

第一部分 引言  
**Part I. Introduction**

## 1. 調查背景

為收集有關青少年飲酒、吸煙、濫用海洛英及精神藥物的資料，當局在一九八七至二零零零年間，進行了五次以中學生及工業學院學生為對象的大規模統計調查。調查結果就學生濫用藥物的最新情況提供了有用的指標，在制訂政策和檢討服務時，可作為重要的參考。

為了掌握今時今日學生濫用藥物的普遍程度，並收集最新的有關資料，禁毒處決定在二零零四年展開另一輪統計調查。香港浸會大學的研究小組獲委託進行《**二零零四年學生服用藥物情況調查**》(下稱“本調查”)。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

本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。調查的主要目的如下：

- (a) 蒐集本港的普通日間中學、國際學校及專業教育學院學生濫用藥物最新趨勢的資料；
- (b) 找出濫用藥物的學生的濫藥模式及其他相關特性；

## 1. Survey background

To collect information concerning adolescents' use of alcohol, tobacco, heroin and psychotropic substances, five large-scale surveys targeting students of secondary schools and technical institutes were conducted during 1987 to 2000. Results of the surveys provided useful indicators on the latest drug use situation among students and served as important references for policy formulation and program review.

In order to keep abreast of the latest trend in the prevalence of drug abuse among students and to collect up-to-date relevant information, the Narcotics Division decided to launch another round of the Survey in 2004. The research team of the Hong Kong Baptist University was commissioned to conduct the **2004 Survey of Drug Use among Students** (hereafter refers to the Survey). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The survey design and survey report compilation were undertaken in collaboration by the Narcotics Division and the research team.

## 2. Objectives

The Survey has been designed largely similar to that of the previous rounds of the Survey, so as to maintain comparability of key findings and make time series analyses meaningful. The main objectives of the Survey are as follows:

- (a) to understand the latest drug abuse situation among students in ordinary secondary day schools, international schools and the Institute of Vocational Education in Hong Kong;
- (b) to find out the drug abuse patterns and other related characteristics of drug-taking students;

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|--|--|
| (c) 評估不曾濫用藥物的學生接觸藥物的風險；                  | (c) to assess the exposure to the risk of drugs for non-drug-taking students;  |
| (d) 研究學生對濫用藥物的態度及認識；                     | (d) to study students' attitudes towards and knowledge of drug abuse;  |
| (e) 探討與濫用藥物有關的其他因素，特別是與態度、行爲、學校及家庭有關的因素。 | (e) to examine other related variables associated with drug use, particularly attitudinal, behavioural, school and family factors. |

### 3. 涵蓋範圍

一如以往幾次調查，本調查的抽樣範圍包括下列幾類學生：

- (a) 普通日間中學(包括官立、資助及私立／直資學校)中一至中七的學生<sup>1</sup>；
- (b) 國際學校<sup>2</sup>(包括英基學校協會屬下學校)第七至十三年級的學生；
- (c) 修讀香港專業教育學院全日制課程的學生<sup>3</sup>；以及

### 3. Coverage

As in previous rounds, the sampling frame of the Survey included the following categories of students:

- (a) students of Secondary 1 to Secondary 7 in ordinary secondary day schools<sup>1</sup> (including government, government-aided, and private schools / schools under Direct Subsidy Scheme);
- (b) students of Grade 7 to Grade 13 in international schools<sup>2</sup> (including English School Foundation schools);
- (c) students enrolled in full-time courses of the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (IVE)<sup>3</sup>; and

<sup>1</sup> 普通日間中學的學生有着接近的文化及社會背景，但中三階段的初中成績評核或令到部分學生須轉校或停學。

Students from the ordinary secondary day schools reflect a homogeneous group of cultural and social background, although the Junior Secondary Education Assessment in Secondary 3 level may cause some of them to change schools or cease schooling.

<sup>2</sup> 英基學校協會屬下學校及國際學校的學生來自不同的文化、民族及社會背景，他們多會留港完成中學教育。

Students from the English School Foundation schools and international schools come from a heterogeneous group of cultural, national and social background, and they tend to stay to complete secondary education.

<sup>3</sup> 修讀專業教育學院全日制課程學生的背景，在某程度上與普通日間中學學生相若。至於修讀日間兼讀課程的學生，則多是由僱主資助參加訓練課程的學徒，通常每周上課一天，他們的背景與全日制課程的學生差別頗大。

Students enrolled in full-time day courses of the IVE are to a certain extent similar to students from the ordinary secondary day schools in background. Those studying in part-time day-release courses are mostly apprentices sponsored by the employers to attend training courses, normally for one day a week. Their background was quite different from full-time students.

(d) 修讀專業教育學院日間兼讀課程的學生。

(d) students enrolled in part-time day-release courses of IVE.

