

研究計畫近況

全球化研究總計畫

Program for Globalization Studies

計畫總主持人：

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壹、近況介紹

一、全球化研究總計畫系列討論會

（一）10 月份月會

主題

The Intercultural Trust Paradigm: Studying Joint Cultural Interaction and Social Exchange in Real Time over the Internet

摘要

Distance transcending technology of the internet generated a new experimental paradigm for the study of intercultural, or joint cultural interaction between members of two societies. University students from Japan, China, and Taiwan participated in three experiments in real-time using an intercultural trust paradigm derived from a game theoretic and evolutionary approach to social exchange. The modified Trust Game improves on the Prisoner's Dilemma Game by eliminating greed as an explanation for lack of cooperation: the truster unilaterally decides whether or not to trust their exchange partner, and the allocator then decides whether or not to divide the reward fairly between the two

of them. Japanese were found to be less trusting and trustworthy exchange partners compared to cultural Chinese, suggesting that Japanese collectivism is based more on long-term assurance networks, whereas Chinese collectivism provides a more expansive, guanxi-based approach to building new social networks. In terms of Taiwanese' trust in Chinese, results revealed that Taiwanese showed in-group favoritism for their trust when the out-group members were Chinese mainlanders. This effect was mainly contributed by Taiwanese' negative expectations of economic cross-strait relations. The results suggested that the key for future harmonious interactions between Taiwanese and Chinese was to construct a stable and cooperative economical prospective.

講員

Dr. Yicheng Lin (林以正), Associate Professor of Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University.

(二) 11 月份月會

主題

Globalization, Dynamic Comparative Advantage and Taiwan's Drive for Sustainable Development

摘要

Globalization means “functional integration” to internationalize economic activities across national boundaries. It not only deals with the quantitative process of opening trade regimes and liberalization of capital flows, but also the qualitative process of expanding all economic activities including movements of factors of production as well as segmentation of production process across national boundaries. This paper analyzes Taiwan's drive for globalization which has been paralleled with its pursuit of liberalization and internationalization since the 1980's. By using the technology level (Lall, 2000) and trade specialization index (Lall et al, 2005) of export commodities, the study investigates how globalization affects Taiwan's dynamic comparative

advantage, how could Taiwan cope with regional economic integration without being marginalized, and how could Taiwan engage in its structural transformation for sustainable development.

講員

Peter C.Y. Chow (周鉅原), Professor of City College and Graduate Center City University of New York & National Taiwan University

(三) 1 月份月會

主題

Myth of Urban Rail Rapid Transit System in Transition Economies

摘要

This presentation attempts to explore the myth of applying rail rapid transit system to solve challenges of traffic congestion, air pollution, energy consumption, safety, and public health brought by the urbanization and motorization in cities of transition economies. The presentation starts by reviewing critical issues on urban development and identifying needs for transit-oriented development (TOD). Then, it analyzes features of huge capital investment and long construction period for rail based rapid transit systems, which are major obstacles for fulfilling the financial and social sustainability. It also compares potential alternatives of public transit systems, including light rail transit, bus rapid transit, and conventional bus system. Besides, it discusses rationale of bus rapid transit oriented development (BRTOD), rather than rail rapid transit oriented development (RRTOD), for transition economies. Finally, the presentation summarizes further research and planning works of the BRTOD policy.

講員

S.K. Jason Chang (張學孔), Professor of Dept of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University

相關活動照片：



十月份月會全球化簡報



十月份月會林以正教授演講



十月份演講參與人員



十一月份月會全球化簡報



十一月份月會周鉅原教授演講



十一月份月會周鉅原教授演講



一月份月會張學孔教授演講



一月份月會張學孔教授演講

二、演講活動

演講主題：Chinese and Neoliberalism

演講者：吳縛龍教授 (Professor Fulong Wu)

英國卡迪夫大學 (Cardiff University) 都市與區域規劃學院 (Cardiff School of City and Regional Planning) 教授暨中國都市研究中心主任 (Director of Urban China Research Centre)

