



中華民國 **113** 年版

# 衛生福利年報 簡介

**2024** Taiwan Health and Welfare Report  
Introduction

Ministry of  
Health and Welfare

健康・幸福・公平・永續

HEALTH・HAPPINESS・FAIRNESS・SUSTAINABILITY



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## 序言

結束 COVID-19 的全民抗疫時代，本部持續拓展衛生醫療與社會福利業務，積極落實「全人全程、衛福守護」與「衛福升級、國際同步」兩大施政主軸，以共創互助包容的社會連結，打造身心健康的支持環境。

隨著高齡化與少子女化影響，相關議題及政策備受重視。為因應獨居老人增加趨勢，本部實施「強化獨居老人關懷服務計畫」，督請地方政府結合在地資源，提升獨居老人居家安全、強化社會連結；推動長者功能評估服務，透過早期發現長者功能衰退的徵兆，及早介入運動與營養等處置，以預防及延緩失能的發生。另一方面，本部廣續擴大不孕症治療補助，減輕不孕夫妻經濟負擔；加碼提供育兒津貼及托育補助，並持續推動托育公共化，營造育兒友善環境；優化兒童醫療照護體系，擴大周產期照護網絡能量及建構兒童重難罕症醫療合作機制，並自 112 年將新生兒全面納入幼兒專責醫師制度，讓孩子們在連續、整合性的完善照護下，健康、快樂地成長。

為構築健康支持性環境，本部完成《原住民族健康法》立法，籌組「原住民族健康政策會」及成立「原住民族健康研究中心」，促



## Preface

As Taiwan transitions from the nationwide COVID-19 response, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) continues to enhance its healthcare and social welfare services, focusing on two key policy pillars: "lifelong comprehensive care" and "globally synchronized health and welfare improvements." These initiatives aim to build a society rooted in mutual support and inclusivity, creating a supportive environment for both physical and mental health.

In response to the challenges of an aging society and declining birth rates, related issues and policies have received significant attention. To address the increasing trend of solitary elderly individuals, MOHW has launched the "Enhanced Care Service Plan for the Solitary Elderly," encouraging local governments to integrate community resources to improve home safety and strengthen social connections for elderly individuals living alone. Additionally, we promote elderly functional assessment services to detect early signs of functional decline and intervene promptly with exercises, nutrition, and other measures to prevent and delay disability onset. To address declining birth rates, MOHW continues to expand subsidies for infertility treatments to alleviate the financial burden on couples. We are increasing childcare allowances, enhancing subsidies, promoting public childcare services, and creating a child-friendly environment. Furthermore, we are optimizing the pediatric healthcare system, expanding perinatal care networks, and establishing collaborative mechanisms for children with rare and severe medical conditions. Since 2023, newborns have been included in the Project of Holistic Physicians for Young Children, ensuring comprehensive and integrated care for children's healthy development in Taiwan.

To foster a supportive healthcare environment, MOHW has enacted the Indigenous Peoples Health Act, convened the "Health Policy Conference of Indigenous Peoples," and established the National Indigenous Peoples Health Research Center to advance health equality for Indigenous peoples. We have also revised the Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act to impose a comprehensively ban on imitation tobacco products, such as electronic cigarettes, and to tighten regulations on new tobacco products. Our Five-Point Food Safety Policy continues bolstering food safety measures, and the implementation of the Regulations on Good Practices for Drug Dispensation aims to enhance the quality of domestic pharmaceutical services and ensure patient medication safety. In response to the 2023 local dengue fever outbreak, we mobilized a Dengue Fever Mobile Epidemic Prevention Team to oversee local governments' efforts in epidemic prevention and to curb the spread of diseases.

MOHW is committed to creating a supportive work environment, implementing 12 strategies under the Nursing Workforce Preparation Plan (2023-2030). This initiative involves inter-ministerial collaboration to



進原住民族健康平等；完成《菸害防制法》修正，全面禁止電子煙之類菸品、嚴格管制新類型菸品；落實食安五環政策，持續強化食品安全；施行「藥品優良調劑作業準則」，精進國內藥事服務品質，保障病人用藥安全；另因應 112 年本土登革熱疫情，成立「登革熱機動防疫隊」實地督導地方政府執行防疫措施，全力防治疫情擴散。

