

比較臺北市與其他縣市原住民對於嚴重急性呼吸道症候
群之認知

**Comparison of Perception of Severe Acute Respiratory
Syndrome among Aboriginals in Taipei and Other Areas in
Taiwan**

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摘要

目的：探討臺北市與其他縣市之原住民，對於嚴重急性呼吸道症候群之認知與恐懼。方法：受訪對象為全國十八歲以上之原住民，分別以臺北市與臺灣原住民鄉鎮之電話資料庫進行隨機抽樣調查，配合電腦輔助電話訪問系統，於 2003 年 6 月 8 日至 10 日進行家戶電話訪問，共訪得 1,000 位樣本，臺北市與其他縣市各有 507 及 493 位受訪者。結果：臺北市與其他縣市的原住民對於 SARS 的認知與恐懼，有顯著的差別。但根據多變項邏輯斯迴歸分析結果顯示：年滿六十歲以上者(OR=1.89；95%CI=1.07-3.35)、女性(OR=1.53；95%CI=1.14-2.05)、教育程度為高中以下者(OR=1.87；95%CI=1.39-2.53)、感覺 SARS 是嚴重的疾病者(OR=5.17；95%CI=3.36-7.97)、認為 SARS 疫情對生活有影響者(OR=2.09；95%CI=1.58-2.77)，以及認為自己有可能感染 SARS 者(OR=1.46；95%CI=1.03-2.09)，比較害怕 SARS 的傳播。結論：人口學因素、感覺 SARS 的威脅與對生活的影響，與樣本害怕 SARS 疫情之傳播有顯著相關；而居住地區並非顯著的相關因素。

Abstract

Background and Purpose: To explore the perception and fear of SARS among aboriginal residents in Taipei and in other cities in Taiwan. Methods: From June 8 to June 10, 2003, a telephone survey was conducted using nation-wide stratified random sampling. Data were collected using a computer-assisted telephone interview system. A total of 1,000 aboriginal respondents aged 18 or above, which included 507 Taipei City residents and 493 residents of other cities in Taiwan, were recruited to this survey. Results: There was a significant

difference regarding the perception and fear of the SARS epidemic between Taipei City respondents and respondents from other cities. According to multiple logistic regression analysis, the following factors were significantly associated with fear of the SARS epidemic: aged 60 or above (OR=1.89; 95%CI=1.07-3.35), being female (OR=1.53; 95%CI=1.14-2.05), education level lower than senior high school (OR=1.87; 95%CI=1.39-2.53), perceiving SARS to be a severe disease (OR=5.17; 95%CI=3.36-7.97), daily life affected by the epidemic (OR=2.09; 95%CI=1.58-2.77) and perceiving one might contract SARS personally (OR=1.46; 95%CI=1.03-2.09). Conclusion: Demographic factors, the perceived threat of SARS and the impact of SARS on one's daily life were significantly correlated with fear of the SARS epidemic. Residential area was not a significant correlate with fear of the SARS epidemic..