
第一部分 引言

Part I. Introduction

1. 調查背景

為收集有關青少年吸食毒品的資料，保安局禁毒處在 1987/88 至 2014/15 年間，進行了九次以學生為對象的大規模統計調查。早期的統計調查主要以中學學生為研究對象，而從 2008/09 年的統計調查開始，調查涵蓋範圍擴展至包括所有高小至專上程度的學生。這些調查結果提供了有用的指標，以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，禁毒處在 2017/18 年展開第十輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心獲委託進行《2017/18 年學生服用藥物情況調查》(下稱「2017/18 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

2017/18 年調查的主要目的如下：

- 一、搜集本港主要教育課程的全日制學生吸毒的最新趨勢；
- 二、找出曾吸毒學生的吸毒模式及其概況；
- 三、研究學生對吸毒議題的認識及態度；

1. Survey background

To collect information on the taking of drugs amongst adolescents, nine large-scale surveys targeting students were conducted by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau during the period of 1987/88 to 2014/15. While the earlier surveys primarily focused on secondary students, surveys from 2008/09 onward were extended to cover students from upper primary to post-secondary levels. The results of the surveys provided useful indicators on students' knowledge of drugs and attitudes towards drug-taking.

In order to keep track 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 conducted the tenth survey in the 2017/18 school year. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2017/18 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter referred to as "the 2017/18 Survey"). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The questionnaire design and survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the 2017/18 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 the drug-taking patterns of student drug-takers and their profiles;
- (c) to assess students' knowledge of and attitudes towards the issue of drug-taking;

四、評估學生接觸毒品的風險；及

(d) to find out students' exposure to the risk of drugs; and

五、探討與吸毒有關的因素，包括人口特徵、家庭、態度、行為及其他有關的因素。

(e) to examine if there are demographic, family, attitudinal, behavioural and other variables associated with drug-taking.

3. 涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

2017/18 年統計調查在設計上與 2014/15 年學生服用藥物情況調查（下稱「2014/15 年調查」）相若；這樣，各項主要調查結果與以往數據便可作比較。2017/18 年調查涵蓋所有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六年級及國際學校中學第七至第十三年級）；及

三、專上（包括全日制學士學位及副學位課程）¹。

3. Coverage and sample design

The design of the 2017/18 Survey was similar to the 2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter referred to as “the 2014/15 Survey”) so as to maintain the comparability of key findings. The 2017/18 Survey covered all 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 6 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools); and
- (c) Post-secondary (covering full-time degree and sub-degree programmes)¹.

¹ 專上課程包括(i)由 32 間院校所提供的全日制學士學位課程（包括八間由大學教育資助委員會資助的院校）；及(ii)由 29 間院校所提供的經本地評審全日制副學位課程，其中包括副學士學位及證書／文憑／毅進文憑／高級文憑課程等。有關參與 2017/18 年統計調查的專上院校的詳細列表，請參照詞彙。

Post-secondary programmes consist of (i) full-time degree programmes provided by 32 institutions providing full-time degree programmes (including eight institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC)); and (ii) full-time sub-degree programmes, including associate degree and certificate/ diploma/ diploma Yi Jin/ advanced diploma programmes etc., provided by 29 institutions providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes. For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the 2017/18 Survey, please refer to the Glossary.

研究小組採用了分層系統成群抽樣法，在本地日間中、小學的學生中進行抽樣：首先以學校分區、種類、規模及曾否參與 2014/15 年調查為分層變數；而被隨機抽選的學校的所有小四至中六學生均會被邀請參與統計調查。

另外，所有在國際學校就讀的第五至第十三年級學生均獲邀參與 2017/18 年調查。

所有專上院校均獲邀請參與 2017/18 年調查；而所有就讀於採用網上問卷作答的專上院校的學生均獲邀參與調查，就讀於採用紙本問卷作答的其他專上院校的學生則被隨機抽選參與調查，而隨機抽選參與研究的學生是以課程種類及學科種類為分層變數的分層系統成群抽樣法選出。

為配合不同抽樣比例這因素，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而獲得。

Students in local primary and secondary day schools were sampled using a stratified systematic cluster sampling method: schools were first randomly selected with district, type of school, school size and whether taking part in the 2014/15 Survey as the stratifying variables; then all Primary 4 to Secondary 6 students from the randomly selected schools were invited to participate.

Besides, all Year 5 to 13 students from international schools were invited to participate in the 2017/18 Survey.