本部也同時致力推行友善職場環境，推動「護理人力政策整備 12 項策略計畫」，跨部會協力減緩現有護理人力短缺，改善護理人員之勞動條件及薪資福利；建置友善護理職場專區，鼓勵醫院公開職場勞動條件資訊，帶動正向護理執業環境；強化訴訟外醫療糾紛處理機制，辦理「多元雙向醫療爭議處理機制試辦計畫」，以減少醫療糾紛、促進醫病關係和諧；調整補助民間單位社工人員薪資制度，鼓勵第一線社會工作專業人才留任，促進公私協力，落實社會安全網理念。

鑒於性騷擾案件頻傳，112 年在臺灣掀起「#Me Too」運動風潮，本部配合行政院通盤檢討性平三法，修正《性騷擾防治法》，藉由修訂健全的法令與機制，營造性別友善環境；另為完善保護服務體系，本部成立「性影像處理中心」，及時提供遭性影像散布或威脅的兒少及成年被害人協助與服務，儘速移除下架性影像，防止被害人遭受二次傷害。

第 76 屆世界衛生大會 (WHA) 於 112 年 5 月於瑞士日內瓦召開，為疫後首度由本部薛前部長瑞元率領「世衛行動團」進行醫衛合作交流，爭取與重要國家及國際醫衛組織進行雙邊會談，並舉辦專業論壇、召開國際記者會及積極出席周邊專業會議，展現我國參與國際衛生事務之決心與行動力。

隨著 COVID-19 中央流行疫情指揮中心於 112 年 5 月 1 日起解編，臺灣正式進入後疫情時代，本部將持續監測疫情，照顧弱勢族群、強化社會安全網、完善長照服務，保障民眾就醫權益及改善醫療環境、守護食藥安全，並全面拓展國際交流與合作關係，以促進全民健康與福祉及最值得民眾信賴的部會為使命，持續挹注投資全民健康，落實「健康臺灣」願景。

衛生福利部  
部長

邱泰源

謹識

address the current nursing workforce shortage and improve working conditions and benefits. We are establishing a dedicated platform for friendly nursing workplaces, encouraging hospitals to publicly share information on nursing labor conditions for a positive practice environment. We are also strengthening non-litigation medical dispute resolution mechanisms by piloting the "Diverse Two-Way Medical Dispute Resolution Mechanism" to reduce medical disputes and promote harmonious doctor-patient relationships. Furthermore, we are restructuring the salary system for social workers in private institutions to retain frontline professionals, strengthen public-private partnerships, and implement the concept of a robust social safety net.

In light of the rise in sexual harassment cases and the "#MeToo" movement that gained momentum in Taiwan in 2023, the MOHW worked closely with the Executive Yuan to comprehensively review the three gender equality laws and amend the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act. Through amending and strengthening laws and mechanisms, we aim to create a gender-friendly environment. To further enhance the protection service system, MOHW has established the "Sexual Image Abuse Reporting Center," which provides immediate assistance to minors, adults, and victims facing threats or the dissemination of sexual images, swiftly removing such images to prevent secondary harm.

The 76th World Health Assembly (WHA) was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in May 2023, marking the first post-pandemic era participation by MOHW's former Minister Jui-Yuan Hsueh, leading the "WHO Action Team" to engage in medical and health cooperation exchanges. We sought bilateral meetings with key countries and international health organizations, hosted professional forums and international press conferences, and actively participated in professional meetings on the sidelines of WHA, demonstrating Taiwan's determination and commitment to contributing to global health affairs.

With the dissolution of the Central Epidemic Command Center for COVID-19 on May 1, 2023, Taiwan officially entered the post-pandemic era. MOHW will continue to monitor the pandemic, support vulnerable groups, strengthen social safety nets, enhance long-term care services, safeguard individuals' medical rights, improve the medical environment, ensure food and drug safety, and expand international exchanges and cooperation to promote the health and well-being of all citizens. Our mission is to be the most trustworthy ministry in Taiwan by continuously investing in public health initiatives and realizing the vision of a "Healthy Taiwan."

Sincerely  
Minister of Health and Welfare

Tai-Yuan Chiu

01

## 衛生福利政策 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 10 司、6 處及 45 個所屬機關（構）。

112 年度主管決算數共 3,635 億 5,361 萬餘元，其中以社會保險支出 59.28% 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 ten departments, six administrative departments and 45 affiliated agencies.

The ministry's financial statement for 2023 came to a little over 363.55361 billion NTD, with social insurance expenses making up the largest portion at 59.28% 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.



