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第一部分 引言  
Part I. Introduction

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## 1. 調查背景

為收集有關青少年飲酒、吸煙和吸食毒品的資料，當局在一九八七／八八至二零零四／零五年間，進行了六次以中學生為對象的大規模統計調查。調查結果提供了有用的指標，顯示學生對毒品的認識及對吸食毒品的態度。

為了掌握現今學生吸食毒品的普遍程度，並收集最新的有關資料，禁毒處決定在二零零八／零九年學年展開第七輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心獲委託進行《二零零八／零九年學生服用藥物情況調查》（下稱「二零零八／零九年調查」）。該小組主要負責數據收集、數據處理及分析工作。至於問卷設計和調查報告編製工作，則由禁毒處與研究小組合力進行。

## 2. 目的

二零零八／零九年統計調查在設計上大致跟以往幾次調查相若，這樣，各項主要調查結果與以往數據便可作比較，使時序分析更有意義。二零零八／零九年調查的主要目的如下：

- 一、蒐集本港主要教育課程的全日制學生吸食毒品的最新趨勢；
- 二、找出吸食毒品的學生的吸毒模式及其概況資料；
- 三、研究學生對吸食毒品的認識及態度；
- 四、找出學生接觸毒品的風險；以及

## 1. Survey background

To collect information concerning alcohol, tobacco and drug-taking adolescents, six large-scale surveys targeting secondary students were conducted during the period of 1987/88 to 2004/05. The results of the surveys provided useful indicators on students' knowledge of drugs and attitudes towards taking drugs.

In order to keep abreast of the latest trend in the prevalence of drug-taking among students and to collect other useful and up-to-date information, the Narcotics Division decided to conduct the seventh survey in 2008/09 school year. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2008/09 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter referred as the 2008/09 Survey). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The 2008/09 Survey design and Survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

## 2. Objectives

The design of the 2008/09 Survey was similar to that of the previous rounds so as to maintain the comparability of key findings and make time series analyses meaningful. The main objectives of the 2008/09 Survey are as follows:

- (a) to obtain the latest drug-taking trends among full-time students in major education programmes in Hong Kong;
- (b) to find out students' drug-taking patterns and their profiles;
- (c) to assess students' knowledge of and attitude towards taking drugs;
- (d) to find out students' exposure to the risk of drugs; and

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五、探討與吸食毒品有關的因素，包括人口特徵、家庭、態度、行為及學校有關的因素。

(e) to examine if there are demographic, family, attitudinal, behavioural and school variables associated with taking drugs.

### 3. 涵蓋範圍

爲了進一步了解學生吸毒的模式，二零零八／零九年調查擴闊了研究範圍，涵蓋就讀下列全日制教育課程的學生：

- 一、高小（包括本地小學小四至小六年級及國際學校小學第五至第六年級）；
- 二、中學（包括本地中學中一至中七年級及國際學校中學第七至第十三年級）；
- 三、大學教育資助委員會資助院校開辦的學士學位課程<sup>1</sup>；以及
- 四、其他專上課程，包括大學教育資助委員會資助院校、職業訓練局（職訓局）及其他本地院校／機構提供的毅進計劃<sup>2</sup>、證書／文憑、副學士或同等級課程<sup>3</sup>。

### 3. Coverage

To further enhance the understanding of drug-taking patterns among students, the coverage of the 2008/09 Survey has been expanded to include full-time students of the following education programmes:

- (a) Upper primary (i.e. Primary 4 to 6 of Local Primary Schools and Year 5 to 6 of International Primary Schools);
- (b) Secondary (i.e. Secondary 1 to 7 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools);
- (c) Undergraduate programmes under the University Grants Committee (UGC)-funded institutions<sup>1</sup>; and
- (d) Other post-secondary programmes such as Project Yi-Jin<sup>2</sup>, certificate / diploma, associate degree or equivalent courses offered by the UGC-funded institutions; institutes of the Vocational Training Council (VTC) or other local institutions / organizations<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 有關受大學教育資助委員會資助的名單，請參閱詞彙。  
For the list of UGC-funded institutions, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

<sup>2</sup> 毅進計劃的對象是中五離校生或已年滿 21 歲的成年人士。修讀該計劃課程的學生無須在香港中學會考取得五科合格。毅進計劃課程一般由專上學院舉辦，例如職訓局。在分析數據時，毅進計劃被歸類爲「其他專上課程」，以區分修讀該計劃課程和傳統中學課程的學生。  
Project Yi-Jin is targeted for Secondary 5 school leavers or those elderly students aged over 21 and is run by institutions such as VTC. Students enrolled under this programme may not obtain the necessary qualifications of five passes in Hong Kong Certificate of Examination (HKCEE). For analytical purposes, they are classified under 'other post-secondary programmes' so as to distinguish them from students in secondary school setting.

