*空白問卷(table.doc)

本研究共有 8 種不同類型問卷(A1、A2、A3、A4、B1、B2、B3、B4)

內容差異如下表說明 (IN ENGLISH)。

Table A-1. Survey design

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Sub-sample	A1	A2	
Question 1	low risk, latent, liver cancer	high risk, acute, liver cancer	
Question 2	low risk, acute, liver cancer	high risk, latent, liver cancer	
Question 3	low risk, latent, bronchitis	high risk, latent, bronchitis	
Question 4	low risk, acute, bronchitis	high risk, acute, bronchitis	
Sub-sample	A3	A4	
Question 1	low risk, latent, liver failure	high risk, latent, liver failure	
Question 2	low risk, acute, liver failure	high risk, acute, liver failure	
Question 3	low risk, acute, bronchitis	high risk, latent, bronchitis	
Question 4	low risk, latent, bronchitis	high risk, acute, bronchitis	
Sub-sample	B1	B2	
Question 1	low risk, latent, lung cancer	high risk, acute, lung cancer	
Question 2	low risk, acute, lung cancer	high risk, latent, lung cancer	
Question 3	low risk, acute, liver cancer	high risk, latent, liver cancer	
Question 4	low risk, latent, liver cancer	high risk, acute, liver cancer	
Sub-sample	В3	B4	
Question 1	low risk, latent, bronchitis	high risk, latent, bronchitis	
Question 2	low risk, acute, bronchitis	high risk, acute, bronchitis	
Question 3	low risk, acute, liver cancer	high risk, latent, liver cancer	
Question 4	low risk, latent, liver cancer	high risk, acute, liver cancer	

Note: Describes the risk characteristics of the four questions asked to each of eight sub-samples of respondents.

Appendix: Survey Questions

1. Liver disease / water pathway

As you know, the drinking water that is piped to your home is treated to remove microbial and chemical contaminants. However, there is always a risk that some contaminants may be present in the water.

Consider what you would do if you learned that there is a contaminant in the water supplied to your home that may cause [liver cancer / liver failure]. You and other people in your household can be exposed to the contaminant by drinking the water, and also by using it for bathing. The chance that you or someone in your household will be exposed to enough of this contaminant to cause [liver cancer / liver failure] is [2 / 8] chances in 100,000 per year.

Insert [Acute] or [Latent] description:

[Acute] The type of [liver cancer / liver failure] caused by this contaminant is always fatal. If you are exposed to enough of the contaminant to develop [liver cancer / liver failure], you will develop symptoms within a few months, and you will live only about 2 to 3 years longer.

[Latent] The type of [liver cancer / liver failure] caused by this contaminant is always fatal, but it takes a long time to develop. If you are exposed to enough of the contaminant to develop [liver cancer / liver failure], you will not know it until you experience symptoms about 20 years later. After you develop these symptoms, you will live only about 2 to 3 years longer.

If you develop [liver cancer / liver failure], the symptoms will be mild at first. Eventually, you will become so weak that you will have to stay in bed or a wheel chair most of the time. You will not be able to take care of yourself. Once this occurs, you will die within one to two months.

The water-treatment plant can install additional treatment equipment to reduce the chance that the contaminant will be in your water. The treatment equipment is expensive, and the people who manage the plant are not sure if it is worth the cost. If the treatment equipment is installed, it will reduce the chance that you will be exposed to enough of the contaminant to develop [liver cancer / liver failure] from [2 / 8] chances in 100,000 per year to almost zero—to only 1 chance in 10 million per year.

If the plant installs the equipment, it will need to recover the cost by increasing the amount that consumers pay for their water. If the additional cost to your household would be NT\$ [50, 100, 200, 300, 500] per month, would you want the plant to install the treatment equipment to reduce the chance that you or someone else in your household would develop [liver cancer / liver failure]?

2. Lung disease / air pathway

Air pollution that is released from factories may cause [lung cancer / bronchitis]. Consider what you would do if you learned that the chance that someone in your household will be exposed to enough of this pollution to cause [lung cancer / bronchitis] is [2 / 8] chances in 100,000 per year.

Insert [Acute] or [Latent] description:

[Acute] The type of [lung cancer / bronchitis] caused by this contaminant is always fatal. If you are exposed to enough of the contaminant to develop [lung cancer / bronchitis], you will develop symptoms within a few months, and you will live only about 2 to 3 years longer.

