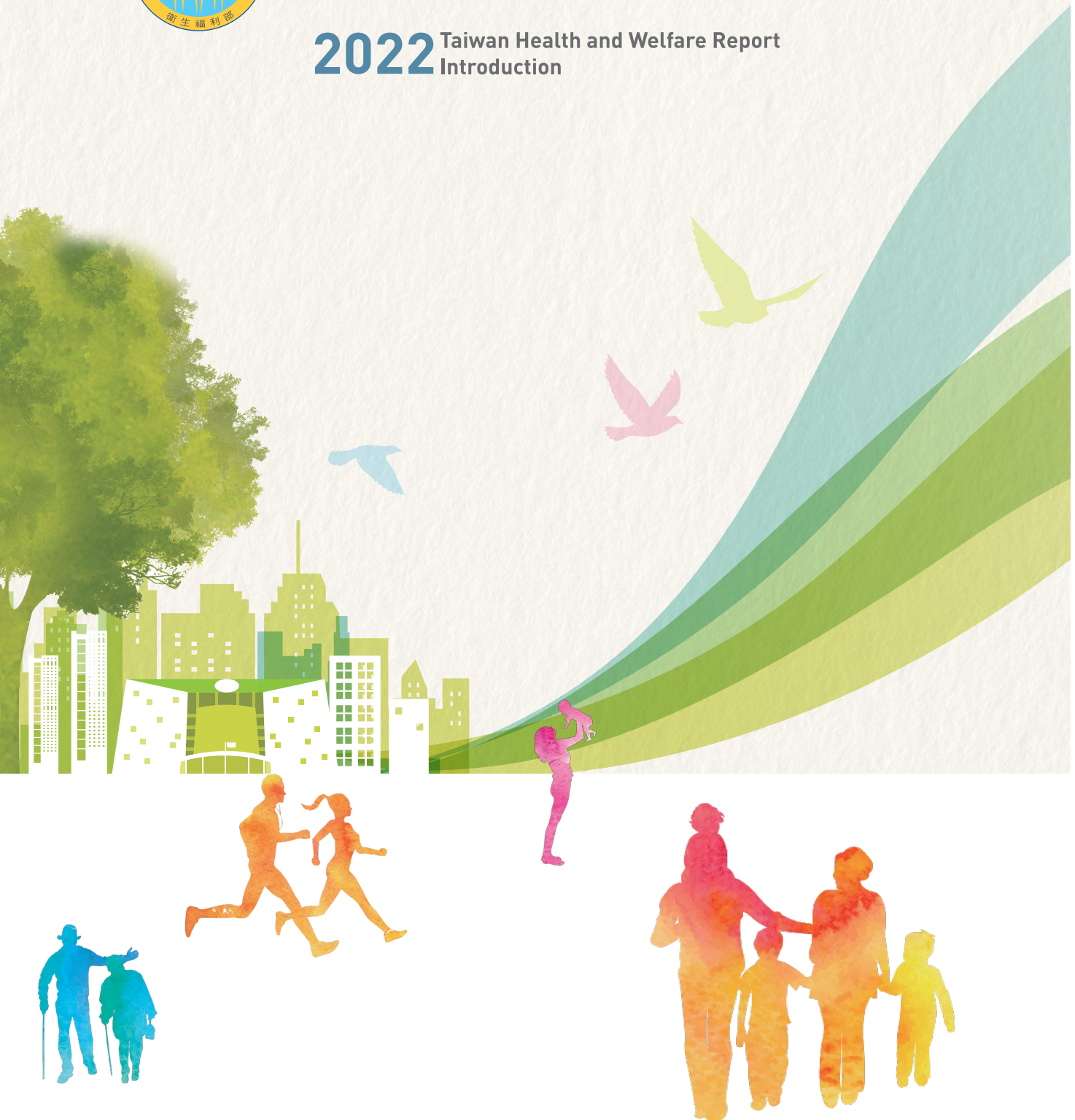




中華民國 **111** 年版

衛生福利年報 簡介

2022 Taiwan Health and Welfare Report
Introduction



健康 · 幸福 · 公平 · 永續

HEALTH · HAPPINESS · FAIRNESS · SUSTAINABILITY



目錄 CONTENTS



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1	組織與政策 Organization and Policy	04	7	食品藥物管理 Management of Food and Drugs	12
2	衛生福利重要指標 Health and Welfare Indicators	05	8	全民健保與國民年金 National Health Insurance and National Pension	14
3	健康支持環境 An Environment Conducive to Health	06	9	社會福利服務 Social Welfare	15
4	健康照護 Health Care	07	10	社會救助與社會工作 Social Assistance and Social Work	16
5	長期照顧服務 Long-Term Care Services	10	11	性別暴力防治與保護服務 Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Protective Services	18
6	傳染病防治 Communicable Disease Control	11	12	研究發展與國際合作 Research, Development and International Cooperation	19

序言

110年，COVID-19疫情繼續在全球蔓延，本部在兼顧防疫同時，秉持「最值得民眾信賴的部會」的願景，廣續整合布建社會福利資源，精進衛生醫療專業，鞏固衛生福利體系。

為因應109年我國人口首度呈現負成長，及110年出生率持續下降(6.6‰)，低於OECD會員國中位數(10‰)，本部廣續營造友善育兒環境，將產前檢查次數從10次增加至14次；不孕症治療補助，由低收入戶及中低收入戶，擴大至夫妻一方具我國國籍之不孕夫妻；自110年起推動「優化兒童醫療照護計畫」，強化重難罕症及初級醫療照護品質，減少兒童可預防、可避免的死亡或失能；並持續推動公共化及準公共托育服務，110年8月起再升級調高育兒津貼、托育補助，以擴大展現政府對育兒家庭的支持。

另一方面，65歲以上高齡人口占比於110年提升至16.9%，面對高齡社會，本部擘劃嶄新的高齡社會白皮書，發展自主、自立、共融、永續四大願景；全國共設置4,610個社區照顧關懷據點，促進高齡者與社會連結。另，廣續推動高齡與失智友善環境、長照2.0升級方案以及「長照經費、照顧家庭、服務項目、日照中心、平價住宿機構」等5個增加措施，並建立「長照高負荷家庭照顧者轉介及服務流程」，提升對高負荷照顧者個案服務之品質，110年長照服務使用滿意度調查，對於「主要家庭照顧者負擔整體減輕比率」之滿意度達97.6%，較109年90.5%增加7.1%。



Preface

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to spread around the world. While taking protective measures, Taiwan's Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) had been upholding its vision to become "the most trustworthy ministry of the people" by integrating and effectively allocating social welfare resources, improving skills in the healthcare profession and consolidating the health and welfare systems.

Taiwan experienced negative population growth for the first time in 2020. Taiwan's declining birth rate in 2021 reached 6.6‰, which was lower than the median of 10‰ in OECD member countries. Consequently, the MOHW created a child care friendly environment, which increased the number of prenatal checkup from 10 to 14; subsidies for infertility treatment were expanded from low-income and middle-low-income households to all infertile couples if either the husband or the wife is a citizen of Taiwan. Since 2021, Taiwan has launched the Program for Excellence in Child Health Care to improve the quality of pediatric care and prevent avoidable disability death. Moreover, Taiwan supported public and quasi-public childcare services and increased its child-raising allowance and childcare subsidies in August 2021.

