• 系統編號	RG9702-0269		
• 計畫中文名稱	臺灣地區國民健康知能之調查研究		
• 計畫英文名稱	--		
• 主管機關	行政院衛生署	• 計畫編號	DOH96-TD-M-113-030
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學醫務管理學系		
• 本期期間	9603 ~ 9702		
• 報告頁數	130 頁	• 使用語言	中文
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• 中文關鍵字	健康知能；健康狀況；健康行爲		
• 英文關鍵字	--		
• 中文摘要	低健康知能的情形會使得病患無法去瞭解健康資訊、遵循醫生指示、或與醫療照護者溝通，以獲得適當且及時的治療，這對病人本身的健康有很大的影響。眾多研究也指出，低健康知能的民眾有有較差的健康狀況，並且病患也有較高的住院率。本計劃進行臺灣民眾對健康知能之研究調查，並瞭解國人在不同社經背景、健康狀況和生活習慣下，對健康知能的影響與關係。 本研究受訪者的母群體爲居住於臺灣 18-65 歲民眾，抽出具全國代表性之民眾接受訪查。以採面訪調查方式，持問卷實地訪問被抽選之受訪樣本。問卷分爲以下各部分：包括個人基本資料、健康狀況與行爲、健康知能測驗、接觸健康資訊方式及病人安全之關係與現況，其中健康知能部分以閱讀測驗、克漏字測驗、計算能力測驗來評估國人健康知能程度。 回收樣本數爲 2,138 份，男性佔 49.3%，平均年齡爲 40.3 歲。研究結果發現健康知能各項構面中，民眾在克漏字題組中答對比例較高，而評估計算能力的食品營養題組答對比例爲最低。教育程度、年齡、所得收入、閱讀習慣、具慢性病皆爲影響健康知能之重要因素。民眾主要醫療消息來源以電視、廣播爲主，報紙、雜誌次之。詢問病人安全的相關問題中，絕大部分民眾會核對藥袋上的個人紀錄，但是較易忽略主動確認醫療人員呼叫自己的名字是否正確。		
• 英文摘要	Health literacy is the degree to which individuals can obtain, process, and understand the basic health information and services they need to make. Previous studies indicated that people with lower health literacy tended to have worse health status and higher rates of hospitalization. In this study, we developed a questionnaire specifically to measure the health literacy among the residents in Taiwan.		

A representative sample of 2,138 Taiwanese residents who are 18-65 years old received face-to-face interviews at home by the well-trained interviewers. The health literacy questions consisted of the following three domains: the reading ability test (10 items), the Cloze test (5 items), the numerical test (10 items). Total points were calculated based upon the number of items that were correctly answered by the respondents. The results showed that the average points of the reading ability test, the Cloze test and the numerical test were 8.69, 4.66, and 8.47, respectively. Education, age, income level, reading habit and chronic diseases were the most important factors to predict the level of health literacy. The main sources for the respondents to gather medical information were TV, radio broadcasting, newspaper and magazines. Most of the respondents indicated that they would double check their names on he prescription drugs, but rarely did they being aware of whether the medical staffs called their name correctly.