業的協會」,平均分數為3.89;最不滿意的項目則為「在科技人才涉及更多不同的角色時,協助共同形成發展計畫」,僅1.89分,顯示相關搭配的社會機制明顯不足。

表 32 學術界生涯發展支援活動統計

階段	題項內容	平均數	標準差
探	任職機構設有自我評估機制可協助您找到專業興趣	2.33	1.83
索	任職機構提供各個職位的工作說明書	1.92	1.88
期	上司會和您討論有關工作內容的部分並給予支持與指導	3.50	1.24
	任職機構會提供專業的教育訓練	3.33	1.37

	任職機構能確實執行工作中的訓練活動	3.42	1.38
	任職機構提供有助於發掘個人潛力的訓練	2.92	1.88
	任職機構會主動協助您提高工作績效	3.08	1.56
建	任職機構基於專案,進行科技人才在職培訓	1.72	1.69
立	任職機構鼓勵成員參加研討會及進行專案成果分享(*社會)	3.03	1.38
期	任職機構會補助您參加研習活動的費用	2.66	1.76
	任職機構提倡工作輪調,讓員工到各部門或機構學習新的技能與知識	0.86	1.36
	任職機構提供工作豐富化的機會	2.31	1.85
	任職機構的績效評估方式,有助於您了解升遷或調任的方法	2.55	1.50
	任職機構會協助員工在工作與家庭之間找到平衡點 (*家庭)	2.21	1.90
維	任職機構仔細地考量並計畫所有組織內科技人才的生涯路徑	1.83	1.98
持	任職機構提供您多元的生涯發展方案,以供未來前程的選擇	1.72	1.90
期	任職機構培養您成為專職顧問或專業講師	1.94	2.07
	任職機構提供客觀的績效評估方式	2.78	1.77
	任職機構鼓勵科技人才學習專業技能以外的技能 (*社會)	2.17	1.95
	任職機構在科技人才涉及更多不同的角色時,協助共同形成發展計畫	1.89	1.91
	(*社會)		
	任職機構有適當的(物質)獎酬與激勵機制	2.17	1.92
	任職機構補貼額外的教育訓練活動 (*社會)	2.06	2.01
撤	任職機構實施接班人計畫並訓練候補者	2.78	2.64
離	任職機構提供科技人才的退休規劃與諮商(*國家)	2.78	2.64
期	任職機構提供科技人才榮譽顧問的職位	2.78	2.64
	任職機構提供科技人才自我評估的方法,以維持或改善其工作績效	3.78	1.72
	任職機構設立基本的工作績效標準	4.44	0.73
	任職機構鼓勵科技人才參加專業的協會 (*社會)	3.89	1.69
	任職機構提供科技人才未來角色轉換時的諮商協助	3.56	2.13
	任職機構提供科技人才退休後的規劃 (*國家、社會、家庭)	3.22	2.44

表 33 則分析比較各類型職涯支援活動之滿亦與否狀態,結果顯示,「撤離期」學界女性科技人才對相關支援活動的滿意分數最高,分別是職涯目標支援 2.78 分、職涯任務支援 4.04 分、職涯挑戰支援 3.39 分,顯示無論組織、國家、社會與家庭對於撤離期的相關活動較為重視。相反的,在建立期及維持期,學界女性科技人才對其生涯發展支援活動的滿意度相對偏低,主要原因乃是組織普遍缺乏提供相關支援活動所導致。

表 17 學術界生涯發展支援活動比較

支援類型	階段	平均數	標準差
職涯目標支援	探索期	2.58	1.41

	建立期	2.47	1.38
	維持期	1.83	1.84
	撤離期	2.78	2.64
職涯任務支援	探索期	3.38	1.37
	建立期	1.59	1.44
	維持期	2.28	1.72
	撤離期	4.04	1.31
職涯挑戰支援	探索期	3.00	1.67
	建立期	2.38	1.54
	維持期	2.11	1.92
	撤離期	3.39	2.23

#### (2)產業界

以產業界女性科技人才所進行之職涯需要調查結果顯示(如表 34),處於「探索期」之產業界女性科技人才,最渴望「在工作上能獲得上司與同事的支持與指導」,而對於「思考如何將所學的科技知識與能力應用到公司內部」則普遍較不關心;「建立期」之業界女性科技人才則希望「精進自己專業的能力與技術」及「在工作與家庭之間取得平衡」,顯示專業精進與家庭平衡是此時期女性最重視的項目;在維持期,「我希望延伸目前工作的專業領域」是業界女性科技人才最需要的職涯發展項目,顯示此一時期,在建立起自己的專業競爭力後,進一步向外延展專長項目,成為業界女性職涯進一步提升的關鍵項目,也因此,「維持目前工作上的職位與地位」成為需求分數的項目;到了「撤離期」,業界女性科技人才會渴望重新調整安排自己的休閒時間,而較不重視「工作交接」與「進一步挑戰」,而此與學界女性希望進一步傳承其專業知識有所不同。

表 34 產業界女性科技人才職涯需要統計

階段	題項內容	平均數	標準差
探	我希望了解自己擁有的專業能力並確定對特定工作領域的興趣	4.17	0.73
索	我希望了解公司對工作要求的重要性與組織對個人的期許	4.06	0.76
期	我希望在工作上能獲得上司與同事的支持與指導	4.31	0.63
	我希望努力學習與工作相關的專業科技知識	4.19	0.71
	我希望能對任職的公司有所貢獻	4.11	0.73
	我希望建立自身的專業科技工作特性	4.17	0.73
	我會思考如何將所學的科技知識與能力應用到公司內部	4.00	0.75
建	我要努力奮鬥獲致成功,並成為特定工作領域的專家	4.03	0.75
立	我希望找出自己獨特的競爭優勢,以超越其他人並贏得同事的尊敬	4.27	0.68
期	我希望家人能夠全力支持我向上晉升職位	4.07	0.72

	我希望精進自己專業的能力與技術	4.37	0.65
	我希望在工作上有足夠的自主權	4.28	0.70
	我希望能夠發展自己的創意與創新的能力	4.18	0.74
	我希望改善我在專業領域的工作績效以提高晉升的可能性	4.18	0.74
	我希望能在工作與家庭之間取得平衡	4.38	0.67
維	我希望維持目前工作上的職位與地位	3.87	0.86
持	我會重新評估現在的生涯方向,重新調整之後以跨過下一個生涯階段	4.09	0.73
期	我希望帶領核心團隊中資歷較淺的成員,鞏固組織成長	3.98	0.78
	我希望維持高度的工作績效	4.35	0.52
	我希望透過教育訓練課程拓展工作視野	4.31	0.50
	我希望延伸目前工作的專業領域	4.45	0.60
	我希望維持自身的工作激勵、專業性與競爭能力	4.36	0.59
	我希望能找到相關的工作領域進入,使我能繼續保有創新能力	4.38	0.59
撤	我希望能成功的完成工作與順利交接工作	4.20	0.42
離	我希望可以成為經驗傳承的指導專家	4.30	0.48
期	我希望可以從事更有挑戰性及成就感工作	4.20	0.63
	我希望尋求工作環境以外的身分象徵	4.50	0.71
	我希望調整自我形象	4.40	0.52
	我希望調整並重新安排休閒的時間	4.70	0.48

以職涯需求類型加以區隔比較(如表 35),業界女性在不同職涯需求類型上便與學界女性科技人才之需求類型有些許不同。除了「職涯目標需求」,仍以撤離期最高、維持期最低,顯示業界與學界女性科技人才之目標需求差異不大外,在「職涯任務需求」及「職涯挑戰需求」方面,學界需求分數偏低的「維持期」,業界女性科技人才都在此兩類型需求上,有明顯增加的現象,尤其是職涯任務需求部分,顯示業界女性在此一時期,需要轉型、進一步突破發展的渴望是相當強烈的。

表 35 產業界女性科技人才職涯階段需要比較

需求類型	 階段	平均數	標準差
職涯目標需求	探索期	4.18	0.61
	建立期	4.12	0.63
	維持期	3.98	0.50
	撤離期	4.25	0.42
職涯任務需求	探索期	4.15	0.68
	建立期	4.28	0.60
	維持期	4.37	0.42
	撤離期	4.35	0.53

職涯挑戰需求	探索期	4.08	0.68
	建立期	4.28	0.60
	維持期	4.37	0.55
	撤離期	4.55	0.44

表 36 乃針對業界女性科技人才對於其生涯發展支援活動滿意度所進行之調查統計。總體而言,屬於「維持期」之業界女性對其職涯支援活動滿議程度最高,有 2.58 分;「撤離期」則為最低,僅 1.99 分,這與學術界女性科技人才之滿意度評價有極大的差距,學界以「撤離期」之滿意度最高 (3.40)、「維持期」之滿意度最低 (2.07)。此外,業界女性科技人才之滿意度總平均 (2.27) 亦低於學術界 (2.65)。

