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# College and High School Students' Opinions on Teenager Makeup Wearing Phenomenon

Research Paper, English Composition III

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## College and High School Students' Opinions on Teenager Makeup Wearing

### Phenomenon

Thesis: Though wearing makeup can not only enhance teenagers' confidence, but also increase the enjoyments of life, teenagers shouldn't wear makeup because they are paying wrong attention to outer beauty, also, makeups would damage their skin and make them indifferent to the controversy on animal testing.

#### I. Introduction

##### A. History of Makeup

##### B. Background Information

- a. There are more and more teenagers in the United States wear makeup.
- b. Students in South Korea put makeup because of peer pressure.
- c. In Taiwan, the age of students that wearing makeup is declining.

#### II. The reasons that teenagers wear makeup

- A. Wearing makeup can build up confidence.
- B. Wearing makeup can increase enjoyment of life.

#### III. Why teenagers shouldn't wear makeup

- A. Teenagers shouldn't wear makeup because they are paying wrong attention.
- B. Wearing makeup also damage their skin.
- C. Teenagers shouldn't neglect the controversy of animal testing.

IV. College and High school students' opinions on teenager makeup wearing  
Phenomenon

- A. Data collection and analysis
- B. Discussion

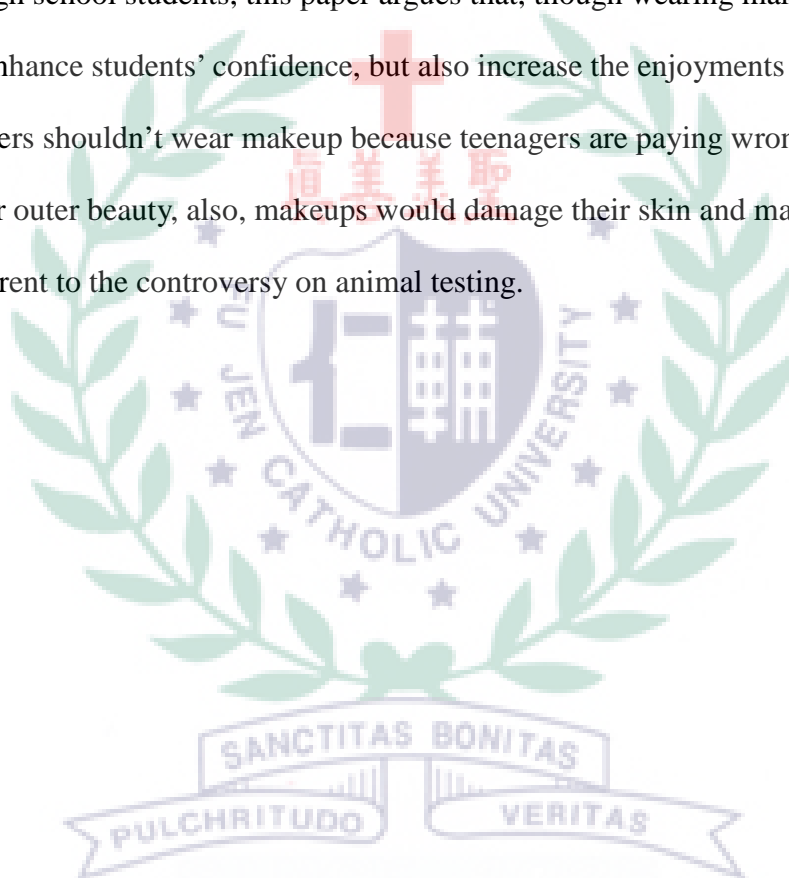
V. Conclusion

- A. Restatement of thesis
- B. There are still many other ways to be pretty.



## Abstract

Lin, Betty. Section B. “College and High School Students’ Opinions on Teenager Makeup Wearing Phenomenon.” Nowadays, technology has made different types of makeup readily available and easier to apply. In fact, not only for grown-ups, there are more and more teenagers around the world who started experimenting with makeup early. By closely examining different opinions of college students and high school students, this paper argues that, though wearing makeup can not only enhance students’ confidence, but also increase the enjoyments of life, teenagers shouldn’t wear makeup because teenagers are paying wrong attention to their outer beauty, also, makeups would damage their skin and make them indifferent to the controversy on animal testing.



## College and High School Students' Opinions on Teenager Makeup Wearing Phenomenon

Women have been wearing makeup in some form since ancient times. For example, the ancient Egyptian women wore eye paint, Chinese and Japanese women began adorning their faces with powder made from rice centuries ago, while European women used chalk-based powders on their face to make their face whiter. According to the article “A History of Cosmetic from Ancient Time,” the author points out that in the past, makeup was not only used for enhancing beauty, it was also used for religious rituals, classing systems and even promoting good health such as preventing harms from the hot sun or curing pimples on the face. However, nowadays, people wear makeup for very different reasons. Also, advanced technology and experimenting have made different types of makeup readily available and easier to apply. In fact, not only grown-ups, but even more and more teenagers around the world start experimenting with makeup early. In the United States, though women with ages from 18 to 64 are using less makeup, girls from age 8 to 12 are using more. According to the report from a market research firm, since 2007, the use of mascara by teenagers has increased from 10% to 18%, and eyeliner from 9% to 15% (Dawson). The problem is even getting worse in Asia, some students are being pressured by their peers into wearing makeup, and one or two have even said that those children wearing makeup are subtly bullying those who don't because they are considered as “uncool.” One of the students in South Korea claims that “If I don't wear makeup, I'll be embarrassed and won't be able to go to school” (“Reading the Lolita”). Also, in Taiwan, there are more and more teenagers post the pictures of themselves wearing makeup on social media such as Facebook and Instagram, and this shows the age of students that wear makeup to school is declining. These evidences may bring out the question: Why do teenagers wear makeup? Some people believe that make up can

build up confidence of teenagers, also, influenced by the mass media, teenagers think that makeup can increase the enjoyment of life. However, there are many bad impacts of makeup. Teenagers shouldn't wear makeup because it not only makes them pay wrong attention to their outer beauty, but also damage their skin. Furthermore, when they think that it's fun to look a little different for a time, they neglect the controversial issue of animal testing.

One of the reasons that teenagers change the classroom into powder-rooms is that makeup can build up their confidence. Makeup can not only enhance their natural beauty, but also can cover something up. For example, if a girl has pretty eyes, she may use eyeliner to make them stand out more; also, if a girl has dark circles under her eyes, well-applied makeup could hide them right away. Most of adults think that the first thing a person usually notices is face, not to mention the teenagers that care much about feelings of peers. A research was done by Nancy Etcoff, an assistant clinical professor at Harvard Medical School and a research psychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital, who studied the impact of makeup on both viewers and users. She found that for the viewers, they asked people to rate photographs of women with and without makeup, "Women wearing makeup looked more attractive, likeable, competent and trustworthy to the viewers than those without it" (Etcoff). For the users, study shows that "grooming rituals can be temporary confidence boosters, and studies suggest that the confidence they inspired is itself attractive" (Etcoff). The results explained why teenagers are willing to put the makeup on, use powder to make their faces milky-white, and apply tint to their mouths to have red lips. Also, according to the website *The Grand Narrative*, students have risen to become the main customers at cosmetics corners at department stores. In the article "Cosmetics Industry Driven by Emotions," the author points out that though both the utility and emotional aspect has significant impact on consumer satisfaction, but the emotional

component has greater effect (Nauert). The positive emotions aroused by beauty products including the sensation of well-being gained from eliminating or reducing feelings of worry and guilt, which is the factor with the greatest impact, and it shows that cosmetics has great impact on people's confidence. As a result, one of the main reasons of teenagers make up wearing phenomenon is that makeup can build up their confidence.

The other reason that teenagers wear makeup is that they think makeup can increase enjoyment of life. Teenagers are easily influenced by adults and mass media, they watch what adults do and want to experiment. Mass media always shows images of beautiful women, models and celebrities, and conveys the message that it's fun to look a little different for a time. Influenced by the mass media, teenagers usually forget that "pictures of celebrities and models in magazines are not a faithful representation of what they look like in real life" (Dawson). There are a number of theories to prove that mass media do influence teenagers' behavior, for example, Social-Learning Theory. Social-Learning Theory suggests that "even when children and adults have not actually performed a behavior, they can learn by imitation," and mass media seems like a good platform for teenagers to imitate what adults do (Escobar and Tortolero et al 304). Also, there is another theory that talks about how the messages conveyed by mass media influence teenagers, the Cultivation theory. "Heavy exposure to mass media creates and cultivates attitudes more consistent with a media-directed version of reality than with reality itself" (Escobar and Tortolero et al 304). This also explains why teenagers may think wearing makeup can increase enjoyment of life. Then, Symbolic interaction theory can also be applied on teenagers' makeup wearing phenomenon. Symbolic interaction theory "focuses on the interactions of individuals and how this affects society as a whole" (Oluga 5). Society has used the media to define to us what beauty is; beauty is symbolized by a woman

covered in several layers of make-up. Those theories completely explained the reasons why more and more teenagers begin wearing makeup to school. Also, teenagers usually fail to notice that it takes time and efforts to create the enjoyment of looking different. The images on the screen take a whole process and a whole team of people, such as photographer, lighting, hair and professional makeup and retouching. These are not easy tasks for teenagers, and these are not the only ways to increase the enjoyment of life as well. Also, the celebrities and the models wear makeup are not mainly for increasing enjoyment of life, they wear makeups for their jobs. Thus, receiving the wrong messages that makeup can increase enjoyment of life is another reason of teenager makeup wearing phenomenon.

There are many bad effects caused by wearing makeup. For teenagers, wearing makeup too early makes them pay wrong attention to outer beauty. Teenagers may pay too much attention on their appearances, and ignored their inner beauty. They spend a lot of time and a lot of money on wearing makeup, some of them even over relied on it. According to Hartwig, there is a line between liking to wear makeup and needing to wear makeup. Makeup can be a useful confidence boost, but it shouldn't be the sole source. Also, over use of makeup may lead teenagers to suffer from low self-esteem. According to Tuttle, there is a study that addressed the self-esteem crisis in the United States. Between participants that aged 8 through 17, nearly 70 percent of girls believe they are not good enough and don't measure up in some way. In order to build up their confidence, they would like to turn to way of wearing makeup, and once they go outside without makeup, they will be very anxious and insecure. Then, this may lead to more serious problem of low self-esteem. In fact, "wearing makeup should never become a security blanket that is needed to face the world" (Hartwig), and we can't "put on self-confidence or self-love" by wearing makeup, because people's "greatest beauty is in their smile and their eyes, and their smile radiates what



is in their heart—their personality and who they truly are” (Tuttle 207). Unfortunately, makeup makes teenagers pay wrong attentions on their appearance, care only about skin deep and ignore the inner beauty, thus, this may be one of the bad effects that makeup would bring to teenagers.