#### 4. 抽樣

本調查共涵蓋約 509 100 個學生。研究小組採用了兩階段分層成羣抽樣法，在普通日間中學的學生中進行抽樣，以學校分區及種類為分層變數。至於國際學校和專業教育學院全日制及日間兼讀課程的學生，則全部獲邀參與本調查。

被抽樣並獲邀參與本調查的學生共 95 890 人，他們均須回答一份自填問卷。經過數據審核的程序後，共有 95 558 名學生成功填妥問卷，有關數據可用作進行數據分析。本調查的整體回應率為 81.6%。按學校種類計算成功回應數字如下：-

- (a) 普通日間中學有 66 386 名學生 (包括 21 間官立中學的 16 008 名學生、54 間資助中學的 40 563 名學生及 22 間私立中學／直資中學的 9 815 名學生)；
- (b) 17 間國際學校的共 5 500 名學生；
- (c) 專業教育學院 11 間分校的 23 672 名學生，全日制課程及日間兼讀課程分別佔 21 181 及 2 491 名學生。

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

#### 4. Sampling

About 509 100 students were covered by the Survey. Students in ordinary secondary day schools were sampled using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling method, with district and type of school as the stratifying variables. All students in international schools and full-time and part-time day release programmes of the IVE were invited to participate in the Survey.

A total of 95 890 students had been sampled to participate in the Survey. They were requested to fill in the self-administered questionnaires. After data validation, a total of 95 558 students were found having successfully completed the questionnaires and their data were used for analysis. Overall response rate of the Survey was 81.6%. A breakdown of successful cases by school type are given below :-

- (a) 66 386 cases from ordinary secondary day schools (including 16 008 cases from 21 government schools, 40 563 cases from 54 government-aided schools, and 9 815 cases from 22 private schools / schools under the Direct Subsidy Scheme);
- (b) 5 500 cases from 17 international schools;
- (c) 23 672 cases from 11 campuses of the IVE, consisting of 21 181 from full-time and 2 491 from part-time day release programmes.

Students were sampled from strata of schools with different sampling fractions. 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

整體數目獲得。

本報告主要以普遍率和百分比作比較，藉此分析濫藥趨勢。這樣可得到一個比實際學生數目更有意義的時間序列。

## 5. 問卷設計

為確保數據可與以往幾次調查的數據作比較，二零零四年的調查問卷以二零零零年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本。一如以往幾次調查，二零零四年的問卷的各部分涵蓋非為醫療用途服用精神藥物及海洛英有關的問題，並自成獨立部分。問卷同時涵蓋飲酒和吸煙的問題，但問題數目有限，只為調查酒精和煙草與濫用其他藥物的關係。此外，本調查還一併收集學生對濫用藥物的態度及其人口資料。

儘管如此，與以往幾次調查比較，問卷在版面形式上作出了重大改動，所收集的資料更加廣泛。問題結合了幾個新特點。

首先，為了向不曾濫用藥物的學生蒐集更多有用的資料，問卷全新設計為適當地分支。不曾濫用藥物的學生須提供更多有用的資料，如接觸藥物的風險、對禁毒信息的認識及曾參與的禁毒活動等，而不是單只略過與他們無關的問題(例如濫藥行為)。其次，容許選擇多個答案的問題盡量減少，版面編排也經簡化，以減低學生出錯的機會。

respondents for a particular answer of a question cannot be derived directly by multiplying the respective percentage with the total number of students.

This report analyses the drug trends by mainly comparing prevalence rates and percentage distributions over time, as it would yield a more meaningful time series than using actual numbers of respondents.

## 5. Questionnaire design

To ensure comparability of data with previous rounds, the 2004 survey questionnaire was designed with the questionnaire adopted in 2000 in mind. As in previous rounds, the 2004 questionnaire covered questions relating to the non-medical use of psychotropic substances and heroin in separate sections. The use of alcohol and tobacco was also covered, but the number of questions was limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with other drug use. Students' attitudes towards drug abuse and their demographic information were also collected.

Despite the above, major revisions have been made in the questionnaire format as well as the breadth of information collected in comparison with previous rounds. A number of new features had been incorporated.

First of all, to obtain more useful information from non-drug-taking students, the questionnaire was newly designed to branch out appropriately. Instead of skipping questions irrelevant to them (e.g. questions about drug using behaviours), non-drug taking students were requested to provide more useful information such as their exposure to risk of drug abuse, awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities. Secondly, the number of questions allowing multiple answers was minimized and the layout was simplified to reduce the chance

問卷草擬本在二零零四年六月下旬進行測試。其後，版面及內容再按參與測試學生的意見適當地加以修改。包括 43 條問題的問題卷定稿(中英對照)樣本載於附錄 II。

## 6. 保密

由於濫用藥物問題敏感，本調查採取了多項措施，確保數據保密和避免披露濫用藥物的學生的身分。這些措施紓緩了學生因提供敏感資料而產生的心理負擔，從而提高所得數據的準確性。

為免濫用藥物的學生因為與其他同學的完卷時間不同而給辨別出來，二零零零年的問卷經覆審並重新設計。所有學生，不論會否濫用藥物，均須用相若時間(約 25 至 30 分鐘)回答相同數目的問題(合共 43 條)。

此外，大部分問題的橢圓形答題格都安排在每頁近中央的位置。這樣，曾濫用藥物的學生便不會被隔鄰同學窺看到其答案的位置，從而辨別出他是濫藥者。

調查在正常課堂時間於課室或學校禮堂進行，教職員一律須離場。問卷不記名，填妥的問卷由學生自己放入信封／收集箱，以免資料外洩。

that students could make mistakes.