以個別項目觀之,在「探索期」階段,業界女性科技人才最感到滿意的支援活動為「與上司討論工作內容並給予支持、指導」;最不滿意的項目,則為「設有自我評估機制可協助您找到專業興趣」,顯示業界女性在此一階段仍對自身專業興趣處於不確定階段。在「建立期」,與學界調查結果類似,對機構鼓勵成員參加研討會此一活動最感滿意、最不滿意的項目則為工作輪調,而未能學習新的技能與知識。到了「維持期」,滿議程度普遍提升,其中以最為滿意的項目為「有適當的(物質)獎酬與激勵機制」,較不滿意的項目則為「培養您成為專職顧問或專業講師」。「撤離期」則與「維持期」不同,業界女性在此一時期普遍感到不滿意,其中僅「設立基本的工作績效標準」較為滿意,與學界女性結果類型,最不滿意的項目則為「提供科技人才榮譽顧問的職位」,顯示業界提供此一機制仍不常見。

在與外部國家、社會與家庭相關之各項支援活動項目中,業界女性科技人才最滿意的項目為在維持期的「鼓勵科技人才參加專業的協會」,平均分數為 2.82;最不滿意的項目有二,分別為「提供科技人才的退休規劃與諮商」及「任職機構提供科技人才退休後的規劃」,僅 1.30 分,此二項目皆為屬於「撤離期」且與退休規劃相關,顯示業界女性科技人才對於其退休後之生涯能否獲得適當的支援,感到憂慮。

表 36 產業界生涯發展支援活動統計

階段	題項內容	平均數	標準差
探	任職機構設有自我評估機制可協助您找到專業興趣	1.88	1.61
索	任職機構提供各個職位的工作說明書	2.08	1.56
期	上司會和您討論有關工作內容的部分並給予支持與指導	2.93	1.25
	任職機構會提供專業的教育訓練	2.49	1.48
	任職機構能確實執行工作中的訓練活動	2.60	1.38

	任職機構提供有助於發掘個人潛力的訓練	1.98	1.61
	任職機構會主動協助您提高工作績效	2.34	1.42
建	任職機構基於專案,進行科技人才在職培訓	2.26	1.72
立	任職機構鼓勵成員參加研討會及進行專案成果分享(*社會)	2.34	1.73
期	任職機構會補助您參加研習活動的費用	2.23	1.69
	任職機構提倡工作輪調,讓員工到各部門或機構學習新的技能與知識	1.88	1.69
	任職機構提供工作豐富化的機會	2.28	1.70
	任職機構的績效評估方式,有助於您了解升遷或調任的方法	2.19	1.55
	任職機構會協助員工在工作與家庭之間找到平衡點 (*家庭)	2.01	1.74
維	任職機構仔細地考量並計畫所有組織內科技人才的生涯路徑	2.67	1.70
持	任職機構提供您多元的生涯發展方案,以供未來前程的選擇	2.29	1.72
期	任職機構培養您成為專職顧問或專業講師	2.11	1.74
	任職機構提供客觀的績效評估方式	2.67	1.60
	任職機構鼓勵科技人才學習專業技能以外的技能 (*社會)	2.82	1.60
	任職機構在科技人才涉及更多不同的角色時,協助共同形成發展計畫	2.55	1.72
	(*社會)		
	任職機構有適當的(物質)獎酬與激勵機制	2.91	1.53
	任職機構補貼額外的教育訓練活動 (*社會)	2.60	1.80
撤	任職機構實施接班人計畫並訓練候補者	2.60	1.43
離	任職機構提供科技人才的退休規劃與諮商 (*國家)	1.30	1.57
期	任職機構提供科技人才榮譽顧問的職位	1.00	1.41
	任職機構提供科技人才自我評估的方法,以維持或改善其工作績效	2.60	1.51
	任職機構設立基本的工作績效標準	3.40	0.70
	任職機構鼓勵科技人才參加專業的協會 (*社會)	2.30	1.89
	任職機構提供科技人才未來角色轉換時的諮商協助	1.40	1.58
	任職機構提供科技人才退休後的規劃 (*國家、社會、家庭)	1.30	1.64

表 37 則分析比較各類型職涯支援活動之滿亦與否狀態。綜合而言,「維持期」業界女性科技人才對相關支援活動的滿意分數最高,分別是職涯目標支援 2.36 分、職涯任務支援 2.68 分、職涯挑戰支援 2.75 分,顯示產業界對於維持期的相關活動較為重視。相反的,在撤離期,業界女性科技人才對其生涯發展支援活動的滿意度相對偏低,其中以職涯目標支援及職涯挑戰支援最為明顯。

表 37 產業界生涯發展支援活動比較

支援類型	 階段	平均數	標準差
職涯目標支援	探索期	2.30	1.19
	建立期	2.28	1.52
	維持期	2.36	1.52

	撤離期	1.63	1.28
職涯任務支援	探索期	2.54	1.31
	建立期	2.08	1.55
	維持期	2.68	1.49
	撤離期	2.77	1.01
職涯挑戰支援	探索期	2.16	1.41
	建立期	2.10	1.41
	維持期	2.75	1.53
	撤離期	1.35	1.58

#### 4.女性科技人才之職涯需求及支援活動間之差距

以女性科技人才為受訪者,透過前階段發展之量表,了解其職涯發展需求及 目前該組織提供之職涯發展方案,進一步分析兩者之間的差距,其間的差距乃是 由職涯需求分數減去職涯發展方案分數而得。故職涯需求與職涯發展方案的差距 包括:職涯目標差距、職涯任務差距及職生涯挑戰差距。

#### (1)學術界

表 38 顯示學術界女性科技人才對職涯差距之統計結果。在「職涯目標差距」上,以建立期之差距最小(平均 1.51 分)、維持期之差距最大(平均 2.13);「職涯任務差距」上,撤離期的差距最小(平均 0.46)、建立期的差距最大(平均 2.70);「職涯挑戰差距」則以撤離期的差距最小(平均 1.17)、維持期的差距最大(平均 2.11)。進一步詮釋其結果,多數學界女性科技人才具有國家公務人員或者專任教職身份,其退休生活受到較大的保障,因此在職涯任務及職涯挑戰上之差距最小。相對之下,組織、國家、社會、家庭對於處於建立期與維持期之學界女性科技人才之相關支援活動普遍不足,因此造成職涯差距在此二階段落差較大之結果。

表 38 學術界女性科技人才職涯需求 vs. 支援間差距比較

差距類型	階段	平均數	標準差
職涯目標差距	探索期	1.89	1.26
	建立期	1.51	1.45
	維持期	2.13	1.75
	撤離期	2.11	2.51
職涯任務差距	探索期	1.13	1.19
	<mark>建立期</mark>	2.70	1.50
	維持期	1.98	1.42

	撤離期	0.46	0.63
職涯挑戰差距	探索期	1.50	1.43
	建立期	1.76	1.85
	<mark>維持期</mark>	2.11	1.77
	撤離期	1.17	1.80

## (2)產業界

表 39 則顯示產業界女性科技人才對職涯差距之統計結果。在「職涯目標差距」上,以維持期之差距最小(平均 1.62 分)、撤離期之差距最大(平均 2.62);「職涯任務差距」上,撤離期的差距最小(平均 1.58)、建立期的差距最大(平均 2.20);「職涯挑戰差距」則以維持期的差距最小(平均 1.62)、維持期的差距最大(平均 3.30)。與學界結果有著極大的不同,屬於撤離期的業界女性科技人才在目標及挑戰面向上的職涯差距明顯偏高,反應出其對相關支援活動普遍感到不滿意;然而,在職涯任務差距此一面向上,業界與學界則反應出相同的差距模式,在學界與業界之「建立期」女性科技人才皆認為其所接受到的職涯支援活動在此一階段是較為不足的,尤其是「工作輪調」此一項目最為不滿意。

表 39 產業界女性科技人才職涯需求 vs.支援間差距比較

差距類型	階段	平均數	標準差
職涯目標差距	探索期	1.88	1.35
	建立期	1.85	1.50
	維持期	1.62	1.48
	<mark>撤離期</mark>	2.62	1.24
職涯任務差距	探索期	1.60	1.47
	建立期	2.20	1.66
	維持期	1.69	1.44
	撤離期	1.58	1.17
職涯挑戰差距	探索期	1.93	1.58
	建立期	2.18	1.49
	維持期	1.62	1.45
	<mark>撤離期</mark>	3.20	1.67

#### 5.結論

(1) 女性科技人才職涯發展在學歷上之差異最大:以相關人口統計變數觀察學術界及產業界女性科技人才之職涯發展階段分布之差異,其中以「學歷」之分佈差異最大,因學術界之特性,其女性科技人才大多數擁有大學/技術學院

