

# The Broader Social Environment Factors associated with Children's Smoking in Southern Taiwan

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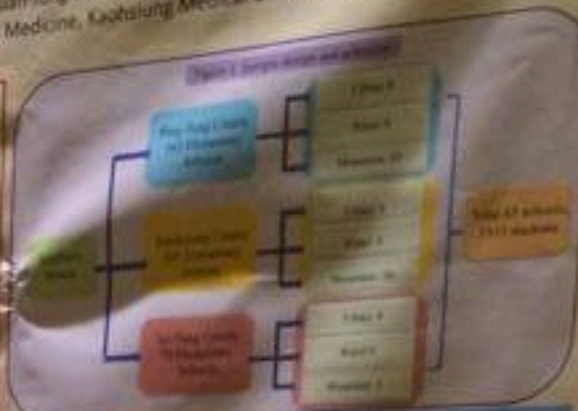
**Background**  
 According to the "National Smoking Survey in Taiwan", about 10% of the population are smokers, with a prevalence of 11.2% in males and 8.8% in females. The study revealed that smoking is a major cause of adult smoking cessation.

**Objective**  
 This study investigated a school-based population of children, as well as their parents, to determine the factors associated with children's smoking behavior. The study also explored the relationship between children's smoking behavior and their parents' smoking behavior, as well as the influence of the broader social environment on children's smoking behavior.

**Methods**  
 The purpose of this study was to explore the school-based community factors associated with children's smoking behavior.

**Results**  
 Data on smoking and related variables were analyzed from 1,000 children and their parents. The results showed that 11.2% of children were smokers, and 8.8% of parents were smokers. The study also found that children's smoking behavior was significantly associated with their parents' smoking behavior, and that the broader social environment had a significant influence on children's smoking behavior.

**Conclusion**  
 The results of this study suggest that the school-based community factors associated with children's smoking behavior are complex and multifaceted. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between children's smoking behavior and their parents' smoking behavior, and to investigate the influence of the broader social environment on children's smoking behavior.



Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Children's Smoking Behavior	11.2	3.5	0	20
Parents' Smoking Behavior	8.8	3.0	0	20
Broader Social Environment	15.5	4.0	0	25

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**IMPACT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH ADVISOR APPROACH ON IMMIGRANT MOTHER'S ORAL KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIORS**  
 Wen-Chieh Hsu, Wen-Ling Hsu, Hsiao-Ling Huang  
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**Methodology:**  
**Study design:**  
 A matched and experimental design was used. Participants were randomly assigned to the LHA intervention or to a traditional community health worker group.

**Study site:**  
 The study was conducted in a community health center in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan. The study site was a community health center with a population of approximately 10,000 people.

**Participants:**  
 The study included 100 immigrant mothers who were living in the same district and had their children aged 0-6 years old. The study was conducted in a community health center with a population of approximately 10,000 people.

**Intervention:**  
 The LHA intervention group received a 24-hour course of 3 weeks of practice and a 24-hour course of 3 weeks of practice. The traditional community health worker group received a 24-hour course of 3 weeks of practice and a 24-hour course of 3 weeks of practice.

**Outcome measures:**  
 The study measured oral health knowledge, attitude, and behavior. The study used a questionnaire to measure oral health knowledge, attitude, and behavior. The study used a questionnaire to measure oral health knowledge, attitude, and behavior.

**Results:**  
 The LHA intervention group showed significantly higher oral health knowledge, attitude, and behavior compared to the traditional community health worker group. The LHA intervention group showed significantly higher oral health knowledge, attitude, and behavior compared to the traditional community health worker group.

**Table 1. Oral health knowledge, attitude, and behavior among mothers.**

Item	Control group	LHA intervention group	P-value
Oral health knowledge	5.2 (SD 1.2)	6.8 (SD 1.5)	<0.001
Oral health attitude	4.5 (SD 1.0)	5.8 (SD 1.2)	<0.001
Oral health behavior	3.8 (SD 0.8)	4.5 (SD 1.0)	<0.001



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**Background:**  
 According to the National Statistics, smoking behavior in Taiwan has increased over the past few decades. The prevalence of smoking has increased from 11.2% in 1980 to 20.1% in 2010. The early initiation of smoking increases the number of adult smoking dependence.

**Objective:**  
 The purpose of this study is to explore the broader social environment factors associated with children's smoking behavior.

**Methods:**  
 Data on smoking and related variables was obtained from a cross-sectional study of 1,000 children living in Southern Taiwan. A stratified cluster sampling was used to obtain a representative sample (n=1,000) among 40 elementary schools in Southern Taiwan. The association between smoking and related variables was analyzed using logistic regression.

**Results:**  
 The study found that children's smoking behavior is significantly associated with their parents' smoking status, their parents' education level, and their parents' income. Children whose parents smoke are more likely to smoke themselves. Children whose parents have a higher education level are less likely to smoke. Children whose parents have a higher income are more likely to smoke.

**Conclusion:**  
 The study highlights the importance of addressing the broader social environment factors associated with children's smoking behavior. Public health interventions should focus on reducing parents' smoking and improving parents' education and income.

