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# **酒害防制法** —臺灣的最後一哩路

The Final Mile of Alcohol Harm Prevention in Taiwan

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### 摘要

本文探討臺灣面臨的酒害防制挑戰,強調酒精對公共健康及社會帶來的巨大負面影響。根據世界衛生組織(WHO)的資料,酒精造成的死亡比例在年輕族群中特別顯著,且與社會經濟地位密切相關。儘管臺灣已制定相關法規,但仍存在執行不足與規範分散的問題,導致年輕人飲酒率持續上升。本文建議臺灣應參考世界衛生組織的SAFER原則,採取更全面的酒害防制策略,包括強化酒精供應限制、提高酒精稅捐與推廣公共教育,以有效減少酒精對社會的危害。

This article discusses the challenges Taiwan faces in preventing alcohol-related harm, emphasizing the significant negative impact of alcohol on public health and society. According to data from the World Health

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關鍵詞:公 共 健 康(public health)、世 界 衛 生 組 織(World Health Organization)、酒害防制(alcohol-related harm prevention)、

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Organization, alcohol-related deaths are particularly high among young people and are closely linked to socioeconomic status. Although Taiwan has established relevant regulations, there are still issues with enforcement and fragmented regulations, leading to a continued rise in drinking rates among young people. The article suggests that Taiwan should adopt a more comprehensive alcohol harm prevention strategy, following the WHO's SAFER principles. This includes strengthening restrictions on alcohol availability, increasing alcohol taxes, and promoting public education to effectively reduce the harmful impact of alcohol on society.

# 壹、前言

酒精所造成的危害相當巨大,依據聯合國衛生組織(World Health Organization, WHO)針對30個歐洲國家於2019年所發布的調查報告<sup>1</sup>,有5.5%的死亡是由酒精引起的,主要死因則是癌症(占酒精歸因死亡的29%)、肝硬化(20%)、心血管疾病(19%)和車禍等創傷(18%);值得注意的是在年輕族群中,在15~19歲年齡組中,19.0%的死亡是由酒精引起的,每5例死亡中就有1例是由酒精所引起,在20~24歲年齡組中,比例是23.3%,即大約每4例死亡中就有1例是由酒精引起的,每年因酒精造成的死亡人數相當可觀。除了直接的健康影響外,酒精使用亦會增加了交通事故、暴力事件和自我傷害

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization, Status Report on Alcohol Consumption, Harm and Policy Responses in 30 European Countries 2019: Data Sources and Methods, Oct. 7, 2021, https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/WHO-EURO-2019-3544-43303-60695 (last visited).