All post-secondary institutions were invited to participate in the 2017/18 Survey; then all students attending post-secondary institutions which opted for online survey were invited to participate in the Survey, whereas students attending the remaining post-secondary institutions that used paper questionnaires were invited from samples drawn by using a stratified systematic cluster sampling method with type of programme and type of discipline as the stratifying variables.

Appropriate weightings had been applied to cater for the different sampling rates by schools 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.

4. 問卷設計

為確保可以與以往幾次調查的數據互相參照，2017/18 年調查的問卷以 2014/15 年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本並加以適當修改。2017/18 年調查的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題：

一、毒品的非醫療用途；

二、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；

三、學生接觸毒品的風險、對禁毒訊息的認知及參與禁毒活動的情況；

四、學生的人口特徵；以及

五、有關飲酒和吸煙的問題，但問題只限於飲酒和吸煙與吸食毒品的關係。

為了減輕高小學生的負擔，同時亦有助他們理解問卷，2017/18 年調查為他們設計了一份包括 28 條問題的簡化版問卷。中學及專上的學生則採用一份包括 34 條問題的完整版本問卷。兩個版本的問卷內容大致相同。

問卷草擬本在 2017 年 3 月（高小及中學學生）及 8 月（專上學生）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適當地作出修改。問卷定稿樣本（中英對照）載於附錄 IV。

4. Questionnaire design

In order to make useful reference of data with previous rounds, the 2017/18 Survey largely adopted the design of the 2014/15 Survey questionnaire with suitable modifications. The questionnaire of the 2017/18 Survey covered the followings areas:

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

To reduce upper primary students' burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaire, comprising 28 questions, was prepared for them in the 2017/18 Survey. A full version of the questionnaire with 34 questions was used for secondary and post-secondary students. The content of the two questionnaires have similar scopes of coverage.

The draft questionnaires were pilot-tested in March 2017 (upper primary and secondary students) and August 2017 (post-secondary students). Subsequently, the layout and content of the questionnaire were revised taking into account the feedback from participating students. Specimen in both Chinese and English, are attached in Appendix IV.

除了採用紙本問卷外，調查亦有採用擁有自動跳問功能的網上問卷。

In addition to the paper version, an online version with an auto-skip function according to students' response to the questionnaire was deployed.

5. 保密

鑑於題材的敏感性，2017/18 年調查採取了多項措施，確保數據能夠在保密和避免學生身分被披露的情況下收集。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辨識，所有學生，不論曾否吸食毒品，均須回答數目相約的問題。

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。只有少數學校強制要求教職員留守在課室或學校禮堂內，但他們的職責只限於維持秩序。

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，每位在網上進行統計調查的學生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經加密的伺服器中，只有授權人員才能取用。

收集到的數據絕對保密。所有問卷原稿會由研究小組在調查報告確認後三個月內徹底銷毀。

5. Confidentiality

Owing to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, a number of measures were implemented in the 2017/18 Survey to ensure confidentiality and avoid disclosure of students' identity in data collection. 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 completion times, all students, regardless of whether they had taken drugs or not, were required to answer a similar 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 during fieldwork execution. Only a few schools mandatorily required to assign teachers/ school staff to be present in the venue. Under these circumstances, their roles were limited to maintaining order only.

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

Fourth, students who joined the online survey were each provided a unique link for access to the questionnaire. The results of the completed questionnaires were directed to the secured server of the research team, where access was restricted to authorised persons only.

Data collected were handled with strict confidence. All raw questionnaires would be completely destroyed by the research team three months upon confirmation of the final report.

本調查只公布整體統計數據，個別學校或學生的資料絕對保密。

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

6. 資料蒐集

2017/18 年調查的實地調查工作在 2017 年 9 月至 2018 年 7 月期間進行。為了配合學校緊密的課程安排，經抽選的學校先會收到邀請信，然後再作出電話跟進。研究小組還採取了其他跟進的措施，例如以靈活的方法安排調查日程，以鼓勵學校積極參與。個別學校的中六班級可在香港中學文憑考試完成後才參與調查；而因應實際需要，小部分學校亦獲安排使用網上問卷。

除上述特別安排外，所有高小、中學學校的學生均採用紙本問卷在校內完成訪問。專上院校學生會因應實際需要，選用網上或紙本問卷完成統計調查。

經驗豐富的實地調查員會被派往各間學校執行課堂統計調查。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。

在開始填寫問卷前，調查員會先向所有參與調查的學生簡介調查的目的、為確保數據保密而採取的措施，以及問卷的結構。

6. Data collection

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2017/18 Survey was conducted from September 2017 to July 2018. Owing to the tight school schedule, sampled schools were first invited by letters to participate, and then followed up by phone calls. Other appropriate follow-up actions, for instance, allowing a flexible survey schedule, were adopted to encourage active participation of schools. Arrangement was also made to enumerate classes of secondary 6 of selected schools after the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, and online approach was used as appropriate to meet practical needs of a small number of schools.