日期：2007 年 12 月 19 日

地點：台灣大學地理環境資源學系

吳縛龍教授在台灣大學人文社會高等研究院全球化研究總計畫的支持下，應台大地理環境資源學系周素卿教授的邀請來台訪問，本場演講為吳縛龍教授於訪問期間的第二場演講，探討的主題為中國版本的新自由主義。吳教授在這次演講中主要回顧了與新自由主義有關的幾個論辯，以理論的回顧為主，並以中國的情境來對照。

吳教授指出他所認為的新自由主義概念為，國家運作其權力來支持市場規則。基於這個概念，理論的探討主要集中在以下幾個論辯上：(1) 新自由主義是一種過程或方法而不是目的；(2) 新自由主義做為一種政治實踐以及意識形態；(3) 從 roll-back 到 roll-out 的新自由主義；(4) 新自由主義在不同的尺度發生，理論對話時應注意到不同尺度的影響；(5) 新自由主義帶來階級的復辟而不是全體的發展；(6) 「新自由主義」並不是一個好的術語，因為它包含了太多的意義。

在中國經驗的反饋上，則討論中國版本新自由主義的特殊性。吳教授指出中國具有極權主義 (totalitarianism) 的社會傳統，反都市主義 (anti-urbanism) 被當作一種維持極權主義的工具，諸如中國對於城鄉移民的限制或是對消費的壓抑，都可由反都市主義來加以理解，都市主要是做為生產的場域，而不是多元生活方式的匯聚地。

然而，正是中國極權主義的特性，因而促發了朝向市場轉型的過程。如同福特主義的危機來源，社會主義政權的危機亦鑲嵌於資

本積累的過程。吳教授指出，在中國，經濟轉型所造成的私有化，是由於國有企業太有效率，而造成過度積累的危機。國家社會主義的失敗來自於精確規劃的不可能性，隨著經濟規模的擴大，完全的規劃變得更不可能。過度倚賴國有企業的營運管理、對消費與都市主義的壓抑，也讓中國到 1980 年代時缺少需求來促進經濟成長，因而在積累危機的催促下，中國也必須採取出口導向及都市土地與住宅商品化的策略，國營企業私有化、鼓勵外國直接投資、充分利用廉價勞力與土地，成為轉形期最重要的經濟政策。

也就是說，中國的市場轉型是內發的，國家本身正是市場經濟社會的建造者，而不是像其他東亞國家的轉型是來自國際貨幣基金組織、世界銀行或華盛頓共識，這也呼應了 David Harvey 的歷史觀察。因此，即便市場成為一主要的機制，但市場規則的擴張並不意味著國家權力的必然衰亡，其實在中國向後社會主義經濟轉型的過程中，國家正是市場力量擴張的主要推動者。因此，雖然市場逐漸成為中國主要的機制，但國家仍保有很強的政治領導權。從中國的經驗中，可以很清楚地發現國家是如何行使其權力來促成市場力量，市場的轉型包裹於一整體轉型的過程中，也呼應吳教授在演講開頭對新自由主義所下的定義。

三、全球化計畫全球化與區域變遷國際交流學術活動紀錄

吳教授回顧當前文獻對於 gated communities 門禁社區的研究歸納出對於門禁解釋意義，包括呈現一種特殊的消費俱樂部領域 (club of consumption)，並且也是種空間社會分化 (socio-spatial segregation)，以及對於恐懼他者與安全上的論述 (discourse of fear)。然而吳教授在分析在中國出現通常位於郊區(但也非完全出現於郊區)的這種新型態的門禁社區，吳教授的解釋社區品牌的打造來包裝新(郊區)都市生活的方式 (ackaging a new way of (sub-)urban life)。因此，門禁郊區本身就是種房地產商的商品投機要素、產品包裝與品牌的打造。並且，基於改革開放後新興的消費群體，給予安全保安的需要。乃至於，中國門禁郊區也作為原本工作單元的中

