

功能名稱：高中、高職、五專學生吸菸行為調查_調查簡介內容

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中文	英文	備註	審查意見
一、調查名稱	1. Survey Title		
民國九十六年高中、高職、五專學生吸菸行為調查。	2007 Survey of Tobacco Use among Students of Senior High Schools, Vocational Schools and Junior Colleges.		
二、調查緣起與目的	2. Origins and Purposes		
依據過去數十年來的研究結果證實，吸菸已為影響人類健康至鉅的危險因子。世界衛生組織(WHO)指出，全世界人口每十秒中就有一人死於吸菸相關疾病。在臺灣，目前約有480萬吸菸人口，而所有死因中的20%可歸因於吸菸引起的健康問題或疾病（亦即每年約有18,800人因吸菸相關疾病死亡）；每年吸菸相關疾病之健保醫療支出(National Health Insurance Medical expenditure)約有200億元，整體經濟損失超過500億元。	Research over the past few decades has shown that smoking has become a fatal risk to health. According to World Health Organization (WHO), one person dies of smoking-related diseases in every ten seconds worldwide. Taiwan has a smoking population of 4.8 million. Among all the causes to death, 20% are attributed to health problems or diseases caused by smoking (meaning 18,800 people die of smoking-related diseases every year), which costs Taiwan 20 billion NT dollars on annual national health insurance medical	世界衛生組織 World Health Organization, WHO 菸害防制法 Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act 菸品健康福利捐 Welfare donation of tobacco products for health 國民健康訪問調查 National Health Interview Survey; NHIS 全球青少年吸菸行為調查 Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)	

	<p>expenditure and generates an overall economic loss of more than 50 billion NT dollars.</p>		
<p>有鑑於菸害問題之嚴重性，台灣於民國 86 年起實施菸害防制法，然因經費與人力資源有限，直至 91 年開徵菸品健康福利捐後，始有充裕的經費推動全國菸害防制工作，也因為該項稅收金額龐大，立法院(Legislative Yuan)、相關團體與社會大眾，莫不對菸害防制工作抱持高度關切與期待。</p>	<p>In view of the severity of smoking-related problems, Taiwanese Government has enforced Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act since 1997. However, due to the limitation of expenditure and human resources, it was not until 2002 that the government had sufficient expenditure to promote the campaign of prevention on tobacco hazards at national level. Besides, due to the huge amount of taxation incurred on this campaign, the Legislative Yuan, related organizations and the public have expressed deep concerns and high</p>		

	<p>expectations on this campaign.</p>		
<p>為監測與評價菸害防制工作成效，定期蒐集全國及各縣市民眾吸菸行為相關實證資料，乃為重要工作策略之一。本局成立以來，即以多元化方法 (Multiple methods)，週期性 (Periodic) 監測不同年齡層國人吸菸行為狀況與變化趨勢，包括每 4 年一次的「國民健康訪問調查 (全人口之面訪調查)」，每年一次的「吸菸行為電話調查 (18 歲以上成人)」，及以學校為基礎的「青少年吸菸行為調查」。</p>	<p>To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this campaign, Bureau of Health Promotion (BHP), Department of Health, regularly collects data of tobacco usage of the general public as one of the important strategies. Since its foundation, BHP has adopted multiple methods and periodically monitored the tobacco usage of people of different age groups, its changes and tendencies, including National Health Interview Survey (NHIS; a face-to-face survey towards the whole population) conducted every four years, the annual Telephone Survey of</p>		

	Tobacco Usage (for adults over 18), and the school-based 'Youth Tobacco Survey.		
<p>「青少年吸菸行為調查」是本局自民國 93 年起，與美國 CDC 共同合作，採用世界衛生組織設計發展之「全球青少年吸菸行為調查 (Global Youth Tobacco Survey, GYTS)」問卷，並規劃以國、高中學生隔年輪換(The following year rotation)方式所辦理之定期性吸菸行為監測調查。96 年賡續(to continue)前三年辦理之青少年吸菸行為調查，再次以高中、高職、五專學生為調查對象，搜集全國及各縣市高中、高職、五專學生吸菸率及其對菸害相關認知、態度與二手菸暴露等變化趨勢資料，以提供相關單位規劃與評價校園菸害防制工作計畫與成效之參考依據。</p>	<p>In 2004, BHP has worked with the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), adopted the questionnaire design of WHO Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and launched Youth Tobacco Survey in Taiwan. It is a survey on tobacco use among junior and senior high school students, conducted periodically in the following year rotation. In 2007, BHP continued Youth Tobacco Survey which had been conducted for the previous three years before then and surveyed on students in senior high schools, vocational schools and junior colleges in every county and city. It collected data such as the ratio of tobacco usage among these students, their perceptions of and attitude toward tobacco hazards, their exposure to second hand smoking, and any</p>		