## 02

## 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。

112 年底我國戶籍登記 2,342 萬人，較去年增 6.70‰，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；112 年平均壽命為 80.2 歲，女性較男性長壽。

112 年國人死亡人數 20.6 萬人，死亡率為每十萬人口 880.7 人，較去年下降 1.5%；前三大死因為癌症、心臟疾病及肺炎，居首之癌症死亡人數 5.3 萬人，平均每天有 146 人死於癌症，即每 9 分 53 秒就有 1 人因癌症死亡，較去年快 14 秒。

我國國民醫療保健支出穩定成長，111 年達 1.7 兆元，占 GDP 比率由 101 年之 6.9% 增至 7.5%；平均每人醫療保健支出由 4.3 萬元增至 7.3 萬元。

112 年底納入社會救助保障之低收入戶及中低收入戶共 25.2 萬戶、56.4 萬人。提供低收入戶及弱勢等家庭之兒童生活扶助金額共 47 億元，以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 2023, Taiwan had a registered population of 23.42 million, which is an increase of 6.70‰ compared with the previous year. Life expectancy in Taiwan reached 80.2 in 2023. Women live longer than men.

In 2023, there were 206 thousand deaths and the crude mortality rate was 880.7 per 100 thousand - a decrease of 1.5% compared to the previous year. The top three leading causes were cancer, heart disease and pneumonia. Being the leading cause of death, cancer claimed 53 thousand lives and on average, 146 people were dying of cancer each day. Further calculation indicates that every 9 minutes and 53 seconds, a person would die because of cancer. The duration is 14 seconds shorter compared to that from 2022.

Taiwan's National Health Expenditure (NHE) has shown steady growth. The figure has reached NTD 1.7 trillion in 2022. NHE as a share of GDP increased from 6.9% in 2012 to 7.5%, while per capita NHE increased from NTD 43,337 to NTD 72,687.

By the end of 2023, a total of 252,000 households, encompassing 564,000 people, were included in the social assistance program for low-income and middle-low-income households. An amount of 4.7 billion NTD was allocated to provide child living assistance to low-income households and children from vulnerable families, aiming to sustain their fundamental standard of living.



03

## 健康支持環境

### An Environment Conducive to Health



為達成「全民健康」，本部國民健康署持續推動全人口及各生命週期之監測與調查，完備生命歷程健康促進、國民飲食營養及非傳染性疾病防治之監測數據蒐集與應用。

在健康促進，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 112 年底，共有 4,040 家健康促進學校、3 萬 1,236 家健康職場、203 家健康醫院，43 個社區營養推廣中心，另補助 22 縣市推動高齡友善，讓健康成為縣市首長施政首選任務。

在健康照護措施，提供孕婦產前檢查、新生兒先天性代謝異常篩檢、新生兒聽力篩檢、兒童預防保健、兒童發展聯合評估、成人預防保健服務、慢性病防治、癌症篩檢、多元戒菸服務等，透過各式服務以期早期發現異常早期照護，以維護國人健康。110 年

In order to achieve the goal of "Health for All," the Health Promotion Administration has been steadfast in promoting comprehensive monitoring and surveys of the entire population and different life stages. This effort aims to establish a comprehensive dataset for monitoring and utilizing health promotion throughout the life course, national dietary nutrition, and non-communicable disease prevention and control.

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 2023, there are 4,040 Health Promoting Schools, 31,236 Healthy Workplaces, 203 Healthy hospitals and 43 National Community Nutrition Promotion Centers. Also, subsidization was provided to 22 counties and cities to promote age-friendly initiatives, making health a top priority for the leaders in their governance agenda.

With regards to health care measures, we offer a variety of services including prenatal checkups for pregnant women, neonatal congenital metabolic disorder screening, newborn hearing screening, children's preventive healthcare, joint assessment of child development, adult preventive healthcare services, chronic disease prevention, cancer screening, comprehensive smoking cessation services and so forth. Through these services, we stand a better chance of early detection of symptoms, so that preemptive care can be administered to protect the health of the general public. In 2021, additional increases in the number and scope of prenatal checkups

更增加產檢次數及項目與推動擴大不孕症治療（試管嬰兒）補助，增進生育健康。

另，為提升高齡人口生活品質、延緩慢性病威脅，積極推動高齡友善城市及社區計畫與輔導健康照護機構提供對高齡友善的照護服務，112 年共 239 個社區參與，高齡友善社區涵蓋率為 65%，計 1,167 家高齡友善健康照護機構認證，共同營造健康老化尊嚴社會。

for pregnant women are provided, and the subsidization for infertility treatment (IVF) has been expanded. These measures are intended to enhance reproductive health.