以上之學歷。

- (2) 女性科技人才職涯需求型態不同:比較學術界及產業界女性在之職涯需求類型分布上有明顯的不同。除了「職涯目標需求」,兩族群皆以撤離期最高、維持期最低,目標需求差異不大外,在「職涯任務需求」及「職涯挑戰需求」方面,學界需求分數偏低的「維持期」,業界女性科技人才都在此兩類型需求上,有明顯增加的現象,尤其是職涯任務需求部分,顯示業界女性在此一時期,需要轉型、進一步突破發展的渴望是相當強烈的。
- (3) 職涯發展支援活動滿意度,學術界高於產業界:分別針對學術界及產業界進行之滿意度調查結果顯示,學術界之滿意度平均為2.65、產業界則為2.25, 顯示學術界對於其所接收之職涯發展支援活動有較高的滿意度。
- (4) 職涯發展支援滿意型態不同:除了整體狀態之比較,細分不同職涯階段女性 科技人才對各類型職涯支援活動的滿意程度可發現,「撤離期」之學術界女 性科技人才對各類型職涯支援活動的滿意度最高,而「建立期」及「維持期」 之學術界女性科技人才滿意度偏低;相對之下,產業界則呈現不同型態,「維 持期」業界女性在其職涯目標及挑戰支援皆獲得較高的滿意,反而是「撤離 期」的業界女性普遍不滿意其職涯支援活動。
- (5) 「職涯差距」差異不大:整體而言,學術界及產業界之女性科技人才顯示之 「職涯差距」差異不大,學術界之整體平均差異為1.70、產業界則為2.00, 平均而言,職涯發展需求皆高於其所接受到的職涯支援活動,顯示尚有努力 空間。

#### 6.建議

經由對學術界及產業界女性科技人才之職涯發展階段、需求及支援活動之調 查後,進一步計算其職涯差距,為了縮小兩個不同族群女性科技人才之職涯差 距,提出以下幾點建議:

- (1) 平衡工作與家庭:無論是學術界或者產業界之女性科技人才,在其職涯建立期時,對於如何在家庭與工作間取得平衡,都是其最感迫切的問題,然而相關之支援活動似乎亦有所缺乏,而導致明顯的職涯落差。要平衡工作與家庭,除了任職機構提出相關支援措施外,國家、社會、乃至家庭本身如何給予職業婦女適當的肯定與支持,亦是關鍵因素。
- (2) 產業界女性之退休生活規劃:相較於學術界女性科技人才,產業界之女性缺乏國家組織的保障,多數需要自行規劃其退休生活,因此無論在醫療保健、日常生活開支等退休議題上,感受相當強烈的需求與挑戰,也帶來較明顯的職涯落差,因此如何適當照應產業界女性人才的退休生活並加以積極規劃,將有助於提升產業界女性科技人才之工作滿意。
- (3) 學術界女性之職涯建立與維持:相對於產業界女性科技人才對於退休職涯的 焦慮,學術界女性科技人才因多數擁有公務人員及專任教師之資格,擁有較

為健全且穩固的退休保障,因此其撤離期之職涯落差明顯偏低。然而相對之下,在其建立期與維持期內,學術界女性科技人才所接受到的職涯支援活動則明顯偏低,或許基於尊重學術獨立發展的理念,任職機構會給予相當程度的自由發展空間,相對之下,支援活動便顯得不足,以台灣多數女性科技人才在建立期與維持期間仍須兼顧家庭與工作之壓力下,職涯落差便由此產生。因此,組織、國家、社會及家庭應針對此一落差給予學術界女性科技人才適當扶助機制,例如:多元職涯發展管道、彈性工時等。

(4) 強化產業界之職涯支援活動:總體而言,產業界女性科技人才之職涯支援活動相較於學術界明顯偏低,亦導致其職涯落差較大。為了提升業界女性科技人才在工作與生活上之滿意度,相關支援與輔導機制應有所強化,進一步提升其競爭力。

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# 國科會補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

請就研究內容與原計書相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估

■達成目標
□ 未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限)
□ 實驗失敗
□ 因故實驗中斷
□ 其他原因
說明:本研究主要的研究成果符合原計畫內容,如下所述:
(1) 女性科技人才生產力評估:透過資料包絡分析法的差額變數分
析,找出無效率國家在各個投入指標及產出指標的目標值,作為
改善的方向。並了解各國提供給女性科技人才的支援活動,進一
步建立標竿學習國家。
(2) 女性科技人才職涯發展:區分學術界及產業界女性科技人才職派
發展階段,並調查學術界及產業界女性科技人才在各個職涯發展
階段中,不同的職涯需求,據以分析女性科技人才獲得的職涯支
援,並針對職涯需求及接受到的職涯支持之間的差距,並給予約
小差距之建議。
2. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形:
論文:□已發表 □未發表之文稿 ■撰寫中 □無
專利:□已獲得 □申請中 □無
技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 □無
其他:(以100字為限)
本研究以本計畫之成果撰寫「The productivity and career development of women
in science and technology」之研究論文,於 2010/07/21 在「2010 Portland
International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology」之研討會
發表。

3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)(以500字為限)

本研究基於 OECD 統計資料庫中的數據,透過資料包絡分析法,分析女性科技人才及男性科技人才的生產力,實證結果指出女性科技人才的生產力不亞於男性。並且進一步針對生產力不佳的國家,提出具體的改善建議。其結果不僅可以匡正社會對女性參與科學工作的負面觀點,同時亦可支持提倡兩性平等及保障女性工作權的文獻之基礎。另一方面,本研究具體建議各個國家如何透過調整衡量女性科技人才生產力的投入要素及產出要素,以提升女性科技人才的生產力,可作為各國擬定政策之參考。

另一方面,本研究應用文獻及深度訪談,了解女性科技人才在四個不同 的職涯發展階段之職涯發展需求、職涯發展方案,以及二者之間的落差,並 且透過實證,指出妥善的規劃職涯發展方案,將有助於降低其離職率。

本研究亦以「The productivity and career development of women in science and technology」一文於國際具有學術價值的研討會上發表。並獲得研討會審查委員的高度認同,評審委員認為本研究的特色在於能夠劃分四個職涯階段,說明每個職涯發展階段的職涯需求,可擴大未來對於女性研究的議題。對於研究方法而言,使用問卷調查法及訪談法相當適合本研究之主題。該學術研討會的評審委員指出,本研究最大的貢獻在於對女性科技人才及職涯發展階段的定義相當清楚,並且能夠清楚說明女性科技人才的生產力,以及女性在科技領域的顯著貢獻。

# 國科會補助專題研究計畫項下出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期:99年7月22日

計畫編號	NSC 98-2629-M-029-001				
計畫名稱	女性科技人才生產力提升策略之擬定及支持之調查				
出國人員 姓名	周瑛琪	服務機構 及職稱	東海大學企業管理學系		
會議時間	99 年 7 月 18 日至 99 年 7 月 22 日	會議地點	泰國		
會議名稱	中文: 2010 波特蘭工程及科技國際研討會 英文: 2010 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology				
發表論文 題目	中文:女性科技人才之生產力評估及職涯發展 英文: The productivity and career development of women in science and technology				

#### 一、參加會議經過

本次會議於泰國舉行,PICMIT為商管領域之重要會議,能夠吸引國際參與者,本人在這個會議中,不僅了解當前專業研究人員之研究方向,該會議收錄科技管理、科技人力資源、作業研究、專案管理及管理科學等方面的文章。本研究「The Productivity and Career Development of Women in Science and Technology.」於 2010/7/21 發表,該場次的類別為「Technical Workforce」,在發表過程中,與會的教授及學術先進,對於女性科技人才的生產力表示重視,同時認為女性科技人才的職涯發展對於企業及社會的發展皆具有重要的功能。

#### 二、與會心得

2010 PICMIT 收錄科技管理及科技人力資源管理方面的文章,涵蓋了 Team Effectiveness、Organizational Commitment、Job Satisfaction、Organizational Citizenship Behavior、Communication Mechanism、Technological and Management Skills Development、Productivity 等主題的文章,其包含科技人力運用及管理的各項內容及技術,其包含的範疇相當廣泛。

其中有關 Organizational Commitment 及 Job Satisfaction 的研究,顯示科技人力的運用有別於一般的人力資源,管理者必須提供科技人才(專業人才)更長期性的發展方向或目標,才能提升科技人才對組織的認同感及滿意度。此論點亦足以說明本研究針對女性科技人才的職涯發展進行研究有其必要性。在科技人力的研究之中,本人亦了解到「產業特性」對於科技人才的應用及培育有重大的影響,因此本研究認為未來在研究科技人力時,可以區分不同的產業別底下的科技人才之管理模式。

於「Technical Workforce」場次之中發表的論文,有許多論文指出國家對於科技人才的重視及培

育程度,以及國家的研發支出,對於國家的科技發展及競爭力有正向的相關,並引用 WEF 之全球 競爭力年報之中的數據及指標。可知研究科技人才的範圍除了過去鎖定於企業或產業之外,目前的 研究已走向世界總體的範圍,於全球基礎之上去討論科技人才的運用及生產力。