	changes and tendencies, as references for relative authorities to plan and evaluate the campaign of preventing tobacco hazards at campus.		
本項調查目的如下：	Purposes of the Survey:		
(1) 瞭解各縣市 15~18 歲青少年吸菸行為、認知與態度以及學校禁菸政策與執行等狀況。	1) To understand the tobacco usage, perceptions and attitude among youth aged 15 to 18 and the implementation of smoking bans at campus in every county and city		
(2) 建立全國及各縣市青少年吸菸行為、認知與態度變化趨勢資料，為本局與各衛生局後續監測與評青少年菸害防制工作及介入效益，提供實證基礎。	2) To compile data of tobacco usage, perceptions and attitude among youth, and any changes and tendencies at county/city/national levels, which can constitute concrete evidence for BHP and local health authorities to follow up and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of intervening and preventing tobacco hazards from young		

	people		
(3) 進行全球青少年吸菸行為國際比較研究合作計畫，增加台灣之國際能見度，促進國際學術研究交流。	3) To implement International Collaborative Research Project on Global Youth Tobacco, increase Taiwan's publicity and to promote academic exchanges at the international level		
三、調查規劃與執行單位	3. Planning and Implementing Authorities		
本調查由本局人口與健康調查研究中心負責規劃設計與統籌調查事宜，惟實際調查工作由各縣市衛生局所執行，調查資料整理、統計分析與報告撰述，仍由本局辦理。此外，教育部、各縣市教育局、以及各樣本學校，則在調查執行過程中，提供必要之行政協助。	Population and Health Research Center (PHRC), BHP was responsible for designing and overall planning the survey, whereas local health bureaus for conducting the survey on the site. BHP then compiled and analyzed the data, and conducted reports. Furthermore, Ministry of Education (MOE), local education bureaus, and sample schools provided administrative assistance when necessary during the implementation of the survey.	人口與健康調查研究中心 Population and Health Research Centre 樣本 Sample	
四、調查地區與對象	4. Sample Areas and Respondents		
本調查係全國性抽樣調查，各縣市高中、高職、五專（含綜合高中）96學年度在校學生，均為本項調查對	The survey was a national sampling survey on students in local senior high schools,		

象。	vocational schools and junior colleges enrolled in 2007.		
五、抽樣方式	5. Sampling Methodology		
本調查係以 96 學年度全國各縣市高中、高職、五專(一~三年級)在校學生數為母群體,依據教育部所提供的教育統計資料進行抽樣,全國高中、高職、五專計有 543 所,學生數共有 932,709 人。	The population of the survey were students in local senior high schools, vocational schools and (1 st ~3 rd year in) junior colleges enrolled in 2007. According to data provided by MOE, the population of the survey included 543 academic organizations and 932,709 students in total.	母群體 抽樣 Population Sampling	
本調查所選取之樣本學生不僅能代表全國高中、高職、五專(一~三年級)在校學生,且能分別代表各縣市的情況,但為考量行政執行成本以及日後分析效益,預先決定各縣市樣本案數(約為 800~2,000 人)後,再進行抽樣。在抽選樣本學校時,首先將學校分為日間部、夜間部兩類,並各自計算預計抽樣的學校數,接著核計學生累積總數,以「總學生數/預計抽出樣本學生數」做為抽選間隔數,應用系統隨機抽樣法抽選出樣本學校。	The sample students represent not only all the students enrolled in all senior high schools, vocational schools and (1 st ~3 rd year of) junior colleges at national level, but also the current situation in their respective county/city. However, the administrative costs and the effectiveness of analysis in the future were taken into account. Therefore, the total number of sample students in every county and city was predetermined (about 800 to 2000) and then sampling was conducted. During the process of selecting sample schools,		

	<p>schools were first categorized into regular schools and evening schools. Secondly, the estimated number of sample schools in each category was calculated. Thirdly, the total number of sample students was estimated. Then, the result of the formula below served as the sampling interval:</p> <p>Total Number of Students divided by Estimated Number of Sample Students</p> <p>Then the system randomly selected sample schools with such sampling interval.</p>		
<p>第二階段再就中選「樣本學校」抽選「樣本班級」，先依班級屬性分類，再按年級、科系等條件進行排序，應用系統隨機抽樣法抽出3到6班，最後以中選樣本班級之全體學生為研究對象，合計約有27,660人。</p>	<p>Next, sample classes in each sample school were selected according to (in the following order) types of classes, grades and disciplines. As a result, the system randomly sampled three to six classes. The numbers of students in these classes, about 27,660 in total, were selected as the survey samples.</p>		
<p>六、調查方法</p>	<p>6. Survey Methods</p>		

