
第一部分 引言
Part I. Introduction

1. 調查背景

為收集有關青少年飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的資料，當局在 1987/88 至 2008/09 年間，進行了七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生為研究對象，而從 2008/09 年的統計調查（下稱「2008/09 年調查」）開始，調查涵蓋範圍擴展至包括所有高小至大專程度的學生。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，禁毒處決定在 2011/12 年展開第八輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心獲委託進行《2011/12 年學生服用藥物情況調查》（下稱「2011/12 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

2011/12 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；

1. Survey background

To collect information on the taking of alcohol, tobacco and drugs amongst adolescents, seven large-scale surveys targeting students were conducted during the period of 1987/88 to 2008/09. While the earlier surveys primarily focused on secondary students, the survey in 2008/09 (hereafter refers to the 2008/09 Survey) was 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 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 eighth survey in 2011/12 school year. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter refers to the 2011/12 Survey). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The survey design and survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the 2011/12 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 pattern of student drug-takers and their profiles;
- (c) to assess students' knowledge of and attitude towards drug-taking;

四、評估學生接觸毒品的風險；以及

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。

3. 涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

2011/12 年統計調查在設計上與 2008/09 年的調查相若；這樣，各項主要調查結果與以往數據便可作比較。2011/12 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七年級及國際學校中學第七至第十三年級）；

三、專上課程（包括公帑資助及自資學士學位及副學位課程）¹。

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

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

3. Coverage and sample design

The design of the 2011/12 Survey was similar to the 2008/09 Survey so as to maintain the comparability of key findings. The 2011/12 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 7 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools);

(c) Post-secondary (covering publicly-funded and self-financing degree and sub-degree programmes)¹.

¹ 專上程度課程包括 (i) 八間由大學教育資助委員會資助的院校所提供的學士學位課程 (ii) 九間自資院校所提供的學士學位課程 (iii) 香港演藝學院所提供的學士學位課程 (iv) 由 29 間院校所提供的全日制經評審的本地副學位課程，其中包括副學士學位及證書／文憑／高級文憑課程等。有關參與本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) degree programmes provided by eight institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC); (ii) degree programmes provided by nine self-financing institutions; (iii) degree programmes provided by Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts; (iv) sub-degree programmes, including associate degree and certificate/ diploma/ advanced diploma programmes etc., provided by 29 institutions providing full-time locally-accredited self-financing sub-degree programmes. For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the Survey, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

研究小組採用了分層系統成羣抽樣法，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、學校大小及曾否參與 2008/09 年調查為分層變數；而被隨機抽選的學校的所有小四至中七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 2011/12 年的調查。

所有就讀於由大學教育資助委員會資助院校、其中一間自資院校及香港演藝學院所提供的學士學位課程的學生均獲邀參與 2011/12 年的調查，而就讀於其他專上院校的專上學生則以課程種類及學科種類為分層變數，進行分層系統成羣抽樣，向所有被隨機抽選的學生作出邀請。

為配合不同抽樣比例這因素及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而獲得。

4. 問卷設計

為確保可以參考以往幾次調查的數據，2011/12 年的調查問卷以 2008/09 年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本並加以適當修改。2011/12 年的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題：

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 took part in the 2008/09 Survey as the stratifying variables; then all Primary 4 to Secondary 7 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 2011/12 Survey.

All post-secondary students attending degree programmes offered by the UGC-funded institutions, one of the self-financing institutions, and the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts were invited to participate in the 2011/12 Survey whereas post-secondary students attending the remaining post-secondary institutions 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 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.

4. Questionnaire design

In order to make useful reference of data with previous rounds, the 2011/12 Survey largely adopted the design of 2008/09 questionnaire with suitable modifications. The 2011/12 questionnaire covered the followings areas:

一、毒品的非醫療用途；

(a) non-medical use of drugs;

二、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；

(b) use of alcohol and tobacco, but the number of questions was limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with drug-taking;

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；

(c) students' knowledge of and attitudes towards drug-taking, self-perception and values;

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

(d) students' exposure to risk of drug-taking, awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities; and

五、學生的人口特徵。

(e) students' demographic information.