國集體主義(communitarian trap)之延伸，將當今的物業管理公司取代傳統街坊鄰里的居委會角色，特別是在中國出現對於有隱私需求的消費群體。

再者，吳教授並且說明這種中國新型態的門禁郊區住宅更是種新自由主義的郊區都市生活型態(Neoliberal sub-urbanism)。尤其是中國城市從社會主義城市轉型以來，中國的新生活型態與文化政治，中國地方政府不但成為企業型政府，打造門禁郊區的地產開發商更猶如擁有明星光環般地所推崇。

因此吳教授於結論時說明，中國的門禁郊區問題不在於門禁本身，而是所浮現之新城市(郊區)生活風格，這除了是透過品牌的打造與因安全與消費的需求面，更是一種新自由主義的社會推力，特別是透過美學化包裝後的文化政治，用郊區化來解決當前城市政治當中，對於中國城市福利分配與住房分配的課題。

而在回應與問答的部分。地理系徐進鈺教授回應吳教授演講以新自由主義結論，來提出為何要以新自由主義來說明中國門禁郊區。吳教授的回答指出說明由於中國傳統透過住房福利分配，而這種門禁社區更是地方政府透過地產開發來帶動地方經濟，由文化政治層面介入消費領域當中。而地理系簡旭伸助理教授則是回應，這種新型態的門禁郊區住宅，是否能成為中國國家能力的不同解釋，特別是能否擴張成為中國地方政治於民主化的契機開始。地理系周素卿教授，提出中國門禁住宅，其實在香港、台北等華人城市也有類似的情境，是否有呈現房地產商品生產形式的接合，與背後社會文化之意涵。逢甲大學土管系陳建元助理教授，提出這種門禁住宅的新住房階級所帶來的居住分異，與當今中國貧窮的對照與呼應。

貳、研究成果

1. 劉錦添教授

“Exporting and Productivity Growth: Evidence from the Taiwan Electronics Plants.” Meng-Wen Tsou, Jin-Tan Liu, James K. Hammitt,

& Kuang-Hsien Wang.(2007). *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*.
(forthcoming)

【Abstract】

This paper uses propensity score matching (PSM) techniques and ordinary least square (OLS) regressions to examine the relationship between exporting and productivity growth in the Taiwan electronics industry. Using data from three census years, we find that plants with higher productivity growth tend to enter the export market, supporting the self-selection mechanism. The evidence of learning-by-exporting is mixed, however. While the plants exporting throughout the sample period show small differences in productivity growth from non-exporters in the downturn period, continuing exporters outperform non-exporters in the upturn period. Thus, our results suggest that the direction of causality mainly runs from productivity to exporting rather than vice versa.

2. 王泓仁教授

“Estimation of Technical and Allocative Inefficiency: A Primal System Approach,” (with Subal C. Kumbhakar), *Journal of Econometrics*, 2006, 134, pp.419-440.

【Abstract】

The estimation of technical and allocative inefficiencies using a flexible (translog) cost system is found to be quite difficult, especially when both the inefficiencies are random. In this paper we use the alternative primal system consisting of the production function (translog) and the first-order conditions of cost minimization. The estimation of the primal system is more straightforward and it enables us to estimate observation-specific technical and allocative inefficiencies, and their impact on input demand and cost. We use data on steamelectric generating plants from the U.S. to estimate the

model using both Cobb–Douglas and translog production functions.

3. 陳南光教授

“Collateral Value, Firm Borrowing, and Forbearance Lending: An Empirical Study of Taiwan,” with Hsiao-Lei Chu, Jin-Tan Liu and Kuang-Hsien Wang, *Japan and the World Economy*, 18, 49-71, 2006 (SSCI).

【Abstract】

This paper investigates whether banks exercise forbearance lending to troubled firms by presenting a stylized model and then testing the hypotheses implied by this model, using firm-level data of Taiwan. During 1991-1996 when the economy started to show signs of weakening, banks are found to have exercised forbearance lending across all types of firms, hoping that the economy would soon recover to salvage those ailing firms. During 1997-2001 when the recession went even deeper, banks are found no longer to forbear loans. This period saw a more rapid decline in property prices, which coincided with a wave of asset liquidation during this period.