<p>本調查學生問卷採用無記名自填問卷調查，由各縣市衛生局指派三至六名工作人員，經本局施予一日之學生問卷填答主持人訓練後，與樣本學校協調施測日期與時間，持問卷至各樣本學校班級內主持學生之問卷填答工作，若遇衛生局人力調度困難時，則由本局派員支援。為避免受測樣本學生相互討論問卷內容，影響調查結果的準確性，故同一「樣本學校」所有「樣本班級」，均以在同一時間內施測為原則。</p>	<p>Self-administered questionnaire were answered by students anonymously. Three to six staff from the local health bureaus, after receiving a one-day training of hosting a questionnaire survey provided by BHP, coordinated with sample schools and decided the conducting dates and time. The survey was conducted in the classroom of the sample schools. If local health bureaus are short of human resources, BHP would support and designate its staff. To avoid sample students from discussing with each other about the questionnaire, which might affect the results, all sample students in each school took the survey simultaneously.</p>	<p>自 填 問 卷 調 查 Self-administered Questionnaire Interview</p>	
<p>為使受測學生願意據實填寫問卷，問卷施測時均請教師或學校人員暫時離開受測學生之班級現場。主持學生問卷填答之衛生局人員或本局工作人員亦按規定給予受測學生一段標準化說明，講解本調查目的、學生被抽選為樣本之重要性、問卷填答方式，並說明本調查問卷不須具名，</p>	<p>To make sample students respond to the questionnaire willingly and truthfully, all school staff were not present on the site during the survey. Staff from local health bureaus or BHP provided sample students with standardized instructions, including explaining</p>		

<p>所提供資料僅供統計分析使用，個別資料絕不對外洩漏等之保證。在問卷設計上，亦避免文字書寫，所有問卷填答方式均使用本局之 2B 鉛筆，以塗黑方式將答案塗在電腦答案紙上，除可強化問卷資料之保密性外，亦能直接掃描提升資料處理速度。</p>	<p>purposes of the survey, the important representation of the selected sample students and how to complete the questionnaire, assuring the anonymity of the survey, the survey's solely statistical and analytical purpose, confidentiality of students' personal details and so on. In order to enhance the confidentiality of the data and increase the data-scanning speed, open-ended questions were avoided at the designing stage and answers to be circled and filled in black by respondents with 2B-lead pencils provided by BHP.</p>		
<p>七、調查工具</p>	<p>7. Survey Tools</p>		
<p>本調查之研究問卷是參考 WHO 及美國 CDC 設計與推動之全球青少年吸菸行為調查，同時參採本局業務單位之需求，收集相關指標，以及專家意見，完成問卷初稿，再經過數次討論與預試之後定案。</p>	<p>The design of the survey was drafted with references to GYTS designed and initiated by WHO and the US CDC, the requirements set out by BHP, relevant statistical indices and expert opinions. Upon several discussions and trials, the design of the survey was concluded.</p>	<p>全球青少年吸菸行為調查 Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)</p>	
<p>調查問卷內容主要包括：</p>	<p>Survey Topics:</p>		

1. 菸品使用盛行率	1) prevalence of tobacco usage		
2. 第一次吸菸相關經驗	2) the experience of first-time smoking		
3. 菸品可近性	3) accessibility of tobacco		
4. 吸菸相關知識與態度	4) knowledge of and attitude toward smoking		
5. 二手菸暴露	5) exposure to second hand smoke		
6. 戒菸可能性	6) possibility of quitting smoking		
7. 媒體廣告之影響	7) influence of the media and advertisement on smoking		
8. 吸菸相關之學校課程	8) smoking-related curriculum in schools		
9. 檳榔使用與認知	9) usage and perceptions of betel nuts		
10. 受訪學生基本資料	10) personal details of the respondents		
八、調查資料時間	8. Survey Period		
以學生問卷填答時間(96年10月至97年1月)為資料標準時間。	October 2007~ January 2008		
九、調查資料之處理	9. Processing the Data		
各縣市衛生局將學生填妥之電腦答案紙,按樣本班級與樣本學校別分裝寄回本局,經本局人員逐一核對學校與班級代號,以及檢查學生所塗記之電腦答案圓圈是否清晰明確後,於97年3月再送電腦公司讀卡、掃描與轉檔資料。本調查報告之統計表資	Local health bureaus collected the questionnaires, enveloped them by sample classes and schools and sent them back to BHP. BHP examined school and class IDs and checked if the answers had been filled in black clearly and		

<p>料，亦由本局人口與健康調查研究中心處理與編製。</p>	<p>completely. In March 2008, these questionnaires were sent to a computer company, read, scanned and converted into electronic data. The statistical reports of this survey were created by PHRC, BHP.</p>		
<p>十、調查完成率</p>	<p>10. Response Rate</p>		
<p>本調查總計有 25,860 個學生完成問卷填答，佔全部樣本學生數 27,853 的 92.84%。</p>	<p>25,860 out of the total 27,853 questionnaires were completed and returned, with a response rate of 92.84%.</p>		