爲了減輕高小學生的負擔，同時亦有助他們理解問卷，2011/12 年調查爲他們設計了一份包括 30 條問題的簡化版問卷。中學及專上課程的學生則採用一份包括 38 條問題的完整版本問卷。兩個版本的問卷內容大致相同。

To reduce upper primary students' burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaires, comprising 30 questions, was prepared for them. A full version of the questionnaire with 38 questions was used for secondary and post-secondary students. The content of the two questionnaires have similar scope of coverage.

問卷草擬本在 2011 年 7 月（中文版）及 10 月（英文版）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。

The draft questionnaires were pilot tested in July 2011 (Chinese version) and October 2011 (English version). Subsequently, the layout and contents of the questionnaire were revised taking into account feedbacks from participating students. Specimen in both English and Chinese, 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 of the questionnaire was deployed.

5. 保密

5. Confidentiality

鑑於題材的敏感性，2011/12 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。

Owing to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, 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.

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。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課室秩序。

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則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在調查報告確認後三個月內徹底銷毀。

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。

First, to avoid drug-taking students from being identified from others owing to their different 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, the teachers and other school staff were requested to leave the venue during fieldwork execution. However, it was a mandatory requirement for a few schools to assign teachers / school staff to be present in the venue. Under these circumstances, their roles were limited to maintaining order of the classroom 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.

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

2011/12 年調查的實地調查工作在 2011 年 10 月至 2012 年 6 月期間進行。爲了配合學校緊密的課程安排（尤以本學年見證著高中及高等教育新學制下首屆三年新高中課程及香港中學文憑考試（文憑試）的發生），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，以減少拒絕參與調查學校的數目。例如以靈活的方法安排調查日程，以確保學校能積極參與。具體的情況是個別學校的中六或中七班級可選擇利用網上問卷或課堂問卷，並在公開試完成後才參與活動。至於國際學校組群，藉著提供網上及課堂問卷的靈活安排，以促進學校更理想的回應。

除上述特別安排外，所有中、小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，並獲發專爲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、爲確保數據保密所採取的措施、以及問卷的結構。

6. Data collection

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2011/12 Survey was conducted from October 2011 to June 2012. Owing to the tight school schedule (particularly the school year witnessed the first cohort of the 3-year New Senior Secondary curriculum under the New Academic Structure and the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination (HKDSE)), 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. For instance, flexibility in survey scheduling was adopted to help raise response rate of school participation. Specifically, options of organizing survey with classes of secondary 6 or secondary 7 of selected schools using online approach or conducting class sessions after the public examination were implemented. Both online and classroom approaches were offered as one mean to facilitate higher response of the International secondary school sector.

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 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.

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.

在處理學生私隱及保密資料時，研究小組在網上統計調查期間採取了下列管
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
學生的電郵作出邀請；
- 三、學生的答案會儲存於調查機構的
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、禁止任何人士將學生電郵與儲存
於加密伺服器的問卷答案連結，
互相參照學生的個人資料及問卷
答案。

7. 訪問結果

統計調查的目標為 287836 名學生。扣
除 30245 個基於課程緊迫或調查的題目
較為敏感而未能接觸的個案，100405 個
不回應及 1327 個無效（未能通過正確
性測試而作廢的個案）的問卷後，共有
155859 名學生成功填妥問卷，有關數據
會用作分析之用。

2011/12 年調查的整體回應率為 54.1%，
與 2008/09 年的調查相若（55.3%）。按
教育程度細分的回應率概述如下：

- 一、中學生的回應率最高，有 76.3%；

To ensure confidentiality and students' privacy,
the following control measures had been
implemented for the online survey execution:

- (a) a unique hyperlink was used for each
registered student;
- (b) the email invitation of students was carried
out by the authorised persons of each of
the participating institutions;
- (c) students' responses were stored in a
secured server of the survey administrator
and only authorised person 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, disallowing cross-referencing of
databases.