4. 陳旭昇教授

“Assessment of Weymark’s Measures, of Exchange Market Intervention: The Case of Japan,” Chen, Shiu-Sheng and Kenshi Taketa,(2007). *Pacific Economic Review*, 12:5,545-558.

【Abstract】

This paper assesses the validity of the index of foreign exchange market intervention proposed by Weymark. We construct the Weymark index for Japan and then compare it with Japanese public intervention data to evaluate its performance. The results suggest that research using the Weymark index should be interpreted with caution.

5. 林明仁教授

“Can Hepatitis B Mothers Explain the Case of Missing Women?”
Ming-Jen Lin and Ming-Ching Luoh.(2007). *Evidence from Three Million Newborns in Taiwan*.

【Abstract】

The ‘missing women’ phenomenon in many Asian countries has previously been regarded as the result of son preference and change in economic conditions. However, some studies later argued that since the sex ratio of the offspring of Hepatitis B mothers is around 150, half of the missing women can be explained by this natural disease. Using an atypical national data set from Taiwan, we demonstrate that the marginal probability of an HBsAg(+) mother having a male birth ranges only from 0.0010 to 0.0025. In addition, this estimate does not vary with birth order and the sex composition of previous children. Given that 15 percent of mothers are HBV carriers, the disease can only raise the sex ratio from a base line of 105 to 105.165 at most. Our estimates suggest that the effect of HBV mothers on the offspring sex ratio, and hence on the cause of missing women, is minimal. Finally, we find that a third or higher birth, particularly in families where the first two children are female, the probability that the third child is male rises by 0.02, from a baseline sex ratio of 105 to 115.

6. 陳虹如教授

“Chaotic Dynamics in an Overlapping Generations Model with Myopic and Adaptive Expectations” (with M.-C. Li and Y.-J. Lin), *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, forthcoming.

【Abstract】

In this paper, we study dynamic behavior of an overlapping

generations model under three different expectations: perfect foresight, myopic expectations and adaptive expectations. We show that economic transition under myopic or adaptive expectations is very different from that under perfect foresight. When agents are perfectly foresighted, dynamics are simple, with a unique steady state that is globally attracting. However, cycles and chaotic motion can appear under myopic and adaptive expectations. We study the possibility of Li-Yorke chaos under myopic expectations and entropic chaos under adaptive expectations.

7. 徐則謙教授

“Financial Market Imperfections, Firm Heterogeneity, and the Impact of Trade on Entrepreneurial Selection and Industry Productivity”

Submitted to *Journal of International Economics*, Under Review

【Abstract】

Recent studies show that exposure to trade improves efficiency by reallocating resources toward high-productivity producers. However, if distortions cause heterogeneity in productivity, the reallocation may be inefficient. This paper endogenously generates heterogeneity through a lack of contract infrastructures preventing untalented heirs from transferring assets. It demonstrates that when the imperfections are higher than an endogenous level, but not so high as to prevent transactions in financial markets, trade-induced reallocations improve the efficiency of entrepreneurial selection, but do not guarantee an increase in industry productivity. Trade has negative effects on efficiency when the imperfections are lower than this level, but not low enough to reach Pareto optimum.

8. 徐進鈺教授

“Institutional Innovation, Asymmetric Decentralization, and Local

Economic Development-Case of post-Mao Kunshan, China.”

Shiuh-Shen Chien, (2007), (*Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, Vol 25, Issue 2, 269-290) (SSCI Journal)

【Abstract】

The author provides an understanding of the concept of institutional innovations for local economic development in post-Mao China. With Kunshan, one of the most dramatically developed regions in Yangtze Delta, used as a case study, the aim is to understand how, under what circumstances, and by whom, locally initiated projects can be institutionalized and evolved in the context of China's transition. 'Projects' here refer to those reforms implemented by local governments initially without any permission from the centre. It is argued that the development of those projects can be understood as an evolutionary process, consisting of three mechanisms of local central interactions: state's intention to connive; ex-post state endorsement, and ex-ante state adoption. Moreover, the innovations would be successful not only because of general contexts such as marketization, liberalization, and globalization, but also because of a particular process of economic decentralization to the local and political centralization under the party, or, as is proposed, asymmetric decentralization.

