1991-2000 年台灣護理碩士論文分析

Retrospect Analysis of Nursing Master Theses from 1991 to 2000 in Taiwan

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摘要

本研究主要在了解 1991-2000 年完成的台灣道理碩士論文內容和刊登情形，並比較前、後五年之護理碩士論丈整體內容之差異。透遇到政治大學社會科學資訊中心及國家圖書館採地毯式搜索翻閱，共收錄 687 篇，其中已刊登的有 102 篇、未刊登的有 585 篇。經內容分析結果：1991-1995 年間完成的碩士論又有 167(24.3%)篇，其中有 42(25.1%)篇已刊登、125(74.9%)篇未刊登；1996-2000 年間完成的碩士論文有 520(75.7%)篇，其中有 60(11.5%)篇已刊登、460(88.5%)爲未刊登，論文所屬領域以護理實務(72.2%)最多，全部的碩士論文都有陳述研究目的和進行文獻查證；81.5%具研究架構圖示，研究方法以調查法(60.11%)爲最多，效度檢定的方法以專家效度按定(81.7%)最多，信度檢定的方法以 Cronbach's α<(72.2%)最多，資料收集方法以問卷(69.1%)最多；在描述性統計以個數(99.9%)、百分比(88.4%)最多，推論性統計以積差相關(64.9%)、ANOVA(58.8%)最多。爲提昇台灣護理碩士論文的整合性和刊登率，建議可成正研究生指導教授聯誼會和要求研究生於學位口試時，同時完成期刊投稿文。

Abstract

The purposes of this study were to explore the contents of domestic nursing master theses and to compare the differences of these theses completed between the period of 1991 to 1995 and 1996 to 2000. A Total of 687 theses were collected from the Social Science Information Center and the National Library. One hundred and two of them have been published in journals. The results of the content analysis showed that there were 167 theses (24.3%) completed between 1991 and 1995. There were 520 theses (75.7%) completed between 1996 and 2000, with 60 of them (11.5%) being published in journals. The major topic of these theses were in nursing practice (72.2%). All of the theses have described research purposes, completed literature reviews, and 81.5% of them have presented research framework. Research methods mainly focused on survey (60.11%). The expert validity test was performed in 81.7% of the theses. The Cronbach's a test was perform for internal reliability in 72.2% of them. Data were collected by questionnaires in 69.1% of them. Statistical analysis included frequency distribution (88.4%), bivariate correlations (64.9%), and ANOVA test (58.8%). Nursing master students are encouraged to have their theses published when they are undergoing

oral examination for degrees.