Damaging the weak skin and destroying the health of teenagers may be another drawback of makeup. In the article “The Opposite of Beauty: The Chemical Make-up Ingredient that Raise Risk of Skin Damage” Eccles reveals that the average woman uses 12 products a day, containing 168 ingredients that can be particularly harsh on the skin, according to research by U.S. organization Skin Deep. Situation isn’t better when it comes to the more expensive products. “Dr. Edward Seaton, consultant dermatologist at the Royal Free Hospital, in North –West London, warned that even products labelled ‘organic’ or ‘natural’ could contain irritants” (Eccles). Makeup may cause many kinds of disease; the most common one is different types of allergies, such as skin and breathing allergies. “Skin allergies may be allergy to certain kind of lotions or creams, and breathing allergies are damage to nose and nasal passage due to intake cosmetics by mistake or even deliberate” (Verma). Also, headache is a very common issue after putting on makeup for long period of time. People will feel dizzy, tired and sleepy after prolonged exposures to high makeup, and some cosmetics contain certain ingredients, which even make people unconscious when exposed directly to human body. Next, teenagers may start looking older than he or she actually is. All the moisturizers and makeup may cause obvious signs of aging, and this is really helpful to makeup makers, because they will start release anti-ageing creams and lotions. They are making money, and it is teenagers who have to suffer, so this is a vicious circle for the users. Then, experts say that eye shadow is among the worst offenders. “The skin around the eyes is so sensitive that many women have allergic reactions to strong chemicals in eye shadows, kohl pencils, mascaras and

makeup removers” (Eccles). Even the mascara can cause various problems, from infections to blindness as it “contains pseudomonas aeruginosa which is a very harmful therapy bacterium” (Verma). Last, the worse diseases that makeup brings to people are cancers and other chronic diseases. For example, lipsticks can cause long term anemia and even glucose intolerance, if they contain much aluminum. Further, respiratory disease can be led by lip cares, lip balms and lipsticks. Also, “products contain chemicals like zinc oxide, BHA, barium sulphate etc. are very harmful for body and may result in many organ failures like that of kidney and liver” (Verma). Then, some of the body moisturizers can cause trouble to endocrine system and disturb the thyroid content of body as well. The worst of all, these chronic diseases are not easily treatable, and skin cancers are even almost fatal. All these evidences show that it is not suitable for people to wear makeup so often, not to mention for teenagers. Thus, the other reason that teenagers shouldn’t wear makeup is the damage of weak skin and the destruction of health.

The last reason that teenagers shouldn’t wear makeup is that teenagers may ignore the issue of animal testing. Most of teenagers won’t care about the ingredients and the making process of makeups. They will never know that many processes of producing makeup products include cruel animal testing. The most famous animal testing is the Draize test, “which involved dripping substances such as toluene into rabbits’ eyes, causing pain and sometimes blindness” (Moran and Locke). The more products teenagers buy, the more animals would have suffered from this kind of torture. Henry Spira, an animal rights advocate, called on the problem of using animals in cosmetic testing on April 15, 1890. However, unfortunately, “although the U.S. Food and Drug Administration does not require animal safety testing for cosmetics, animal tests are still used in a category that includes skin cream, perfume, makeup and shampoo” until now (Moran and Locke). Even some countries such as

China and India required animal testing when they produce makeup products. The best way to reduce the cruel animal testing and stop burning rabbits' corneas is to refuse purchasing of those companies' products. Tell them the reason why we won't be applying their makeups. However, the bad news is that teenagers won't consider the animal testing issue when they buy their makeups. Lack of education and lack of concerns on the issue, teenagers become a group of people that most unsuitable to wear makeup, because they are too young to figure out the seriousness of this issue.

There are three main research questions in this paper. First, why do teenagers wear makeup? Second, what are the good effects and bad effects that makeup brings to teenagers? And last, should teenagers wear makeup? Through examining questionnaires from high school students and college students in Taiwan, this research argues that teenagers shouldn't wear makeup because makeup makes teenagers pay wrong attention to outer beauty, also, makeup would damage their skin and make teenagers indifferent to the controversy on animal testing. The questionnaire is designed into three parts. The first part is about the basic information of respondents, and the next part is to collect their opinions on the reasons for wearing makeup, then, the last part investigates the good and bad effects that makeup would bring to teenagers (See Appendix A).

I delivered 100 questionnaires to students in northern and western part of Taiwan. There are 62 questionnaires for high school students and 38 for college students. Then, the 62 high school students include 33 girls and 29 boys. As for those 38 college students, there are 27 females and 11 males (See Appendix B, Fig 1-1).

In the first part of questionnaire, the results show that among 62 high school students, there are 26% of them who wear makeup, and 74% of them don't (Fig. 2-1). Then, among 38 college students, there are 63% of them who would wear makeup, and 37% of them don't (Fig. 2-2). Also, in appendix B, there are 64% high school

girls and 86% of high school boys who have never worn makeup (Fig. 3-1, 3-2), so we can know that most of the high school respondents do not have the habit of wearing makeup. The result showed by this probably because most of the respondents that I delivered my questionnaire are in the private school, so there may be a school rule related on makeup, but it doesn't impact their opinions on teenager makeup wearing phenomenon. The results also show that about 48% of the respondents who wear makeup spend one hour or more than one hour put on makeup each time; however, there are also 37% of them who would spend less than 10 minutes to put on makeup each time (Fig. 4), as the result, whether makeup wasting people's time depends on different individuals. As for the money they spend, most of the teenagers spend less than 500 NTD on cosmetics each time, but most of college students spend more than 2000NTD on cosmetics each time (Fig.5-1, 5-2). This means that most of teenagers have limited money to spend on cosmetics, and price may be one of the factors that influence teenagers to purchase cosmetics.

In the second part of the questionnaire (see Appendix C), both high school respondents and college respondents agree that most of teenagers wear makeup when they go shopping and go to school (Fig. 6-1, 6-2). Also, there are 79% of high school respondents and 66% of college respondents agree that more and more teenagers wear makeup early although they don't wear cosmetic themselves (Fig. 7-1, 7-2). The results mean that both high school respondents and college respondents have noticed the problem of teenager makeup wearing phenomenon. According to the questionnaires, there are 20% of high school respondents who believe that building up confidence is the main reason for teenager makeup wearing, then, there are also 18% of them who think following the trend can be the reason for this phenomenon, and another 18% of them who consider increasing of attractiveness is one of the reasons as well (Fig. 8-1). As for the college respondents, 29% of them think building up

confidence is one of the reasons, too. Also, there are 16% and 13% of them think the reasons are increasing enjoyments of life and following the trend (Fig. 8-2). In other words, both high school respondents and college respondents agree that the reasons for this phenomenon are building up confidence and following the trend. The results can be linked back to the point that makeup helps teenagers build up confidence we've discussed at the previous paragraph before. Also, only 30% of high school respondents and 36% of college respondents suggest that the possible approaches for teenagers to start wearing makeup are family and peers, and most of the respondents believe that the main approach is mass media such as beauty magazines, celebrities, ads, TV and the Internet (Fig. 9-1, 9-2). This result can be linked back to theories such as Social-Learning Theory, Cultivation theory and Symbolic interaction theory that mass media provides a good platform conveying the concept of beauty for teenagers to imitate. It reveals that in addition to building up confidence, mass media is another reason that teenagers wear makeup early. Then, over 80% of high school respondents and 70% of college respondents reflect that makeup did help to achieve their expectation (Fig. 10-1, 10-2).

In the third part of the questionnaire (see Appendix D), I investigated the good effects and the bad effects that makeup brings to teenagers. Basically, there are 35% of high school respondents and 42% of college respondents agree that building up confidence is the best effect that makeup brings to teenagers (Fig. 11-1, 11-2). However, both of high school respondents and college respondents believe that the damage of skin is the worst effects that makeup brings to teenagers. Then, there are also 20% of high school respondents who think that paying wrong attention is the second bad effect that makeup would bring to teenagers. Twenty one percent of college respondents suggest that being over-reliance on makeup can be another bad effect that makeup brings to teenagers as well (Fig. 12-1, 12-2). Also, almost all of the

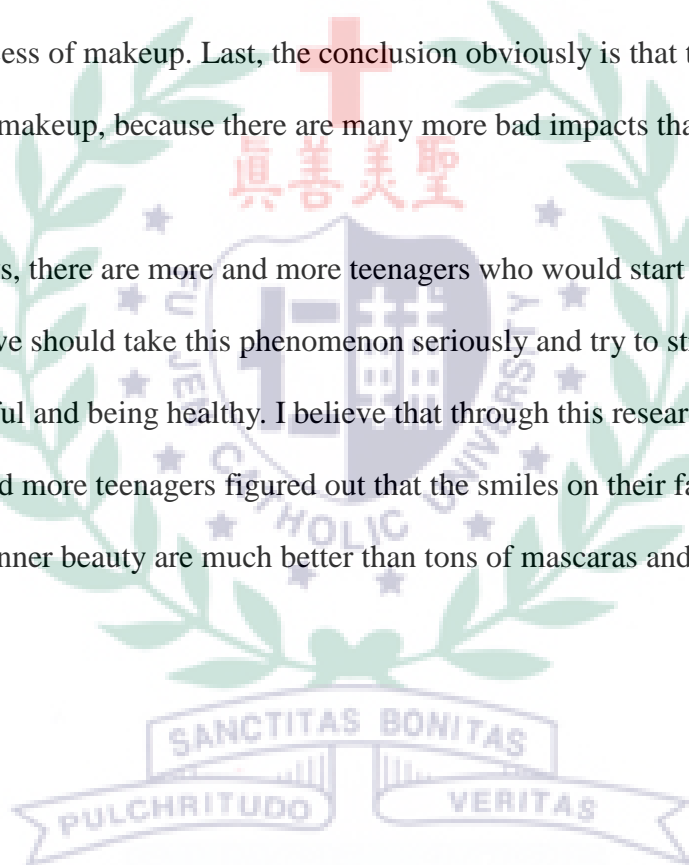
respondents suggest that teenagers would misuse the cosmetics, such as using too much of cosmetic per time, or using them in the wrong way (Fig. 13-1, 13-2). Then, the result also shows that the high school respondents suggest only 15% of teenagers are willing to read and understand details of the products (Fig. 14-1). College respondents also gave their opinions on that only 5% of teenagers are willing to read and understand the ingredients and production process of the cosmetics (Fig. 14-2). It can also be linked back to the health and animal testing issues we discussed before. Teenagers often care less about the harms that makeup brings to both human beings and the animals, and most of the teenagers failed to know the seriousness of this problem and would still buy the problematic products, and this just matches the results showed in Fig. 15-1 and Fig. 15-2.

Last, after considering all of the good effects and bad effects that makeup brings to teenagers, only 63% of college respondents consider that teenager should wear makeup after entering to college initially, and now raised to 87% (Fig.16-2, 17-2). Then, there is an interesting discovery on the results from high school respondents. At first, results show that most of the high school respondents believe that the most appropriate age to wear makeup is during high school period; however, at the last part of the questionnaire, 76% of them think it's inappropriate for teenagers to wear makeup (Fig 16-1, 17-1). It shows that makeup to teenagers, the bad effects are much more than the good effects of building up confidence. In fact, there are still some other ways to help teenagers increase their confidence. The result shows that both high school respondents and college respondents agree that group activities, extracurricular activities and leadership courses are all good ways to help teenagers build up their confidence (Fig.18-1, 18-2).

In sum, here are the answers of my research questions. First, Building up the confidence and the influence of mass media are the main reasons for teenager makeup

wearing phenomenon. Second, the best effect makeup brings to teenagers is the increasing of confidence; however, there are still other ways to build up confidence, such as group activities and leadership courses. Then, there are lots of bad effects that makeup brings to teenagers. The worst of them is the damage of the skin and health. Further, teenagers wear makeup early not only makes them pay wrong attention on appearance, being over-reliance on cosmetics, but also makes them indifferent to animal testing issue because they seldom understand the ingredients and the production process of makeup. Last, the conclusion obviously is that teenagers shouldn't wear makeup, because there are many more bad impacts than the good impacts.

Nowadays, there are more and more teenagers who would start experimenting makeup early, we should take this phenomenon seriously and try to strike the balance of being beautiful and being healthy. I believe that through this research study, there will be more and more teenagers figured out that the smiles on their faces and the shines of their inner beauty are much better than tons of mascaras and lipsticks



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## Appendix A

台灣高中生及大學生對青少年化妝上學現象之意見調查

本問卷主要是做一份有關對於青少年化妝上學問卷調查，只要是高中生或大學生都可以填寫這份問卷。研究的目的是希望了解青少年化妝上學的因素及影響，本問卷絕不對外洩漏，請依照您個人實際情況安心作答，謝謝您的協助！

This survey asks about your opinions on teenager makeup wearing phenomenon, as well as the causes and effects of teenager makeup wearing, and your response to this survey is completely voluntary. You will not be individually identified and your responses will be used for statistical purposes only. Thank you for your patience.

