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• 中文關鍵字	中醫師；人力資源；醫療需求；中醫；台灣		
• 英文關鍵字	Chinese medical doctor；Human resource；Medical demand；Chinese medicine；Taiwan		
• 中文摘要	<p>本研究之目的在於希望(1)探討及推估未來台灣地區民眾對中醫醫療需求,(2)估計台灣地區中醫師之生產力函數,(3)推估承認大陸中醫學歷對台灣地區中醫師供給面之影響,(4)綜合上述數項以推估未來台灣地區中醫師人力需求及供給量以提出具體建議。在推估未來台灣地區民眾對中醫醫療需求之部分,本研究係以行政院衛生署民國八十五年之「台灣地區全民健康保險滿意度調查」之次級資料進行推估,推估結果為公元2006年時,台灣地區總人口對中醫門診使用次數為37,135,099次;而公元2010年時,台灣地區總人口對中醫門診使用次數為40,335,690次。在中醫醫療供給面方面,本研究以問卷調查方式推估中醫師之生產力。在公元2006年時,估計中醫師生產力之中推估值為每週250.65人次;而公元2010年時中醫師生產力之中推估值為每週258.69人次。在不考慮承認大陸中醫院校學歷之情況下,估計公元2006年時應有中醫師人數4,004人,而公元2010年時應有中醫師人數4,606;若政府承認大陸中醫院校學歷,最保守的估計,公元2006年時,台灣地區將有中醫師4,524人;在公元2010年時,台灣地區將有中醫師5,486人。無論是否承認大陸中醫院校學歷,台灣地區之中醫師人力在2006年及2010年時均有過剩之虞。台灣地區中醫師已有過剩之現象,不宜再增創任何中醫院校學系或養成管道;至於承認大陸中醫院校學歷此問題,更應審慎評估。而對現已執業中醫師更應加強其繼續教育、考核與篩選。</p>		
• 英文摘要	<p>The objective of this research is of fourfold: first, to measure the major factors influencing utilization of Chinese practitioners visits and to forecast the future demand for Chinese practitioner visits in 2006 and in 2010; second, to estimate a production function of Chinese practitioner visits; third, to predict the impacts of the acknowledgment of the diploma certified by Chinese medical schools</p>		

in Mainland China on the supply of Chinese medical services in Taiwan; fourth, to forecast the demand and supply of Chinese practitioners based upon the aforementioned findings. The data for the research on demand of Chinese medical services comes from the Satisfaction Survey of the National Health Insurance in 1996, administered by the NHI Task Force of the Department of Health. Results predict that total Chinese doctor visits is 37,135,099 in 2006 and 40,335,690 in 2010. A survey is conducted to collect the data for estimating Chinese practitioners' production function. The estimated productivity of a Chinese practitioner is 250.65 visits per week in 2006 and 258.69 visits per week in 2010. In the case that diploma certified by Chinese medical schools in Mainland China is not acknowledged by the Ministry of Education in Taiwan, the number of Chinese practitioners in Taiwan would be 4,004 in 2006 and 4,606 in 2010. In another case when the diploma of Taiwanese students received from Mainland China are acknowledged by the authorities concerned in Taiwan, there would be 4,524 Chinese practitioners in 2006 and 5,486 in 2010. Our results suggest that surplus of Chinese practitioners supply exists in either case. The implications of the findings in this research are: first, setting limits to the expansion of Chinese medical doctors is warranted, and policies aimed at increasing Chinese medical students should be postponed; second, the acknowledgment of diploma certified in Mainland China should be re-evaluated; and finally, Chinese doctors in active practice should receive continuing education to ensure quality of care.