Additionally, the share of the population aged 65 years and above increased to 16.9% in 2021. Facing an aged society, the MOHW has drawn up a new white paper dealing with this issue and incorporated the four overarching goals of independence, self-reliance, inclusiveness and sustainability into the strategy. The MOHW has set up a total of 4,610 community care stations to encourage social connections for elderly. The MOHW has also continued to support dementia-friendly environments and the Long-term Care Plan 2.0. In addition to easing the burden for families of long-term caregiving through referral services, Taiwan has paid attention to five additional measures: funding for long-term care, caring for more families in need, expanding services, increasing the number of daycare centers, and providing affordable residential institutions. In a 2021 survey of Taiwan's long-term care users, the satisfaction rate of reducing overall burden of family caregivers reached 97.6%, an increase of 7.1% compared to 90.5% in 2020.

Moreover, food labeling requirements for pork, beef and other edible parts were improved starting in 2021. Labels that do not conform to the new regulations will become market prohibited under the Medical Devices Act, which was enacted on May 1, 2021. Furthermore, in order to optimize the forensic psychiatric services, Taiwan intended to assist offenders with mental disorders to gradually integrate into society and to build one forensic psychiatric hospital. Under the second phase of Strengthening Social Safety Net Program, the MOHW has helped local governments recruit necessary workers, expanded family resources and improved service accessibility to build a stronger social safety net.

為營造安心安全的生活、公平幸福的環境，110年起針對豬肉、牛肉及其可食部位原料原產地進行標示稽查計畫，如查有原料原產地標示不符規定，均由所轄衛生局依法處辦；110年5月1日正式施行「醫療器材管理法」，完善醫療器材全生命週期管理制度，以利有效控管安全及品質；為健全國內司法精神醫療體系，積極協助司法案件之精神病人逐步復歸社會，並與法務部合作籌設司法精神醫院；另配合強化社會安全網第二期計畫，持續補助地方增聘相關人力、擴增家庭服務資源，提升服務的可近性，以強化並支持家庭功能，構築綿密的社會安全網。

因應國際COVID-19疫情及防範Delta、Omicron等病毒變異株境外移入，我國維持「邊境風險嚴管」原則，持續強化醫療應變機制，並於110年3月22日起開始接種COVID-19疫苗；本土疫情雖自110年5月中旬起升溫，5月19日提升全國疫情警戒至第三級，但在國人齊力配合下，疫情逐漸獲得控制，自110年7月27日起即調降為第二級；並持續倡導「防疫新生活運動」、推動社區廣篩，同時推廣企業快篩與居家快篩；啟用「COVID-19公費疫苗預約平臺」並開設大型接種站，加速提高疫苗涵蓋率，同時加速疫苗及藥物的取得與研發，成功推出「臺灣清冠一號」，實證可大幅減少輕度至中度患者轉為重症之比例。

第74屆世界衛生大會（WHA）於110年5月以視訊形式召開，配合推動參與WHA，本部陳前部長時中以「臺灣可以幫忙-與世界建立更具韌性及包容力的全球衛生體系」為題撰擬之專文，獲53國媒體刊登計221篇；我友邦及理念相近國家之行政及立法部門亦以多元且具體之行動為我國強力發聲，並藉此展現臺灣科技醫衛實力。

此外，聯合國《2022年全球幸福報告》（World Happiness Report）針對全球149個國家進行2021年民調結果，臺灣排名第26，為東亞第1（優於新加坡、日、韓、中國、香港等），該調查分析顯示COVID-19不僅帶來警訊，也促進人們的互相支持與救助善行，同時也顯示人民對政府的高信任度與COVID-19致死率較低的正向關係。

在疫情持續演變之際，正向防疫與保全醫療量能、和病毒共存及有效風險控管、促進經濟社會活動及國際必要交流等，均需面面俱到、平衡兼顧，我們堅持營造互信包容的社會，並持續建造一個促進全民健康與福祉的新環境。

衛生福利部
部長

薛瑞元

謹識

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to prevent the transmission of the emerging variants, Delta and Omicron, Taiwan enforced strict border controls, enhanced the emergency response mechanism, and began vaccinating people against COVID-19 on March 22, 2021. However, community transmission began to increase around mid-May of 2021, causing Taiwan to declare a Level 3 epidemic alert on May 19. However, thanks to a concerted effort by both the government and the people, the community transmission was gradually brought under control. The epidemic alert was subsequently lowered to Level 2 on July 27, 2021. Furthermore, Taiwan advocated the New Lifestyle for Epidemic Prevention and expanded the community testing programs that urged employee screening/testing and self-testing at home. Taiwan also launched the COVID-19 Government-Funded Vaccination Appointment Reservation System and established large-scale vaccination sites to increase vaccination rates. Simultaneously, Taiwan accelerated research and development of COVID-19 vaccines and drugs with the introduction of a traditional Chinese medicine formula NRICM101, which has been proven to significantly reduce the percentage of patients with mild-to-moderate symptoms developing severe illness.

The 74th World Health Assembly (WHA) was held virtually in May 2021. To garner support for Taiwan's participation in the WHA, Former Minister Chen Shih-chung submitted "Building a resilient and inclusive global health system together--Taiwan can help", an article that got published 221 times by the media in 53 countries. Taiwan's allies and like-minded nations also voiced their support for Taiwan and helped raise awareness of Taiwan's prowess in biotechnology and healthcare.

In addition, according to the United Nations' World Happiness Report 2022 that polled residents from 149 countries in 2021, Taiwan was ranked 26th and first in East Asia, which outranked Singapore, Japan, South Korea, China and Hong Kong. The survey showed that the COVID-19 not only brought a warning sign to the globe, but also promoted people's mutual support. It also revealed that people's high level of trust in government is positively related to the lower COVID-19 mortality rate.

As the pandemic continues to evolve, it is necessary to take all aspects into consideration, including creating a positive social climate for disease prevention, preserving healthcare capacity, coexisting with the virus, having the effective risk control, and promoting economic, social activities and necessary international cooperation and exchanges. The MOHW will insist on building an inclusive and mutual trust within the society and an environment conducive to the health and well-being of all.

Sincerely
Minister of Health and Welfare

Jui-yuan Hsueh

1

組織與政策

Organization and Policy



由部長綜理部務，置政務次長2人、常務次長1人及主任秘書1人，並設9司、6處及45個所屬機關構。

110年度主管決算數共2,457億3,395萬餘元，其中以社會保險支出82.01%占決算比率最高。

本部秉持創新思維，追求全球化、在地化之政策目標，整合社會福利及衛生醫療資源，制定連續性政策，包括健康促進、疫病防治、醫療照護、全民健保、食品藥物管理、福利服務到長期照顧等議題，期提供完善之整合服務，促進全民健康與福祉。

為呼應國際重視性別平等議題之潮流，本部之政策、計畫及措施皆積極融入性別觀點，並落實性別平等政策綱領及CEDAW，期能提升衛生福利各面向之性別平等。

The minister oversees ministry affairs, he is aided by two deputy ministers, one vice minister and one secretary-general. The Ministry of Health and Welfare consists of nine departments, six administrative departments and 45 affiliated agencies.

The ministry's financial statement for 2021 came to a little over 245 billion NTD, with social insurance expenses making up the largest portion at 82.01% of the total budget.