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. Active efforts have been made to promote age-friendly cities and community programs, as well as to provide guidance to healthcare institutions in delivering age-friendly care services. In 2023, 239 communities participated in a coverage rate of 65% for age-friendly communities. 1,167 healthcare institutions were certified as age-friendly and health-focused. Together, these initiatives aim to foster a society that values healthy aging and dignity for all.

## 04

## 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。

在口腔保健方面，提供兒童塗氟及恆牙第一大臼齒窩溝封填服務，辦理國民口腔健康監測並推展特殊族群口腔醫療服務及照護。

在心理健康方面，推動心理健康促進方案、提供 24 小時 1925 心理支持專線，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

To construct an agile and resilient healthcare system, the Ministry has continued to promote the plan of health care network which includes the balance of medical resources in each regional hospital, the progress of emergency medical network, and the fulfillment of local medical care via regional emergency. The "Hospice Palliative Care Act" and "Patient Right to Autonomy Act" were implemented to protect patient's rights of hospice, while the "Program for Excellence in Child Health Care" were conducted to reinforce the comprehensive child health care since perinatal period.

In oral health care, the Ministry has provided children with fluoride application and sealant filling services for first permanent molars. It has also conducted national oral health monitoring and promoted oral medical services and care for special populations.

In terms of mental health, a mental health promotion program has been implemented, and a 24-hour 1925 suicide prevention hotline is provided for psychological support, 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

病人社區關懷訪視保護、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。

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，112 年醫事人員執業人數共計 35 萬 9,954 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，112 年度審定核予救濟計 306 件，及積極推動多元化訴訟外處理機制，並於 111 年 6 月 22 日經總統公布制定「醫療事故預防及爭議處理法」並自 113 年 1 月 1 日施行。另為建立中醫師臨床訓練制度，112 年補助 130 家主要訓練機構，共輔導 782 位新進中醫師接受訓練；並試辦中醫專科醫師訓練。

於醫療服務品質方面，推行醫院評鑑制度，112 年底計有 417 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。推廣 FHIR 國際資料交換標準，

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.

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, education program and OTJ training for different medical personnel, specialist physician certification programs and general post-graduate medical training programs. As of 2023, Taiwan had 359,954 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 306 applications in 2023 while actively promoting diverse alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. On June 22, 2022, the "Medical Accident Prevention and Dispute Resolution Act" was enacted and publicly announced by the President, to be implemented from January 1, 2024. In addition, to establish a system for the clinical training of traditional Chinese medicine practitioners, in 2023, subsidies were provided to 130 major training institutions, with a total of 782 newly recruited traditional Chinese medicine practitioners receiving training; and a trial of specialist training for traditional Chinese medicine practitioners was conducted.

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 2023, a total of 417 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. Additionally, efforts were made to promote the FHIR international data exchange standard and establish the Taiwan



建置臺灣核心實作指引 (TW Core IG)；舉辦 FHIR 國際認證課程；醫事人員行動憑證使用醫院增加。

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。另為促進原住民族及離島地區醫療照護資源，積極推動包含在地醫事人才培育、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。

為促進原住民族健康平等，本部積極推動「原鄉健康不平等改善策略行動計畫」，並於 112 年 6 月 21 日完成「原住民族健康法」立法。111 年原住民族平均餘命與全國差距縮小至 6.19 歲 (106 年 8.17 歲)。

同時，為照護國人健康，致力消弭健康上的差距，提升新住民生育健康，以減少因語言隔閡，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。

Core Implementation Guide (TW Core IG). International certification courses for FHIR were organized, and the use of mobile certificates for medical personnel in hospitals was increased.

By utilizing telehealth technology and providing professional technical support, active efforts are made to support hospitals located in remote and outlying areas, aiming to improve service quality and ensure local healthcare to safeguard the rights of the population. Additionally, initiatives were actively promoted to enhance medical care resources for indigenous peoples and remote island areas. These initiatives included local medical personnel training, subsidies for medical personnel to establish practices, subsidies for the renovation and reconstruction of medical facilities and health centers, deployment of telemedicine specialist services, subsidies for public medical transportation expenses, and projects for emergency medical aircraft stationed in offshore areas.

To promote health equity among indigenous peoples, the Ministry actively promoted the "Indigenous Health Inequality Improvement Strategy Action Plan" and completed the legislation of the "Indigenous Peoples Health Act" on June 21, 2023. In 2022, the life expectancy gap between indigenous peoples and the national average narrowed to 6.19 years (from 8.17 years in 2017).