Careerist local officials would like to utilize their decentralized resources to strive for more development opportunities, which could in turn become their 'political capital', enabling them to attract the attentions of upper level governments and hence gain promotion.

9. 張康聰教授

“Modeling Typhoon- and Earthquake-Induced Landslides in a Mountainous Watershed using Logistic Regression.” K. Chang, S. Chiang, and M. Hsu. 2007. *Geomorphology* 89: 335-347. (SCI)

【Abstract】

Landslides can be caused by storms and earthquakes. Most published logistic regression models in recent years have been targeted at rainfall-induced landslides. In areas such as Taiwan, where landslides can be triggered by typhoons (tropical cyclones) and earthquakes, a rainfall-induced model is insufficient because it provides only a partial explanation of landslide occurrence and overlooks the potential effect of earthquakes on typhoon-triggered landslides. This study used landslides triggered by a major earthquake and a typhoon prior to the earthquake to develop an earthquake-induced model and a typhoon-induced model. The models were then validated by using landslides triggered by three typhoons after the earthquake. We found that typhoon-triggered landslides tended to be near stream channels and earthquake-triggered landslides were more likely to be near ridge lines. We also discovered that a major earthquake could still affect the locations of typhoon-triggered landslides six years after the earthquake event. Our study therefore demonstrates that an earthquake-induced model can not only shed light on the environmental factors for triggering landslides but also augment a rainfall-induced model in its predictive capability in areas such as Taiwan.

10. 周素卿教授

“Development of human geography in Taiwan in the last decade,” Chiang, Nora L-H and Sue-Ching Jou (2006) *Jimbun-Chiri* (Japanese Journal of Human Geography), 58 (6): 25-39.

【Abstract】

Human geographers in Taiwan are distributed in five geography departments and various social science and education

departments. In spite of the small population, their publications are well represented in five major geographical journals in Chinese and a few international journals in the English-speaking world. Apart from summarizing the growth of departments, this paper introduces the subfields and specialties represented by geographers in major universities, surveys the publications in the ten years between 1996 and 2005, and uses a bibliometric approach to analyze the progress made in human geography. The subject matters approach used by the Human Geographical Society of Japan has been used with regard to the above analysis. Geographic research reflects social change in Taiwan, as well as follows paradigmatic waves in English-speaking countries, particularly Anglo-America from where most of Taiwan's geographers obtained their degrees. Led by new paradigms in human geography, geographers tended to cooperate with other social scientists in the 1990's, thus resulting in disparate fields of interest among geographers, particularly in economic, urban, social and population geography. While empirical studies predominate, social relevance is demonstrated in all the new themes being studied. The future growth of human geography depends on further interdisciplinary cooperation, collaboration with international scholars, and the participation by young scholars, leading to a breakaway from traditional subjects of research and methodology.

11. 鄭伯壘教授

- (1) "Guanxi networks and members' effectiveness in Chinese work teams: Mediating effects of trust networks." Li-Fang Chou, Bor-Shiuan Cheng, Min-Ping Huang, & Hung-Yueh Cheng. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology* 9(2), 79-95.

【Abstract】

The present study examined 33 teams with a total of 206 team

members (excluding team leaders) to explore the effects of intrateam *guanxi* and trust networks on individual effectiveness in Taiwan. *Guanxi* networks included non-job, departmental and past team networks, while trust networks included affective and cognitive trust networks. Results showed that: (i) *guanxi* networks could better explain members' effectiveness compared with relational demography, and different *guanxi* networks had different effects; (ii) the more central an individual's position was in the cognitive trust network, the higher the individual's effectiveness; (iii) the past team *guanxi* network of a team member displayed a positive effect on the centrality of cognitive trust network, while non-job and departmental *guanxi* networks showed negative effects; and (iv) the effects of members' *guanxi* networks on individual effectiveness were mediated by the centrality of trust networks.