The draft questionnaire was pilot tested in late June 2004. Subsequently, the layout and contents of the questionnaire were revised taking into account feedbacks from participating students. A specimen of the finalized questionnaire containing 43 questions (in both English and Chinese) is attached in Appendix II.

## 6. Confidentiality

Owing to the sensitive nature of drug use, a number of measures to ensure confidentiality of data and to avoid disclosure of drug-using students' identity had been implemented. These measures relieved the psychological burden of students in providing sensitive information and hence improving the accuracy of the data collected.

To avoid drug-using students to be distinguished from others due to their different completion time, the questionnaire used in 2000 was reviewed and redesigned. All students, regardless of whether they had used drugs, were required to answer the same number of questions (a total of 43 questions) within a similar completion time (about 25 to 30 minutes).

Moreover, ovals for answering most questions were located near to the centre of each page so that students who ever used drugs would not be identified visually by neighbours due to the different positions of their answers.

Enumeration was conducted in classrooms or school halls during normal class periods. All teachers and school staff were requested to leave the room. The questionnaire was anonymous. Completed questionnaires were put in envelopes/boxes by the students themselves to avoid disclosure of any information.

收集到的數據絕對保密處理。所有問卷原稿已在研究小組的監察下徹底銷毀。

本調查只會公布整體統計數據，個別學校或學生資料絕對保密。

## 7. 資料蒐集

本調查的實地調查工作在二零零四年十一月至二零零五年六月期間進行。經抽樣參與本調查的學校首先會收到邀請信，之後再有電話通知。研究小組還採取了其他適當的跟進行動，以盡量減少拒絕參與調查學校的數目。

經驗豐富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，當中載述了調查的概念、進行調查時須依循的程序，以及遇有拒絕參與調查的情況及其他查詢時的處理技巧等。

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，以及問卷的結構和分支。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。

## 8. 調查限制

雖然大部分二零零四年的調查結果與以往幾次調查的結果仍可作比較，但亦有部分例外。這是由於二零

Data collected were handled with strict confidence. All raw questionnaires have been completely destroyed under monitoring of the research team.

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

## 7. Data collection

The fieldwork enumeration for the Survey was conducted during the period from November 2004 to June 2005. Sampled schools were first invited to participate in the Survey by letters, then 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, procedures to be followed in the enumeration process, and techniques to deal with refusals and other enquiries were specially prepared for them.

All participating students were briefed of the survey objectives, measures that had been taken to ensure data confidentiality, and the structure and branching of the questionnaire before they started to complete the questionnaires. 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.

## 8. Survey limitations

Whilst most of the results of the 2004 survey remain comparable with previous rounds, there are exceptions as the design for the 2004

零四年的問卷設計經過一定幅度的修改所致。舉例說，在二零零零年所有學生均須回答的一些問題，在二零零四年便只有不曾濫用藥物的學生須作答。此外，在二零零四年所使用的某些詞句，與以往的調查也有少許差異。有關的差異已註明於附錄 I 所載相關圖表內。

此外，調查所分析的部分組別內學生的樣本量比較少，特別是有關濫用海洛英／精神藥物學生的各種特性的詳細分項數字。得出的估計數字可能因此會有較大的抽樣誤差，因此，讀者必須審慎詮釋有關的調查結果。

## 9. 鳴謝

這次調查承蒙各中學、英基學校協會屬下學校、國際學校和專業教育學院鼎力支持，研究小組及禁毒處謹致謝忱，特別多謝有份參與的學生、教師及校長，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，多蒙各實地調查員協力進行調查工作，特此鳴謝。

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questionnaire had been revised considerably. For instance, some questions that had been answered by all students in 2000 were answered by non-drug-taking students only in 2004. Moreover, there are slight differences in some terminologies adopted in 2004 and in previous rounds. Details of the differences have been remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

Furthermore, the sample sizes of some sub-groups of students under analysis are relatively small, especially for detailed breakdown of various characteristics of heroin / psychotropic substance users. Estimates thus derived are subject to relatively large sampling errors and interpretation of related findings should be made with caution.

## 9. Acknowledgments

The research team and the Narcotics Division would like to express our gratitude to all secondary schools, English School Foundation schools, international schools and the Institute of Vocational Education for their kind support in the Survey. Special thanks also go to the students, teachers and principals concerned who have participated in the Survey, for their active participation, time and effort devoted in this important and meaningful research study. Special acknowledgement is also made to all fieldwork enumerators who have assisted in the Survey.

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