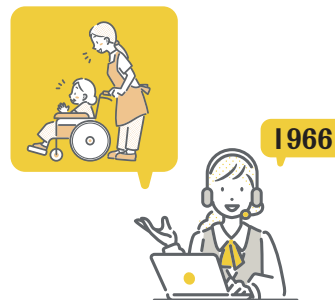
At the same time, in an effort to safeguard the health of general public and eradicate the discrepancy in healthcare provision, we have endeavored to improve prenatal health of new immigrants and reduce life and medical difficulties caused by language barriers. Not only that, for patients of illnesses 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.



## 05

## 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，我國在 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)、擴充各類照顧服務提供單位 (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 1966 長照服務專線，經所在地照管專員到府評估符合長照需要等級者，協助連結民眾所需之長照服務，112 年長照 2.0 服務涵蓋率達 80.19%。

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

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 Long-term Care 10-year Plan 2.0 (hereafter referred to as "Long-Term Care Plan 2.0") from January 2017 to promote an integrated Community Care Service Networks 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 centers ("A"), expanding combined service center ("B"), and widely establishing 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 non-profit organizations. The Long-Term Care Hotline "1966" offers efficient assistance for those seeking for long-term care services. The care managers will visit their home to assess the disability levels for long-term care services based on their needs and link people with resources to meet their further needs. In 2023, the coverage rate of the Long-Term Care 2.0 services reached 80.19%.

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 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

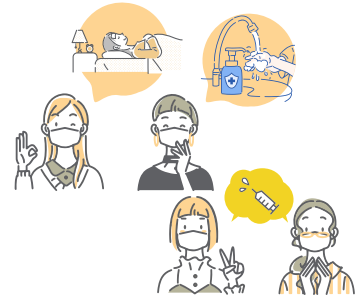
質公開資訊，以確保各類長期照顧服務資源服務品質與持續提升，提供民眾近便、能負擔、有選擇、可安心的長照服務。

continuing improvement; thus, to provide people long-term care services that are accessible, affordable, and premium in quality.

## 06

## 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，本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》，後續立法院於 110 年 5 月 31 日修正延長該條例施行期間至 111 年 6 月 30 日止；復衡酌 COVID-19 疫情變化快速，立法院再於 111 年 5 月 27 日同意延長該條例及其特別預算施行期間至 112 年 6 月 30 日止，施行屆滿未再延長。為因應前揭條例施行屆期，銜接特別條例落

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, for communicable diseases that can be prevented with a vaccine, the MOHW has continued to promote the national vaccination policy. At present, 10 vaccines are available to children free of charge 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 took 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". On May 31, 2021, the Legislative Yuan amended and extended the implementation period of the act until June 30, 2022. However, due to the rapid changes in the COVID-19 situation, the Legislative Yuan decided on May 27, 2022 to further extend both the implementation period of the act and its special budget until June 30, 2023 with no further extensions. To address the expiration of the Act, to ensure the continued processing of applications and payment of epidemic prevention compensation after the expiration of the Special Act, and to protect the communicable disease surveillance and early warning system as part of the national critical infrastructure, relevant regulations continues to be amended.



日後防疫補償之申請核發作業，以及保護屬於國家關鍵基礎設施之傳染病監視及預警系統，持續修正相關重要法規命令。

考量COVID-19 輕症化，國人群體免疫保護力提升，112 年5 月1 日COVID-19 調整為第四類傳染病，指揮中心同日解編，並由本部成立跨單位防治聯繫會報持續COVID-19 整備應變工作。

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，同時因應指揮中心解編，我國邊境檢疫策略已穩健開放。另為提升國人完整保護力，持續採購疫苗、藥物，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。

Considering the decreased severity of COVID-19 cases and the increased herd immunity among the population, on May 1, 2023, COVID-19 was reclassified as a fourth-category infectious disease. On the same day, the CECC was disbanded, and the Ministry established a cross-departmental prevention and control coordination meeting to continue COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts.

Through its diverse communicable disease surveillance, reporting, and investigation systems, as well as the national communicable disease testing network, the Taiwan CDC of the MOHW promptly detects and issues alerts for emerging infectious diseases. In response to the disbandment of the CECC, Taiwan's border quarantine strategies have been cautiously eased. Furthermore, to enhance the full protection of our citizens, the continuous procurement of vaccines and medications is underway. The "Communicable Disease Control Medical Network (CDCMN)" is properly maintained to effectively mobilize emergency response capabilities and implement infection control in healthcare institutions.