[Latent] The type of [lung cancer / bronchitis] caused by this contaminant is always fatal, but it takes a long time to develop. If you are exposed to enough of the contaminant to develop [lung cancer / bronchitis], you will not know it until you experience symptoms about 20 years later. After you develop these symptoms, you will live only about 2 to 3 years longer.

If you develop [lung cancer / bronchitis], the symptoms will be mild at first. Eventually, you will become so weak that you will have to stay in bed or a wheel chair most of the time. You will not be able to take care of yourself. Once this occurs, you will die within one to two months.

The government can require factories to install additional air-pollution-control equipment to reduce the amount pollution coming out of the factory. The equipment will reduce the chance that you will develop [lung cancer / bronchitis] from [2/8] chances in 100,000 per year to almost zero—to only 1 chance in 10 million per year.

If the government requires the factories to install this pollution-control equipment, it will increase the cost of many of the goods you buy. This would increase your cost of living. If the additional cost to your household would be NT\$ [50, 100, 200, 300, 500] per month, would you want the factories to install the pollution-control equipment to reduce the chance that you or someone else in your household would develop [lung cancer / bronchitis]?

Table A-1. Survey design

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Sub-sample	A1	A2
Question 1	low risk, latent, liver cancer	high risk, acute, liver cancer
Question 2	low risk, acute, liver cancer	high risk, latent, liver cancer
Question 3	low risk, latent, bronchitis	high risk, latent, bronchitis
Question 4	low risk, acute, bronchitis	high risk, acute, bronchitis
Sub-sample	A3	A4
Question 1	low risk, latent, liver failure	high risk, latent, liver failure
Question 2	low risk, acute, liver failure	high risk, acute, liver failure
Question 3	low risk, acute, bronchitis	high risk, latent, bronchitis
Question 4	low risk, latent, bronchitis	high risk, acute, bronchitis
Sub-sample	B1	B2
Question 1	low risk, latent, lung cancer	high risk, acute, lung cancer
Question 2	low risk, acute, lung cancer	high risk, latent, lung cancer
Question 3	low risk, acute, liver cancer	high risk, latent, liver cancer
Question 4	low risk, latent, liver cancer	high risk, acute, liver cancer
Sub-sample	B3	B4
Question 1	low risk, latent, bronchitis	high risk, latent, bronchitis
Question 2	low risk, acute, bronchitis	high risk, acute, bronchitis
Question 3	low risk, acute, liver cancer	high risk, latent, liver cancer
Question 4	low risk, latent, liver cancer	high risk, acute, liver cancer

Note: Describes the risk characteristics of the four questions asked to each of eight sub-samples of respondents.

空氣污染與飲用水污染電話訪問問卷 (A1卷)

小姐:	(受訪者電話號碼)		
		(地區碼)	(電話號碼)
您好。我是台灣大學經濟系聘請的	訪員,目前正接受國科會委託	,進行一項	
環境與健康問題的調查訪問。我們將訪	問您有關飲用水安全與空氣品	質的看法,	
訪問大概 10 分鐘,這項訪問純粹是學術	5研究用途,個別資料絕不外洩	,請放心。	
1.請問您目前有沒有工作?			
(1)沒有,謝謝,(結束訪問)。			
(2)有,請問您可否接受我們的訪問	0		
首先請教您有關飲用水安全的問題	題:		
2.請問您家中日常飲用水(只指吃、喝的	部分)主要來源是:		
(1) 自來水 (2) 礦泉水 (3)	井水 (地下水)。		
3.請以 0 至 10 分評估您家中自來水的力	水質,其中 0 分代表水質甚差	与害健康,	
10 分代表水質很好,請問您要替您家	《中自來水的水質打幾分?(如	果家中沒	
有自來水,則本題不適用)			
4.請問您家中每個月花費多少錢購買礦	泉水?(不包括家人在外買的研	廣泉水)	
5.請問您家每兩個月付給自來水公司水	費大約 <u>多少錢</u> ?(如果家中沒不	有自來水,	
則本題不適用)			
如果自來水中感染了化學物質,長期	飲用可能會罹患 <u>肝癌</u> ,根據醫學	學統計,飲	
用水質欠佳的自來水,每10萬人中有	頁 <u>2</u> 人會罹患 <u>肝癌</u> 。(台灣每年發	无於 <u>肝癌</u> 的	
人數大約 5000 人)。水質不良對身體	體健康的影響有兩種可能,一是	是潛伏期甚	
長,大約20年後才爆發,發現時可能	七只有2、3年壽命,我們稱爲	慢性肝癌;	
另一種潛伏期甚短,在2、3年內就會	會致命,我們稱爲急性肝癌。		