Guided by the policy objectives of innovative thinking, pursuit of globalization and localization, the Ministry integrates social welfare and healthcare resources and formulates continuing policies including health promotion, disease prevention, medical care, National Health Insurance, food and drug administration, welfare services and long-term care etc. so that we can deliver comprehensive, integrated services that promote the health and welfare of the people.

In response to the current international trend of gender equality, we have endeavored to incorporate gender perspective in all our policies, plans and measures. Not only that, the Ministry has also embraced gender equality policies and CEDAW in the hopes of improving gender equality in all aspects of health and welfare.



2

衛生福利重要指標

Health and Welfare Indicators



隨著國民所得提高、醫藥衛生進步及醫療保健意識增強，國人平均壽命逐年延長，人口老化衍生的健康與照護議題，影響國民醫療保健支出與資源配置，亦牽動國家整體經濟成長動能，本篇將簡要陳述衛生福利統計相關重要指標。

110年底我國戶籍登記2,338萬人，較去年減7.89%，人口結構續呈幼年人口比率降低，老年人口比率提高之現象；平均壽命逐年延長，110年為80.9歲，女性較男性長壽。

110年國人死亡人數18.4萬人，死亡率為每十萬人口785人，較去年上升6.9%；前三大死因為癌症、心臟疾病及肺炎，居首之癌症死亡人數5.2萬人，平均每天有142人死於癌症，即每10分10秒就有1人因癌症死亡，較去年快20秒。

我國國民醫療保健支出穩定成長，109年達1.3兆元，占GDP比率由99年之6.3%增至6.7%；平均每人醫療保健支出由3.8萬元增至5.6萬元。

110年底納入社會救助保障之低收入戶及中低收入戶共25.9萬戶、60.8萬人，提供低收入戶、弱勢兒童及少年生活扶助金額51億元，維持其基本生活水準。

Rising incomes, advances in medicine and health care, and greater health awareness have led to a gradual increase in Taiwan's life expectancy. Nevertheless, relevant issues of health and care that come with an aging population may affect not only national health expenditure (NHE) and resource distributions, but also the rate of economic growth. In this chapter, we will present a summary of key indicators in health and welfare statistics.

At the end of 2021, Taiwan had a registered population of 23.38 million, which is a decrease of 7.89% compared with the previous year. Life expectancy in Taiwan has been increasing over the years and reached 80.9 in 2021. Women live longer than men.

In 2021, there were 184 thousand deaths and the crude mortality rate was 785 per 100 thousand - an increase of 6.9% compared to the previous year. The top three leading causes were cancer, heart disease and pneumonia. Being the leading cause of death, cancer claimed 52 thousand lives and on average, 142 people were dying of cancer each day. Further calculation indicates that every 10 minutes and 10 seconds, a person would die because of cancer. The duration is 20 seconds shorter compared to that from 2020.

Taiwan's National Health Expenditure (NHE) has shown steady growth. The figure has reached NTD 1.3 trillion in 2020. NHE as a share of GDP increased from 6.3% in 2010 to 6.7%, while per capita NHE increased from NTD 38,000 to NTD 56,000.

By the end of 2021, there were 259 thousand low-income and middle-low-income households, with a total of 608 thousand people and the government provided 5.1 billion NTD in living subsidy to children and youth from low-income families and from vulnerable families to maintain basic level of living.

3

健康支持環境

An Environment Conducive to Health



為達成「全民健康」，本部國民健康署辦理各生命週期人口群健康與非傳染病監測與資料應用，以協助規劃不同人生階段的全民健康促進政策，積極建構健康的支持環境。

在健康促進上，積極於各場域推廣健康生活型態，提升民眾健康識能。與教育部、勞動部、22縣市政府等跨部門合作，推行健康促進學校、健康職場、健康醫院及健康城市等計畫，應用渥太華憲章，從政策面、健康環境、社區行動、健康服務到強化個人健康生活型態，引導健康服務體系，以人為中心，系統性減少健康風險因子（菸、酒、不健康飲食、身體活動不足），協助民眾實踐健康生活，截至110年底，共計有4,033家健康促進學校、2萬6,382家健康職場、203家健康醫院，37個社區營養推廣中心，另補助12個縣市推動健康城市，讓健康成為縣市首長施政的首選任務。

在健康照護措施上，提供孕婦產前檢查、新生兒聽力篩檢、兒童預防保健及衛教指導、視力保健、成人預防保健服務、慢性病防治、癌症篩檢、多元戒菸服務等，透過各式服務提高早期發現早期照護，以維護國人健康。110年更調整增加孕婦產檢次數及推動擴大不孕症治療（試管嬰兒）補助方案。

In order to achieve the goal of "Health for All", the Health Promotion Administration planned health promotion policies to benefit people at different stages of life (i.e. from cradle to paradise), creating an environment that is conducive to health.

In terms of health promotion, we have actively promoted healthy lifestyles in different settings to raise health literacy for the general public. We collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and 22 municipal governments across Taiwan to promote various programs for Health Promoting Schools, Healthy Workplace, Healthy Hospitals, Healthy Cities and so forth. Guided by the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, we endeavor to build health policy, create supportive environments, strengthen community action, offer health services and enhance personal health behaviors as pillars that steer our system of health services. Our services shall be people-centered and enable the general public to systematically reduce risk factors to health, such as tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diet, lack of physical activities and so forth, so that people can live healthier lifestyles. As of the end of 2021, there are 4,033 Health Promoting Schools, 26,382 Healthy Workplaces, 203 Healthy hospitals and 37 National Community Nutrition Promotion Centers. Also, subsidization for 12 municipalities have been issued for them to prioritize health promotion in their administration.

With regards to health care measures, we offer a variety of services including pregnant woman prenatal care, newborn hearing screening, children's preventive healthcare and health education guidance services, vision healthcare, adult preventive healthcare services, cancer screening, chronic disease prevention, comprehensive smoking cessation services and so forth. Through these services, we stand a better chance of early discovery of symptoms, so that preemptive care can be administered to protect the health of the general public. In 2021, additional prenatal checkups for pregnant women are provided, and the subsidization for infertility treatment (IVF) has been expanded.

另，因應人口老化，為提升高齡人口生活品質、減緩慢性病威脅，推展老人健康促進、預防衰弱、延緩失能及老化，推動高齡友善城市，110年共計166個政府暨民間單位參與高齡友善城市及社區計畫，並有756家照護機構通過高齡友善健康照護機構認證。營造健康老化的尊嚴社會，讓長者能夠在地安養，促進長者健康。

In addition, in light of population aging, we are committed to helping seniors to improve the quality of their lives by mitigating the threat of chronic diseases, promoting better health for seniors, preventing frailty, delaying disability and aging, and promoting age-friendly cities. In 2021, 166 government and civic units took part in our Age-friendly Cities and Communities' programs, with 756 healthcare organizations certified as age-friendly healthcare institutions. By transforming our society to respect senior citizen's rights to healthy aging, our senior citizens will be able to age in place and enjoy better health.