## 07

## 食品藥物管理

### Management of Food and Drug



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、業者責任及全民監督等面向跨域整合，建構完善食品安全防護網，結合法規政策管理重點，整合規劃全國性稽查專案；112 年度完成國內業者

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. This is done in order to establish a comprehensive food safety protection network. In addition, in 2023, the TFDA launched a nationwide inspection project and audited 138,788 domestic

查核 13 萬 8,788 家次，食品良好衛生規範準則合格率为 99.9%；食品及相關產品標示查核及抽樣檢驗 52 萬件，合格率为 99.6%。

積極健全藥品管理法規，接軌國際，落實藥品源頭管理、品質與安全監測，保障民眾用藥安全。強化管制藥品流向管理及擴大列管品項；落實反毒策略，加強藥物濫用防制宣導及進口藥品原料藥查驗，提升檢驗量能。此外，與時俱進修正醫療器材管理法規及化粧品衛生安全管理規定，接軌國際，主導醫療器材及化粧品國際組織工作及活動，提升國際能見度；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；並推動化粧品製造場所符合化粧品優良製造準則 (ISO22716 標準)。另發布「上市中藥監測辦法」，112 年中藥材合格率 92.7%，中藥製劑合格率 97.4%。110 年 9 月公告臺灣中藥典第四版，於 111 年出版英文版，精進中藥品質管理並與國際接軌。

因應管理各類產品需求，積極開發檢驗方法，112 年新增或修訂檢驗方法達 56 篇，參與 28 場國際共同研究或實驗室間能力比對，獲國際肯定。另辦理食藥大數據競賽，激發創新思考及突破思維，強化食品藥物安全危機處理之策略擬定及應變能力，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。

businesses, with a GHP inspection passed rate of over 99.9%. A total of 520,000 food and related products were inspected and sampled, resulting in a pass rate of 99.6%.

We actively enhance the regulatory framework for medicinal product management, aligning it with international standards, to ensure the management of drug sources, quality, and safety monitoring, thereby safeguarding the public's drug safety. We reinforced the flow management of controlled drugs and expanded the items being controlled. We implement anti-drug strategies, intensify efforts to prevent drug abuse, enhance inspections of imported active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), and improve our testing capabilities. Additionally, we continuously update medical device regulations and cosmetic hygiene and safety management standards to align with international practices. We lead the work and activities of international organizations on medical devices and cosmetics to enhance international visibility.

We continue to ensure that the manufacturing and distribution operations of drugs and medical devices comply with international standards such as PIC/S GMP and ISO 13485. Furthermore, we promote compliance with the Cosmetics Good Manufacturing Practice Guidelines (ISO22716 standard) for cosmetic manufacturing facilities. Additionally, we have issued the "Regulations for the Post-market Monitoring of Chinese Medicine Product," with a 92.7% compliance rate for Chinese herbal materials and a 97.4% compliance rate for Chinese herbal preparations in 2023. In September 2021, we announced the fourth edition of the Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopoeia, and the English version was published in 2022, enhancing the quality management of Chinese herbal medicines and aligning with international standards.

In response to the management of various product needs, we have actively developed inspection methods. In 2023, we added, promulgated, amended, published or revised a total of 56 inspection methods. We also participated in 28 international collaborative research projects or laboratory proficiency testing programs, receiving international recognition. Furthermore, a competition on food and drug big data was organized to stimulate innovative thinking and breakthroughs, strengthening the strategy formulation and response capabilities for food and drug safety crises. We utilized emerging media platforms such as Facebook and the TFDA LINE@ to disseminate timely information on food, drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics, enhancing the public's knowledge and understanding of relevant policies and promoting accurate awareness among the public.

08

## 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，在國內獲得滿意度超過九成。截至 112 年底，總投保人數 2,388 萬人，納保率達 99.9%，全國 91.6% 醫療院所參與健保特約，就醫可近性高。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。

112 年平均每人每年門診就醫次數 16.10 次，住院 0.13 次，平均日數 1.33 日。隨著人口高齡化及醫療科技進步，醫療費用逐年增加，在健保資源有限的情況下，透過醫療科技評估，持續檢視支付標準，落實公平負擔原則。

未來以全人全程照顧為目標，向前延伸預防保健，向後銜接長照服務，推動醫療照護數位轉型，串接遠距及視訊診療、電子處方箋及虛擬健保卡作業流程，持續精進健保快易通 | 健康存摺 APP、虛擬健保卡等個人化服務，同時強化資安，保障個資安全，持續與醫療端、產業端、政府端和民眾端溝通合作，共創健保、醫療提供者與被保險人三贏永續發展。

國民年金納保對象為未參加軍、公教、勞、農保的 25~64 歲國民，112 年截至 12 月底止，國保

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 over 90% domestically. As of the end of 2023, the total number of insured people came to 23.88 million and the NHI coverage rate achieved 99.9%. 91.6% of the medical institutions in Taiwan have contracted with the National Health Insurance Administration (NHIA) enabling high accessibility to healthcare services. Health insurance funding mainly derives from insurance premiums paid by the insured, their employers and the government.