首先請問您有關減少慢性肝癌的危險:

6.如果自來水公司添購特別過濾設備可百分之百消除自來水中罹患<u>慢性肝癌</u>的 危險,但需要提高每戶的自來水費來彌補成本的支出,如果每個月每戶必須多

支出 x 元 (隨機設定 50元,100元,200元,300元,500元),您是否希望自	
來水公司裝置這種設備以減少您或您家人罹患慢性肝癌的危險?	
(1) 希望。 $6(a)$ (如果回答希望)如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $2x$ 元,您是否	
仍希望自來水廠裝置這種設備呢?(金額設定爲上一題的2倍))
(1) 希望 (2) 不希望。	
(2) 不希望。 6 (\mathbf{b}) (如果回答不希望) 如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $\mathbf{x}/2$ 元,	
您是否希望自來水廠裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望	
(2) 不希望。	
7. 請問您不願意多付額外金額的原	因是?
(1)罹患 <u>慢性肝癌</u> 的危險太小,不用擔心。	
(2) 我不相信裝置過濾設備會降低罹	
患 <u>慢性肝癌</u> 的危險。	
(3) 我擔心自來水過濾設備會有副作用。	
(4)自來水公司裝置過濾設備,但在末端管道會	
受污染。	
(5) 其他(請紀錄)。	
8.如果自來水公司添購特別過濾設備,可百分之百消除自來水中罹患急性肝癌的	
危險,但需要提高每戶的自來水費來彌補設備的支出,如果每個月每戶必須多	
付出 \underline{x} 元(隨機設定 50元,100元,200元,300元,500元),您是否希望裝	
設這種設備以減少您或您家人罹患急性肝癌的機率?	
(1) 希望。 $8(a)$ (如果回答希望)如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $2x$ 元,您是	
否仍希望自來水廠裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望 (2) 不希望。	
(2) 不希望。 $8(b)$ (如果回答不希望)如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $x/2$	
元,您是否希望自來水廠裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望	
(2) 不希望。	

9.請問您不願意多付出額外金額的原因是?	
(1)罹患急性肝癌的危險太小,不用擔心。	
(2) 我不相信裝置過濾設備會降低罹	
患 <u>急性肝癌</u> 的危險。	
(3)我擔心過濾設備會有副作用。	
(4)自來水公司裝置過濾設備,但在末端管道	
會受污染。	
(5) 其他(請紀錄)。	
其次請教您有關空氣污染的問題:	
10.請問您住家附近空氣污染主要來源是:	
(1)附近工廠 (2)機車、汽車排放廢氣 (3)營建業 (4)其他	
(5)沒有空氣污染。	
11.請以0至10分評估您住家附近的空氣品質,其中0分代表空氣品質有害健康,	
10 分代表品質極度良好,請問您要爲您住家附近的空氣品質打幾分?	
12.請問您有沒有呼吸器官的毛病(例如,氣管炎、哮喘)?	
(1)有 (2)沒有 (3)不知道。	
長期生活在空氣品質欠佳的地區,很可能會罹患哮喘或氣管炎,根據醫學統	
計,每10萬人有2人會罹患這方面的疾病。氣管炎可能是慢性病症,亦可能	
是急性病症,慢性病症是長期生活在不良的空氣品質環境,經過20年後才會	
出現徵兆,而急性病症是在 2、3 個月內就出現徵兆。	
下面首先請教您有關慢性氣管炎的問題:	
13.如果政府採取嚴格的空氣污染防制法規,強力要求工廠裝置污染防治設備,	
可消除民眾罹患慢性氣管炎的危險,但這可能會使得廠商提高產品的售價來應	
付污染防治設備的支出。請問您願不願意每月在日常生活的開銷中多付	
(隨機設定 50 元、100 元、200 元、300 元、500 元)給廠商來改善空氣品質?	
(1) 願意。 13 (a) (如果回答願意) 如果你們家每個月必須多付出 2 \mathbf{x} 元,您	
是否仍希望廠商裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望 (2) 不希望。	
(2) 不願意。 13 (b) (如果回答不願意) 如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $x / 2$ 元,	

