

• 計畫中文名稱	性別對災害認知的差異研究---以新興傳染病為例		
• 計畫英文名稱	Gender Difference of Disaster Perception---An Example of Emerging Infectious Disease		
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• 研究人員	呂淑好		
• 中文關鍵字	災害防救; 認知; 性別差異; 新興傳染疾病		
• 英文關鍵字	disasterpreventionandresponse,perception,genderdifference,emerginginfectious diseases		
• 中文摘要	<p>聯合國在 1989 年宣告「國際減災十年」(1990-1999)，目的在於減少因天然災害所導致的生命損失、財產破壞以及社會混亂。其後，又接著提出國際減災策略。聯合國在 1995 年提出「北京宣言暨行動綱領」，建議以性別主流化作為減少兩性不平等的主要策略。因此，災難中的性別與健康議題已漸受重視，世界衛生組織也於 2002 年制定災難的性別評估原則。永續發展是建構在環境保護、經濟發展及社會正義，健康是人類的基本人權，也是永續發展的重要核心，探討國內有關災害防救的性別議題誠屬重要。本研究之主要研究目的在於探討災害防救認知的性別差異，並著重在新興傳染疾病的疫災防救。研究結果期能建構具性別意識之本土化疫災預警與風險溝通行動策略與準則。研究方法包括文獻蒐集、次級分析與深度訪談等方式。文獻分析主要探討國內外有關災害防救與疫災相關策略與研究中之性別差異。在次級資料分析方面，將針對行政院衛生署有關 SARS 疫災認知與風險溝通委託研究之四次全國性民調系列研究資料庫，進行分析。深度訪談之對象包括：衛生消防機構人員與原住民及非原住民社區工作人員，預計共訪問 12 人。本研究之結果將可做為災害防救及永續發展策略之參考。</p>		
• 英文摘要	<p>In 1989, the United Nations (UN) proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-1999). The Decade is aimed to decrease the loss of life, property damage and social and economic upheaval caused by natural disasters. In 1995, the UN proclaimed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which suggests using mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policy formulating, programming, implementing and evaluating process to reduce the gender inequality. It is noted that the importance of gender and health in disaster is valued and taken seriously, and that the World Health Organization established some principles for gender evaluation in disaster in 2002. Sustainable development is built on the foundation of environmental protection, economic development</p>		

and the justice of society. Health is the basic human right, and the core of sustainability. Thus, investigation into the gender issues related to disaster prevention and response in Taiwan is necessary. The main purposes of this study are to explore the gender difference related to the perception of disaster prevention and response focusing on disaster/epidemic prevention and emerging infectious diseases. The results of this study are expected to develop the domestic strategies and standards for disaster prevention and risk communication from a gender perspective. Research methods for the project include reviewing literature, conducting secondary analyses and in-depth interviews. Literature reviewing is mainly to explore the gender difference in researches and strategies concerning disaster prevention and epidemic diseases. Secondary data analysis is to analyze four of the series of nationwide survey database concerning perception of disasters and risk communication authorized by Department of Health, Executive Yuan. The in-depth interviewees are total of 12 expectedly, including the faculty of health and fire control institutions and aboriginal and non-aboriginal community workers. The expected results of this study would be beneficial in assessing sustainable development of disaster prevention and response.