第一部分：基本資料

您的性別： A.男 B.女

Gender: A. male B. female

您的年齡： A.高中生 B.大學生

Age: A. high school B. college student

第二部分：請圈選出符合您意見之選項

1.請問您日常生活中有沒有化妝的習慣？

A.每天 B.經常 C.偶爾 D.無(第 3,4,5 題免填)

How often do you put on makeup?

A.always B. sometimes C. seldom D. never (skip Q3, 4, 5)

2.您認為適當的化妝年齡？

A.小學 B.初中 C.高中 D.大學 E.其他( )

What is the appropriate age to wear makeup?

A. elementary school B. middle school C. high school D. college E. other

3. 您每天花多少時間在化妝上?

A.10 分鐘 B.20 分鐘 C.30 分鐘 D. 1 小時或以上

How much time do you spend on putting makeup per day?

A.10 minutes B. 20 minutes C. 30 minutes D. 1 hour or more than 1hour

4.請問您平均多久購買一次化妝品?

A.1~3 個月 B.3~6 個月 C.6~9 個月 D.其他( )

How often do you buy the cosmetics?

A.1~3 month B. 3~6 month C. 6~9 month D. other

5.請問您一次平均花多少錢購買化妝品?

A.500 元以下 B.501~1,000 元 C.1,001~2,000 元

D.2,001~5,000 元 E.5000 元以上

How much money do you spend on purchasing makeup each time?

A. below NTD500 B. NTD501~NTD1000 C. NTD1001~2000

D. NTD2001~5000 E. More than NTD5000

6. 您認為可能接觸化妝的途徑? (答案可選擇多於一項)

A.化妝美容雜誌 B.同儕影響 C.家人影響 D.明星影響

E.化妝品牌宣傳廣告 F.電視節目或網路 G.其他 ( )

What are the possible approaches for teenagers starting wearing makeup?

(Multi- select)

A. beauty magazines B. peers C. family D. celebrities

E. ads of cosmetic companies F. TV or the Internet G. other

7. 請問您或您認為青少年最常到哪一地方購買化妝品？(答案可選擇多於一項)

A.藥妝連鎖店 B.量販店 C.百貨公司專櫃 D.電視購物

E.便利商店 F.郵購 G.網路虛擬商店 H.其它( )

Where do teenagers buy cosmetics? (Multi- select)

A. pharmacy B. supermarket C. department store D. TV shopping

E. convenience store F. mailing G. online stores H. other

8. 您認為青少年通常在甚麼場合化妝？(答案可選擇多於一項)

A.上學 B.逛街 C.任何場合 D.重要場合 E.工作 F.其他 ( )

Teenagers would put on makeup in which occasion?

(Multi-select)

A.at school B. on street C. at any occasion D. special occasion E. at work

F. other

9. 您認為青少年化妝的原因是甚麼？(答案可選擇多於一項)

A.增加異性緣 B.結交同性朋友 C.增加自信心 D.展現成熟行為

E.得到別人關注 F.追上潮流 G.增添生活樂趣 H.改善皮膚 I.工作.

J.禮貌 K.其他( )

Why do teenagers wear makeup? (Multi-select)

A. to increase attractiveness B. to make more friends

C. to build up confidence D. to be like grown up E. to get others' attention

F. to be cool G. to increase enjoyments of life H. to improve skin condition

I. for work J. to be polite K. other

10. 承上題，你認為化妝有否達到預期的目的？

A.有 B.無(原因: \_\_\_\_\_ )

Regarding the previous questions, do you think makeups are effective in achieving your expectation?

A. yes B.no (reason: \_\_\_\_\_ )

11. 您認為化妝越來越年輕化嗎？

A.同意 B.不同意

Do you agree that more and more teenagers wear makeup early?

A. yes B. no

12. 您認為青少年是否適合化妝上學？

A.是(第 13 題免填) B.否(第 14 題免填) C.不知道

Do you think it is appropriate for teenagers wearing makeup to school?

A. yes (Go to 14) B. no (skip Q14) C. I don't know

13. 您認為青少年不適合化妝上學的原因？(答案可選擇多於一項)

A.花費太多金錢 B.花費太多時間 C.太過成熟 D.課業分心 E.傷害皮膚健康  
F.易結交損友 G.過度自信 H.養成依賴化妝品的習慣 I.其他(\_\_\_\_\_ )

What are the bad effects of wearing makeup? (Multi-select)

A.wasting money B. wasting time C. getting wrong attention

D. distracting learning E. harm skin F. getting into bad friends

G. being overconfident H. over-reliance on cosmetic I. other

14. 您認為青少年適合化妝上學的原因？(答案可選擇多於一項)

A.增加自信心 B.追上潮流 C.增加人緣 D.增添生活樂趣 E.禮貌

F.看起來整齊有精神 G.不會影響課業 H.不會影響皮膚健康

I.其他( )

What are the good effects of wearing makeup? (Multiple selections accepted)

A. building up confidence B. being cool C. making more friends

D. increasing enjoyments of life E. being polite F. looking nice

G. has nothing to do with school works H. it's ok for skin I. other

15. 您認為青少年是否會濫用化妝品?

A.總是 B.經常 C.偶爾 D.從不 E.不知道

Do you think teenagers misuse the cosmetics?

A.always B. sometimes C. seldom D. never E. I don't know

16. 您認為青少年消費者是否會受價格而影響消費?

A.是 B.否 C.不知道

Do you agree that price is one of the factors for teenagers choosing cosmetic product?

A.yes B.no C. I don't know

17. 您認為青少年消費者是否會詳細閱讀化妝品成分和主動了解產品製作過程?

A.是 B.否 C.不知道

Do you think teenagers are willing to know the ingredients and the producing process of the cosmetics?

A.yes B. no C. I don't know

18. 您認為青少年消費者是否會受產品是否進行動物實驗而影響消費?

A.是 B.否 C.不知道

Will the teenagers refuse to use the products with animal testing?

A.yes B.no C. I don't know

19. 您認為能從哪些途徑讓青少年正確使用化妝品? (答案可選擇多於一項)

A.家人教導 B.學校宣導 C.化妝品公司講座 D.藉大眾媒體宣傳

E.其他( )

Which are the possible methods to teach teenager how to use cosmetic correctly?

(Multi-select)

A.family B. school C. speech by cosmetic company

D. through mass media E. other

20. 您認為學校能用甚麼方法增加青少年自信心? (答案可選擇多於一項)

A.多舉辦團體活動 B.加強課外活動 C.規劃領袖課程 D.進行輔導

E.其他( )

Which are the possible methods to help students build up confidence?

(Multi-select)