4 健康照護 Health Care



為建構敏捷韌性醫療照護體系，持續推動醫療網計畫，平衡各區域劃分之醫療資源，精進緊急醫療救護網絡運作機制，以區域聯防落實在地化醫療照護；以「安寧緩和醫療條例」及「病人自主權利法」，保障病人善終權；辦理「優化兒童醫療照護計畫」，強化自周產期起之全方位兒童醫療照護。

To construct an agile and resilient healthcare system, the Ministry has continued to promote and plan the medical care network plan to balance resources available at hospitals in each region, fortifying the network for emergency care through joint regional defense. The Hospice Palliative Care Act and "Patient Right to Autonomy Act" were implemented to protect patient's rights of hospice. MOHW conducted the Program for Excellence in Child Health Care, and reinforced comprehensive child healthcare from the perinatal period.

在心理健康方面，提供「心快活」心理健康學習平臺、24小時1925安心專線心理諮詢，推動心理健康網計畫，辦理自殺個案通報與關懷訪視；補助地方政府辦理精神衛生法定各項業務，提供精神病人社區追蹤保護、強制住院及強制社區治療；持續布建藥癮醫療多元處遇資源及藥酒癮治療費用補助，辦理司法精神醫療工作，持續優化司法精神鑑定服務品質。

In terms of mental health, "Wellbeing" mental health learning website is launched, the 24-hour 1925 suicide prevention hotline is provided for mental health consulting, and "Mental Health Network Promotion Project" is promoted for suicide reporting cases visiting and caring. In addition, the Ministry subsidized municipal governments to promote several mental health affairs which is stipulated by law, such as paying follow-up visits to psychotic patients in the community and mandatory hospitalization/community treatment and so on. The Ministry has also continued to provide diverse resources to bolster medical care for drug addicts and fee subsidies for addiction treatment for patients with drug or alcohol addiction. The MOHW also conducted forensic psychiatry medical work to optimize the service quality of forensic psychiatry assessment.

在醫事人力方面，訂定15類醫事人員管理法規，持續辦理各類醫事人員培育、養成計畫及在職訓練、專科醫師甄審領證及畢業後一般醫學訓練計畫，110年醫事人員執業人數共計34萬7,755人。另為保障醫師勞動權益，住院醫師自108年9月1日起適用勞動基準法並同步推動醫療法修法，增訂醫師勞動權益專章草案。此外，為減少醫療糾紛，促進醫病關係和諧，持續進行生產高風險管控及通報機制，辦理生產事故救濟，110年度審定核予救濟計301件，並積極推動多元化訴訟外處理機制，建置關懷諮詢平臺，創立醫法雙調處模式。另為建立中醫師臨床訓練制度，110年輔導117家院所收訓538位學員進行負責醫師訓練；並試辦中醫專科醫師訓練。

在提升醫療服務品質方面，以病人為中心，推行醫院評鑑制度，110年底計有415家醫院經醫院評鑑合格；訂定醫療品質及病人安全工作年度目標，建置病人安全事件通報機制，辦理器官勸募及推廣，建置器官移植資料，促進捐贈器官有效運用，增進國民健康。110年電子病歷交換中心新增到院前心肺功能停止(OCHA)及創傷(TRAUMA)二類急重症單張；另醫事人員行動憑證，截至110年底已有12家醫院申請使用。

運用遠距視訊科技與補助專業人員技術服務，積極支持位於離島偏遠地區所屬醫院，提升服務品質，落實在地醫療，以維護民眾權益。並秉持「醫

In terms of medical manpower, Taiwan currently has 15 laws and regulations governing the licensing requirements of medical personnel and the Ministry has continued to organize and host talent training, incubation project and OTJ training for different medical personnel, specialist physician certification programs and general post-graduate medical training programs. As of 2021, Taiwan had 347,755 practicing health professionals. In addition, effective from September 1, 2019, resident physicians shall be subject to the Labor Standards Act amendment of the Medical Care Act and has been promoted by adding a draft section on the labor rights of physicians. Also, in an effort to reduce disputes over medical care and harmonize physician-patient relationships, the MOHW has continued to conduct high birth risk control and report mechanism, and provided relief for childbirth accidents approved a total of 301 applications in 2021 while actively promoting diverse alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and has established a care consulting platform and created the medical legal department dual investigation model. On top of that, a clinical training system for Chinese medical physicians is going to be established. In 2021, guided 117 institutions to accept 538 students for responsible doctor training, and conducted trial training for specialized Chinese medicine doctors.

With regards to improving the quality of medical care, the Ministry sought to promote a patient-centered hospital accreditation system, as of the end of 2021, a total of 415 hospitals were certified, stipulated annual objectives for healthcare quality and patient safety and a patient safety reporting system. By persuading and promoting organ donation and establishing a database for organ transplant data, the Ministry maintained the effective operation of EMR Exchange Center to enable interinstitutional exchange of records improving the health of citizens. In 2021, the EMR Exchange Center (EEC) added fliers of category two severe diseases (OHCA and TRAUMA). In addition, medical staff were certified. As of the end of 2021, 12 hospitals have applied for use.

The MOHW utilizes telemedicine technology and the subsidization of medical specialists' services, and has committed to actively supporting hospitals in remote and

師動，病人不動」及「在地醫療」原則，促進偏遠離島地區醫療服務之可近性；包括在地醫事人才培育、醫事人員開業補助、醫療設施設備及衛生所(室)重建整修補助、遠距醫療專科服務佈建、民眾就醫交通費補助及離島緊急救護航空器駐地備勤專案計畫等。

另為促進原住民族地區醫療照護可近性，致力推動原鄉健康十大行動；依內政部統計，109年原住民族平均餘命與全國差距已縮小為7.66歲。

同時，為照護國人健康，消弭健康上的差距，提升新住民生育健康，減少因語言隔閡，造成生活適應或就醫障礙；並針對罕見疾病、油症等特殊疾病患者，協助其獲得醫療照護及補助就醫時之部分負擔。

offshore areas to improve their service quality and promote local medical care to safeguard residents' health rights. The MOHW stands by the principles of "relocating doctors instead of patients" and enhancing functions of achieving "local medical services", promoting the accessibility of medical services in remote and offshore areas, including local medical staff nurturing, subsidy for establishing medical facilities, subsidy for rebuilding and repair of medical centers(rooms), equipment and clinics, telemedicine specialized services, transportation fee subsidy for people, and service project for ambulance aircrafts based in offshore areas.

To facilitate the accessibility of medical and healthcare for indigenous people, the MOHW has made a big effort to implement the action plan of 10 major indigenous community health. According to the Ministry of the Interior statistics, the gap in life expectancy between the indigenous and general population decreased to 7.66 years in 2020.

At the same time, in an effort to safeguard the health of general public and eradicate the discrepancy in healthcare provision, we have endeavored to improve prenatal health of new immigrants and reduce life and medical difficulties caused by language barriers. Not only that, for patients of illnesses such as rare diseases, Yu Cheng patients and other diseases requiring special treatments, we have also helped patients receive medical care and subsidized the copayment.