- (2) "Chinese Loyalty to Supervisor: Construct Analysis and Scale Development." Ding-Yu Jiang, Bor-Shuian Cheng, Chi-Ying Cheng, & Li-Fang Chou.(2007). *Chinese Journal of Psychology*, 49(4), 407-432.

【Abstract】

Loyalty to supervisor is a prevalent but under-investigated phenomenon in Chinese organizations. One plausible reason for this is the lack of a reliable and valid measure of loyalty in the Chinese context. This study aims to develop a valid measure of Chinese loyalty to supervisor. In Study 1, we identify a four-dimension construct of loyalty to supervisor that consists of 11 sub-dimensions (factors) on the basis of loyalty literature. The four dimensions are: identification with supervisor, task assistance, obedience, and sacrifice for supervisor. In Study 2, a 40-item Chinese loyalty to supervisor scale was developed and examined by three independent

samples. The results from exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses indicated that the 11-factor, 40-item scale could be reduced to a 6-factor, 21-item scale. The six factors are: identification with supervisor, internalization of the supervisor's values, initiative accommodation, task assistance, obedience, and sacrifice for supervisor. Results of reliability analyses indicated that the Chinese loyalty to supervisor scale is reliable and stable over time. Evidence that supports the criterion-related validity of Chinese loyalty to supervisor scale shows that Chinese loyalty to supervisor significantly associates with paternalistic leadership, job performance, extra-role performance, and supervisor trust in subordinate. This newly developed scale has theoretical and practical implications for future research on Chinese organizational behavior.

- (3) “The Effect of Interactions among Job Involvement, Ability of Regulating Other's Emotion, and Emotional Labor on Emotional Exhaustion.” Tsung-Yu Wu, & Bor-Shiuan Cheng.(2006). *Chinese Journal of Psychology*, 48(1), 69-87.

【Abstract】

The purpose of this study was to test the interaction effect of emotional labor, job involvement, and ability of regulating other's emotion on emotional exhaustion. In the study, emotion labor included expression of positive emotion and suppression of negative emotion. The results demonstrated that the interaction between job involvement and suppression of negative emotion significantly predicted emotional exhaustion. When job involvement was high, suppression of negative emotion did not predict emotional exhaustion; when job involvement was low, suppression of negative emotion predicted emotional exhaustion positively. However, the interaction between job involvement and expression of positive emotion did not

predict emotional exhaustion. Therefore, the interaction effect between job involvement and suppression of negative emotion was stronger than the interaction between job involvement and expression of positive emotion. Besides, the interaction between ability of regulating other's emotion and suppression of negative emotion significantly predicted emotional exhaustion. When ability of regulating other's emotion was high, suppression of negative emotion did not predict emotional exhaustion; when ability of regulating other's emotion was low, suppression of negative emotion predicted emotional exhaustion positively. However, the interaction between ability of regulating other's emotion and expression of positive emotion did not predict emotional exhaustion. Therefore, the interaction between the ability of regulating other's emotion and suppression of negative emotion was stronger than the interaction between the ability of regulating other's emotion and expression of positive emotion. The implications, limitations, contributions, and applications of this study are discussed.