A.Group activity B. extracurricular activity C. leadership courses

D. counselling service E. other

問卷結束 謝謝您 Thank You



Appendix B

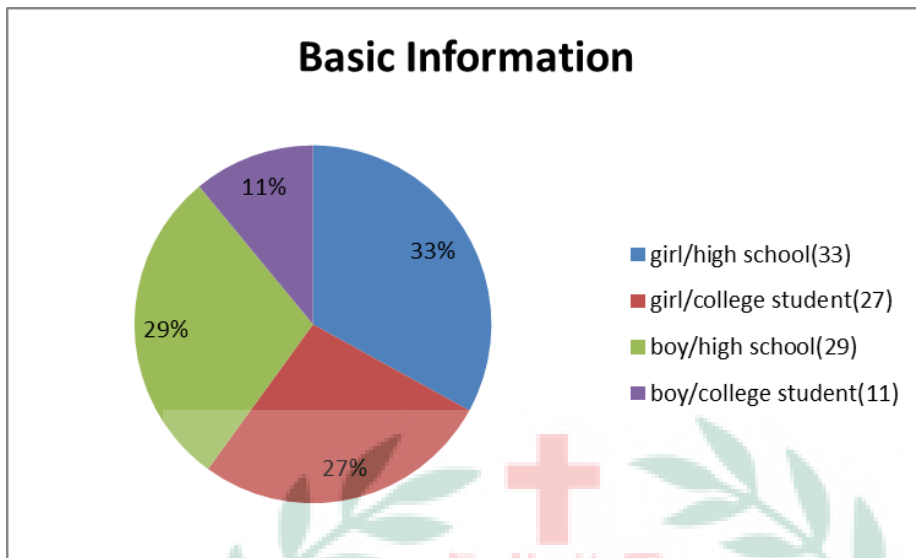


Fig. 1-1

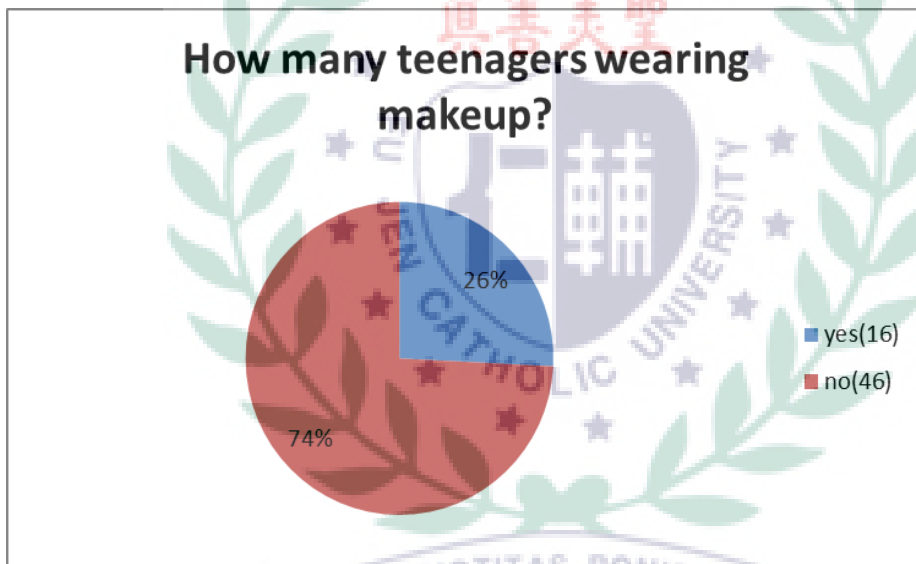


Fig. 2-1

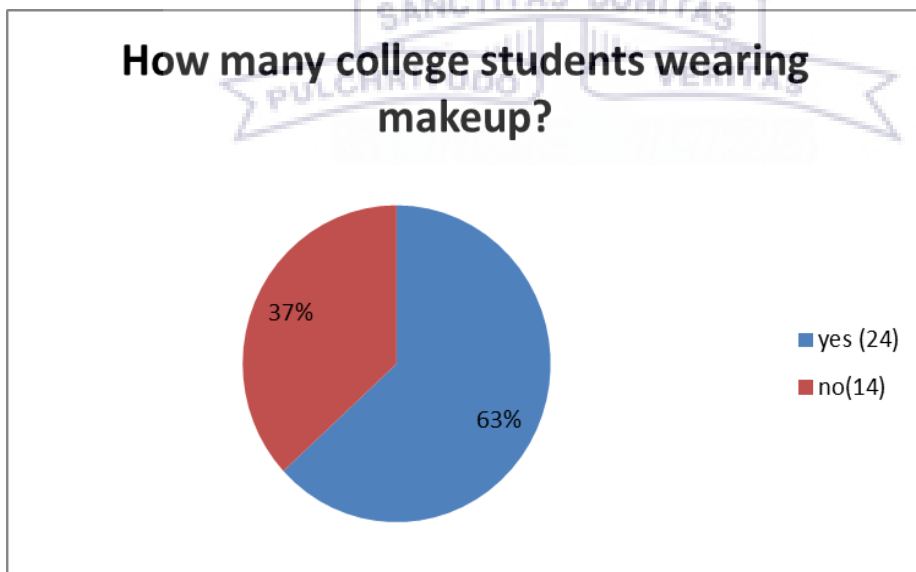


Fig. 2-2



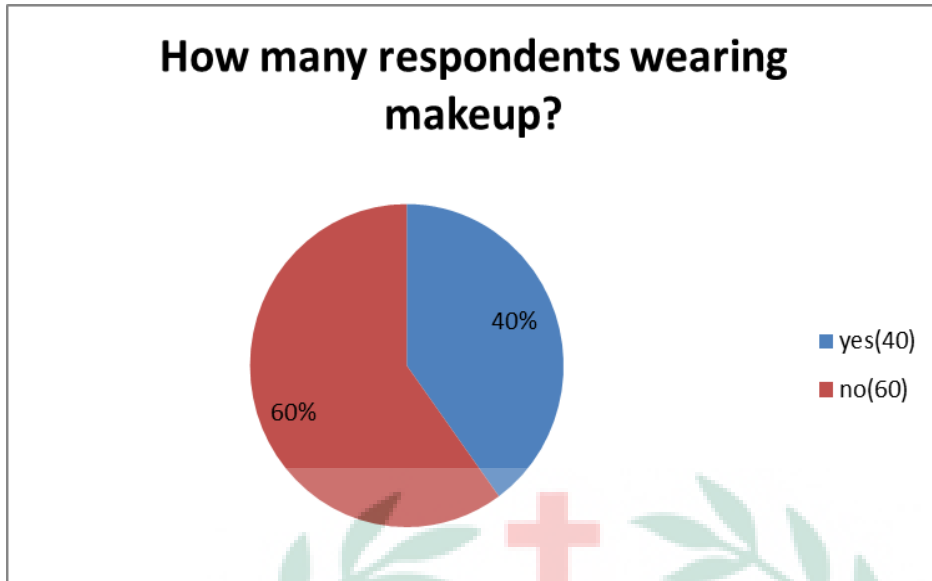


Fig. 2-3

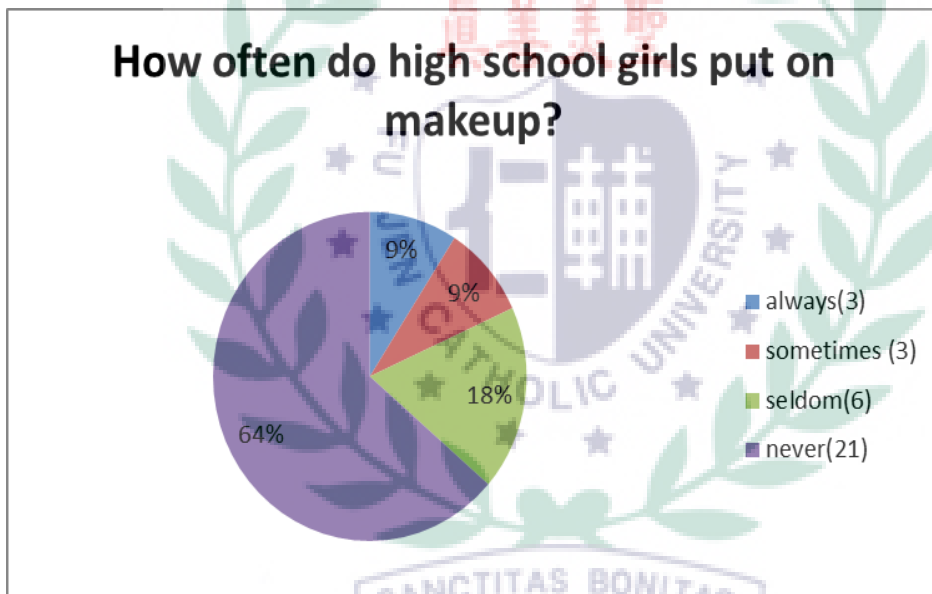


Fig. 3-1

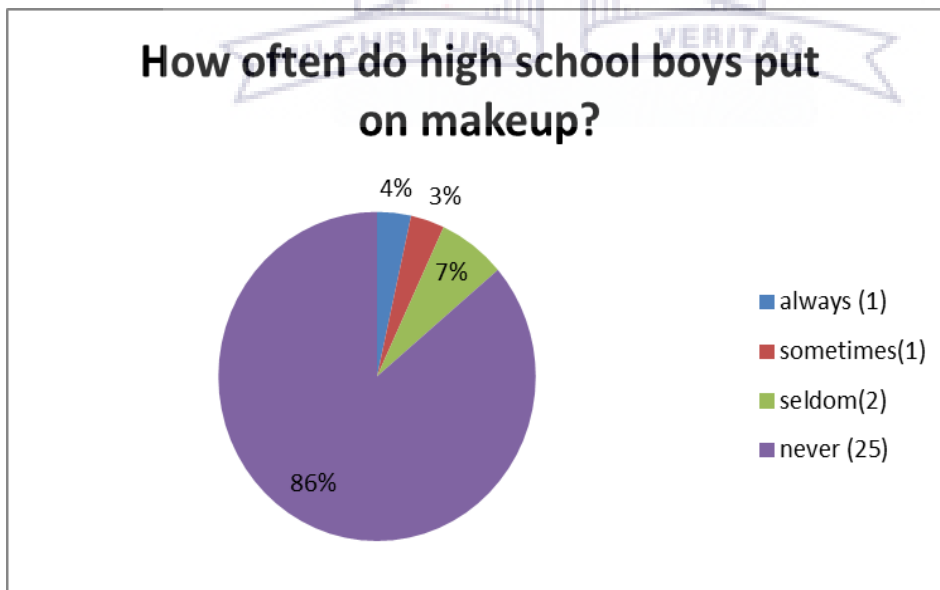


Fig. 3-2

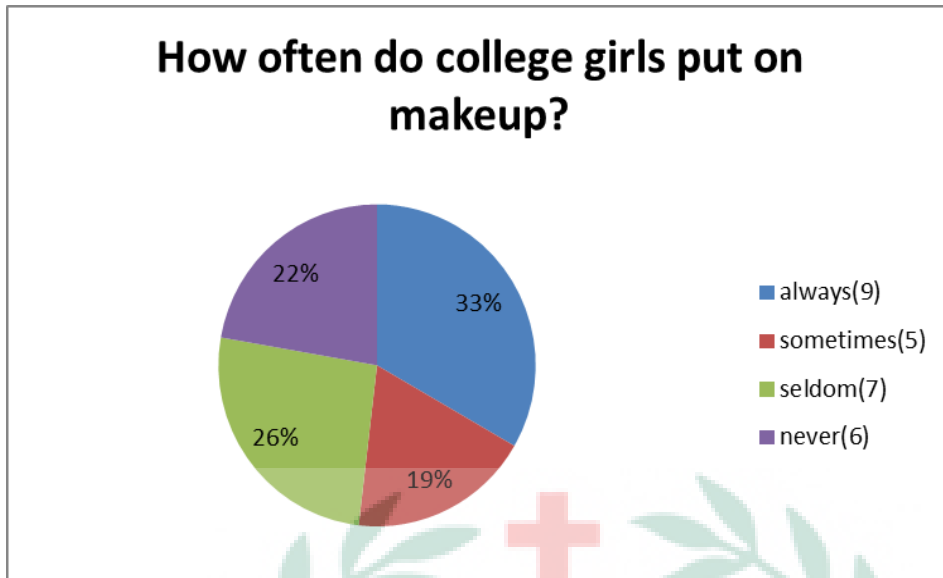