In 2023, the average number of outpatient visits per person per year was 16.10, with an average of 0.13 hospitalizations and a mean duration of 1.33 days. With the aging population and advancements in medical technology, healthcare costs have been increasing. Given the limited resources of the NHI system, continuous evaluation of medical technology and review of payment standards are carried out to ensure fair burden-sharing.

Our future goal is to provide holistic care throughout the entire lifespan, extending preventive healthcare forward and connecting with long-term care services backward. We aim to promote digital transformation in healthcare by integrating telemedicine, video consultations, e-prescribing, and virtual health insurance card processes. We will continue to enhance personalized services such as the My Health Bank App and virtual NHI card while reinforcing cybersecurity to safeguard personal information. Through ongoing communication and collaboration with healthcare providers, industries, government agencies, and the public, we aim to create sustainable development where NHI, healthcare providers, and insured individuals all benefit.

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 2023, there were



被保險人 289 萬人，核發給付人數 202 萬餘人，基金運用金額計 5,203 億元，投資收益率 4.2%。本部將持續檢討國保制度以使制度永續發展。

more than 2.89 million insured persons and 2.02 million benefit recipients of NPI. The investment amount of NPI fund has reached a scale over 520.3 billion NTD. In 2023, the Return on Investment for NPI came to 4.2% and the Ministry will continue to review the NPI schemes to ensure its sustainable development.

## 09 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 47 處婦女福利服務中心提供婦女各項服務，並經營管理台灣國家婦女館，促進國內外婦女組織及公私部門

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 47 Women Welfare Service Centers around Taiwan. By operating the Taiwan Women's Center as a platform to facilitate interaction and connection between domestic and international women's organizations and between public and

之聯繫互動，創造及增進婦女公平發展的機會。

截至 112 年底，全國老人人口數達 429 萬人，占總人口數 18.35%，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截至 112 年底達 121 萬人占總人口數 5.19%，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。

private agencies to create and offer more opportunities for equal development for women.

As of the end of 2023, the population of aged person in Taiwan came to 4.29 million, which accounted for 18.35% 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 1.21 million persons with disabilities which account for 5.19% 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 live independently and be included in the community.

## 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，112 年各縣市災民收容所設置處所共 5,835 處，可收容 236 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，112 年計救助 2 萬 504 人次，救助金額 2 億 255 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 112 年底本部核可 659 個團體 740 件，計募得 71 億 8,949 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，112 年全國志工人數達 111 萬 4,604 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 2023, there were a total of 5,835 shelters across Taiwan that could accommodate up more than 2.36 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 2023, the number of beneficiaries who have received relief payment exceeded 20,504, with relief payment amount reaching 202.55 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 2023, the Ministry has approved 659 donations for 740 groups, with a total amount of NTD 7,189,490,000.

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 2023, the number of total volunteers in Taiwan reached 1,114,604.





## 11

## 性別暴力防治與保護服務

### Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Protective Services



112 年家庭暴力被害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 75%。為防治家庭暴力及保護被害人權益，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服務資源，加強加害人處遇計畫，推動預防性服務方案，另透過教育訓練提升專業知能，配合強化社會安全網計畫，確認公私部門分工及合作機制，提升案件處理效能及深化服務。

112 年通報性侵害被害人數 9,413 人，81.7% 為女性；受理性騷擾申訴調查案件 2,650 件，成立 1,846 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偏見迷思，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，並對大眾進行相關防治教育，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。

為加強網路性剝削與性影像防治，並保障被害人權益，本部建立性影像處理中心，提供兒少及成年被害人申訴、性影像及時下架與刪除、諮詢熱線服務及依需求轉介被害人服務。

Among all reported incidents in 2023, the majority of them are categorized as intimate violence, with women being the majority of victims (75%). To prevent and address domestic violence 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. Additionally, education and training efforts are made to strengthen the professional competency of service personnel. Collaborating with the Strengthening Social Safety Net Program, the Ministry will ensure task division between public and private departments and mechanisms for collaboration to expand the domestic violence protection network's functions to improve the efficacy of case processing and deepening the services.