5

長期照顧服務

Long-Term Care Services



臺灣整體人口結構受少子女化及國民平均壽命延長影響，65歲以上人口急遽增加，在我國107年3月底正式進入高齡社會，至115年預計老人人口將占總人口21%，成為超高齡社會。據此，建設健全長期照顧服務體系、發展服務資源及確保服務品質越顯其重要性，故本部於106年1月起實施長照十年計畫2.0(以下稱長照2.0)，以推動社區整體照顧服務體系，回應高齡化社會的長照需求。

本部持續發展以社區為基礎的整合式照顧服務模式，以培植社區整合型服務中心(A)、擴充各類長照服務提供單位(B)、廣設巷弄長照站(C)為原則，鼓勵各縣市政府廣結長照、醫療、護理以及社福單位辦理。若民眾有長照需求，可撥打長照服務專線1966，經所在地照管專員到府評估符合長照失能等級者，協助連結民眾所需之長照服務，110年度長照2.0服務人數已達38萬8,866人。

長照2.0推動以來，服務資源及人數已大幅成長，未來除將持續拓展居家式及社區式長照服務資源，充實長照服務人力外，亦將布建住宿式機構。長照2.0下一階段的重要任務，從強化地方政府輔導與管理量能、完備長期照顧服務法相關規範機制以及建立服務品質公

Taiwan's population structure is affected by low birth rate and an increase in life expectancy. The population aged 65 years and older has been growing rapidly. As of the end of March 2018, Taiwan officially became an aged society and, by 2026, the population aged 65 and over is expected to reach 21%, consequently making Taiwan a "super-aged" society. In light of this trend, there's greater urgency to establish a sound long-term care system, to develop human resource and facilities, and to ensure service quality. Consequently, the Ministry began its implementation of the MOHW's National Ten-Year Long-Term Plan Care 2.0 (hereafter referred to as "Long-Term Care Plan 2.0") from January 2017 to promote an integrated Community Care Service Network as a response to the long-term care needs of Taiwan's aging population.

The MOHW has been working to integrate different services into the community-based integrated care service network based on the basic concept of cultivating community integrated service center ("A"), combined service center ("B"), and widely establishing street long-term care stations around the blocks ("C") throughout Taiwan. All municipalities have been encouraged to work with long-term care service providers, medical care, nursing institutions and nonprofit organizations. The Long-Term Care Hotline "1966" offers efficient assistance for those seeking for long-term care services. The care managers will assess long-term care needs of people in home visits and link people with resources to meet their further needs. In 2021 Long-Term Care 2.0 served 388,866 people.

Since Long-Term Care 2.0 was launched, there has been a big increase in service resources and personnel. In the future, the MOHW will continue to put emphasis on setting up residential institutions as well as expanding home-based and community-based long-term care resources and strengthening long-term care manpower. The following important mission of Long-Term Care 2.0 is to enhance the guidance and

開資訊，以確保各類長期照顧服務資源服務品質與持續提升，提供民眾近便、能負擔、有選擇、可安心的長照服務。

management capability of municipal government, improve mechanisms required under the Long-Term Care Services Act and establish open information to ensure the service quality of various long-term care service resources and continuing improvement; thus, to provide people long-term care services that are accessible, affordable, and premium in quality.

6

傳染病防治

Communicable Disease Control



傳染病防治為保障全民健康，甚至為維護國家安全重要的一環。《傳染病防治法》及《人類免疫缺乏病毒傳染防治及感染者權益保障條例》為我國執行傳染病防治的兩大重要法規。另針對可以疫苗預防的傳染病，衛福部疾管署持續推行國家預防接種政策，目前幼童免費常規疫苗共10項，可預防15種傳染病。

因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎(COVID-19)疫情，我國於109年1月15日公告新增COVID-19為第五類法定傳染病；同年1月20日起開設「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎中央流行疫情指揮中心」，統籌各項防疫應變動員措施。立法院於109年2月25日通過《嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎防治及紓困振興特別條例》，後因110年COVID-19疫情於國際間仍亟嚴峻，爰再修正延長該條例施行期間至111年6月30日止；本部並配合防疫業務需要，持續修正相關重要法規命令。

Communicable disease prevention protects people's health and is even an important link in national security. The "Communicable Disease Control Act" and "HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act" serve as key regulations governing infectious diseases prevention and control. Also, regarding communicable diseases that can be prevented with a vaccine, the Ministry has continued to promote the national vaccination policy. At present, 10 vaccines are available free of charge to children and can prevent 15 communicable diseases.

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, Taiwan officially designated COVID-19 as a Category V communicable disease on January 15, 2020. This was followed by the establishment of the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) on January 20 the same year to take charge of the mobilization required to meet the emergency. To achieve the goal of epidemic prevention and control, it has taken all necessary measures and coordinated epidemic prevention efforts. On February 25, 2020, the Legislative Yuan passed the "Special Act for Prevention, Relief and Revitalization Measures for Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens". Due to the continued severity of the global pandemic, the implementation period of the Act was extended until June 30, 2022. To cope with the needs of epidemic prevention efforts, the MOHW continues to amend related regulations and orders.

本部疾病管制署透過多元的傳染病監測通報與調查系統及全國傳染病檢驗網絡，及時對新興傳染病進行偵測預警，同時因應國際COVID-19疫情，維持「邊境風險嚴管」原則，旅客須於啟程地取得3日內COVID-19核酸檢驗報告及使用入境檢疫系統完成健康申報再登機，自110年7月2日起所有入境旅客並需進行PCR檢測。另妥善維運「傳染病防治醫療網」，以有效調度緊急應變量能，落實醫療照護機構感染管制。

為提升防疫量能，運用智慧科技，研發「臺灣社交距離App」及建置「疫調輔助平臺」，以利第一線防疫人員執行關懷、居家檢疫隔離民眾自主健康通報，以及快速疫調效率，降低疫情擴散。另由行政院指導設置疫苗預約平臺，增進民眾接種COVID-19疫苗之可近性及便利性。

Through diverse communicable disease surveillance and reporting, survey systems, and the national communicable disease testing network, Taiwan CDC of the MOHW carries out timely surveillance and issues warnings for new communicable diseases. In response to the global COVID -19 pandemic, we maintained strict border control measures, requiring arrivals to obtain a COVID -19 PCR test within three days at their place of departure and to complete a health declaration on the Quarantine System for Entry before boarding. From July 2, 2021, all arriving passengers were required to take a PCR test. The Communicable Disease Control Medical Network remains operational to effectively deploy emergency response capabilities and implement healthcare institution infection control in normal times.

In order to improve pandemic prevention capacity, we have used smart technology to develop the Taiwan Social Distancing APP and establish the Epidemiological Investigation Assistance Platform to help front-line epidemic prevention staff provide care and facilitate self-health reporting among people undergoing home quarantine/isolation. Thus, the efficiency of contact tracing has been improved, and the spread of the pandemic has been minimized. In addition, under the instructions of the Executive Yuan, a COVID-19 vaccine reservation platform was established, increasing vaccine accessibility and convenience for the public.