在專案管理、流程管理、科技管理及作業研究等主題的場次,思考如何在本身的研究領域中, 能夠善用跨領域的研究方法,或是結合不同領域的主題,以期能夠應用最精簡的方法,解決大部分 困難的問題,或是提出系統性的方法,解決不同領域的共同問題。該會議所收錄之文章,彰顯出許 多具備周延調查方法及嚴謹資料處理模式的研究,不僅成為本研究後續研究的重要參考及學習,同 時亦可使本研究了解當前學術界普遍採用的研究方法及工具。

#### 三、建議

在本研究論文發表之後的綜合討論之中,來自不同國家的研究人員及博士學生, 對於本研究 聚焦於女性科技人才的職涯發展表示肯定,認為女性在科技領域的職場中發展,的確需要被關注。 本論文發展的場次之主持人為來自南非的 Richard V Weeks(University of Pretoria)其認為本研究的 研究主題及內容,亦可應用於南非的科技人力之中,調查南非女性科技人力的職涯需求,以及目前 其接受到的職涯發方案,進而針對南非女性科技人才於職場中未被滿足的職涯需求進行改善,以期 增進女性科技人才對南非的貢獻。

與會人員對於本研究將女性科技人才的職涯發展劃分為四個階段,深表肯定,因為個人的職涯 需求確實會因為投入職場的時間長短,以及經驗不同而有差異。特別是婚姻狀況及是否育有子女, 對於女性的職涯發展有重大的影響。因此建議本研究的後續研究,可以將目前本研究列為控制變項 的學歷、婚姻、及經驗,作更仔細的討論。

在研討會的討論過程中,學術先進對本研究給予正面的肯定,並且認為本研究對於女性科技人才及職涯發展階段的定義相當清楚,並且能夠清楚說明女性科技人才的生產力,以及女性在科技領域的顯著貢獻。

四、攜回資料名稱及內容

# The productivity and career development of women in science and technology

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#### **Abstract**

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century the role of women in science and technological (WIST) field are very important. They are technical workforce in the labor market. Many countries are actively promoting policy of women in higher education and R&D careers. Utilization of the talents of women should not be viewed only from the perspective of gender equity. In the rapid economic development today, WIST's productivity and career development must be understood. This research paper is to understand the contribution of WIST and suggest organization provides suitable career development programs to reduce their intention to leave. The goal is increasing WIST's visibility and participation in science and technological field.

The principal theme presented in the paper is career of women in science and technology (WIST). To evaluate the career gap which the differences between careers needs and career development programs. Moreover, it is exam the relationship of career development gap and turnover intention.

Keyword: Career Barriers, Career programming, Women's career issues

# I. Introduction

The popularization of education and the awakening of feminine self-consciousness, along with the position of women in the job market have become more important than ever. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the subjects and issues of females developed in the science field had also received more concerns than before. However, women still encountered many frustrations on their works in the field of scientific research and career histories. Within the science and engineering (S&E) fields, the actual contributions and potentials of women in science and technological (WIST) are often ignored. In the past, the existence of prejudices against female scientists, and the traditional responsibility for taking care of their families that are added on them were making females unable to devote themselves to pursue the opportunities of self-realization as males. Therefore, their R&D achievement in the S&E fields may then be delayed [7]. Although women have gained the guarantees of fairness and the right to work, but the percentage of the women working in the S&E fields still have not subsequently progressed, especially in the high-level jobs [17]. Proves that women are just as productive as men; explains the contributions of women in the field of science, as well as the gender discrimination existing in manpower demand; encourages women to be involved in science-related work.

The Social cognitive career theory (SCCT) emphasizes the psychological and social significance of demographic influences on individual occupational aspirations [12, 18]. The career choices concept can as a reflection of individual social mobility and career self-concept [14, 18, 19, and 20]. Personal attitude determines career choices [2]. The advocated the discrepancy theory, pointed out that work satisfaction will be

affected by factors ranging from personal instincts to the gap between personal and actual work compensation [13]. The career expectations of employees and the career development plan provided by the organization can affect the turnover intention of people in the workplace. Drafting an appropriate career development project, reducing the gap between career expectations and the career development plan provided by organizations will raise the level of employee's work satisfaction.

Focused on R&D staff in the high-tech industry and argued that offering career development programs to meet each career need would help boost employee job satisfaction [2]. Career development research has long acknowledged that the career path of women is "different" from that of men, and that life stage literature grounded in the male experience is not adequate to explain women's experiences [8, 22]. The women's work not only provided women with income, associations and relationships, but also influenced their lifestyles and goals and provided feelings of accomplishment [11]. Scholars discussed the use of career development programs as efficient organizational tools to reduce turnover rates, increase professional knowledge, and improve service quality [2]. Particularly women, the transition between career stages becomes clearer because they may face the dilemma of either seeking work achievement or fulfilling the role of conventional housewives during certain career stages. That is, WIST confront different life cycles stages or work stages as their age and experience grow. Therefore, they have different career expectations and have varied career needs at different career stages. Hence it is important for the organization to provide career development programs that meet and satisfy these varied career needs.

# II. Major Research Foci

The career stage is considered to be a series of stages in an individual career, each including different positions, responsibilities or activities, and different attitudes as well as behaviors [2, 4, and 22]. They considered the careers can be divided into four stages [22]. These stages are the exploration stage, establishment stage, maintenance stage, and disengagement stage. Additionally, applied the perspective of Graham in 1970 and divided the job stage into the entry, mastery, and disengagement stages [15]. This study asserts that WIST in different career stages pay close attention to something different, take diverse tasks, and cope with various challenges, and thus have different needs.

In terms of related literature on career development plan, very few are related to the issue of career expectations. Using R&D personnel as subjects explained the gap between career development expectations and career development plans [2]. Previous literature about career development plan believes that the career development plan provided by the organization is helpful in reducing turnover rates [23, 24]. Turnover intentions are the prior variables before turnover occurs; they start with a change in attitude progressing up to a change in behavior. First, the career development plan that employees become aware of allows them to feel that the concern the organization has is not only limited to work-related items, but is extended to the employee's career. This type of concern is seen by the employee as part of the emotional contract, which is reciprocated by a change in attitude. Second, the career development plan that employees know allows them to improve their perception of the employer, which in turn creates a good impression or feeling towards the organization, increasing the level of organizational commitment. Finally, employees often get involved in the social comparison process [1], comparing the difference between the career development plans provided by

their organizations with those provided by the organizations their friends belong to; this type of comparison increases the value of the emotional contract employees have with the organization. Therefore, gaps between career expectations and career development plan will affect the attitude of R&D personnel towards the organization, which will in turn influence turnover intentions. WIST do not only possess the characteristics of R&D personnel; compared to their male counterparts, they have very different career expectations in the face of various obstacles to career development. The study explores the career expectations and career development plans for WIST, further pointing out how gaps affect their attitude and turnover intentions.

This study asserts that most WIST intend to acquire professional resource assistance when first entering the organization (during the exploration stage) and hope that supervisors can discuss work details with them and give them support. During certain stages, WIST may hope that organization can provide a corresponding measure enabling them to consider both work and family, such as assisting them in coordinating their work and family lives or providing child care programs for WIST. Hence, this study supposes that satisfying WIST' career needs during different career stages may help WIST decreased turnover intention.

# III. Purpose of the Study

The study begins with a look at the discrimination and difficulties WIST face during employment in terms of career development, pointing out that related literature has not directly focused on categorizing the career stages for women, conducting career demand analysis, and designing career development assistance programs. The result is that the difficulties women face in career development have not gotten concrete solution plans under a systematic structure. Because WIST have not been able to obtain satisfaction in their career expectations, they have gotten out of the workplace, unable to continue growing in the fields of science and engineering. The study investigates the gaps between the career expectations of WIST and the career development plans provided by the organizations they belong to, how to influence their turnover intentions, as well as finding out the methods with which to satisfy their career expectations, and promoting career development among WIST.

WIST's career stage can be divided into the exploration, establishment, maintenance, and disengagement stages. Since WIST have varied career needs at different career stages, this article uses literature review and in-depth interview with WIST to understand the features of career stages and then creates detailed items of WIST's career needs in different stages and infers the appropriate career development programs in the organization of WIST. We use questionnaire to obtain the data of gap between the career needs and the career development programs.

This paper proposes improvement suggestions aiming at such difference for those WIST who have received higher educations or obtained scientific specialties to continuously elaborate their specialties in the S&E fields.

# IV. Method

# 1. Participants

Through interviews conducted with WIST, the study clarifies the characteristics of various levels of WIST as a way of categorizing the situations WIST find themselves at various stages of their careers. It also infers the career expectations and corresponding career development plan of these women and develops measurement items for career target expectations, career mission expectations, and career challenge expectations.

The sample lot used in this study is 384 WIST of Taiwanese nationalities, who match the abovementioned definition of WIST, which is, women with higher than level 5 educational degrees as per ICSED classification or having level 2 or 3 occupations as per ICSO classifications. In terms of career development stages, establishment stage and exploration stage account for the highest percentage. Occupation categories are concentrated on administrative managers, professional personnel, and corporate managers. Nature of the work is mainly full-time; most of the women have been in their work positions between one and five years. More than one-half of the respondents have more than ten years experience in the workplace. Most of them are married; one-third of them have kids, with a majority of them having two. 60% of the respondents have a college education or above. Most of them are between 26 – 30 years of age.

