

科技部人文社會科學研究中心
補助科技部跨領域研究計畫之前置規劃案結案報告

臺灣原住民文化、醫療資源與福利制度
與身心障礙鑑定之研究

規劃案編號：MOST 107-2420-H-002-007-MY3-PA10902

規劃案執行期間：109年2月1日至109年7月31日

執行機構及系所：高雄醫學大學醫學社會學與社會工作學系

計畫召集人：邱大新

共同召集人：張恒豪、劉千嘉

計畫參與人員：周怡君、蔡友月、陳美智、日宏煜、鄭揚宜

中華民國 109 年 8 月 31 日

目錄

一、前言.....	1
二、研究目的.....	1
三、文獻探討.....	4
四、研究方法.....	11
五、結果與討論.....	13

科技部人文社會科學研究中心

摘要

過去西方許多研究發現，因為教育程度、職業型態、醫療資源等因素，少數族群身心障礙比率較高，障礙程度也較嚴重，然而臺灣的統計結果卻與西方不同。依據 2018 年內政部身心障礙統計，原住民身心障礙比例(4.2%)，比臺灣整體(4.98%)低。若僅考慮 65 歲以下人口，原住民身心障礙比例 3.05%，仍比臺灣整體的 3.38% 低。若以障別區分，原住民肢體障礙比例 1.61% 比整體的 1.54% 高，智能障礙 0.50% 也比整體的 0.43% 高。除了這兩種障別外，原住民身心障礙比例均和總體相近或甚至較低。若由障礙程度來看，原住民身心障礙程度比例分佈也與整體相近，而不是像西方社會一樣比整體的障礙程度嚴重。這是個很特殊的現象，因為過去臺灣原住民的生命統計的衛生指標均比其他族群低。為什麼臺灣原住民的身心障礙鑑定結果會和西方如此不同？本計畫邀請原住民研究、身心障礙研究、長期照護、社會福利、社會工作等領域的研究者，先提出的可能假設(包括社會文化、醫療資源、福利制度等方面)，以及預定研究途徑做為出發點，希望透過準備階段的討論，擬出更具體可行的整合型研究計畫，對臺灣原住民醫療提供與社會福利政策提出反省與建言。

關鍵詞：身心障礙、原住民族、文化詮釋、政策分析、資料建置

Abstract

In the past, several Western studies have found that due to factors such as educational attainment, occupation, and medical resources, disability rates among ethnic minorities is high and the degree of disability is relatively more severe. However, statistical data from Taiwan present a different story. According to the 2018 statistics on disabilities from the Ministry of the Interior, the proportion of aboriginal people with disabilities (4.2%) is lower than that of the total Taiwanese population (4.98%). Considering only the population under the age of 65 years, the proportion of the aboriginal population with disabilities is 3.05%, which is lower than that of the total Taiwanese population—3.38%. In terms of the type of disability, 1.61% of the aboriginal population has a physical disability compared to 1.54% of the total Taiwanese population. Further, 0.50% of the aboriginal population has a mental disability compared to 0.43% of the total Taiwanese population. In addition to statistics on these two kinds of disabilities, the proportion of aboriginal people with disabilities is similar to or lower than that of the overall population. Whereas the distribution of the degree of disability among aboriginal populations in Western societies is skewed towards the severe, the distribution of the degree of disability among aboriginal people in Taiwan is similar to that of the overall population. This is a unique phenomenon because the health indicators of the aboriginal population in Taiwan were lower than those of other ethnic groups in the past. Why are the assessment results of disabilities in the aboriginal population in Taiwan so different from those in Western societies? This project will begin by inviting researchers from the fields of indigenous studies, physical and mental disabilities, long-term care, social welfare, and social work to propose hypotheses (including socio-cultural, medical resources, and welfare systems aspects) and research plans. It is hoped that through discussions at the preparatory stage, a more specific and feasible integrated research plan can be drawn up to reflect and make recommendations on the provision of medical care and social welfare policies for the aboriginal population in Taiwan.

Keywords: disability, indigenous peoples, cultural interpretation, policy analysis, data construction