7

食品藥物管理

Management of Food and Drugs



本部食品藥物管理署以「藥求安全有效、食在安心健康」為使命，持續執行「食安五環」政策，從源頭控管、生產管理、市場查驗及全民監督等面向跨域整合，保障國人飲食安全，結合法規政策管理重點，規劃全國性稽查專案；110年度完成國內食品業者查核13萬9,400家次，食品良好衛生規範準則複查合格率高達9成以上；食

The Taiwan Food and Drug Administration has "Safe and effective drugs, safe and healthy food" as its mission and has therefore continued to implement its "Five-Point Food Safety" policy to achieve inter-domain integration of five major aspects: source control management, production management, market inspection, manufacturers and vendors liability and supervision by the citizens in order to create a complete food safety guard net. In addition, in 2021 TFDA launched a nationwide inspection project and audited 139,400 times of domestic businesses, with a GHP repeat inspection passing rate of over 90%. 520,000 samples of food and related products were

品及相關產品標示查核及抽樣檢驗52萬件，合格率達99%。

健全藥品管理法規環境，接軌國際，落實藥品源頭管理、品質與安全監測。強化管制藥品流向管理及擴大列管品項；落實新世代反毒策略，加強藥物濫用防制宣導及進口原料藥查驗，並提升檢驗量能。各年度不法藥物查獲率已由99年之11.81%大幅下降至110年之1.69%。另，109年發布「上市中藥監測辦法」，110年執行監測抽驗結果，中藥材合格率98.3%；中藥製劑合格率99.1%。110年9月公告臺灣中藥典第四版，以利中藥品質標準與國際接軌，促進外銷。

推動醫療器材管理法於110年5月1日正式施行，開啟醫療器材管理新時代，成立智慧醫材專案辦公室，促進產業發展；施行化粧品產品登錄制度，接軌國際，持續確保藥品與醫療器材製造與運銷作業符合國際PIC/S GMP及ISO13485標準。因應管理各類產品需求，積極開發檢驗方法，110年新增或修訂檢驗方法達116篇；參與30場國際共同研究或實驗室間能力比對，獲國際肯定。

辦理風險管理及危機處理研討會，透過跨單位交流提升數據對策略擬定之量能；為防堵非洲豬瘟疫區之豬肉製品走私進口，我們持續以關鍵字監控電商平臺產品。持續運用新興媒體FB及TFDA LINE@，即時傳播食藥醫粧知識及政策，提升民眾正確知能。

examined with passing rate of 99%.

Comprehensive Regulatory Environment for Medicinal product management, connect with the world, implement drug source management, quality and safety monitoring. The MOHW reinforced the flow management of controlled drugs and expanded the items being controlled. We implemented new generation anti-drug strategies, reinforced drug abuse prevention advocacy and import of active pharmaceutical material inspection, and upgraded the inspection capability. The annual seizure rate of illegal drugs has dropped significantly from 11.81% in 2010 to 1.69% in 2021. In addition, we announced the "Regulations for the Post-Market Monitoring of Chinese Medicine". In 2021 monitoring inspection results, the qualification rate of Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) materials was 98.3%, and the TCM preparation was 99.1%. In September 2021, we published the 4th edition of the Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopeia. The quality standard of our Chinese medicine can be connected with the world, benefitting exports.

The Medical Device Act was enacted on May 1, 2021, marking a new era of medical device management. TFDA established the Intelligent Medical Device Project Office to promote industrial development. The notification system was established for notifications of for cosmetic products to connect with the world and to ensure that the manufacturing and distribution practice of drugs and medical devices comply with the standards of international PIC/S GMP, and ISO 13485. In response to the management of all kinds of products, TFDA has been active to develop new test methods. In 2021, a total of 116 test methods have been added or amended. At the same time, TFDA has participated in 30 international joint research or interlaboratory comparisons with positive feedback from the international community.

The MOHW conducted the risk management and crisis handling seminar. Through cross-sectoral exchange, we upgraded the efficiency of statistics for policy implementation. In order to prevent the smuggling of pork products from African swine fever-affected areas, we continue to monitor the products on the e-commerce platform with keywords. We continue to use new media such as Facebook fan page and TFDA LINE@ to spread pharmaceutical knowledge and policies timely, in order to disseminate accurate information for people.

8

全民健保與國民年金

National Health Insurance and National Pension



全民健保擁有「普及、經濟、便利、滿意度高」等亮點，在國內獲得91.6%的滿意度。截至110年底，總投保人數2,386萬人，納保率達99.96%，全國92.4%醫療院所參與健保特約，就醫可近性相當便利，而健保財務主要來自保險對象、雇主及政府共同分擔的保險費，財務狀況穩定。

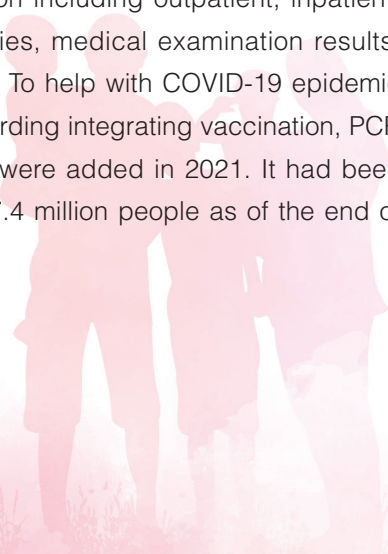
110年平均每人每年門診就醫次數13.21次，住院0.13次，平均日數1.26日。隨著人口老化及醫療科技的進步，本部健保署積極推動分級醫療與醫療體系垂直整合，建置「健保醫療資訊雲端查詢系統」，透過跨機構共享就醫紀錄，有效預防重複用藥及檢驗(查)，促進健保永續發展；並於疫情期間該系統新增TOCC提示，避免防疫破口。

為提升民眾對自我健康的掌握，通過身分認證即可於「健康存摺」查詢個人門診、住院、用藥、手術、過敏、檢驗(查)結果、影像等，110年為協助COVID-19防疫，整合疫苗接種、PCR病毒檢測、快篩結果資料，截至110年底已逾740萬人次下載使用。

Taiwan's National Health Insurance (NHI) is well known for its advantages such as accessibility, affordability, convenience and high satisfaction. It has maintained a satisfaction rate of 91.6% domestically. As of the end of 2021, the total number of insured people came to 23.86 million and the NHI coverage rate achieved 99.96%. 92.4% of the medical institutions in Taiwan have contracted with the National Health Insurance Administration (NHIA) enabling improved healthcare access. Health insurance funding mainly derives from insurance premiums paid by the insured, their employers and the government, and the financial situation is stable.

In 2021, the average number of outpatient visits per person per year was 13.21; the number of hospitalizations per person per year was 0.13 and the average length of hospital stay was 1.26 days. The NHIA has been actively promoting tiered medical care and vertical integration and cooperation of the healthcare institutions along with the innovative establishment of "NHI MediCloud System" to achieve medical records sharing across medical institutions. This will effectively prevent duplicated prescription and medical examinations and facilitate sustainable development of NHI. In the epidemic period, this system added the TOCC reminder to avoid epidemic prevention breaches.

To enhance public control over their own health, people can now register with the "My Health Bank" system to look up their personal medical information including outpatient, inpatient, medication, surgery, allergies, medical examination results, medical images and so on. To help with COVID-19 epidemic prevention, information regarding integrating vaccination, PCR test, and rapid test results were added in 2021. It had been downloaded and used by 7.4 million people as of the end of 2021.



國民年金納保對象為未參加軍、公教、勞、農保的25~64歲國民，110年底國保被保險人291萬餘人、核發給付人數192萬餘人、基金運用規模4,730億元，投資收益率9.88%。本部將持續檢討國保制度以使制度永續發展。

Taiwan's National Pension Insurance (NPI) was established to cover citizens aged between 25 and 64 years old who do not participate in relevant social insurances for military personnel, civil servants and teachers, laborers or farmers. As of the end of 2021, there were more than 2.91 million insured persons and 1.92 million benefit recipients of NPI, which operates at a scale over 473 billion NTD. In 2021, the Return on Investment for NPI came to 9.88% and the Ministry will continue to review the NPI schemes to ensure its sustainable development.