# 2. Measures

Career development stage: Career stage is the series of stages experienced by a person during her working life. Each stage includes different working positions, responsibilities, or activities, but not including different attitudes and behavior [2,3,4, 22]. Consequently, it has been inferred that different career stages will have different career expectations. The study established questionnaire items measuring the career development stages of WIST based on related literature and interviews. Studies on WIST career development point out that women's career expectations will be different in different career stages; factors affecting the entry of women into the employment market are a lot more complex than those of men [22]. They divided major oaths of female career development into seven types including housewife, traditional career, stable job, dual-track career, interrupted career, unstable career, and multi-track career, pointing out that different career development types will have different career development goals and expectations [22]. The also divided careers into exploration stage, establishment stage, maintenance stage, and disengagement stage; this is considered a very influential theory [21, 22]. The can use the stage categorization method [4, 22], pointing out the characteristics of various career stages of industrial marketing personnel. Using R&D personnel as focus of their study, They believed that individuals in different stages will have different career expectations, which include career goal expectations, career mission expectations, and career challenge expectations [2, 3].

The study uses WIST as R&D subjects to explore the attributes of these WIST at various stages, as well as differences in career expectations due to having different career development goals, missions, and challenges. Using age to differentiate between career developments plans, pointed out that career development stages include the exploration stage before the age of 30, the establishment stage between 31 and 45, and the maintenance stage between 46 and 65 [2,3]. Because compared to their male counterparts, aside from having to face the missions and challenges at work, WIST have to take on the role of raising children and taking care of the family. Consequently, in the categorization of career development stages, it is impossible to use age as the only categorization standard; what is important is the addition of personal characteristics and situational

factors of the workplace.

According to the results of the interviews and review of related literature, the study looks at the attributes of WIST from different stages as descriptions for various career development stages in the questionnaire:

# First Stage: Exploration Stage

WIST at the exploration stage are exploring in terms of the work they do. The study believes that most employees who have worked for more than two years do not think they are still in the exploration stage [15]. After people have chosen a career, they will start exploring their own area of practice [5]. Consequently, the focus of people in the exploration stage will be to quickly confirm suitable departments, learning the skills needed for the job. In addition, to make themselves feel like a member of the organization, they will hope that superiors will offer support, and that colleagues will accept them [15]. Finally, because employees in the exploration stage lack working experience, they hope to gain advice from their more senior colleagues. The study designed the situation of the exploration stage as follows: "Now I hope to understand more about my interest on specific professional fields, to find a suitable job, and search for related information about the workplace environment, to know which relevant work skills to learn as well as the role the organization expects me to play. I hope to be able to contribute to the professional field I am interested in, and I hope that I can get along with my superiors and colleagues."

## **Second Stage: Establishment Stage**

People in the establishment stage continually use work techniques to make work results more perfect. This is the stage where they will start considering whether they need to receive relevant training [5]. Compared their counterparts in the explorations stage, people in the establishment stage have some measure of decision-making authority in specific work areas. We can point out that people in this stage expect to shine in their current work, paving the way for gaining promotion opportunities [15]. The study designs the situation of the establishment stage as follows: "I will be aggressive and diligent on the job, continuing to improve my professional knowledge and using my work skills. I hope that I have more outstanding performance in my professional field, winning the respect of my colleagues. In my current job, I have a specific field of responsibility and can make decisions regarding matters relevant to this field. I hope to be able to prove my mettle and gain access to opportunities for promotion."

# **Third Stage: Maintenance Stage**

People in the maintenance stage have been in the organization for quite some time now; they are possibly in a high-ranking position. Consequently, they hope to maintain their current position, making sure they are competitive enough. In addition, those women at this stage will face economic responsibilities as well as those related to childcare [10]. This is why their career expectations are very different from those of their counterparts in the exploration and establishment stages. The study designed the situation of the maintenance stage as follows: "Faced with challenges of new job entrants, I hope I can maintain the position and achievements I have and to be able to re-evaluate my work field, developing a wider vision of the work organization, and maintaining high performance standards. I am currently accumulating much knowledge

and extensive work experiences. I can guide and supervise my less experienced colleagues; the results of their work are also related to my work performance."

#### **Fourth Stage: Disengagement**

The disengagement stage is the last stage of career development; people at this stage are looking at retirement. Compared to people in other stages, quality of life is more of a priority for this group of people [10]. Consequently, they will discuss life after retirement and the requisite adjustments with friends already in that state, as well start planning for it and look at the kinds of work they can do when the time comes. The study designed the situation of people in the disengagement stage as follows: "In the organization, I am responsible for long-term planning, as well as the strategies for future organizational development, decisions, and countermeasures. I have started distributing my work responsibilities and looking for people to take over my position. I have begun looking at fields that are appropriate for my age and planning my post-retirement life; I have also discussed adjustments in my lifestyle with my retired friends. I hope I can do the things I have not been able to do before."

The study designed the first part of its questionnaire based on the abovementioned situations of each career development stage, allowing the respondent to choose the career she belongs to according to the situation of each stage.

Career expectations: The measurement items of career expectations are based on the study by literature review which defines it as the change that occurs with the shift in personal career development stage, including different expectations in career goals, career missions, and career challenges [2]. Respondents choose the career stage they belong in based on the abovementioned situation per career development stage. Then the career expectations of the career stage the respondent belongs to are used to evaluate the level of expectations. Measurement of individual career expectation level uses the 5-point Likert scale, where the respondent give answers ranging from "1: Strongly agree" to "5: Strongly disagree" based on actual expectations.

Career development plan: The measurement items for career development plan make use of the related literature [9], which was also used by literature review, where, based on different career stages, the appropriate career expectations were matched to the corresponding career expectations development plans, including career goal development plan, career mission development plan, and career challenges development plans [2]. In addition, the study also designed corresponding career development plans based on career expectations. Respondents were asked whether the organizations they belong to have implemented these plans. If so, the third part of the quantitative table will use the 5-point Likert scale to measure the level of satisfaction respondents have towards said plans, which will range from "1: Very dissatisfied" to "5: Very satisfied."

Career development Gap: The career development gap is the Gap of between career expectations and career development plan. With WIST as respondents, the study strives to understand, through the abovementioned development quantitative table, their career expectations as well as the current career development plan provided by the organizations they belong to. Furthermore, they analyze the gap between

these two, which is gained by subtracting the score of career development plan from that of career expectations. If the organizations they belong to have not implemented such plans yet, then the level of satisfaction of f WIST for this item will be "0." If plans have already been implemented, then the level of satisfaction will range form "1: Extremely dissatisfied" to "5: Extremely satisfied." The gap between these two will be used to assess whether the career expectations of WIST are being satisfied by the career development plan provided by their present organizations. The career expectation gap will be calculated by subtracting the level of satisfaction for implemented plans from the level of career expectations and getting an average score.

Organizational commitment: Organizational commitment is a psychological state of "being in sync with the organization. The quantitative table was revised based on the question items from the one developed by Meyer, Allen, and Smith (1993). Method of calculation uses the 5-point Likert scale; scope ranges from extremely dissatisfied to extremely satisfied.

Turnover intention: Turnover intention is the next retreating behavior after an employee becomes dissatisfied with her job (Porter and Steers, 1974). Turnover intention makes use of the measurement indicators developed [16], using the 5-point Likert scale, which ranges from extremely impossible to extremely possible.

Perceived organizational support: Perceived organizational support refers to the employees being able to feel that the organization recognizes their efforts and value, while being concerned for their well-being at the same time [6]. The quantitative table for perceived organizational support measures the level at which employees feel organizational support [6]. Eight questionnaire items are extracted for measurement including "Job organization recognizes my contributions," "My company will not thank me for all the extra efforts I have made for the organization," and "The job organization ignores my complaints and grievances" The 5-point Likert scale is used, with the respondents filling answers ranging from "1: Strongly disagree" to "5: Strongly agree" according to actual situations.

# V. Results

Using hierarchical regression to look at the negative influence of career development expectation gap on organizational commitment and perceived organizational support (POS). A look on mediating effect of organizational commitment and perceived organizational support (POS) in Table 1 confirms that these two variables have a mediating effect on the relationship of career development expectation gap and turnover intentions

Table 1 Mediating effect of organizational commitment and perceived organizational support on the relationship of career development expectation gap and turnover intentions

Independent	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model6
Variables						
Education	0.080*	0.087*	0.039	0.041	1.163	0.045
Age	-0.252***	-0.251***	-0.206***	-0.207***	-4.377***	-0.242***

Marital Status	0.190**	0.202***	0.144***	0.147**	3.264***	0.174**
Gap of career		0.083*		0.014		-0.054
development(G						
AP)						
Organization			-0.337***	-0.334***		
commitment						
Perceived					-7.746***	-0.361**
organizational						*
support (POS)						
R square	0.160	0.167	0.266	0.266	0.275	0.278
Adjusted R	0.154	0.158	0.258	0.257	0.267	0.268
square						
Change of R						
square						
F	24.188***	19.005***	34.347***	27.432		29.044***
				***		

\* p<0.1 ; \*\*: p<0.05 ; \*\*\* : p<0.001

Looking into the mediating effect of perceived organizational support on the relationship between career development expectation gap and organizational commitment. From Table 2, it is seen that such a mediating effect has been established.