<sup>3</sup> 有關本調查所涵蓋提供專上課程院校的名單，請參閱詞彙。  
For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the survey, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

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## 4. 抽樣

二零零八／零九年調查共涵蓋約 817 211 個學生<sup>4</sup>。研究小組採用了兩階段分層成羣抽樣法，在本地日間中小學的學生中進行抽樣，以學校分區及種類為分層變數。所有被隨機抽選的學校的高小及中學學生均會被邀請參與調查。國際學校的高小及中學學生、大學教育資助委員會資助院校全日制學士學位課程學生及修讀其他全日制專上課程的學生均獲邀參與二零零八／零九年的調查。

二零零八／零九年調查的目標為 285 847 名學生，他們均須回答一份自填問卷或網上問卷。扣除未能接觸（共 15 245 位高小、中學或其他大專院校的學生。有關學校因課程緊迫或調查的題目較為敏感而沒有參與。），不回應（共 110 511 份問卷）及無效（共 2 002 個未能通過有效性測試而作廢的個案）的問卷後，共有 158 089 名學生成功填妥問卷，有關數據會作分析之用。

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## 4. Sampling

About 817 211 students were covered by the Survey<sup>4</sup>. Local primary and secondary day schools were sampled using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling method, with district and type of school as the stratifying variables. All upper primary students and secondary students from the randomly selected schools were invited to participate. For students from upper primary international schools, secondary international schools, UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes, all of them were invited to participate in the 2008/09 Survey.

A total of 285 847 students had been targeted in the 2008/09 Survey. They were requested to fill in the self-administered questionnaires or complete an online survey. After excluding non-contact cases (i.e. 15 245 students from upper primary, secondary and other post-secondary programmes as a result of schools' refusal to participate because of tight timetables of schools, sensitive nature of the Survey etc), non-response cases (i.e. 110 511 in total) and invalid cases (i.e. 2 002 cases of cancellation after failing the data validity test), a total of 158 089 students were found having successfully completed the questionnaires and their data were used for analysis.

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<sup>4</sup> 本調查涵蓋 584 所日間小學，515 所日間中學及 18 所提供有關專上課程的院校（當中包括 8 所受大學教育資助委員會資助的院校）。  
The Survey covered 584 primary day schools, 515 secondary day schools and 18 institutions which offered relevant post-secondary programmes (including 8 UGC-funded institutions).

二零零八／零九年受訪中學（包括本地日間中學及國際學校）學生的回應率為 80.7%，與二零零四／零五年的調查相若（81.6%）。整體的回應率為 55.3%<sup>5</sup>。

中學學生的抽樣率為 17.5%，而整體抽樣率為 19.3%。按教育課程種類細分的成功個案數目如下：

- 一、 94 所日間小學的 26232 名學生；
- 二、 112 所日間中學的 83 605 名學生；
- 三、 8 所受大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程的 6410 名學生；以及
- 四、 17 所專上院校(當中包括 8 所受大學教育資助委員會資助的院校)提供其他專上課程的 41842 名學生。

以學生人數及資助種類作分析，參與調查與不參與調查的學校，並沒有顯著的分別。有關回應率及抽樣率的細節，請參考附錄 II。

The response rate of the 2008/09 Survey for secondary schools (including local day schools and international schools) was 80.7%, which was comparable with that in the 2004/05 Survey (81.6%). The overall response rate of all students was 55.3%<sup>5</sup>.

The sampling fraction for secondary students was 17.5% and the overall sampling fraction was 19.3%. A breakdown of successful cases by education programmes are given below :

- (a) 26 232 cases from 94 Primary Day Schools;
- (b) 83 605 cases from 112 Secondary Day Schools;
- (c) 6 410 cases from 8 UGC-funded institutions which offered undergraduate programmes; and
- (d) 41 842 cases from 17 institutions (including 8 UGC-funded institutions) which offered other post-secondary programmes.