9 社會福利服務 Social Welfare



因應少子女化、高齡化趨勢及社會結構家庭功能之改變，為使弱勢者獲得適切照顧，以促進全民福祉與權益為使命，規劃及整合婦女、兒童及少年、老人、身心障礙者福利服務政策，結合家庭與社區資源，期達到保障權益、支持家庭、友善社會及精進品質之願景。

In order to ensure appropriate care for disadvantaged groups, following the trends of low birth rates, population aging and rapid changes in social structure and family functions, with promotion of the wellbeing and rights of all citizens as the mission, the government has planned and integrated welfare policies for women, children and youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. By pooling relevant family and community resources, we hope to realize our vision that provides guaranteed rights, supportive families, a friendly society and progress for all.

110年7月29日核定「強化社會安全網第二期計畫（110-114年）」，透過增資源、補人力，深化「以家庭為中心、以社區為基礎」的服務模式。同時建立政府與家庭共同承擔育兒之協助機制，支持不同家庭之多元需求，落實兒童權利公約，減輕家庭養育負擔，全方位守護兒少福祉；並培力兒少參與公共事務，支持其為自身權益發聲。

On July 29, 2021 the 2nd phase of Strengthening Social Safety Net Program (2021~2025) was approved. Through the addition of resources, we enhanced the family-centered and community-based service model. At the same time, an assistive mechanism has been built involving the government and families working together to shoulder the burden of childcare, support the different needs of different families, adhere to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ease the burden of childcare on families so as to fully safeguard the wellbeing of children and youth. Furthermore, children and youth are empowered to take part in public affairs, and supported to voice for their own rights.

另從婦女觀點出發，以充權婦女能力為主軸，透過各縣市32處婦女福利服務中心提供婦女各項服務，並經營管理臺灣國家婦女館，促進國內外婦女組

Also, social services for women are aimed to empower women from their standpoint and the Ministry has been offering diverse services for women through the 32 Women Welfare Service Centers around Taiwan. By operating the Taiwan

織及公私部門之聯繫互動，創造及增進婦女公平發展的機會。

截至110年底，全國老人人口數達393萬人，占總人口數16.85%，為因應高齡社會趨勢，以經濟安全、健康維護及生活照顧等面向推動老人福利服務，並廣布社區照顧關懷據點，促進老人社會參與，以達成活力老化之目標。

全國身心障礙者人數達120萬人占總人口數5.15%，透過實踐身心障礙者權利公約，保障身心障礙者經濟安全、多元連續服務措施、無障礙生活環境及促進社會參與等規劃，維護其享有自立生活及社區融合的權利。

Women's Center as a platform to facilitate interaction and connection between domestic and international women's organizations and between public and private agencies to create and offer more opportunities for equal development for women.

As of the end of 2021, the population of aged person in Taiwan came to 3.93 million, which accounted for 16.85% of the total population. In response to the trends towards an aged society, MOHW now seeks to promote a range of senior welfare services by focusing on aspects of economic security, health maintenance, living care and social participation. By expanding the number of community care stations and facilitating social participation for seniors, we aim to accomplish the goal of active aging.

There were 1.20 million persons with disabilities which account for 5.15% of total population in Taiwan. By implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry ensures the economic security, provides diverse and continuous services, improves accessible environments, and enhances social participation for persons with disabilities, ensuring their right to independent living and social inclusion.

10

社會救助與社會工作

Social Assistance and Social Work

我國社會救助業務，推動各項措施，如低收入戶補助、醫療補助等，並結合就業服務及脫貧方案，以確保其能得到適切的救助。

遊民收容輔導採「緊急服務、過渡服務及穩定服務」三階段式服務，輔導協助遊民生活重建。

本部設置1957福利諮詢專線提供民眾免付費、全年無休之社會福利諮詢與通報轉介服務。

The social assistance provided in Taiwan involves the promotion of relevant measures, including life assistance for low-income households, medical subsidies along with employment services and poverty alleviating solutions to ensure that people in need will receive appropriate assistance.

Counseling and Shelter Service for homeless people offers three-stage services including "emergency service, transition service and stabilization service" to help homeless people rebuild their lives.

The Ministry has established the 1957 Social Welfare Consultation Hotline to provide free consultation and referral services all year round (from 8 am. to 10 pm.) for the public.

本部於災害救助業務主責「災民收容安置」、「民生物資整備」、「災民慰助關懷」等任務，110年各縣市災民收容所設置處所共5,676處，可收容234萬餘人。

依社會救助法第21條規定，針對遭逢急難致生活陷困民眾，由直轄市、縣(市)政府、公所及本部核予急難救助，110年計救助7萬7,798人次，救助金額4億7,377萬餘元。

為管理公益勸募活動，妥善運用社會資源，95年制定公布《公益勸募條例》，截至110年底本部核可550個團體630件，計募得73億6,937萬餘元。

為建立社會工作專業服務體系，確保弱勢民眾之福利權利，本部致力於社會工作人力培育及配置，友善其執業環境。

為增進社區民眾福祉，凝聚社區居民意識，本部結合社區發展組織推展福利服務，擴充社區服務能量。

為促進志願服務發展，90年公布《志願服務法》，建置「志願服務資訊整合系統」、「重大災害物資資源及志工人力整合網絡平臺管理系統」，管理志工資料及協助救災，110年全國志工人數達104萬人。

The disaster relief services that MOHW provides encompass missions such as "residential relocation for victims", "material preparation for people's livelihood" and "consolation and care for victims". In 2021, there were a total of 5,676 shelters across Taiwan that could accommodate up more than 2.34 million people.

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Public Assistance Act, emergency aid shall be provided by competent authority at the local municipality for under any of the following situations for citizens in need of assistance due to difficult situations. In 2021, the number of beneficiaries who have received relief payment exceeded 77,798, with relief payment amount reaching 473.77 million NTD.

In order to manage the behavior of contribution solicitation activities, and to properly utilize social resources, the government issued "Charity Donations Destined For Social Welfare Funds Implementation Regulations" in 2006. As of the end of 2021, the Ministry has approved 630 donations for 550 groups, with a total amount of NTD 7,369,370,000.

In an effort to establish a professional service system of social work and safeguard the welfare and rights of disadvantaged minorities, the Ministry has committed to the training and deployment of social work manpower and create a friendly environment for relevant works to be performed.

The Ministry has also been working with community development organizations to promote relevant welfare services and expand community service capabilities so as to promote community residents' welfare and foster stronger sense of community affiliation.

To facilitate and encourage the development of volunteer services, the "Volunteer Service Act" enforced in 2001 along with the establishment of the "information integration system for national volunteer services" and "integrated platform system of materials and volunteers for major disasters" to manage volunteer data and assist disaster rescue. In 2021, the number of total volunteers in Taiwan has reached 1.04 million.