Table 2 Perceived organizational support has a mediating effect on the relationship between career development expectation gap and organizational commitment

Independent Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	
Education	-0.122**	-0.140**	-0.074*	-0.072*	
Age	0.135**	0.133**	0.119**	0.119**	
Marital Status	-0.136**	-0.166**	-0.123*8	-0.120**	
Gap of career		0.206***		0.016	
development(GAP)		-0.206***		0.016	
Organization commitment			0.576***	0.582***	
R square	0.070	0.111	0.398	0.399	
Adjusted R square	0.062	0.102	0.392	0.391	
Change of R square					
F	9.491***	11.826***	62.770***	50.126**8	

Dependent Variables: Organization commitment

\* p<0.1; \*\*: p<0.05; \*\*\*: p<0.001

# VI. Discussion

The results of the study indicate that when the career development expectations of WIST are not satisfied, career development gaps appear which reduces their organizational commitment. Furthermore, it damages the level of support they perceive coming from the organization, increasing turnover intentions until these WIST get out of the workplace. Consequently, to promote career development among women, the first thing to do is to understand the career development expectations of WIST.

WIST in exploration, establishment, maintenance, and disengagement stages have different career expectations. In terms of the corresponding career development plans provided by the organization, career development gaps can be divided into three namely career goal gap, career task gap, and career challenge gap. The focal point of career goal gap is in the existing career expectations, confirming the current direction of the individual's efforts. Career task expectations refer to "career expectations related to the achievement of career goals." The concept of career challenge is from the viewpoint of career development opportunities; it is a form of expectation related to future career development expectations. It is recommended that organizations focus on a fundamental program for WIST in the exploration stage, implementing on-the-job training, encouraging the, to join symposia, sharing project results and subsidizing symposia expenses. Career goal expectations at the disengagement stage include completing the job and turning it over properly, becoming a guiding expert for passing down experiences as well as doing more challenging work from which the person will gain a higher sense of achievement. At this time, the organization should go ahead and implement the succession program and train the person taking over, providing the WIST with retirement planning, counseling, and implementation of other career goal development plan.

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## 行政院國家科學委員會補助國內專家學者出席國際會議報告

99 年 7 月 26 日

出席者	周瑛琪	服務機構	東海大學企業管理學系		
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## 一、參加會議經過

本次會議於泰國舉行,PICMIT為商管領域之重要會議,能夠吸引國際參與者,本人在這個會議中,不僅了解當前專業研究人員之研究方向,該會議收錄科技管理、科技人力資源、作業研究、專案管理及管理科學等方面的文章。本研究「The Productivity and Career Development of Women in Science and Technology.」於2010/7/21發表,該場次的類別為「Technical Workforce」,在發表過程中,與會的教授及學術先進,對於女性科技人才的生產力表示重視,同時認為女性科技人才的職涯發展對於企業及社會的發展皆具有重要的功能。

## 二、與會心得

2010 PICMIT 收錄科技管理及科技人力資源管理方面的文章,涵蓋了Team Effectiveness、Organizational Commitment、Job Satisfaction、Organizational Citizenship Behavior、Communication Mechanism、Technological and Management Skills Development、Productivity等主題的文章,其包含科技人力運用及管理的各項內容及技術,其包含的範疇相當廣泛。

其中有關 Organizational Commitment 及 Job Satisfaction 的研究,顯示科技人力的運用有別於一般的人力資源,管理者必須提供科技人才(專業人才)更長期性的發展方向或目標,才能提升科技人才對組織的認同感及滿意度。此論點亦足以說明本研究針對女性科技人才的職涯發展進行研究有其必要性。在科技人力的研究之中,本人亦了解到「產業特性」對於科技人才的應用及培育有重大的影響,因此本研究認為未來在研究科技人力時,可以區分不同的產業別底下的科技人才之管理模式。

於「Technical Workforce」場次之中發表的論文,有許多論文指出國家對於科技人才的重視及培育程度,以及國家的研發支出,對於國家的科技發展及競爭力有正向的相關,並引用WEF之全球競爭力年報之中的數據及指標。可知研究科技人才的範圍除了過去鎖定於企業或產業之外,目前的研究已走向世界總體的範圍,於全球基礎之上去討論科技人才的運用及生產力。

在專案管理、流程管理、科技管理及作業研究等主題的場次,思考如何在本身的研究領域中,能夠善用跨領域的研究方法,或是結合不同領域的主題,以期能夠應用最精簡的方法,解決大部分困難的問題,或是提出系統性的方法,解決不同領域的共同問題。

該會議所收錄之文章,彰顯出許多具備問延調查方法及嚴謹資料處理 模式的研究,不僅成為本研究後續研究的重要參考及學習,同時亦可使本 研究了解當前學術界普遍採用的研究方法及工具。

## 三、建議

在本研究論文發表之後的綜合討論之中,來自不同國家的研究人員及博士學生,對於本研究聚焦於女性科技人才的職涯發展表示肯定,認為女性在科技領域的職場中發展,的確需要被關注。本論文發展的場次之主持人為來自南非的Richard V Weeks(University of Pretoria)其認為本研究的研究主題及內容,亦可應用於南非的科技人力之中,調查南非女性科技人力的職涯需求,以及目前其接受到的職涯發方案,進而針對南非女性科技人才於職場中未被滿足的職涯需求進行改善,以期增進女性科技人才對南非的貢獻。

與會人員對於本研究將女性科技人才的職涯發展劃分為四個階段,深表肯定,因為個人的職涯需求確實會因為投入職場的時間長短,以及經驗不同而有差異。特別是婚姻狀況及是否育有子女,對於女性的職涯發展有重大的影響。因此建議本研究的後續研究,可以將目前本研究列為控制變項的學歷、婚姻、及經驗,作更仔細的討論。

在研討會的討論過程中,學術先進對本研究給予正面的肯定,並且認為 本研究對於女性科技人才及職涯發展階段的定義相當清楚,並且能夠清楚說 明女性科技人才的生產力,以及女性在科技領域的顯著貢獻。

#### The productivity and career development of women in science and technology

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### **Abstract**

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century the role of women in science and technological (WIST) field are very important. They are technical workforce in the labor market. Many countries are actively promoting policy of women in higher education and R&D careers. Utilization of the talents of women should not be viewed only from the perspective of gender equity. In the rapid economic development today, WIST's productivity and career development must be understood. This research paper is to understand the contribution of WIST and suggest organization provides suitable career development programs to reduce their intention to leave. The goal is increasing WIST's visibility and participation in science and technological field.

The principal theme presented in the paper is career of women in science and technology (WIST). To evaluate the career gap which the differences between careers needs and career development programs. Moreover, it is exam the relationship of career development gap and turnover intention.

#### I. Introduction

The popularization of education and the awakening of feminine self-consciousness, along with the position of women in the job market have become more important than ever. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the subjects and issues of females developed in the science field had also received more concerns than before. However, women still encountered many frustrations on their works in the field of scientific research and career histories. Within the science and engineering (S&E) fields, the actual contributions and potentials of women in science and technological (WIST) are often ignored. In the past, the existence of prejudices against female scientists, and the traditional responsibility for taking care of their families that are added on them were making females unable to devote themselves to pursue the opportunities of self-realization as males. Therefore, their R&D achievement in the S&E fields may then be delayed [7]. Although women have gained the guarantees of fairness and the right to work, but the percentage of the women working in the S&E fields still have not subsequently progressed, especially in the high-level jobs [17]. Proves that women are just as productive as men; explains the contributions of women in the field of science, as well as the gender discrimination existing in manpower demand; encourages women to be involved in science-related work.

The Social cognitive career theory (SCCT) emphasizes the psychological and social significance of demographic influences on individual occupational aspirations [12, 18]. The career choices concept can as a reflection of individual social mobility and career self-concept [14, 18, 19, and 20]. Personal attitude determines career choices [2]. The advocated the discrepancy theory, pointed out that work satisfaction will be affected by factors ranging from personal instincts to the gap between personal and actual work compensation [13]. The career expectations of employees and the career development plan provided by the organization can affect the turnover intention of people in the workplace. Drafting an appropriate career development project, reducing the gap between career expectations and the career development plan provided by organizations will raise the level of employee's work satisfaction.

