

Abstract

This research studied things towards integrative tobacco control which were local administrative organizations' roles, perceptions of and attitudes, their operational effectiveness and obstacles encountered by stakeholders who got involved in, and the development for a cooperative network in building processes among stakeholders being in driving tobacco control in boundary area in terms of legal and social dimensions. A quantitative research method was mainly utilized in this research. By applying two sets of questionnaires for each two sampling groups (segmenting groups) in total of 237 people, an overall reliability coefficient alpha was .90 and .87. The other qualitative research method was taken by a group discussion and a workshop. Percentages, frequencies, arithmetic means and standard deviation were applied for logical analysis in qualitative data.

The overall research results of research objectives 1-3 were at moderate level. Which included responsiveness of local administrative organizations' roles, acknowledges of both policy and Tobacco Act, perceptions of driving problems' situation and the impact on tobacco of their functional effectiveness and problems obtained by stakeholders. Developments of cooperative network building among local administration organizations and stakeholders in tobacco control contextually varied. There were several frameworks of processes. Activities which drove public policies for health, created an environment that was conducive to health, strengthened communities, and improved health care system. However, approaches for cooperation promotion in network groups for tobacco control depended particularly on supply chain. In addition, the situation of tobacco problems was found at various meeting sources. There were many forms of tobacco control activities. The planning pilot activities focused on community and environmental creation.

Keywords: Perception, Response, Roles, Tobacco Control, Integration