Fig. 3-3

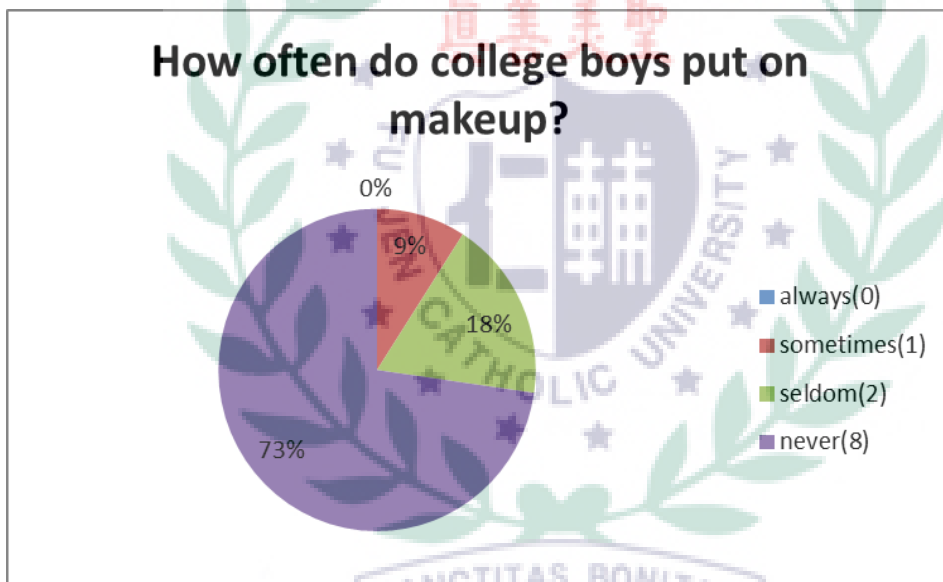


Fig. 3-4

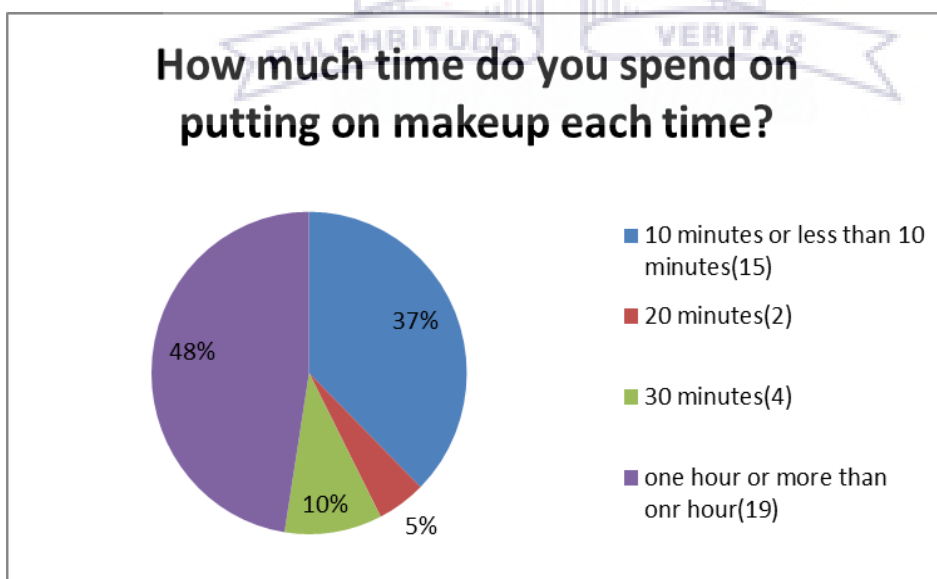


Fig. 4

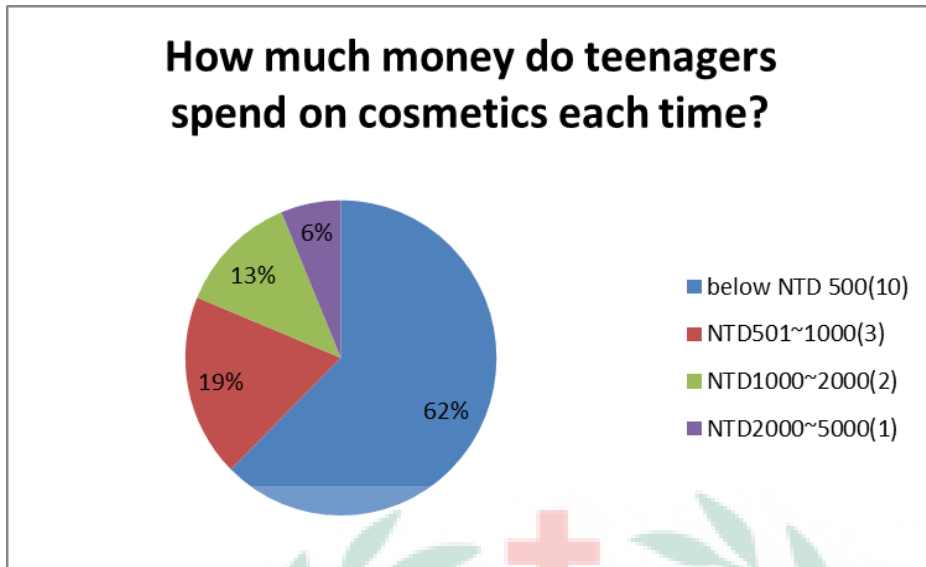


Fig. 5-1

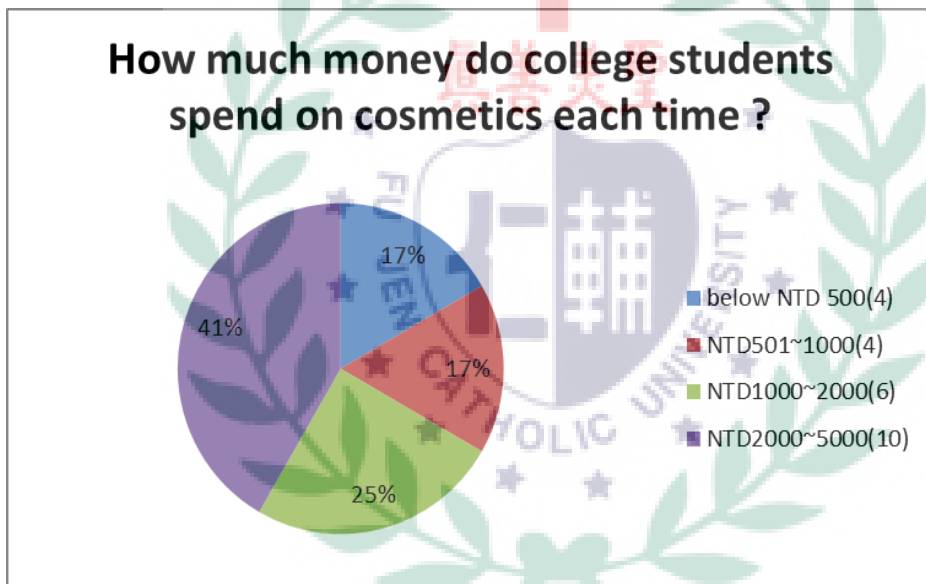


Fig. 5-2



Appendix C

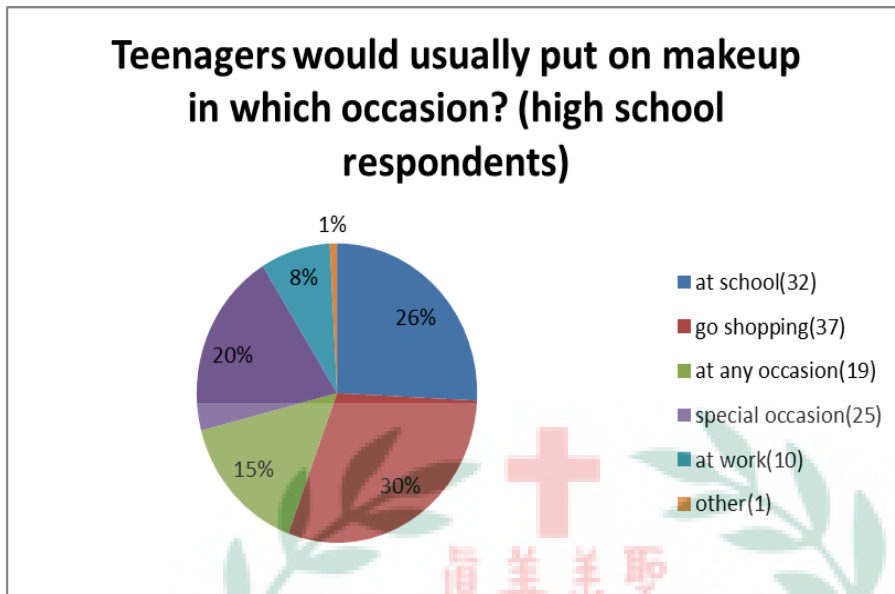


Fig. 6-1

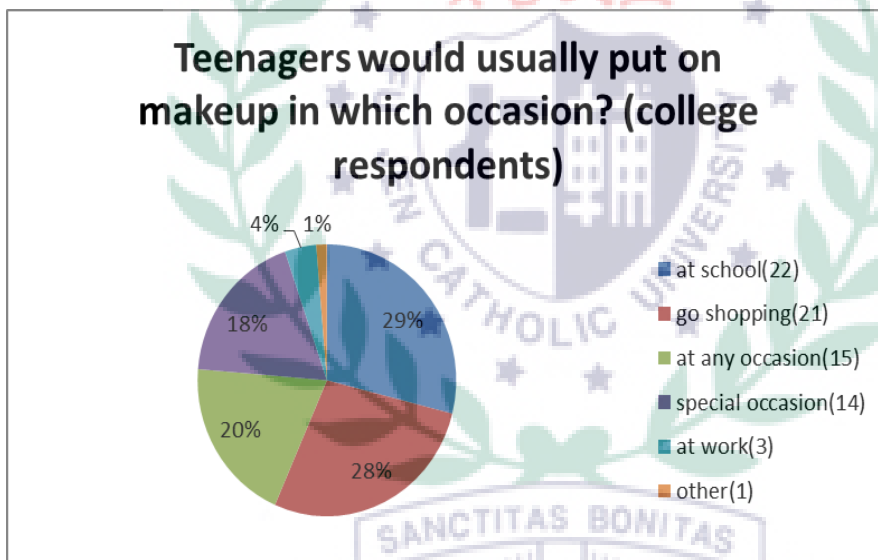


Fig. 6-2

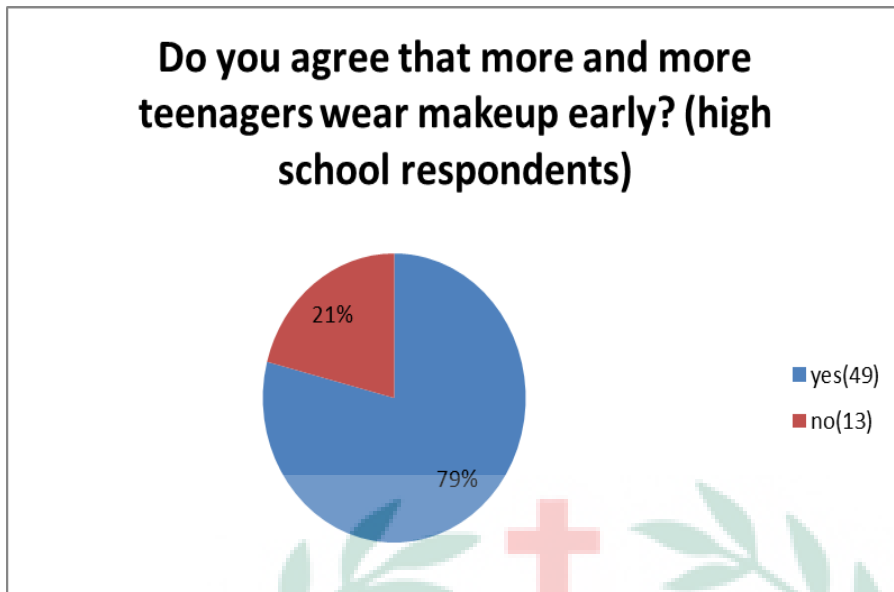


Fig. 7-1

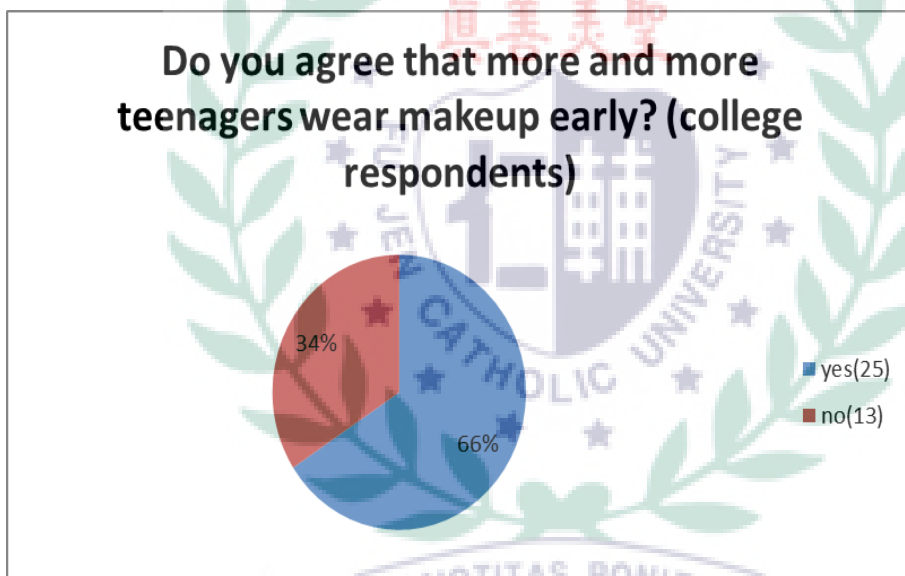


Fig. 7-2

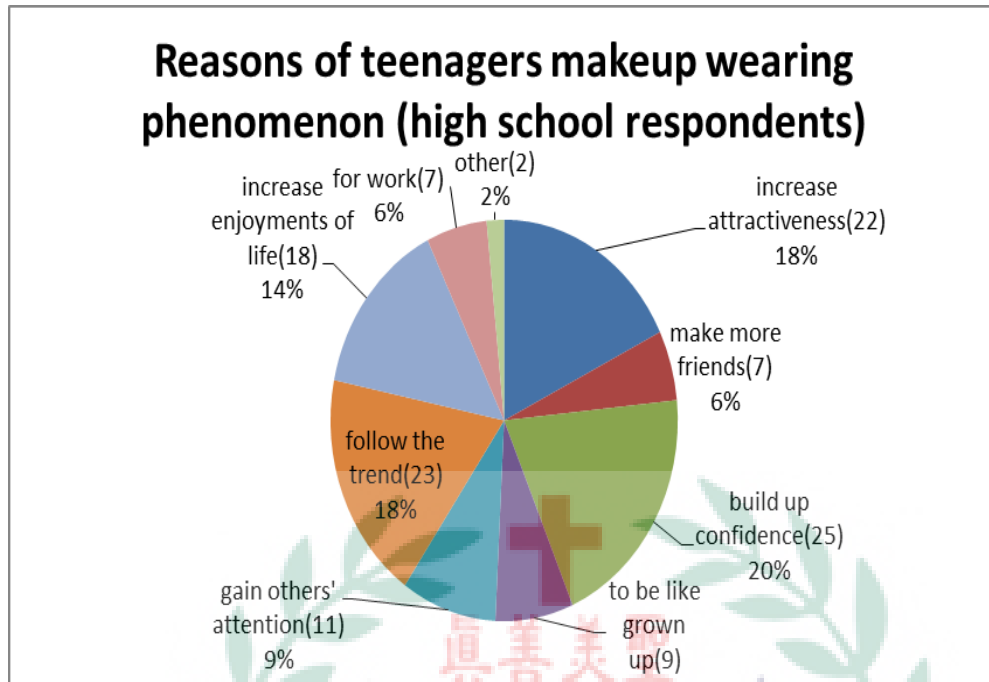


