

臺灣縣市別長照需求之 中長期推計及趨勢分析

陳柏琪

中華大學
財務管理學系
教授

許聖民

國立中興大學
應用經濟系
博士生

林幸君

國立嘉義大學
應用經濟系
教授

陳肇男

中央研究院
經濟研究所
研究員

張靜貞

中央研究院
經濟研究所
研究員暨
國立臺灣大學
農業經濟研究所
合聘教授

雖然中央政府已透過總體人口推計進行長期照護規劃，但老人長照的執行主要還是仰賴縣市政府，顯示縣市別老年及失能人口推計之重要性。本文結合衛福部國民長期照護需要調查與臺灣可計算一般均衡模型，來推估縣市人口、失能人口以及在地老化意願人數。結果發現：(1)失能人口將從 2015 年的 70.8 萬人，增加至 2061 年之 151.2 萬人，成長 113.61%。其中 6 都所占比例，將由 59.50% 提高至 72.87%。(2)失能老人希望在地老化人數，預估由 31.7 萬人增至 90.8 萬人，大幅上揚 186.23%。(3)鄉村失能人口所占比例較低，但鄉村醫療資源較為缺乏，未來處理失能照護議題時，區域化的差異值得有關單位重視。

關鍵字：縣市別人口推計、縣市別失能人口推計、長期照護、臺灣可計算一般均衡模型

Regional Projections and Trend Analysis of Long-Term Care Needs for Taiwan's Elderly

Po-chi Chen

Professor

Department of Finance, Chung-Hua University

Sheng-ming Hsu

Ph.D. Student

Department of Applied Economics, National Chung Hsing University

Hsing-chun Lin

Professor

Department of Applied Economics, National Chiayi University

Chao-nan Chen

Research Fellow

Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica

Ching-cheng Chang

Research Fellow and Professor

Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica and

Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University

ABSTRACT

The implementation of long-term elderly care relies on local governments, which highlights the importance of projecting the disabled elderly population at the city and county levels. This study combines the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model with the disability prevalence rates collected from the "National Long-Term Care Needs Survey" by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to project the elderly population in need of long-term care at the city and county level in Taiwan. We find that: (1) The number of disabled people is

expected to increase from 708 to 1,512 thousand, growing sharply by 113.61% between 2015 and 2061. (2) The number of disabled elderly who are eager to “age in place” is forecast to increase from 317 to 908 thousand, soaring by 186.23%. (3) Reducing the disparities of long-term care provision between rural and urban regions, between genders, and among different income groups is a serious issue to be addressed in the future.

Key Words: regional population projection, regional disability population projection, long-term care, GEMTEE