12. 陳淑惠教授

“Family factors of Internet addiction and substance use experience in Taiwanese adolescents.” Yen, J. Y., Yen, C. F., Chen, C. C., Chen, S. H., & Ko, C. H.* (2007). *CyberPsychology and Behavior*, 10(3), 323-329. [SSCI]

【Abstract】

The aim of the study is to examine the differences in the diversity of family factors between adolescents with and without Internet addiction and substance use experience. A total of 3662 students (2328 boys and 1334 girls) were recruited from seven junior high schools, six senior high schools, and four vocational high schools in southern Taiwan. Internet addiction and substance

experience were classified according to the score of Chen Internet Addiction Scale Questionnaires for Experience of Substance use. The family factors assessed included perceived family satisfaction, family economic status, parents' marriage status, care-givers, the frequency of intra-family conflict, families' habitual alcohol use, and perceived parents' or care givers' attitude toward adolescents' substance use. This study demonstrated that the characteristics of higher parent-adolescent conflict, habitual alcohol use of siblings, perceived parents' positive attitude to adolescent substance use, and lower family function could be used develop a predictive model for Internet addiction in the multiple logistic regression analysis. The former three family factors were also sufficient in themselves to develop a predictive model for substance use experience. The results revealed that adolescent Internet addiction and substance use experience shared similar family factors, which indicate that Internet addiction and substance use should be considered in the group of behavioral problem syndromes. A family-based preventive approach for Internet addiction and substance use should be introduced for adolescents with negative family factors.

13. 林以正教授

“The Process of Transforming Daily Social Interactions to Relationship Intimacy: A Longitudinal Study.” Yi-Cheng Lin, & Chin-Lan Huang(2006). *Chinese Journal of Psychology*, 48(1), 35-52.

【Abstract】

In the past three decades, the debate of which factor, self-disclosure or partner responsiveness, plays the central role in the process of intimacy is still on and the dynamics among these factors remain unknown. According to Reis & Shaver (1988), however, the

intimacy process begins when one person expresses personally revealing feelings or information to another person. To become intimate, the discloser must also feel understood, validated, cared for by the listener. Thus, this theory suggests that the specific combination of self-disclosure and perceived partner responsiveness plays an essential role in the development of relationship intimacy. Although the model does provide an insightful perspective, little empirical research has yet been done to test this model. The current study is design to test this theoretical model, looking at the role of self-disclosure and partner responsiveness in the process of transforming daily social interactions to relationship intimacy. Furthermore, a longitudinal follow-up was conducted, in which both relationship intimacy and social interaction data were collected both in the Fall and Spring semesters. Participants recorded their daily social interactions using the Revised Rochester Social Interaction Record and their relationship intimacy with the interaction partners were measured by a Q-sort method. Because this study was a simulated within-subject design, hierarchical within-subject regression analyses were conducted, which ruled out individual differences and permitted us to focus exclusively on relationship processes. Two regression analyses were first conducted for the two cross-sectional phases separately. In both cases, the simple effects as well as the unique effects of self-disclosure and perceived partner responsiveness were all significant. The results supported the hypothesis that both self-disclosure and perceived partner responsiveness are functional in the process of intimacy. The consistent results from both semesters also indicate that this correlation pattern was reliable. Cross-lag analysis showed that all the variables in time 1 were predictive of all the variables in time 2, indicating that the causal directions might not be linear nor

unidirectional. Nonetheless, there were other trends especially worth noting. First, the highest correlation was between two relationship intimacy indices, whereas the interaction indices were relatively less reliable compared to the relationship intimacy. Second, both cross-sectional and cross-lag analyses showed that perceived partner responsiveness had relatively stronger effect sizes than did self-disclosure. The theoretical implications of these results were discussed. In addition, the contributions of the current methodology to the study of personal relationships and relationship processes were also discussed.

參、活動預告

一、系列討論會

本計畫於 96 學年度開始展開系列討論會，該研討會內容以全球化與華人經濟圈活動的議題相關，演講者以全球化研究團隊成員為主，也會不定期邀請相關學者參與。96 學年度第二學期的每月討論會日期暫訂為 3 月 7 日、5 月 2 日、6 月 6 日下午五點至六點半，地點為地理系二樓的會議室。

二、國際學術研討會

本總計畫暫訂於 2008 年 9 月的第二個星期舉辦國際學術研討會，屆時相關訊息將另行公告。

三、通識課程開設計畫

預計於九十七學年度第一學期，開設「全球化研究 101」，目前正在籌畫中。