Fig. 8-1

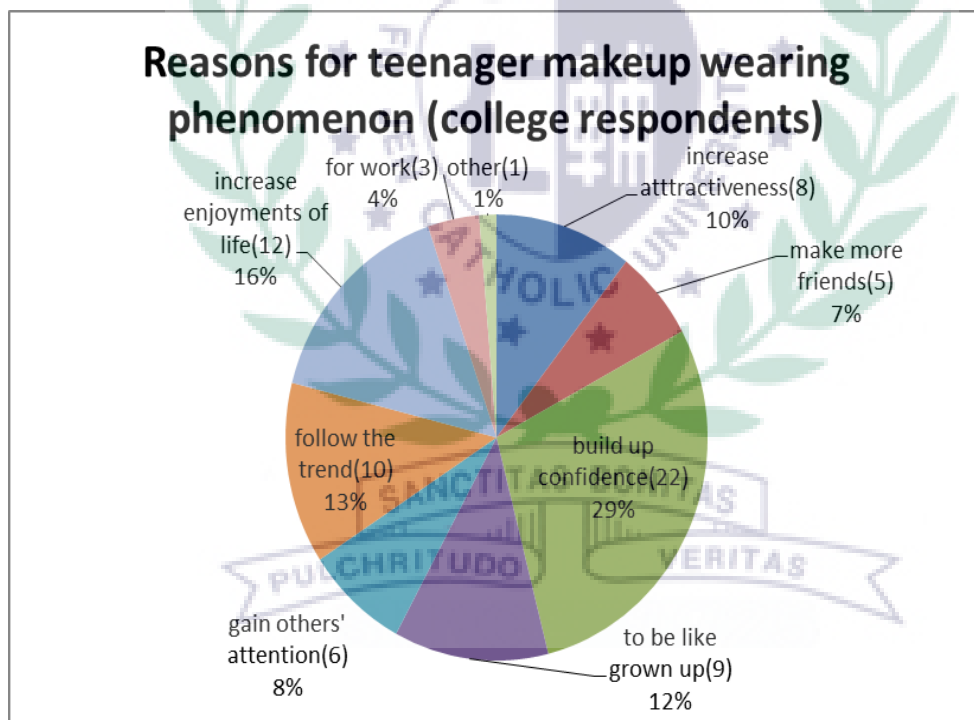


Fig. 8-2

**What are the possible approaches for teenagers to start wearing makeup? (high school respondents)**

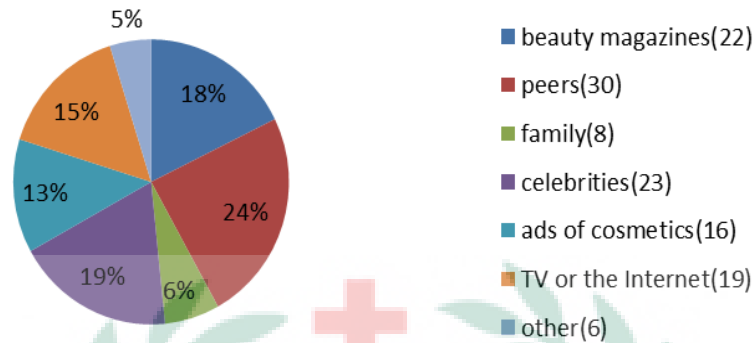


Fig. 9-1

**What are the possible approaches for teenagers to start on wearing makeup? (college respondents)**

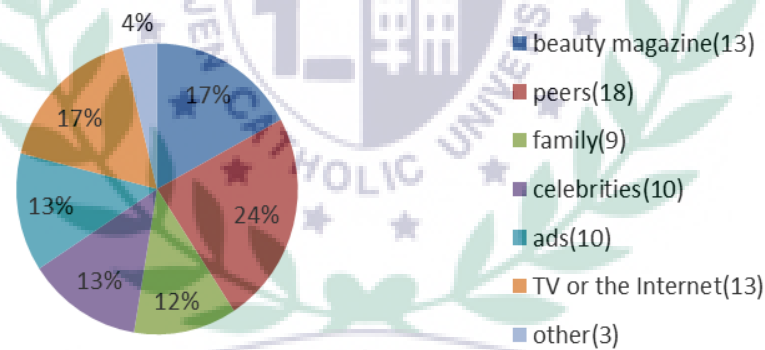


Fig. 9-2

**Do you think makeup did help to achieve one's expectation? (high school respondents)**

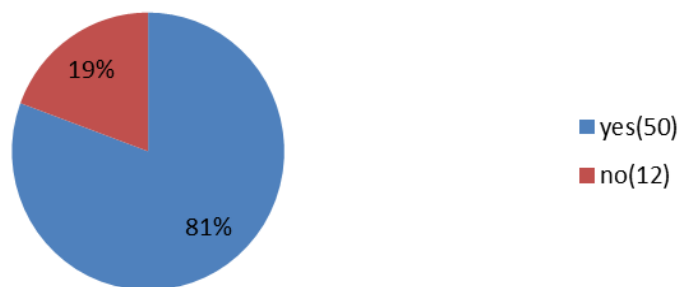