Focused on R&D staff in the high-tech industry and argued that offering career development programs to meet each career need would help boost employee job satisfaction [2]. Career development research has long acknowledged that the career path of women is "different" from that of men, and that life stage literature grounded in the male experience is not adequate to explain women's experiences [8, 22]. The

women's work not only provided women with income, associations and relationships, but also influenced their lifestyles and goals and provided feelings of accomplishment [11]. Scholars discussed the use of career development programs as efficient organizational tools to reduce turnover rates, increase professional knowledge, and improve service quality [2]. Particularly women, the transition between career stages becomes clearer because they may face the dilemma of either seeking work achievement or fulfilling the role of conventional housewives during certain career stages. That is, WIST confront different life cycles stages or work stages as their age and experience grow. Therefore, they have different career expectations and have varied career needs at different career stages. Hence it is important for the organization to provide career development programs that meet and satisfy these varied career needs.

#### II. Major Research Foci

The career stage is considered to be a series of stages in an individual career, each including different positions, responsibilities or activities, and different attitudes as well as behaviors [2, 4, and 22]. They considered the careers can be divided into four stages [22]. These stages are the exploration stage, establishment stage, maintenance stage, and disengagement stage. Additionally, applied the perspective of

Graham in 1970 and divided the job stage into the entry, mastery, and disengagement stages [15]. This study asserts that WIST in different career stages pay close attention to something different, take diverse tasks, and cope with various challenges, and thus have different needs.

In terms of related literature on career development plan, very few are related to the issue of career expectations. Using R&D personnel as subjects explained the gap between career development expectations and career development plans [2]. Previous literature about career development plan believes that the career development plan provided by the organization is helpful in reducing turnover rates [23, 24]. Turnover intentions are the prior variables before turnover occurs; they start with a change in attitude progressing up to a change in behavior. First, the career development plan that employees become aware of allows them to feel that the concern the organization has is not only limited to work-related items, but is extended to the employee's career. This type of concern is seen by the employee as part of the emotional contract, which is reciprocated by a change in attitude. Second, the career development plan that employees know allows them to improve their perception of the employer, which in turn creates a good impression or feeling towards the organization, increasing the level of organizational commitment. Finally, employees often get involved in the social comparison process [1], comparing the difference between the career

development plans provided by their organizations with those provided by the organizations their friends belong to; this type of comparison increases the value of the emotional contract employees have with the organization. Therefore, gaps between career expectations and career development plan will affect the attitude of R&D personnel towards the organization, which will in turn influence turnover intentions. WIST do not only possess the characteristics of R&D personnel; compared to their male counterparts, they have very different career expectations in the face of various obstacles to career development. The study explores the career expectations and career development plans for WIST, further pointing out how gaps affect their attitude and turnover intentions.

This study asserts that most WIST intend to acquire professional resource assistance when first entering the organization (during the exploration stage) and hope that supervisors can discuss work details with them and give them support. During certain stages, WIST may hope that organization can provide a corresponding measure enabling them to consider both work and family, such as assisting them in coordinating their work and family lives or providing child care programs for WIST. Hence, this study supposes that satisfying WIST' career needs during different career stages may help WIST decreased turnover intention.

## III. Purpose of the Study

The study begins with a look at the discrimination and difficulties WIST face during employment in terms of career development, pointing out that related literature has not directly focused on categorizing the career stages for women, conducting career demand analysis, and designing career development assistance programs. The result is that the difficulties women face in career development have not gotten concrete solution plans under a systematic structure. Because WIST have not been able to obtain satisfaction in their career expectations, they have gotten out of the workplace, unable to continue growing in the fields of science and engineering. The study investigates the gaps between the career expectations of WIST and the career development plans provided by the organizations they belong to, how to influence their turnover intentions, as well as finding out the methods with which to satisfy their career expectations, and promoting career development among WIST.

WIST's career stage can be divided into the exploration, establishment, maintenance, and disengagement stages. Since WIST have varied career needs at different career stages, this article uses literature review and in-depth interview with WIST to understand the features of career stages and then creates detailed items of WIST's career needs in different stages and infers the appropriate career development

programs in the organization of WIST. We use questionnaire to obtain the data of gap between the career needs and the career development programs.

This paper proposes improvement suggestions aiming at such difference for those WIST who have received higher educations or obtained scientific specialties to continuously elaborate their specialties in the S&E fields.

#### IV. Method

## 1. Participants

Through interviews conducted with WIST, the study clarifies the characteristics of various levels of WIST as a way of categorizing the situations WIST find themselves at various stages of their careers. It also infers the career expectations and corresponding career development plan of these women and develops measurement items for career target expectations, career mission expectations, and career challenge expectations.

The sample lot used in this study is 384 WIST of Taiwanese nationalities, who match the abovementioned definition of WIST, which is, women with higher than level 5 educational degrees as per ICSED classification or having level 2 or 3 occupations as per ICSO classifications. In terms of career development stages,

establishment stage and exploration stage account for the highest percentage. Occupation categories are concentrated on administrative managers, professional personnel, and corporate managers. Nature of the work is mainly full-time; most of the women have been in their work positions between one and five years. More than one-half of the respondents have more than ten years experience in the workplace. Most of them are married; one-third of them have kids, with a majority of them having two. 60% of the respondents have a college education or above. Most of them are between 26-30 years of age.

#### 2. Measures

Career development stage: Career stage is the series of stages experienced by a person during her working life. Each stage includes different working positions, responsibilities, or activities, but not including different attitudes and behavior [2,3,4, 22]. Consequently, it has been inferred that different career stages will have different career expectations. The study established questionnaire items measuring the career development stages of WIST based on related literature and interviews. Studies on WIST career development point out that women's career expectations will be different in different career stages; factors affecting the entry of women into the employment market are a lot more complex than those of men [22]. They divided

major oaths of female career development into seven types including housewife, traditional career, stable job, dual-track career, interrupted career, unstable career, and multi-track career, pointing out that different career development types will have different career development goals and expectations [22]. The also divided careers into exploration stage, establishment stage, maintenance stage, and disengagement stage; this is considered a very influential theory [21, 22]. The can use the stage categorization method [4, 22], pointing out the characteristics of various career stages of industrial marketing personnel. Using R&D personnel as focus of their study, They believed that individuals in different stages will have different career expectations, which include career goal expectations, career mission expectations, and career challenge expectations [2, 3].

The study uses WIST as R&D subjects to explore the attributes of these WIST at various stages, as well as differences in career expectations due to having different career development goals, missions, and challenges. Using age to differentiate between career developments plans, pointed out that career development stages include the exploration stage before the age of 30, the establishment stage between 31 and 45, and the maintenance stage between 46 and 65 [2,3]. Because compared to their male counterparts, aside from having to face the missions and challenges at work, WIST have to take on the role of raising children and taking care of the family.

Consequently, in the categorization of career development stages, it is impossible to use age as the only categorization standard; what is important is the addition of personal characteristics and situational factors of the workplace.

According to the results of the interviews and review of related literature, the study looks at the attributes of WIST from different stages as descriptions for various career development stages in the questionnaire:

## **First Stage: Exploration Stage**

WIST at the exploration stage are exploring in terms of the work they do. The study believes that most employees who have worked for more than two years do not think they are still in the exploration stage [15]. After people have chosen a career, they will start exploring their own area of practice [5]. Consequently, the focus of people in the exploration stage will be to quickly confirm suitable departments, learning the skills needed for the job. In addition, to make themselves feel like a member of the organization, they will hope that superiors will offer support, and that colleagues will accept them [15]. Finally, because employees in the exploration stage lack working experience, they hope to gain advice from their more senior colleagues. The study designed the situation of the exploration stage as follows: "Now I hope to understand more about my interest on specific professional fields, to find a suitable

job, and search for related information about the workplace environment, to know which relevant work skills to learn as well as the role the organization expects me to play. I hope to be able to contribute to the professional field I am interested in, and I hope that I can get along with my superiors and colleagues."

#### **Second Stage: Establishment Stage**

People in the establishment stage continually use work techniques to make work results more perfect. This is the stage where they will start considering whether they need to receive relevant training [5]. Compared their counterparts in the explorations stage, people in the establishment stage have some measure of decision-making authority in specific work areas. We can point out that people in this stage expect to shine in their current work, paving the way for gaining promotion opportunities [15]. The study designs the situation of the establishment stage as follows: "I will be aggressive and diligent on the job, continuing to improve my professional knowledge and using my work skills. I hope that I have more outstanding performance in my professional field, winning the respect of my colleagues. In my current job, I have a specific field of responsibility and can make decisions regarding matters relevant to this field. I hope to be able to prove my mettle and gain access to opportunities for promotion."

### **Third Stage: Maintenance Stage**

People in the maintenance stage have been in the organization for quite some time now; they are possibly in a high-ranking position. Consequently, they hope to maintain their current position, making sure they are competitive enough. In addition, those women at this stage will face economic responsibilities as well as those related to childcare [10]. This is why their career expectations are very different from those of their counterparts in the exploration and establishment stages. The study designed the situation of the maintenance stage as follows: "Faced with challenges of new job entrants, I hope I can maintain the position and achievements I have and to be able to re-evaluate my work field, developing a wider vision of the work organization, and maintaining high performance standards. I am currently accumulating much knowledge and extensive work experiences. I can guide and supervise my less experienced colleagues; the results of their work are also related to my work performance."