11

性別暴力防治與保護服務

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Protective Services

110年受理通報家庭暴力被害人數11萬8,532人，案件類型以親密關係暴力最多，其中女性被害人占該類案件80%。為增進家庭暴力防治及保護被害人權益，本部推動並督請地方政府積極發展多項被害人保護扶助方案及布建相關服務資源，並加強加害人處遇計畫與發展預防性服務方案，並透過教育訓練提升專業知能，另配合強化社會安全網計畫，確認公私部門分工與合作機制，擴大家庭暴力安全防護網功能，以提升案件處理效能及深化服務。

110年受理通報性侵害被害人數7,787人，82%為女性；受理性騷擾申訴調查案件1,721件，成立1,284件。性侵害及性騷擾易涉及性別不對等、權力控制等議題，且社會大眾常對被害人存在性別迷思，為增進被害人接受服務之意願，除透過提供多元適切之處遇服務，並進行相關防治教育，同時強化網絡人員專業知能與處理技巧，確保服務對象之權益。

110年兒少保護被害人數1萬1,497人，44%為男性，56%為女性，年齡分佈以12-18歲(48%)最高、6-12歲(30%)次之、0-6歲(21%)最

In 2021, the number of domestic violence victims that have called to report their situation came to 118,532; among all the reported incidents, most fall into the category of intimate violence, with women being the majority of victims (80%). In order to promote domestic violence prevention and protect the rights of victims, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) has promoted and supervised local governments to actively develop a variety of victim protection and assistance solutions along with the establishment of relevant service resources and strengthen offender intervention plans while developing preventive service programs and offer relevant education and training to strengthen the competency of service personnel. In addition, the Ministry has also promoted Strengthening Social Safety Net Program to ensure task division between public and private departments and mechanism for collaboration in order to upgrade the functions of the domestic violence protection network in order to improve the efficacy of case processing and relevant services.

In 2021, a total of 7,787 victims of sexual assault have reported their cases and 82% of the victims were women. The number of sexual harassment complaints received by relevant units and organizations came to 1,721 and 1,284 cases were established. Sexual assault and sexual harassment tend to be tied to issues of gender inequality, power control and so forth and the general public tend to have misconception and gender biases towards victims of sexual harassment and assaults. In order to help victims become more willing to receive assistance through our services, in addition to providing diverse and appropriate intervention services and implementing relevant prevention education, the Ministry has also sought to enhance the competence and techniques of service personnel and ensure the rights of service recipients.

In 2021, the total number of child protection victims came to 11,497. Among these victims, 44% were male and 56% were female. In terms of age distribution, the highest percentage

低，惟重大嚴重致死兒童虐待以0-6歲居多。為落實保障兒少的安全與福祉，本部整合通報及相關服務體系，跨部會串接多樣風險資訊，全面評估兒少之保護及風險因子，並建立服務流程、運用結構化評估工具、時效品質管控機制，落實案件處理。此外，補助地方政府結合民間團體發展親職教育相關服務資源，並強化兒少保護跨網絡合作機制，持續布建兒少保護區域醫療整合中心，期完善對兒少的保護。

(48%) was the 12-18 year-old group, followed by the 6-12 year-old group (30%), with 0-6 year-old group (20%) being the lowest. More children died due to child abuse aged 0~6 than any other age group. To ensure the safety and welfare of children, the MOHW has integrated child protection and high-risk family reporting and relevant service systems as part of the Strengthening Social Safety Net Program by interconnecting diverse risk information and implementing full-scale assessment of child protective and risk factors. In addition, the relevant service procedures and structuralized assessment tools are used and quality control mechanisms have also been established to facilitate the handling of relevant cases. Furthermore, the MOHW has also subsidized local governments to collaborate with non-profit organizations (NPO) in the development of resources for parent education services, and has enhanced the child protection inter-network cooperation mechanism, continuing to establish integrated centers of regional medical services and child protection to strengthen child protection.

12

研究發展與國際合作

Research, Development and International Cooperation



110年度衛生福利科技研究預算約43.3億元，分別投入三大面向：任務導向型的實證政策研究、創新及轉譯研究、衛福資料統計應用。

In 2021, the Ministry of Health and Welfare had 4.33 billion NTD in budget for technological development. It has been spent in three main areas: 1. task-oriented empirical research, 2. development of innovative and translational research and 3. Health and welfare statistics use.

任務導向的實證研究面向包括民眾健康促進、食品藥物管理、中醫藥研發與推廣、精進醫療照護及政策、強化全民健康保險體制與完善福利服務體系。

Task-oriented empirical research includes health promotion for people, food and drug management, Chinese medicine research and development and promotion, refining of healthcare and policies, reinforcing national healthcare insurance and improving the welfare service system.

創新及轉譯研究面向包括因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎(COVID-19)及推動癌症轉譯研究。

Innovative and interpretation research includes response COVID-19, and promotion of cancer translational research.

衛福資料統計應用面向包括應用服務平臺管理、平臺服務量能統計及推動以數據為導向之生醫研發，本部進一步進行跨部會（科技部、經濟部及本部）健康大數據永續平臺科技政策之規劃合作。

為推動參與WHA，110年5月本部陳時中部長以「臺灣可以幫忙-與世界建立更具韌性及包容力的全球衛生體系」為題之專文，獲 53 國媒體刊登計 221 篇。此外，陳時中部長與美國衛生部長Xavier Becerra舉行線上雙邊會議，我國並與美、日、英、澳等國合辦「公共衛生：COVID-19疫苗接種的經驗與挑戰」線上研討會，共 36 國參與。7月，本部陳時中部長以APEC生命科學創新論壇執委會會議執委會主席身分致開幕及閉幕詞。10月「臺灣全球健康福祉論壇」，主題為「永續社會」，共43國參與，分享臺灣防疫成果及貢獻。

第一期新南向「醫衛合作與產業鏈發展」中長期計畫（107至110年）以印度、印尼、泰國、菲律賓、馬來西亞、越南及緬甸等七個重點新南向國家為優先對象，已累積具體績效。

推展醫療服務國際化方面，輔導醫院開拓創新經營策略，展現我國醫療服務的優勢，帶動生技等產業發展，提升國際競爭力。

Statistical application of health and welfare application includes applied service platform management, statistics for platform service efficiency, and promotion of statistics-oriented biomedicine R&D. MOHW further conducted cross-agency (Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Economic Affairs, MOHW) health big data sustainable platform technology planning cooperation planning.

To promote Taiwan's participation in WHA, in May 2021, Minister Chen, Shih-Chung submitted "Building a resilient and inclusive global health system together-Taiwan can help," an article that got published 221 times by media in 53 countries. In addition, Minister Chen, Shih-Chung conducted an online bilateral meeting with the US Secretary of Health and Human Services, Xavier Becerra. Taiwan, USA, Japan, UK, and Australia co-organized the virtual Global Cooperation and Training Framework Workshop on "COVID-19 Vaccine Rollout: Experiences and Challenges." A total of 36 countries participated. In July Minister Chen, Shih-Chung delivered opening/closing remarks as the APEC LSIF Executive Board Chair. In October 43 countries participated in the "Global Health and Welfare Forum in Taiwan" with the theme "Sustainable Society" to share Taiwan's anti-pandemic achievement and contribution.

The first phase of the NSP Medical Cooperation and Industrial Chain Development Program (2018 to 2021) focused on India, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Myanmar as the seven NSP priority countries. It has shown concrete success.

In the area of promotion of internationalization of medical services, guidance is provided for hospitals to develop innovative operating strategies to display the advantages of medical services in Taiwan and drive the development of the bio-tech and other industries to increase international competitiveness.



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