No obvious differences in school profiles (e.g. size of student enrolment and mode of funding) of participating and non-participating schools were noted. For details of the response rate and

<sup>5</sup> 相對中學學生，以下的教育課程的學生有相對較低的回應率。原因總結如下：

- (i) 高小
  - 是類學生在此項調查的回應率是 69%。部分學校只允許較高年級（即小五及／或小六年級）的學生參與是項調查。此外，部分學生因家長反對而沒有參與是項調查。
- (ii) 大學教育資助委員會資助院校的學士學位課程及其他專上課程
  - 學士學位課程及其他專上課程在此項調查的回應率分別是 12%及 46%。所有學士學位課程學生及部分的專上學院的其他專上課程學生均獲邀參與網上調查（回應率較其他數據收集方法為低）。

Compared to secondary students, students from the following education programmes had a lower response rate. The reasons are summarized as follows:

- (i) Upper primary
  - The response rate for primary students was 69%. Some schools only allowed students of higher levels to participate in the survey. Also, some parents did not consent their children to participate in the survey.
- (ii) Undergraduate programmes under the UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes
  - The response rate for the former programmes was 12% and that of the latter, 46%. Different from local primary and secondary students, all undergraduate students of the UGC-funded institutions and students of selected institutions of other post-secondary programmes were invited to complete an online survey (where response rate is lower than other means of data collection).

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sampling fraction, please see Appendix II.

參與本調查的學生是由各分層中以不同抽樣比例抽取出來的。為配合這因素和每條問題的不同回應率，數據已作適當的加權來計算整體數據。因此，實際選擇某一答案的學生數目不能簡單地把相應的百分比，乘以學生整體數目獲得。

## 5. 問卷設計

為確保可以參考以往幾次調查的數據，二零零八／零九年的調查問卷以二零零四／零五年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本並加以適當修改。二零零八／零九年的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題：

- 一、 危害精神毒品和海洛英的非醫療用途；
- 二、 有關飲酒和吸煙的問題，但問題數目只限於研究飲酒和吸煙與吸食毒品的關係；
- 三、 學生對吸食毒品的認識及態度，以及他們的自我形象及價值觀；
- 四、 學生接觸毒品的風險、對禁毒信息的認知及參與禁毒活動的情況；以及
- 五、 學生的人口特徵。

為了減輕高小學生的負擔，及幫助他們理解問卷，二零零八／零九年調查為他們設計了簡化版的問卷(包括 30 條問題)。中學、受大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程的學生和其他專上課程的學生則採用完整版本的問卷(包括 42 條問題)。兩個版本的問卷內容

Students were sampled from strata of schools with different sampling fractions when sampling is required. Appropriate weightings had been applied to cater for this factor and the different response rates of individual questions for compiling aggregated statistics. As such, the number of actual respondents for a particular answer of a question could not be derived directly by multiplying the respective percentage with the total number of students.

## 5. Questionnaire design

In order to make useful reference of data with previous rounds, the 2008/09 Survey largely adopted the design of 2004/05 questionnaire with suitable modifications. The 2008/09 questionnaire covered the followings areas:

- (a) non-medical use of psychotropic drugs and heroin;
- (b) use of alcohol and tobacco, but the number of questions was limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with taking drugs;
- (c) students' knowledge of and attitudes towards taking drugs, self-perception and values;
- (d) students' exposure to risk of drug-taking, awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities; and
- (e) students' demographic information.

To reduce upper primary students' burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaires was prepared for them. The questionnaire for upper primary students had 30 questions, whereas that for students of secondary schools, UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes was a full version

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大致相同。

此外，與二零零四／零五年的問卷比較，在版面編排上，二零零八／零九年的問卷增添了兩種新的特性。

首先，大部分問題可選多於一項答案，版面編排也經簡化，以減低學生出錯的機會。

第二，為蒐集更準確的資料，問卷加插數類毒品的圖片，以助學生更準確填寫問卷。

問卷草擬本在二零零八年七月及九月期間進行測試。其後，問卷的版面及內容，按參與測試學生的意見已作適當的修改。問卷定稿樣本（中英對照）載於附錄 III。

## 6. 保密

由於問題敏感，二零零八／零九年調查採取了多項措施，確保數據保密和避免披露學生的身分。這些措施可紓緩學生因提供敏感資料而產生的心理負擔。

首先，為免吸食毒品的學生因為與其他同學的完成問卷時間不同而被識辨，所有學生，不論曾否吸食毒品，均須回答相同數目的問題。

第二，學生在課堂時於課室或學校禮堂內進行填寫問卷期間，教師和其他教職員皆被要求離場。有少數學校要求教職員留守在課室或學校禮堂內，在此情況下，老師的職責只限於維持紀律和秩序。

(with 42 questions). The content of the questionnaires have similar scope of coverage.