7. Enumeration results

A total of 287 836 students had been targeted in
the Survey. After excluding 30 245 non-contact
cases as a result of schools' refusal to participate
because of tight timetabling of schools, sensitive
nature of the Survey etc, 100 405 non-response
cases and 1 327 invalid cases (cases failed the
data validity test and cancelled), a total of
155 859 students had successfully completed the
questionnaires and their data were used for
analysis.

The overall response rate of the 2011/12 Survey
was 54.1%, which was comparable with that in
the 2008/09 Survey (55.3%). The response rate
by education level is summarized as follows:

- (a) The response rate was the highest, 76.3%,
for secondary students;

二、鑑於部分小學只允許較高年級（例如小六年級）的學生參與是項調查以及部分學生因家長反對而沒有參與是項調查，高小的回應率相對地較低，只有 63.5%；

三、由於所有就讀於由大學教育資助委員會撥付公帑資助的院校的專上學生均獲邀請參與網上統計調查，而其他數據收集方法（例如班房內自填問卷的方法）一般較網上統計調查的回應率為高，所以專上學生的回應率相對地更低，只有 31.8%。

與統計調查所涵蓋的全部約 792800 名學生比較，整體的抽樣率為 19.7%。按教育程度分組的成功個案數目如下：

一、100 所日間小學的 30060 名學生；

二、106 所日間中學的 84528 名學生；以及

三、31 所專上院校提供有關專上課程的 41271 名學生。

有關回應率及抽樣率的細節，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顯著分別，有關概況已載列在附錄 III。

(b) The response rate for upper primary students was lower at 63.5% as some schools only allowed students of higher levels (e.g. primary 6) to participate in the Survey. Also, some parents did not consent their children to participate in the Survey;

(c) That for post-secondary students was even lower at 31.8% as all post-secondary students attending UGC-funded institutions were invited to complete the online survey where the rate of non-response is normally higher than other means of data collection such as self-completion at class sessions.

Compared with the population of about 792 800 students covered by the Survey, the overall sampling fraction was 19.7%. A breakdown of successful cases by education level are given below:

(a) 30 060 cases from 100 Primary Day Schools;

(b) 84 528 cases from 106 Secondary Day Schools; and

(c) 41 271 cases from 31 institutions which offered post-secondary programmes.

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

No obvious 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. 調查限制

2011/12 年調查所用的詞彙，部分與 2008/09 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。

雖然問卷經過測試並作出適當的修改，高小學生，尤指本地小學小四及國際學校小學第五級的學生，在填寫時仍有困難。部分學生不明白填選答案的正確方法，只懂圈選預設答案。

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。為了取得足夠的回應，所有合資格的學生均獲邀參與以代替隨機抽樣。此方法的缺點是回應率較低。

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，版面設計要簡單，用字要簡淺。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。

8. Survey limitations

There were slight differences in some of the terms adopted in the 2008/09 and 2011/12 Survey. Details of the differences were remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

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 had 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.

In response to the irregularity of class sessions of most post-secondary students, the online survey was mainly used. In order to maximize the response rate, all eligible students were invited to participate in the survey instead of using random sampling approach. One drawback of this method, however, is that it can contribute to a low response rate.

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 wordings 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 of consideration, whether Primary 4/ Year 5 students should be included in the survey coverage should be carefully considered.

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，問卷的篇幅應再縮短。

三、可嘗試考慮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網上或紙本的問卷較為合適。

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

(c) It is worth considering the option of allowing schools to determine the appropriate option of data collection. For those schools with proper IT infrastructure, they should be empowered to select their best option of using either online or paper questionnaires.

10. 鳴謝

研究小組及禁毒處謹致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層面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 our gratitude to all students, teachers and principals, schools and institutions concerned who had 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 had assisted in the Survey.

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