

# 科技部人文社會科學研究中心

## 科技部跨領域研究計畫之前置規劃案成果報告

**新題目：全球化下的失能長者與高齡障礙者：照顧關係、關懷倫理與科技**

( 之前題目：轉型中的照顧關係與支持系統：失能長者與高齡障礙者 )

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# 新題目：全球化下的失能長者與高齡障礙者：照顧關係、關懷倫理與科技

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## 中文摘要

**關鍵字：失能長者、高齡障礙者、照顧關係、關懷/照顧倫理、移工照顧、科技照顧、照顧與工作兼顧、福利國家**

在全球化的脈絡下，老化以及照顧/支持需求的增加是台灣與其他已發展國家面臨的共同課題。人口結構的轉變、性別平權意識的發展，以及女性勞動參與力的提升，造成無薪家庭照顧人力的缺乏，此外，主流社會對照顧工作價值的貶抑，亦影響照顧人力的發展；然而，被照顧者/服務使用者及家庭照顧者/照顧工作者權益的兼顧，其中也包括跨國的照顧工作者，都是當今高齡化與民主社會永續發展必須面臨的議題，尤其我國還需面對少子女化、長年以來依賴傳統家庭照顧人力不足的挑戰。近二十年來，照顧研究與障礙研究的發展，除了回應上述的現象，也指出各國正面臨照顧體制 ( regime; 國家、市場與家庭三者關係 )、政策、關係、安排與實作的轉型。延續既有研究的關懷，本整合型研究之前置準備以「失能長者」與「高齡障礙者」為主題，探討在球化脈絡下，照顧體制、政策、照顧關係、關懷倫理、照顧安排與實作的轉型，同時兼顧被照顧者/服務使用者與家庭照顧者/照顧工作者，含照顧移工權益，其照顧關係及兩者與照顧/支持系統的交織為何。發展相互關聯的主題如下：

1. 高齡障礙者與失能長者的老化過程與照顧需求。
2. 高齡障礙者與失能長者的非正式/家庭照顧者需求與福祉：照顧與工作衝突、照顧者與被照顧者的關係 (父母、子女、手足照顧者)。
3. 探討不同照顧服務脈絡下 ( 特質、工作場域、文化、族群、國籍等 ) 的相關議題: (1) 照顧服務提供者工作經驗; (2) 服務接受者的使用經驗; (3) 聘雇關係與照顧關係。
4. 正式服務與非正式服務間的關係。
5. 照顧與科技的結合和創新，科技介入後照顧關係的改變、照顧者與被照顧者福祉的影響。
6. 前述照顧型態和關係下的關懷倫理與權利觀點探討：包括性別、社會階級、地理、空間、時間、家人(含代間)、國家與個人、全球化下的個人交互之間的影響。
7. 根據前述研究發現，比較與討論照顧體制(care regime)/跨不同福利國家、遷移體制(migration regime)、福利安排、文化信念與性別意識形態之間的交織關係。

## 英文摘要

**New topic: Ageing and disability in the context of globalization: Care relationships, care ethics, technology and systems**  
**(Previous topic: Care relations and support systems under transformation: Ageing with disability and disability with ageing)**

### Abstract

**Keywords:** ageing with disability, disability with ageing, care relations, care ethics, care/work reconciliation, migrant care, telecare, welfare regime

Ageing and care, like in many countries, are linked with many systems and values of the Taiwan society and are also embedded in various international connections and global concerns.

In terms of welfare model, as other East Asian countries, Taiwan's welfare system has been influenced by Confucianist culture, in which families have traditionally provided the economic support and care needed by their members. Additionally, East Asian welfare systems are often described as 'productivist', being more concerned with economic growth than with providing public services and social security for their citizens (Holliday, 2000).

The percentage of individuals aged 65 and over has risen dramatically in recent years, and is expected to continue to rise: to 20.4 per cent by 2026 and 37.0 per cent by 2051. In the past two decades, to meet the rapidly increasing need for long-term care (LTC) among older people, Taiwan's government has established various national LTC schemes. The 'Ten Year Long-Term Care Plan' (2008–2017) that brought only piecemeal extensions to services was originally planned (by the KMT-led government in power 2008–2016) to be followed by a general insurance-based LTC scheme. However, in 2017 the new (DPP-led) government did not legislate an LTC insurance scheme but instead established another ten-year LTC plan, named 'LTC Ten Year 2.0'. The LTC Ten Year 2.0 plan covers all frail older people and disabled people in Taiwan.

In general, the four main models of long-term care (LTC) for older people in Taiwan are institutional care (15%), community (e.g. daycare) & home-based care (5%), live-in migrant care (15%), and family care (65%). In addition to institutional care, support services for disabled people in the community are such as daycare, home care, live-in migrant care, and personal assistance (PA); however 90% of disabled people do not receive the above-mentioned social services. Other relatives and/or live-in migrant care workers may become the successors or alternative carers while the original family carers and disabled people are in old age. Families who have an older relatives or a family member with disability nowadays employ around 250

thousand live-in migrant care workers.

Traditionally, according to the principle of filial piety of the Confucian philosophy, older people live with and are cared for by their adult children including unmarried children living with parents. However, the proportion of older people living with their children has been declining. As an impact of globalisation and the disability rights movement, disabled people are now gradually aware of their rights and advocate to move from the institution/family to live in the community independently, though the shortage of government budget for community living (e.g., PA, respite care, homecare) has remained. Considering women's integration in the labour market and well-being of paid and unpaid carers (including the rights for migrant care workers), women groups are involved in the campaign of promoting all these policies/services for disabled people and older people. Presently Taiwan's government and society have to face several issues and challenges: the extremely low fertility rate (1.01), rapidly ageing society, and rights among people who receive assistance and who are paid and unpaid carers.

In order to support both older people and disabled people living in the community independently and working carers' well being, use of technology or digital in care has been one of main concerns of care research.

Our projects focus on ageing, paying specific concern to these groups: older people who become disabled and disabled people who are ageing as well as their unpaid family carers and paid formal, migrant carers and telecare/digital care. Concerning care issues, first, our research aims to explore the relations between the recipients, their paid (homecare workers/local self-paid carers, and migrant care workers) and unpaid carers (parents/father and mother, children/son and daughter, siblings/brother and sister), and the systems. Secondly, technologies will be innovated and applied in use. Experimental evaluation would be followed by an investigation of the impact of the care relations between those who receive and those who care for, and of well-being among the recipients and the carers. As well, how all these ageing and care issues are embedded in local and global forces and concerns will be considered. Additionally, our project is interested in comparative studies cross different welfare regimes.

Our themes are:

1. The aging process and well-being among older people who become disabled and disabled people who are ageing.
2. Well-being of unpaid family carers: care and work reconciliation, relations between care/assistance recipients and unpaid carers (parents, children or siblings).

3. Care experiences among formal care workers under different contexts (workplace, carer characteristics, nationality, ...). The experiences among care/assistance recipients who receive paid care/assistance, including the relations between care/assistance recipients and paid carers.
4. The relations between formal and informal care/services.
5. New technologies will be innovated and the impact of the relations between care/assistance recipients and carers including their well being will be evaluated.
6. The care relations as pointed out above will be analysed from the perspectives of gender, social status, geography, space, time, nation, individual, the interaction between individual, system and globalisation.
7. Based on the findings, comparative studies cross different welfare regimes, migration regimes, cultures and belief systems, and gender ideologies (and all interactions) are proposed to be conducted.