In addition, compared to the format of the 2004/05 questionnaire, two new features were incorporated in the 2008/09 questionnaire.

First, the majority of the questions allowed multiple answers and the layout was simplified to reduce the chance that students could make mistakes.

Second, pictures of several drugs were included in the questionnaire for illustration purposes. This facilitates students to provide more accurate answers to the Survey.

The draft questionnaires were pilot tested in July and September 2008. Subsequently, the layout and contents of the questionnaire were revised taking into account feedback from participating students. Specimen in both English and Chinese are given in Appendix III.

## 6. Confidentiality

Owing to the sensitive nature, a number of measures were implemented to ensure confidentiality and avoid disclosure of students' identity. These measures relieved students' psychological burden when providing sensitive information.

First, to avoid drug-taking students from being identified from others owing to their different questionnaire completion time, all students, regardless of whether they had taken drugs or not, were required to answer the same number of questions.

Second, for students completing the questionnaire in the classrooms or school halls during normal class periods, teachers and other school staff were requested to leave the venue. However, it was a mandatory requirement for a few schools to assign teachers / school staff to be

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第三，調查採用不記名問卷。所有填妥的問卷由調查員放入信封並封存。

第四，所有大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位及部分專上學院的其他專上課程學生的調查則在網上進行。每位合資格的受訪者會收到為其特設的網站連結，以供直接在網上填寫問卷。填妥的問卷會直接傳送到研究小組的已加密伺服器中，只有授權人員才能獲取有關資料。

收集到的數據絕對保密。所有問卷原稿會由研究小組徹底銷毀。

本調查只會公布整體統計數據，個別學校或學生的資料絕對保密。

## **7. 資料蒐集**

二零零八／零九年調查的實地調查工作在二零零八年十月至二零零九年十月期間進行。為了配合學校緊密的課程安排以及期間 H1N1 甲型流感傳播的影響，經抽選的學校先會收到邀請信，然後再有電話跟進。研究小組還採取了其他跟進的措施，以減少拒絕參與調查學校的數目。

富經驗的實地調查員被派往各間學校執行調查。他們在事前已接受適當的訓練和指導，並獲發專為他們準備的實地調查指引手冊，當中載述了統計調查的概念及進行點算時須依循的程序。

present in the venue. Under these circumstances, their roles were limited to maintaining discipline and order only.

Third, the questionnaire was anonymous. Completed questionnaires were collected by enumerators and sealed in envelopes.

Fourth, for all students of undergraduate programmes of the UGC-funded institutions and students of selected institutions of other post-secondary programmes who completed the online survey, each eligible respondent was provided a unique hyperlink for the access to the questionnaire. Upon their completion of the questionnaire, the results would be directed to the secured server of the research team, where access was restricted to authorized persons only.

Data collected were handled with strict confidence. All raw questionnaires would be completely destroyed by the research team.

Only aggregate statistics for the Survey will be released. Data pertaining to individual schools or students are treated with strict confidentiality.

## **7. Data collection**

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2008/09 Survey was conducted from October 2008 to October 2009. Due to the tight school schedule and the pandemic of H1N1, sampled schools were first invited to participate by letters, followed up by phone calls. Other appropriate follow-up actions were also taken to minimize the number of refusal cases as far as possible.

Experienced fieldwork enumerators were sent to individual schools to administer the Survey. Proper training and supervision were given to them beforehand. Fieldwork instruction manuals on survey concepts and procedures to be followed in the enumeration process were specially prepared for them.

