

國立中興大學圖書資訊學研究所

碩士學位論文

公共圖書館課後輔導對於弱勢兒童之影響—

以新北市立圖書館為例

Effects of Afterschool Programs in Public Libraries
on Disadvantaged Children: A Case of New Taipei



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摘要

本研究旨在探討公共圖書館課後輔導對弱勢兒童的影響，以彌補臺灣缺乏圖書館課後輔導之實證研究。本研究為質性研究，以新北市立圖書館實施課後陪讀服務的七間分館為研究場域，以訪談法為主，觀察法為輔蒐集資料，研究對象包含 22 位兒童、13 位家長、8 位志工及 7 位館員。蒐集的資料以主題分析法進行分析。本研究結果顯示：(一) 家長對兒童參與公共圖書館課後輔導的原因為：家長缺乏時間陪伴、家庭學習環境不佳、課業的需求及餐券的誘因。(二) 課後陪讀的實施方式較為自由，主要是依據志工自行安排，或是針對兒童個別的需求進行協助，因此呈現多元的面貌。除了寫作業與自行閱讀外，有些志工會安排一些活動和兒童互動，像是共讀、複習學校課業、手作、玩遊戲等。(三) 公共圖書館課後輔導對兒童的影響包含：培養閱讀習慣、提升閱讀興趣、學業表現進步、拓展學習視野、增進人際互動、習得禮儀、提升心理狀態。(四) 公共圖書館執行課後輔導的困境為：志工人力不足、志工流動率高及課後輔導機構的選擇多元化。根據研究結果，本研究針對未來實務及研究方面提出建議。對於實務方面的建議包含：服務品質一致性、增加閱讀相關活動、增加招募志工的管道、改善志工調度問題、加強志工訓練與管理、多推廣課後陪讀活動及提供延伸服務。本研究結果有助於公共圖書館規劃未來的課後輔導服務，以更符合弱勢兒童的需求。

關鍵字：公共圖書館、課後輔導、弱勢兒童、質性研究

Abstract

This study aims to investigate effects of afterschool programs in public libraries on disadvantaged children, to fill the gap of a lack of empirical research on afterschool programs in libraries in Taiwan. This study was qualitative in nature, taking place in seven branches of New Taipei City Library that implemented afterschool programs. Interviews and observation were used for data collection regarding the perspectives of 22 children, 13 parents, 8 volunteers, and 7 librarians. The researcher employed thematic analysis for organizing and analyzing the data collected. Findings of this study show that: (1) The reasons for children's participation in afterschool programs in public libraries included: a lack of caregivers' company, poor home learning environment, meeting curricular needs, and redeeming meal coupons. (2) Implementation of afterschool programs tended to be flexible, mainly based on the availability of volunteers, or individual needs of children. In addition to doing homework and independent reading, some volunteers organized activities for interacting with children, such as co-reading, reviewing schoolwork, hand-crafting, and playing games. (3) Effects of afterschool programs in public libraries on children included: developing reading habits, enhancing reading interests, improving academic performance, expanding learning horizons, improving interpersonal interaction, learning good manners, improving mental state. (4) Challenges of implementing afterschool programs in public libraries included: insufficient volunteers, high turnover rate of volunteers, and diverse choices of afterschool programs. Based on the findings derived from this study, suggestions for practice and research are provided. In terms of practice, this study suggests enhancing consistency of service quality, increasing the number of reading-related activities, diversifying channels for volunteer recruitment, improving volunteer scheduling, strengthening volunteer training and management, and promoting afterschool programs and related extended services. It is hoped that the findings help public libraries plan future afterschool programs in order to meet the needs of disadvantaged children.

Keywords : Public libraries, Afterschool programs, Disadvantaged children, Qualitative research