#### **Fourth Stage: Disengagement**

The disengagement stage is the last stage of career development; people at this stage are looking at retirement. Compared to people in other stages, quality of life is more of a priority for this group of people [10]. Consequently, they will discuss life

after retirement and the requisite adjustments with friends already in that state, as well start planning for it and look at the kinds of work they can do when the time comes. The study designed the situation of people in the disengagement stage as follows: "In the organization, I am responsible for long-term planning, as well as the strategies for future organizational development, decisions, and countermeasures. I have started distributing my work responsibilities and looking for people to take over my position. I have begun looking at fields that are appropriate for my age and planning my post-retirement life; I have also discussed adjustments in my lifestyle with my retired friends. I hope I can do the things I have not been able to do before."

The study designed the first part of its questionnaire based on the abovementioned situations of each career development stage, allowing the respondent to choose the career she belongs to according to the situation of each stage.

Career expectations: The measurement items of career expectations are based on the study by literature review which defines it as the change that occurs with the shift in personal career development stage, including different expectations in career goals, career missions, and career challenges [2]. Respondents choose the career stage they belong in based on the abovementioned situation per career development stage. Then the career expectations of the career stage the respondent belongs to are used to evaluate the level of expectations. Measurement of individual career expectation level uses the 5-point Likert scale, where the respondent give answers ranging from "1: Strongly agree" to "5: Strongly disagree" based on actual expectations.

Career development plan: The measurement items for career development plan make use of the related literature [9], which was also used by literature review, where, based on different career stages, the appropriate career expectations were matched to the corresponding career expectations development plans, including career goal development plan, career mission development plan, and career challenges development plans [2]. In addition, the study also designed corresponding career development plans based on career expectations. Respondents were asked whether the organizations they belong to have implemented these plans. If so, the third part of the quantitative table will use the 5-point Likert scale to measure the level of satisfaction respondents have towards said plans, which will range from "1: Very dissatisfied" to "5: Very satisfied."

Career development Gap: The career development gap is the Gap of between career expectations and career development plan. With WIST as respondents, the

study strives to understand, through the abovementioned development quantitative table, their career expectations as well as the current career development plan provided by the organizations they belong to. Furthermore, they analyze the gap between these two, which is gained by subtracting the score of career development plan from that of career expectations. If the organizations they belong to have not implemented such plans yet, then the level of satisfaction of f WIST for this item will be "0." If plans have already been implemented, then the level of satisfaction will range form "1: Extremely dissatisfied" to "5: Extremely satisfied." The gap between these two will be used to assess whether the career expectations of WIST are being satisfied by the career development plan provided by their present organizations. The career expectation gap will be calculated by subtracting the level of satisfaction for implemented plans from the level of career expectations and getting an average score.

Organizational commitment: Organizational commitment is a psychological state of "being in sync with the organization. The quantitative table was revised based on the question items from the one developed by Meyer, Allen, and Smith (1993). Method of calculation uses the 5-point Likert scale; scope ranges from extremely dissatisfied to extremely satisfied.

Turnover intention: Turnover intention is the next retreating behavior after an employee becomes dissatisfied with her job (Porter and Steers, 1974). Turnover intention makes use of the measurement indicators developed [16], using the 5-point Likert scale, which ranges from extremely impossible to extremely possible.

Perceived organizational support: Perceived organizational support refers to the employees being able to feel that the organization recognizes their efforts and value, while being concerned for their well-being at the same time [6]. The quantitative table for perceived organizational support measures the level at which employees feel organizational support [6]. Eight questionnaire items are extracted for measurement including "Job organization recognizes my contributions," "My company will not thank me for all the extra efforts I have made for the organization," and "The job organization ignores my complaints and grievances" The 5-point Likert scale is used, with the respondents filling answers ranging from "1: Strongly disagree" to "5: Strongly agree" according to actual situations.

#### V. Results

Using hierarchical regression to look at the negative influence of career development expectation gap on organizational commitment and perceived organizational support (POS). A look on mediating effect of organizational

commitment and perceived organizational support (POS) in Table 1 confirms that these two variables have a mediating effect on the relationship of career development expectation gap and turnover intentions

Table 1 Mediating effect of organizational commitment and perceived organizational support on the relationship of career development expectation gap and turnover intentions

Independent	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model6
Variables						
Education	0.080*	0.087*	0.039	0.041	1.163	0.045
Age	-0.252***	-0.251***	-0.206***	-0.207***	-4.377***	-0.242***
Marital Status	0.190**	0.202***	0.144***	0.147**	3.264***	0.174**
Gap of career		0.083*		0.014		-0.054
development(G AP)						
Organization			-0.337***	-0.334***		
commitment					-7.746***	-0.361**
Perceived					-7.740	-0.301 *
organizational						
support (POS)	0.160	0.167	0.266	0.266	0.275	0.070
R square	0.160	0.167	0.266	0.266	0.275	0.278
Adjusted R	0.154	0.158	0.258	0.257	0.267	0.268
square						
Change of R						
square						
F	24.188***	19.005***	34.347***	27.432		29.044***

Dependent Variables: Turnover Intentions \* p<0.1; \*\*: p<0.05; \*\*\*: p<0.001

Looking into the mediating effect of perceived organizational support on the relationship between career development expectation gap and organizational commitment. From Table 2, it is seen that such a mediating effect has been established.

Table 2 Perceived organizational support has a mediating effect on the

relationship between career development expectation gap and organizational commitment

Independent Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	
Education	-0.122**	-0.140**	-0.074*	-0.072*	
Age	0.135**	0.133**	0.119**	0.119**	
Marital Status	-0.136**	-0.166**	-0.123*8	-0.120**	
Gap of career		0.206***		0.016	
development(GAP)		-0.206***		0.016	
Organization commitment			0.576***	0.582***	
R square	0.070	0.111	0.398	0.399	
Adjusted R square	0.062	0.102	0.392	0.391	
Change of R square					
F	9.491***	11.826***	62.770***	50.126**8	

Dependent Variables: Organization commitment

#### VI. Discussion

The results of the study indicate that when the career development expectations of WIST are not satisfied, career development gaps appear which reduces their organizational commitment. Furthermore, it damages the level of support they perceive coming from the organization, increasing turnover intentions until these WIST get out of the workplace. Consequently, to promote career development among women, the first thing to do is to understand the career development expectations of WIST.

WIST in exploration, establishment, maintenance, and disengagement stages have different career expectations. In terms of the corresponding career development

<sup>\*</sup> p<0.1; \*\*: p<0.05; \*\*\*: p<0.001

plans provided by the organization, career development gaps can be divided into three namely career goal gap, career task gap, and career challenge gap. The focal point of career goal gap is in the existing career expectations, confirming the current direction of the individual's efforts. Career task expectations refer to "career expectations related to the achievement of career goals." The concept of career challenge is from the viewpoint of career development opportunities; it is a form of expectation related to future career development expectations. It is recommended that organizations focus on a fundamental program for WIST in the exploration stage, implementing on-the-job training, encouraging the, to join symposia, sharing project results and subsidizing symposia expenses. Career goal expectations at the disengagement stage include completing the job and turning it over properly, becoming a guiding expert for passing down experiences as well as doing more challenging work from which the person will gain a higher sense of achievement. At this time, the organization should go ahead and implement the succession program and train the person taking over, providing the WIST with retirement planning, counseling, and implementation of other career goal development plan.

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計畫主持人:周瑛琪 計畫編號:98-2629-M-029-001-

計畫名稱:女性科技人才生產力提升策略之擬定及支持之調查

計畫名稱:女性科技人才生產力提升策略之擬定及支持之調查							
			量化				備註(質化說
成果項目		實際已達成 數(被接受或已發表)	171771115 6774		單位	明:如數個計畫 共同成果、成 列為該期刊之 對面故事 等)	
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		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	0%	篇	
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本研究亦以「The productivity and career development of women in science and technology」一文於國際具有學術價值的研討會上發表。並獲得研討會審 |(無法以量化表達之成|查委員的高度認同,評審委員認為本研究的特色在於能夠劃分四個職涯階段, 果如辦理學術活動、獲說明每個職涯發展階段的職涯需求,可擴大未來對於女性研究的議題。對於研 得獎項、重要國際合究方法而言,使用問卷調查法及訪談法相當適合本研究之主題。該學術研討會 作、研究成果國際影響|的評審委員指出,本研究最大的貢獻在於對女性科技人才及職涯 力及其他協助產業技養展階段的定義相當清楚,並且能夠清楚說明女性科技人才的生產力;,以及 術發展之具體效益事女性在科技領域的顯著貢獻。

	成果項目	量化	名稱或內容性質簡述
科	測驗工具(含質性與量性)	0	
教	課程/模組	0	
處	電腦及網路系統或工具	0	
計	教材	0	
畫加	舉辦之活動/競賽	0	
填	研討會/工作坊	0	
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	究之主題。該學術研討會的評審委員指出,本研究最大的貢獻在於對女性科技人才及職涯
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