您是否希望廠商裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望	
(2) 不希望。	
14.請問您不願意多付額外金額的原因是?	
(1)罹患慢性氣管炎的危險太小,不用擔心。	
(2) 我不相信空氣污染防治設備會降低罹患慢	
性氣管炎的危險。	
(3) 我不相信廠商會裝置空氣污染防治設備。	
(4)我不相信政府會採取嚴格空氣污染防制法規。	
(5)空氣污染防制的支出不應由民眾負擔。	
(6) 其他(請紀錄)。	
下面請教您有關急性氣管炎的問題:	
15.如果政府採取嚴格的空氣污染防制法規,強力要求工廠裝置污染防治設備,	
可消除民眾罹患急性氣管炎的危險,但這可能會使得廠商提高產品的售價來應	
付污染防治設備的支出。請問您願不願意每個月在日常生活的開銷中多付	
(隨機設定 50 元、100 元、200 元、300 元、500 元)給廠商來改善空氣品質?	
(1) 願意。 15 (a) (如果回答願意)如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $2x$ 元,您	
是否仍希望廠商裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望 (2) 不希望。	
(2) 不願意。 15 (b) (如果回答不願意)如果你們家每個月必須多付出 $x / 2$ 元,	
您是否仍然希望廠商裝置這種設備呢?	
(1) 希望	
(2) 不希望。	
16.請問您不願意多付出額外金額的原因是?	
(1) 罹患 <u>急性氣管炎</u> 的危險太小,不用擔心。	
(2) 我不相信空氣污染防治設備會降低罹患急	
性氣管炎的危險。	
(3) 我不相信廠商會裝置空氣污染防治設備。	
(4) 我不相信政府會採取嚴格空氣污染防制法規。	

(5)	空氣污染防制的支出不應由民眾負擔。
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(6) 其他(請紀錄)。

17.請問您對上面支付金額的回答是否非常確定?

(1) 非常確定 (2) 確定 (3) 還好 (4) 不確定 (5) 非常不確定。

個人基本資料

1.性別:(1) 男 (2) 女	
2.年齡: 歲	
3.籍貫:(1) 本省閩南人 (2) 本省客家人 (3) 外省人 (4) 原住民 (5) 其他	
4.請問包括您本人,與您同住的家人共有幾位?	
5.請問您的教育程度:(1) 小學 (2) 國(初)中 (3) 高中(高職) (4) 專科 (5) 大學 (6) 研究所	
6.婚姻狀況:(1) 已婚 (2) 未婚 (3) 其他	
7.請問您目前有沒有抽煙的習慣? (1) 有 (2) 沒有	
8.請問除了上高速公路以外,您平時開車或坐小轎車前座,有沒有繫安全帶的習慣? (1) 有 (2) 沒有 (3) 不一定	
9.和同年齡的人相比,請問您的健康狀態是: (1) 非常健康 (2) 很健康 (3) 差不多 (4) 不健康 (5) 很不健康 (6) 不知道	
10.請問您的職業是:(1) 專門性、工程技術性人員 (2) 行政及主管人員 (3) 一般職員及佐理人員 (4) 買賣工作人員 (5) 服務工作人員 (6) 體力勞動者 (7) 農業從事者 (8) 軍公教人員 (9) 學生 (10) 其他 (請說明)	
11.請問您在目前的地址已經居住幾年?:(1)1年內 (2)1~3年 (3)3~5年	

(4) 5~10年(5) 10~15年(6) 15~20年(7) 20年以上

12.請問您家居住的面積建坪大約 坪	
13.請問您家中自來水有沒有裝置過濾器? (1) 有 (2) 沒有	
14.請問您家有沒有冷氣機? (1) 有 (2) 沒有	
15.請問您每星期大約工作 小時?	
16.請問您目前的工作做了多久? 年	
17.請問您每個月大約賺多少錢? (1) 1 萬 5 千元以下 (2) 1 萬 5 千元~2 萬 5 千元以下 (3)2 萬 5 千元~3 萬 5 千元以下 (4) 3 萬 5 千元~5 萬元以下 (5) 5 萬元~7 萬元以下 (6) 7 萬元~ 10 萬元以下 (7) 10 萬元~15 萬元以下 (8) 15 萬元~20 萬元以下 (9) 超過 20 萬元 (10) 不知道	
姓名:	
回答問卷日期:民國 90 年月日,時分	

《謝謝您接受訪問!》