

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畫案結案報告

以社區為本的極端氣候長照服務調適—  
以彰雲嘉澎為例之先導計畫

規畫案編號：MOST 107-2420-H-002-007-MY3-PA10904

規畫案執行期間：109 年 7 月 1 日至 109 年 12 月 31 日

執行機構及系所：國立中正大學高齡跨域創新研究中心/社會福利學系

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中華民國 110 年 1 月 27 日

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## 摘要

氣候變遷帶來的災害愈來愈大，也日益頻繁。在近年氣候變遷研究中，不僅於評估災害的風險，更致力於面對風險的影響及策略評估，因此脆弱度及復原力分析備受關注。由於暴露於極端氣候下，當個人或社區對此暴露的敏感度較高時，較容易產生較巨大的變化；個人及社區的調適能力，協助回復到原來的平衡情況，甚至比以前更加的好，稱為具復原力或韌性。由於沒有足夠的能力來面對驟變，獨居、失能、無法自立生活、缺乏經濟來源、沒有支持系統、生活在災害潛勢區等通常是氣候變遷所造成的災害之高風險脆弱群體，在自然災害中面臨負面後果的風險巨大。我國於 2016 年開始推動長照十年 2.0 計劃，以社區化、普及化且平價化的服務，提供需要者在地、即時、便利的社區照顧。然而，因應氣候變遷災害，長照服務是否已準備好了？氣候變遷的對長照服務需求者的影響不僅於服務使用者是易受傷害群體，還有他們以及其家人或照顧者也可能是調適資源較缺乏以及協助需要度高的群體，因此面臨氣候變遷災難是多重的威脅，也是復原力較弱的群體。

本規劃案目的在透過跨領域合作討論過程，聚焦於氣候變遷災害下之社會不平等、社會脆弱度及災後復原、調適行為等，形成整合型研究計畫。執行過程中召開多次專家諮詢會議、文獻討論、跨領域交流等，以及學術研習營，逐步規劃整合型計畫之主軸與各子計畫之架構與研究方法。最終提出之整合型計畫包括五項子計畫，以結合量化、質性研究之三角交叉研究策略，總目標為建立在地化社會脆弱度及社會資本評估架構--以嘉義縣及台中市為例，建構以社區為本的氣候變遷、長照服務調適行為。藉此提升對高齡者之社會包容及公平性，以高齡社會為推力，激發氣候變遷下地區社區照顧的新思維及觀點。

關鍵字：氣候變遷、社會脆弱度、社會資本、復原力、長期照顧

## Abstract

Climate change brings more frequent and intense natural disasters. Recently, climate change research has focused on not only assessing the risk of disasters but also evaluating the impact of risk and its adaptation strategy. The key issue concentrates on the vulnerability and resilience. Because of exposure to extreme climates, individuals or communities are more sensitive to this exposure and are more likely to make significant changes. Resilience in terms of the adaptive capability of individuals and communities to adjust potential damages could help them return to their original balance and even better than before. Vulnerable groups that do not have sufficient capacity to face sudden change, for example, living alone, dependent disability, lack of economic resources, lack of social support, and live in disaster hazard areas are often at high risk of disaster exposures caused by climate change, and at great risk of harmful consequences from natural disasters. In 2016, Taiwan began to promote the Long-term care 2.0 program characterizing provision with community-based, universal, affordable, localized, immediate, and convenient community care for those in need. However, is the long-term service prepared for responses to climate change disasters? The climate changes affect not only the most vulnerable long-term care users, but also their family and caregivers who lack resources for the adaptation and need more assistance. They usually confront multiple risks and threats resulting from climate changes and thus are less capable of resilience.

The purpose of this pre-proposal project is to frame an integrated research proposal, which focuses on social inequality, social vulnerability and post-disaster recovery and adaptation behavior when confronting climate-related disasters through a process of inter-disciplinary collaborative discussion. During the course of the project, we held a number of expert consultation meetings, literature discussions, cross-disciplinary exchanges, as well as academic training camp in order to gradually plan the framework and methodology of integrated projects and individual research. The integrated research project includes five individual plans using the triangulation of quantitative and qualitative research. The overall objective is to establish a localized assessment framework of social vulnerability and social capital in a community using the example of Chiayi county and Taichung city. This facilitates to build community-based adaptation behavior for long-term care service under climate change. Therefore, by considering the aged society with social inclusion and equity for the elderly, this will stimulate new thinking and perspectives on community care in areas under climate change.

keywords: climate change, social vulnerability, social capital, resilience, long-term care.