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• 計畫英文名稱	The Impact of Women-Friendly Workplace on the Incidence and Duration of Breastfeeding in Employed Mothers
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• 中文關鍵字	母乳哺育; 職業婦女; 哺乳親善措施
• 英文關鍵字	Breastfeeding; Female employees; Breastfeeding-friendly policy
• 中文摘要	目的：瞭解職場哺乳親善措施（集乳室的設置與擠奶時間的規定）對職業婦女哺乳行爲之影響以及婦女對哺乳措施的感受。方法：本研究在設有集乳室的某半導體公司進行問卷調查，以 1999 年一月至 2000 年四月在該公司生育子女的女性員工爲研究對象，共獲得 998 份有效樣本（回收率 75.3%）。結果：本研究發現，即使是在設有集乳室並且支持擠奶時間的公司內，上班後持續哺乳的婦女並不多 (13.2%)。對哺乳措施的瞭解程度與工作性質是影響婦女上班後持續哺乳的重要因素。對於公司哺乳親善措施較瞭解者與非生產線的工作者，有較高的可能性會在上班後持續哺乳。有五成的婦女對於公司所設置的集乳室表示滿意或是沒有意見，上班後持續哺乳的媽媽有較高的比例是有意見的，主要的意見是「應該添購擠奶相關設備」於擠奶時間的規定，有五成的婦女表示有意見，最有共識的意見是「沒有宣導不知道有此措施」結論：集乳室的設置與擠奶時間的規定，這兩項哺乳措施可以提高婦女上班後持續哺乳的可能性。但是兩項措施仍有改善的空間，集乳室的設置應該更符合使用者的需求，擠奶時間的規定應該要多多加以宣導。
• 英文摘要	Objectives: The objective of this research was to explore the effects of a breastfeeding-friendly policy ？]i.e., pumping room facilities and the rules of breastfeeding breaks？^ in the workplace on the behavior of female employees and to describe their perception of this policy. Methods: The survey was conducted in a large semiconductor company with pumping room. Our subjects were the employees who gave birth between January 1999 and April 2000. A total of 998 valid questionnaires were collected, giving a survey return rate of 75.3%. Results: The research found that, despite the provision of a pumping room and milk expression time, few employed mothers

(13.2% of the valid sample) continued to breastfeed after returning to work. The key factors affecting the decision of female employees to continue breastfeeding after returning to the workplace were their perception of the company's breastfeeding policy and the nature of their work. Office workers rather than fab workers favored continuing to breastfeed if they were aware of their company's breastfeeding-friendly policy. A half of the survey subjects were satisfied or had no comment on the pumping room facilities provided by the company, and a greater percentage of the survey subjects held the opinion that "the company needed to buy equipment related to milk expression." Regarding the period set aside for milk expression, 50% of the survey subjects opined that they "did not know about the policy." Conclusions: Pumping room facilities and periods set aside for milk expression point to the likelihood that female employees would continue to breastfeed after returning to the workplace. Nonetheless, these two key factors still need to be improved upon, such as enhancing pumping room facilities to better match users' requirements and better promotion of the period set aside for milk expression.