Other than the special arrangements as mentioned in the previous paragraph, classroom survey was conducted among students attending upper primary and secondary schools. Online or classroom survey as deemed appropriate was deployed for students of post-secondary institutions.

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

All participating students were briefed on the Survey's objectives, measures that had been taken to ensure data confidentiality and the structure of the questionnaires before filling in the questionnaires.

在確保資料保密及保障學生私隱方面，研究小組在執行網上統計調查時採取了下列管控措施：

一、每名已登記的學生均獲設立一組為其特設的網站連結；

二、由獲院校授權的人士直接發出電郵給學生，邀請學生參與調查和附上特設的網站連結；

三、學生的答案儲存於調查機構的加密伺服器，只有獲機構授權的人士才可使用相關數據；以及

四、學生的電郵地址與儲存於加密伺服器的問卷回應不能連結，無法互相參照。

To safeguard the confidentiality of data and students' privacy, the following control measures had been implemented for executing the online survey:

- (a) a unique hyperlink was created for each registered student;
- (b) the email invitations to students, each containing a unique hyperlink, were sent out directly by the authorised person(s) of each participating institution;
- (c) students' responses were stored in a secured server of the survey administrator and only authorised persons of the survey administrator had access to the database; and
- (d) students' email addresses and responses stored in the secured server could not be linked up, avoiding cross-referencing of databases.

7. 訪問結果

統計調查的目標在 2017/18 年調查為 337 818 名學生。扣除 65 278 個因學校基於課程緊迫或認為調查題目較為敏感而不參與以致未能接觸的個案，以及 148 231 個不回應及 3 643 個無效(未能通過正確性測試而作廢的個案)的個案後，共有 120 666 名學生成功填妥問卷，有關數據會用作分析之用。無效個案主要是專上學生於半途終止回答的網上調查問卷。2014/15 年調查相應共有 146 207 名學生成功填妥問卷。

7. Enumeration results

A total of 337 818 students had been targeted in the 2017/18 Survey. After excluding 65 278 non-contact cases as a result of schools' refusal to participate because of tight school schedule, sensitive nature of the Survey etc., 148 231 non-response cases and 3 643 invalid cases (cases which failed the data validity test and were thus cancelled), a total of 120 666 students had successfully completed the questionnaires and their data were used for analysis. The invalid cases were mainly due to incomplete half-way drop out of on-line survey at the post-secondary level. The corresponding number of students completed the questionnaires in the 2014/15 Survey was 146 207.

2017/18 年調查的整體回應率為 35.7%，而 2014/15 年調查的相應數字為 48.0%。按教育程度細分的回應率概述如下：

一、高小學生的回應率最高，有 66.0%，而 2014/15 年調查的相應數字為 73.9%；

二、部分中學只允許學生在課堂時間外參與網上問卷調查，而此方法較其他數據收集方法（例如在課堂內填寫紙本問卷）而言，回應率一般較低，因此中學學生的回應率相對地較低，只有 59.0%。2014/15 年調查的相應數字為 78.1%；以及

三、由於選用網上問卷的專上院校的數目有所上升，所以專上學生的回應率相對地更低，只有 17.6%，而 2014/15 年調查的相應數字為 23.4%。

雖然 2017/18 年調查的回應率比 2014/15 年調查的稍低，但調查的有效樣本規模仍屬頗大。基於如此大的樣本規模所編製 2017/18 年調查的結果，抽樣誤差很小。

與統計調查所涵蓋的全部約 705 600 名學生比較，整體的有效抽樣率為 17.1%（2014/15 年調查的相應數字分別為 725 000 及 20.2%）。按教育程度分組的成功個案數目如下：

一、97 所日間小學的 30 015 名學生；

The overall response rate of the 2017/18 Survey was 35.7%，and the corresponding figure in the 2014/15 Survey was 48.0%. The response rate by education level is summarised as follows:

- (a) the response rate was the highest, 66.0%, for upper primary students. The corresponding figure in the 2014/15 Survey was 73.9%;
- (b) the response rate for secondary students was lower, at 59.0%, as some secondary schools only allowed students to take part in the Survey outside lesson time using online questionnaires, the response rate of which is normally lower than that of other means of data collection such as self-completion of paper questionnaires at class sessions. The corresponding figure in the 2014/15 Survey was 78.1%; and
- (c) the response rate for post-secondary students was even lower, at 17.6%, as more post-secondary institutions chose to take part in the Survey using online questionnaires. The corresponding figure in the 2014/15 Survey was 23.4%.