In 2023, a total of 9,413 victims of sexual assault have reported their cases and 81.7% of the victims were women. The number of sexual harassment complaints received by relevant units and organizations came to 2,650 and 1,846 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 to the general public, the Ministry has also sought to enhance the professional competence and techniques of service personnel and ensure the rights of service recipients.

To strengthen the prevention of online sexual exploitation and the dissemination of sexual images, as well as to safeguard the rights of victims, the Ministry has established a Sexual Image Abuse Reporting Center. It provides complaint services for both minors

另配合強化社會安全網計畫，整合保護服務、高風險家庭通報及相關服務體系，本部建立集中派案窗口，優化各項保護服務流程及時效品質管控機制，串接多樣風險資訊，評估兒少、老人與身心障礙者之保護及風險因子，提供多元處遇服務，依需求積極布建服務資源，增進保護服務品質與量能，落實保障被害人及其家庭之安全與福祉。

and adults who are victims, promptly removes and deletes sexual images, offers consultation hotline services, and refers victims to appropriate services as needed.

In addition, in line with the Strengthening Social Safety Net Program, the Ministry integrates protection services, high-risk family reporting, and related service systems. It has established a centralized case dispatching window to optimize various protection service processes and ensure timely quality control mechanisms. It connects diverse risk information, evaluates the protection and risk factors affecting children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, and provides diverse intervention services. Actively deploying service resources according to demand, it enhances the quality and capacity of protection services to ensure the safety and well-being of victims and their families.

## 12

## 研究發展與國際合作

### Research, Development and International Cooperation



112 年度衛生福利科技研究預算約 51.5 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 2023, the Ministry of Health and Welfare had 51.5 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、原住民族健康研究中心、高齡醫學跨國合作研究、臺灣精準環境醫學聯盟、傳染病防治等。

Task-oriented empirical research includes health promotion for people, food and drug management, Chinese medicine research and development and promotion, the National Indigenous Peoples Health Research Center, cross-national cooperation in geriatric medicine, the Taiwan Alliance for Precision Environmental Medicine, and infectious disease prevention and control, among others.

創新及轉譯研究面向包括專利技術授權、癌症轉譯研究、腸病毒 71 型疫苗、國家衛生研究院生物製劑二廠及國家感染性疾病資源庫。

Innovative and interpretation research includes patent technology licensing, cancer translational medicine research, research on the enterovirus 71 vaccine, the Biologics Facility II of the National Health Research Institutes, and the National Infectious Disease Bank.

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。

112 年 5 月本部薛前部長瑞元率「世衛行動團」赴日內瓦爭取參與 WHA，並與各國代表團及國際醫衛專業組織進行雙邊會談，以實際行動展現臺灣貢獻健康人權的承諾和決心。我友邦及理念相近國家以多元且具體之行動為臺灣強力發聲。

112 年 8 月薛前部長瑞元率團赴美國參與 APEC 第 13 屆衛生與經濟高階會議，並分享臺灣利用社區量能協調與控制疫情、以及利用遠距醫療來促進初級健康照護與防疫工作。

醫衛新南向政策持續深耕 7 個新南向重點國家（印度、印尼、泰國、菲律賓、馬來西亞、越南及緬甸），「七國十中心」透過「以醫帶產」模式組成「醫療國家隊」，推動臺灣醫療產業國際化。

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.

In May 2023, MOHW former Minister Jui-Yuan Hsueh led the "WHA Action Team" to Geneva, striving to participate in the World Health Assembly (WHA). He held bilateral meetings with delegations from various countries and international health professional organizations to demonstrate Taiwan's commitment and determination to contribute to health rights through concrete actions. Our diplomatic allies and like-minded countries strongly voiced support for Taiwan through diverse and tangible actions.

In August of 2023, MOHW former Minister Jui-Yuan Hsueh led a delegation to the United States to participate in the 13th APEC High-Level Meeting on Health and the Economy. During the conference, they shared Taiwan's experiences in utilizing community capacity to coordinate and control epidemics, as well as employing telemedicine to promote primary healthcare and epidemic prevention work.

The Healthcare New Southbound Policy continues to deepen engagement with seven key target countries (India, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Myanmar). The "7 Countries, 10 Centers" program, through the "healthcare-led industrial development" model, forms the "Medical National Team" to promote the internationalization of Taiwan's healthcare industry.

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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