在開始填寫問卷前，調查員已先向所有參與調查的學生簡介調查的目的、為確保數據保密所採取的措施、以及問卷的結構。在收集全部填妥的問卷後，研究小組藉機會派發禁毒宣傳單張予參與的學生，以宣揚禁毒信息。

鑒於學位課程和其他專上課程的學生的課堂安排沒有固定的規律，因而首次採用網上問卷。網上問卷會因應學生的答案，提供自動跳問的功能。在處理學生私隱及保密資料時，研究小組採取了下列管控措施：

- 一、每名已登記的學生均獲發為其特設的網站連結；
- 二、只有獲院校授權的人士才可使用學生的個人資料，即學生的電郵；
- 三、學生的答案會存於研究小組的加密伺服器，只有獲研究小組授權的人士才可使用相關數據；以及
- 四、禁止任何人士互相參照學生的個人資料及問卷答案，即連結存於加密伺服器的學生電郵與其問卷答案。

## 8. 調查限制

雖然二零零八／零九年調查涵蓋了大部分二零零四／零五年調查的問題，但在二零零八／零九年調查中，大部分問題皆可選多於一項答案，而二零零四／零五年調查的大部分問題只可選一項答案。因此，作直接比較時要小心處理。此外，二零零八／零九年調查所用的詞彙，部分與二零零四／零五年所用

All participating students were briefed of the survey objectives, measures that had been taken to ensure data confidentiality, and the structure of the questionnaires beforehand. Opportunity was also taken to promote anti-drug messages by distributing anti-drug promotional leaflets to participating students after all questionnaires were completed and collected.

In response to the irregularity of class sessions of undergraduate students under the UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes, it was the first time to use online survey. The online survey deployed an auto-skip function according to students' response. To ensure confidentiality and students' privacy, the following control measures had been implemented:

- (a) a unique hyperlink was used for each registered student;
- (b) the access of students' database (i.e. the students' email address) was restricted to authorized persons of the institutions;
- (c) students' responses were stored in a secured server of the research team and only persons authorized by the research team had access to the database; and
- (d) cross-referencing databases were not allowed, i.e. students' email addresses and responses stored in the secured server could not be linked up.

## 8. Survey limitations

A large number of questions in the 2008/09 Survey allowed multiple answers while these questions mostly allowed single answer only in the 2004/05 Survey. Direct comparison of the results should therefore be handled with care. Moreover, there were slight differences in some of the terms adopted in the 2004/05 and 2008/09 Survey. Details of the differences were

的詞彙有少許差異。有關的差異已於附錄 I 所載的相關圖表內註明。

二零零八／零九年統計調查首次邀請高小學生參與。雖然問卷經過測試並作修改，部分高小學生，尤其是本地小學小四及國際學校小學第五級的學生，在填寫問卷時仍有困難。部分學生不明白填選答案的正確方法，只懂圈選預設答案。部分學生對理解問卷有困難。

此外，二零零八／零九年統計調查首次採用網上問卷。然而，此方法的缺點是回應率較低。為了取得足夠的回應，所有合資格的學位課程和其他專上課程的學生均獲邀參與以代替隨機抽樣。

## 9. 技術性建議

下文為技術性建議，以供往後的調查作參考之用。

- 一、高小學生問卷的篇幅要再簡短，版面設計要更簡單，用字要更簡淺。這些修訂有助小學學生理解問卷，對小四／第五年級學生尤甚。假若問卷版面設計統一尤為重要，當局則要考慮調查應否涵蓋小四／第五年級學生。
- 二、研究發現部分學生只在網上完成數條問題就中止了作答。假如日

remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

It was the first time to invite upper primary students in the 2008/09 Survey. Although the questionnaire was pilot tested and subsequent modifications were made, it was observed that some students, particularly those of Primary 4 in local schools and Year 5 in international schools might have met difficulties in completing the questionnaires. Some students did not understand the correct way of choosing the answers: they circled the pre-listed descriptions as their answers instead. Some also showed difficulties in comprehending the questionnaires.

It was also the first time to collect data online in the 2008/09 Survey. One drawback of this method, however, is that it can contribute to a lower response rate. In order to maximize the response rate, all eligible students of UCG-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes were invited to participate in the Survey instead of using random sampling approach.

## 9. Technical suggestions

For future surveys, suggestions on the following technical aspects are highlighted for further consideration:

- (a) A shorter version of questionnaire with simpler format and wording should be considered for upper primary students. This modification might facilitate better understanding of primary students, particularly those from Primary 4/ Year 5 students. If layout consistency across different groups is a critical factor for consideration, whether Primary 4/ Year 5 students should be included in the survey coverage should be carefully considered.
- (b) It was observed that some students completed only several questions and then disconnected

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後要繼續採用網上調查，問卷的篇幅應再縮短。

## 10. 鳴謝

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from the online survey. The length of the questionnaire should be shortened if the online approach is to be used again.

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