The effective sample size of the 2017/18 Survey was still considered large despite the lower response rate than that in the 2014/15 Survey. Compiled based on such a large sample, the results of the 2017/18 Survey had very small sampling error.

Compared with the population of about 705 600 students covered by the Survey, the overall effective sampling fraction was 17.1% (the corresponding figures in the 2014/15 Survey were 725 000 and 20.2% respectively). A breakdown of successful cases by education level is given below:

- (a) 30 015 cases from 97 primary day schools;

二、99 所日間中學的 55 764 名學生；以及

三、37 所專上院校提供有關專上課程的 34 887 名學生。

有關有效抽樣率及回應率的細節，請參考附錄 II。

按學校的大小（以班別數目計算）分析，有參與及沒有參與調查的學校並無很大分別，有關概況已載列在附錄 III。

8. 調查限制

2017/18 年調查所用的詞彙，部分與 2014/15 年所用的詞彙有少許差異。有關的差異已於附錄 I 所載的相關圖表內註明。

雖然問卷已經過測試並作出適當的濃縮和修改，部分高小學生在填寫時仍有困難。他們不明白填選答案的正確方法，只懂圈選預設答案。

鑑於大部分專上學生的課堂安排沒有固定的規律，因此他們主要採用網上問卷。採用網上問卷的缺點是回應率較低。為了取得較好的回應，所有合資格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，供往後的調查作參考之用。

(b) 55 764 cases from 99 secondary day schools; and

(c) 34 887 cases from 37 institutions which offered post-secondary programmes.

For details of the effective sampling fraction and response rate, please refer to Appendix II.

No large difference in school profile in terms of school size (measured by number of classes) of the participating and non-participating schools was noted. The details are summarised in Appendix III.

8. Survey limitations

There were slight differences in some of the terms adopted in the 2017/18 and 2014/15 Surveys. Details of the differences were remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

Although the questionnaire was pilot-tested and subsequent shortening and modifications were made, it was observed that some upper primary students had difficulties in completing the questionnaires. They did not understand the correct way of choosing the answers, and circled the pre-listed descriptions as their answers instead.

Due to the irregularity of class sessions of most post-secondary students, online survey was mainly used. One drawback of online survey is a lower response rate achieved. In order to maximise the response rate, all eligible students 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:

一、儘管 2017/18 年調查的問卷已較 2014/15 年調查的簡短，高小學生問卷的篇幅可再簡短，版面設計更簡單，用字更簡淺。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。

二、研究發現部分學生只完成數條問題就終止了網上調查。假如日後要繼續採用網上調查作搜集數據，問卷的篇幅可再縮短。

三、可繼續容許學校自行決定資料收集方法。例如已擁有良好網絡系統的學校，應准許他們自行選擇使用網上或紙本的問卷。

(a) While the questionnaire in the 2017/18 Survey had been shortened as compared to that in the 2014/15 Survey, an even shorter version of questionnaire with simpler format and wordings should be considered for upper primary students. This modification might facilitate better understanding by primary students, particularly those at Primary 4/ Year 5.

(b) It was observed that some students completed only several questions and then discontinued the online survey. The length of the questionnaire could be shortened if online approach continues to be used.

(c) Schools should continue to be allowed to determine the appropriate approach of data collection. For those schools with proper IT infrastructure, they should be allowed to choose between using either online or paper questionnaires.

10. 鳴謝

研究小組及禁毒處謹此鳴謝所有參與調查的學生、教師和校長及相關的學校和院校。感謝他們積極投入，付出寶貴的時間和努力，使這項重要而有意義的研究得以順利完成。此外，承蒙各實地調查員協力進行調查工作，特此鳴謝。

此外，對禁毒常務委員會、研究諮詢小組、教育局、香港警務處、社會福利署及衛生署在本調查不同範疇所提供的寶貴意見及建議，亦深表謝意。

10. Acknowledgments

The research team and the Narcotics Division would like to express gratitude to all students, teachers and principals, schools and institutions concerned who had participated in the Survey, for their active participation in, and the time and effort devoted to, this important and meaningful research study. Special acknowledgement is also made to all fieldwork enumerators who had assisted in the Survey.

Gratitude is owed also to the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Research Advisory Group, Education Bureau, Hong Kong Police Force, Social Welfare Department and Department of Health for their invaluable advice and suggestions on various aspects of the Survey.