Fig.10-1

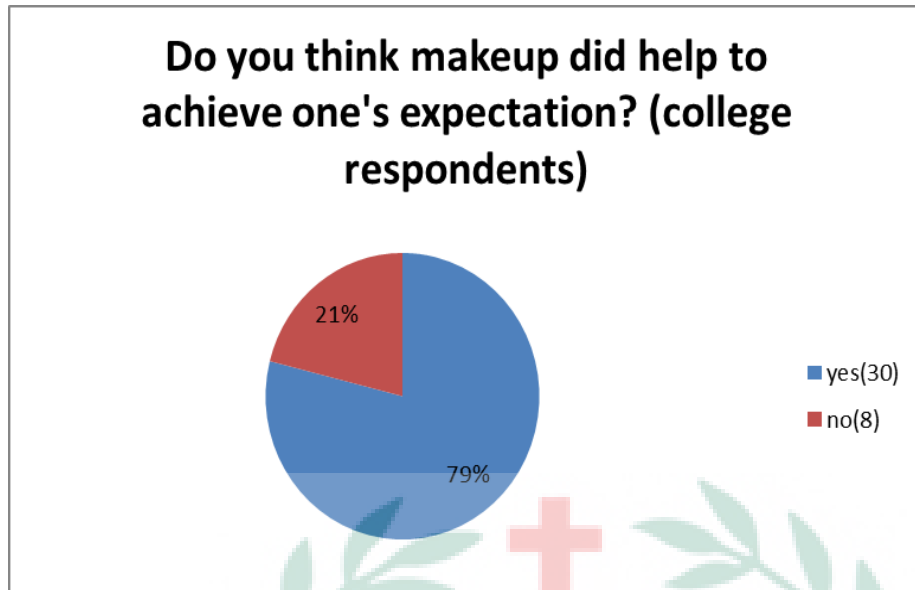


Fig. 10-2





Appendix D

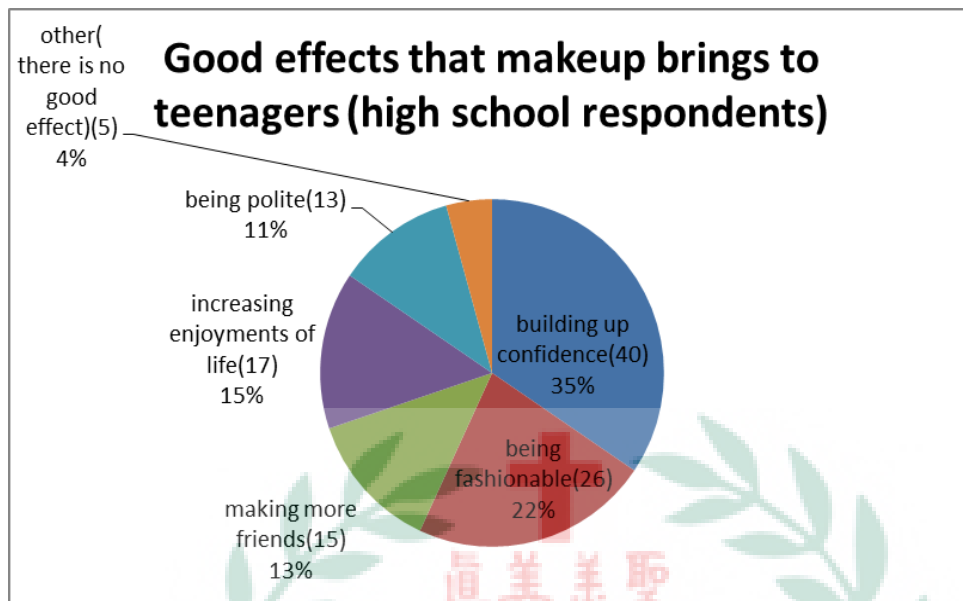


Fig. 11-1

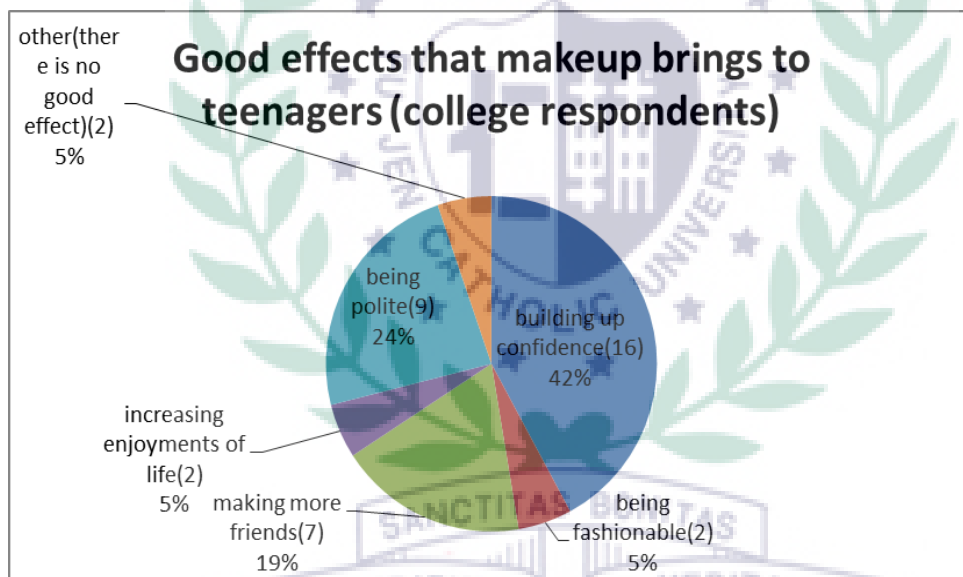


Fig. 11-2

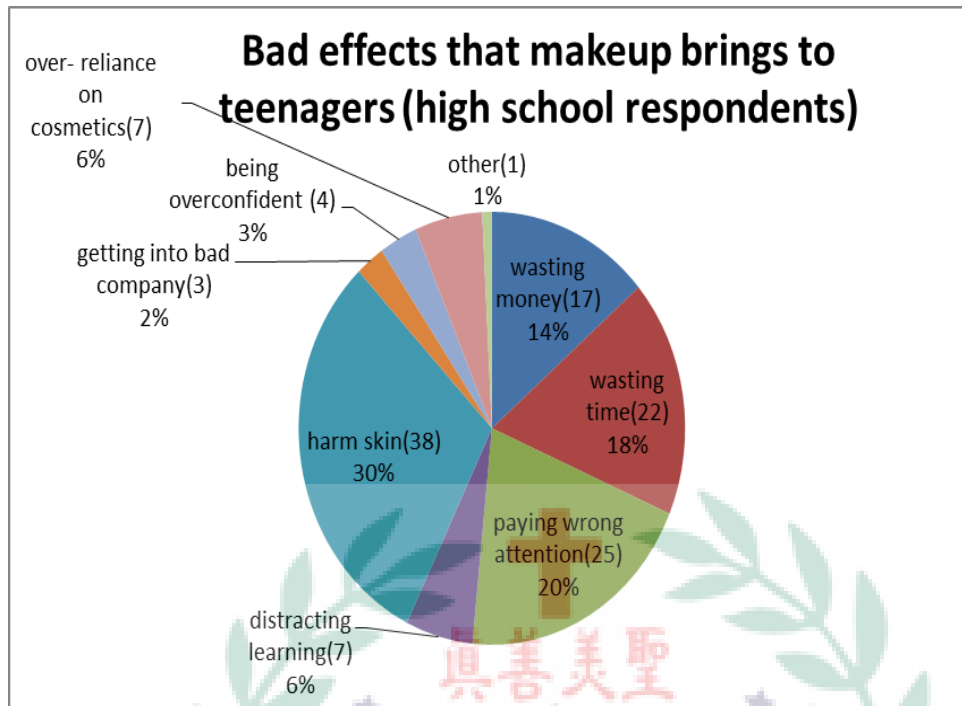


Fig. 12-1

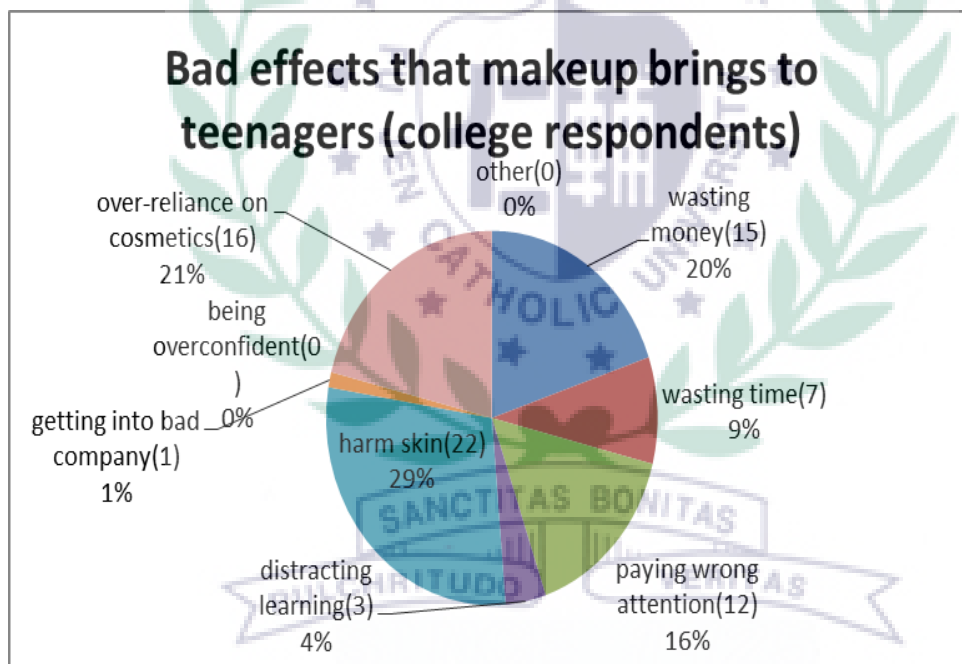


Fig. 12-2

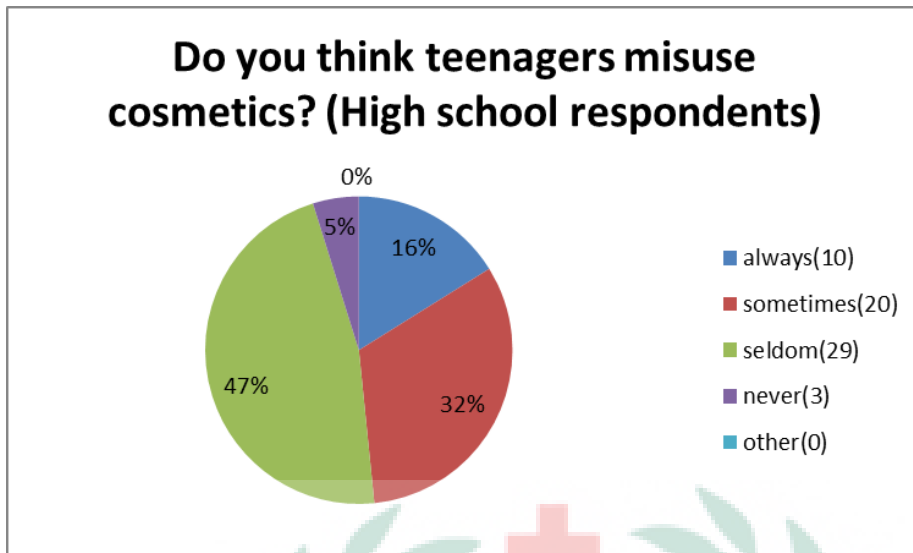


Fig. 13-1

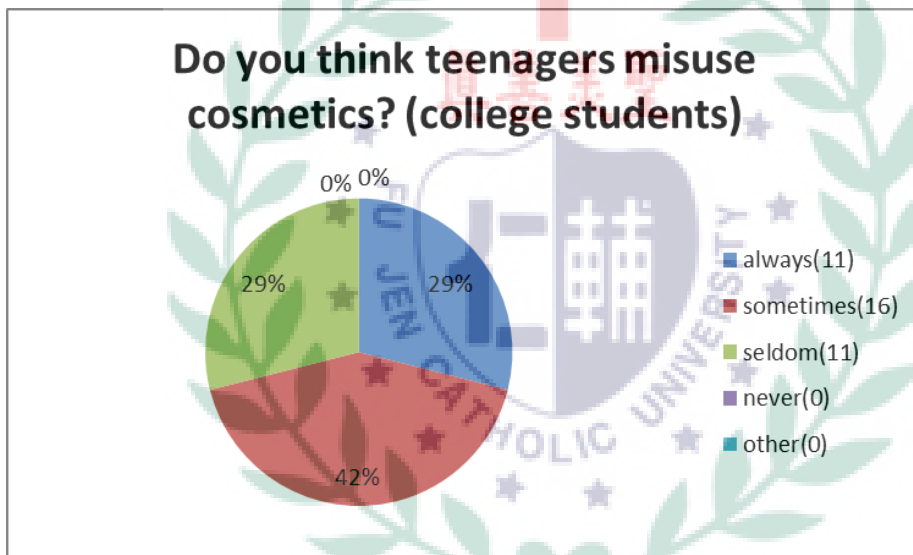


Fig 13-2

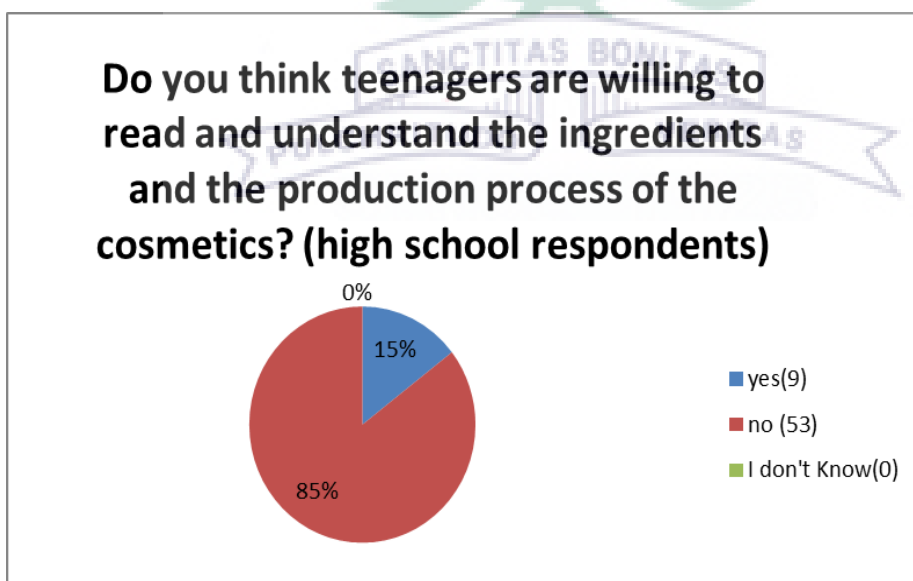


Fig. 14-1

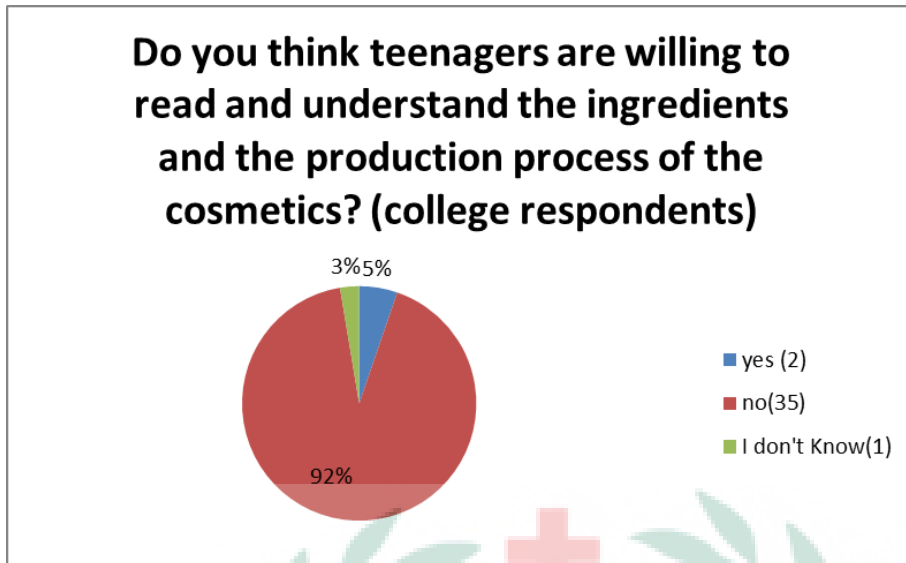


Fig. 14-2

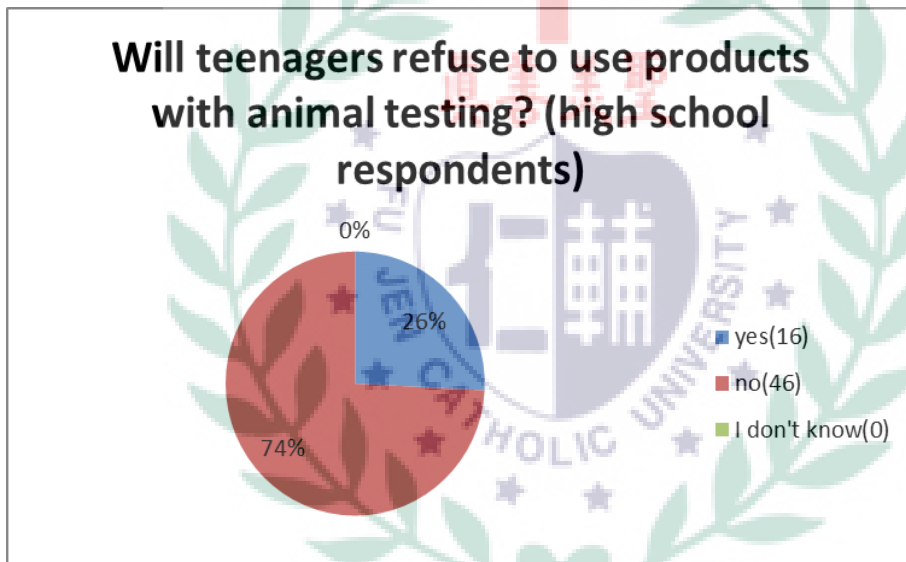


Fig. 15-1

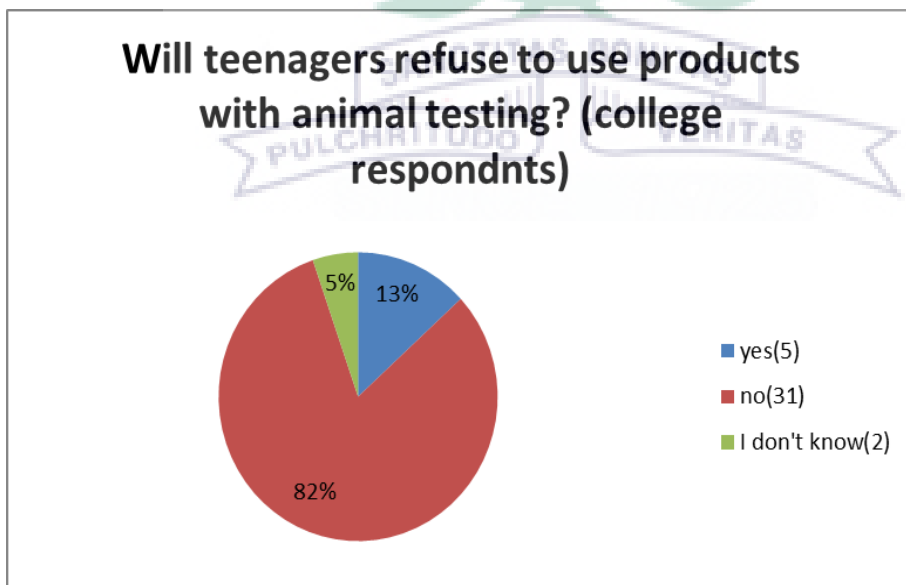


Fig. 15-2

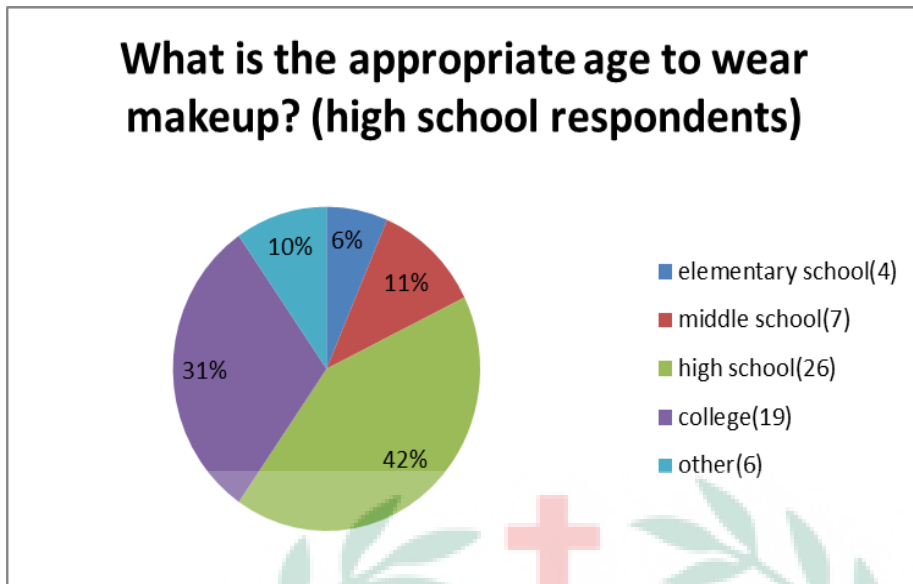


Fig. 16-1

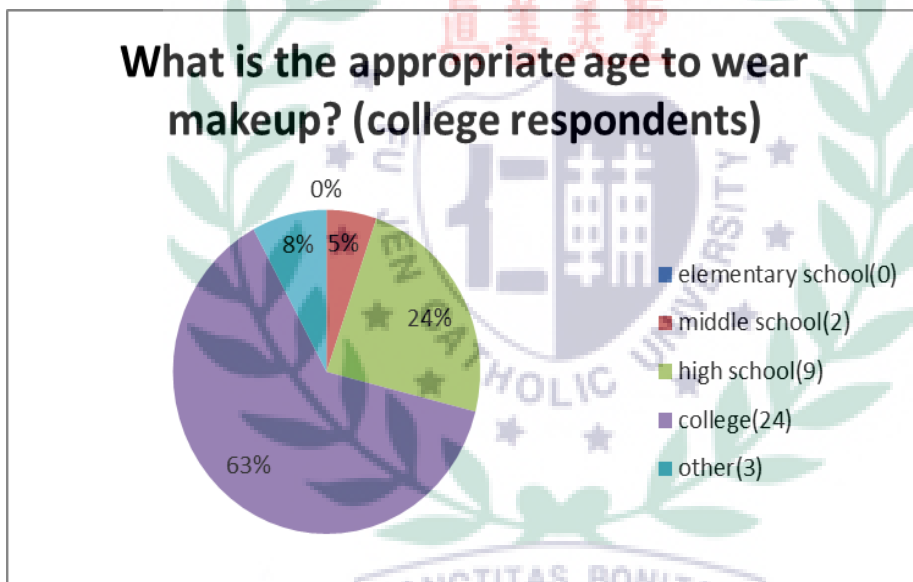


Fig. 16-2

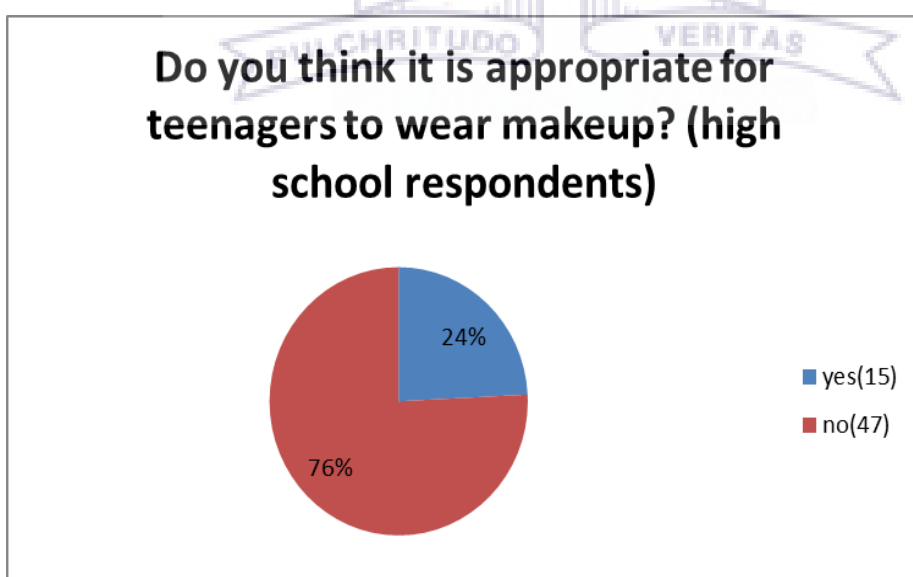


Fig. 17-1

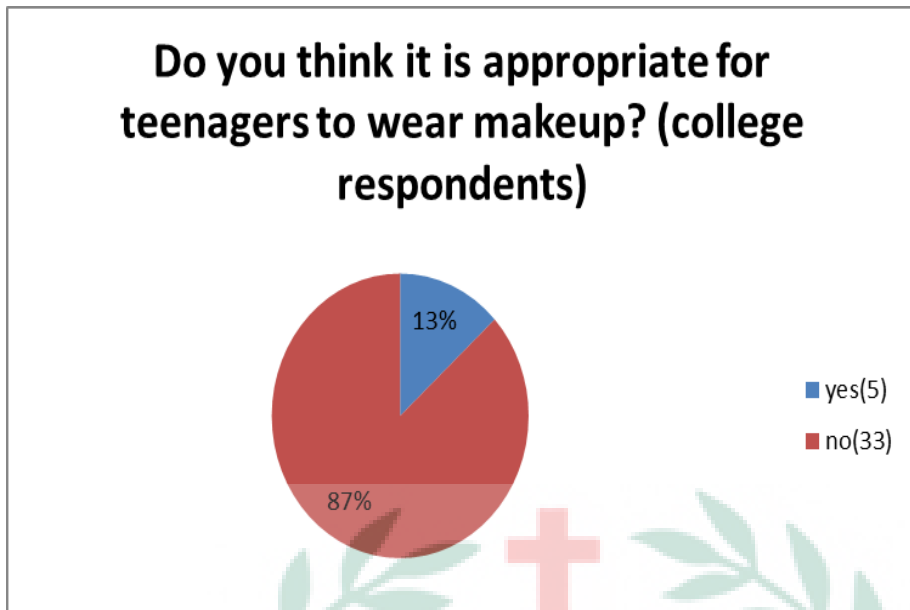


Fig. 17-2

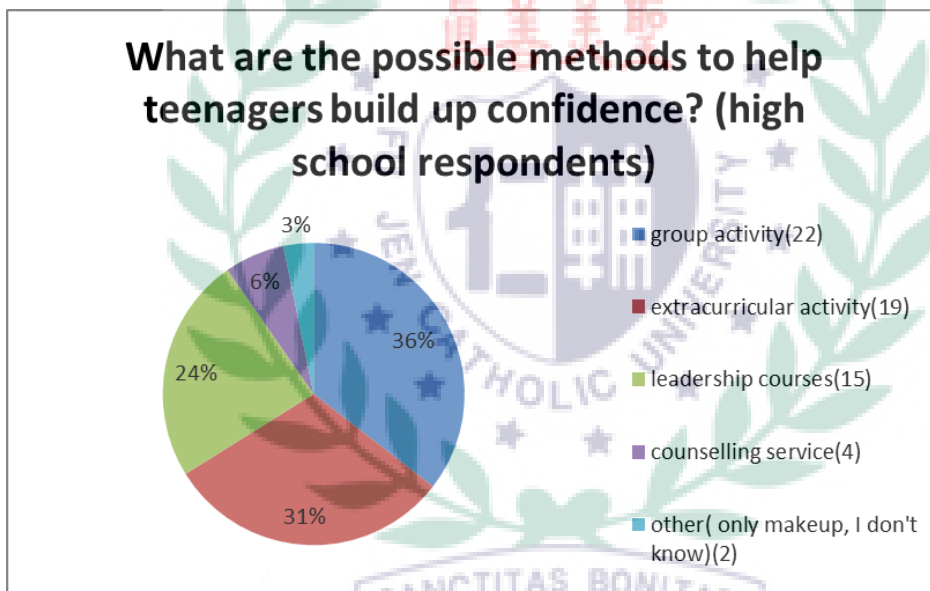


Fig. 18-1

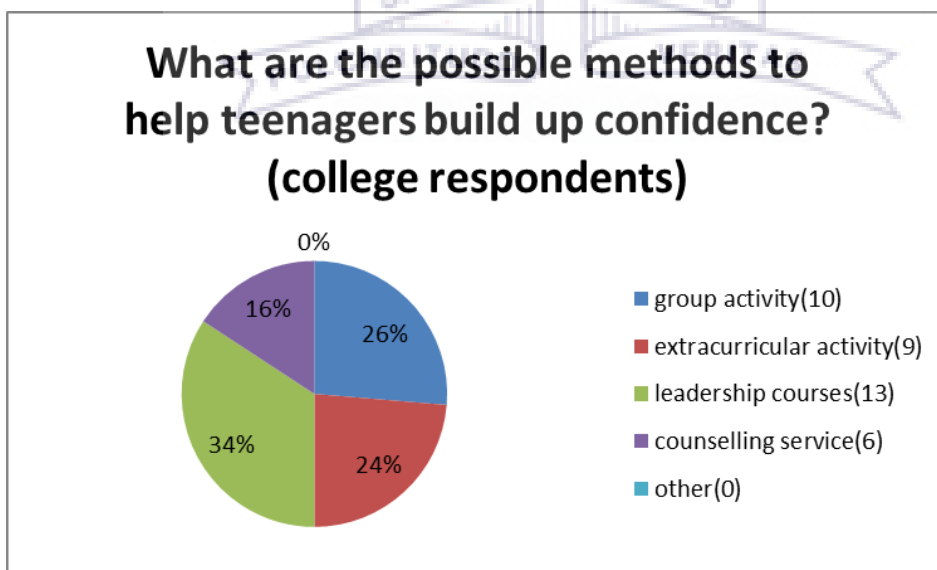


Fig. 18-2