



QUEEN'S COLLEGE
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INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY STUDIES

To What Extent Does the
Drug-Testing Scheme
in Hong Kong Solve the Problem of
Drug-Taking of Students
in Hong Kong
Secondary Schools?

Class 2C Group 5: Anti-Drug

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TITLE OF THE STUDY

To what extent does the drug-testing scheme in Hong Kong solve the problem of drug-taking of students in Hong Kong secondary schools?

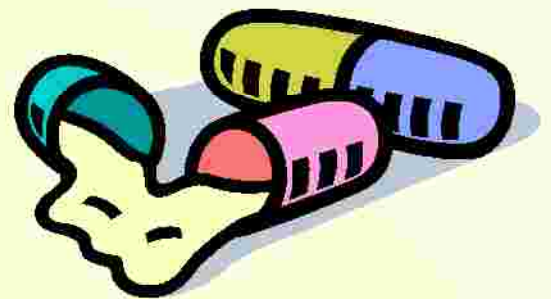


Introduction

Since the drug-testing scheme carried out by the government is being discussed, opinions from different perspectives start to appear. Some say it was useful, but some say not. In this project, we will carry out researches on the possibility of identifying the drug-taking students, the possibility of solving the problem of drug-taking in secondary schools, the possibility of exposing personal information and review the role of the police force in the scheme. Also, we will try to find out some other ways to solve the problem of drug-taking in secondary schools.

Important Definition

'Drug-takers' and 'drug-taking students' mentioned in this project refers to those who are in secondary schools in Hong Kong and have taken drugs at least once. 'Drug-taking' and 'drug-abuse' means the same in this project.



Areas of Study:

1. Personal Development and Interpersonal Relationships
2. Hong Kong Today
3. Public Health

IES Themes:

1. Media
2. Education

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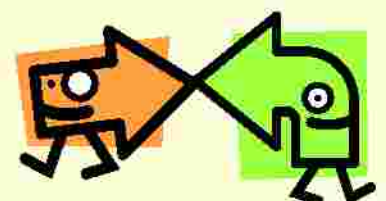
CH1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Ch1.1 Reasons to do this project

1. The targets of the scheme are all secondary school students and we may participate in the scheme later.
2. We think that the scheme cannot achieve its aim.
3. From figures of the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau, the number of drug takers under 16 years old has been continuously raising (details will be discussed in Ch.2). And it is true that many drug-taking students are still not discovered. These facts show that the problem of drug taking of youngsters is becoming serious and it should be concerned.



4. The scheme may affect the relationship between parents and their children, and between teachers and students.
5. The scheme is controversial because when the plan was launched, it was been criticized to be compulsory, worsened the relationships mentioned above and raised the problem of privacy. When the government then made the plan voluntary and cancelled out the role of the police in the scheme, it was again been criticized that the scheme cannot deter problems of drug-taking of youngsters and limitations were made to the scheme. Therefore, some of the people think it was useless but some do not. This topic is hence controversial.



Ch1.2 Information came across and their relevancy

ØNews reports

- ü Gives us information and statistical data



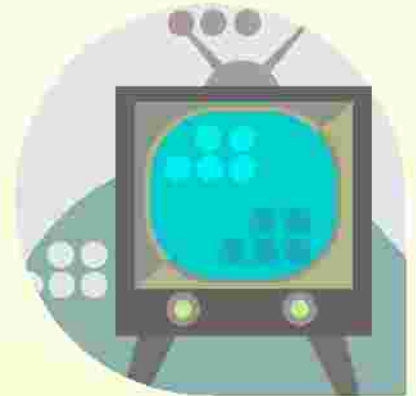
ØNewspapers

- ü Provides us with comments, opinions and criticisms of the scheme



ØAdvertisements from the government

- ü Increase our interest of the topic



ØWebsites

- ü Gives us details of the scheme, objectives, data, target etc.



ØBrochures from the government

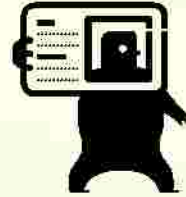
- ü Gives us a simple idea of the scheme



Ch1.3 Concepts and Knowledge involved and their relevancy

Definition of Privacy

- We can know about the seriousness of the problem brought by the scheme.



Role of the police force in the scheme

- We can know the seriousness of the problem brought by the scheme.



Details of the initial scheme and the present scheme

- We can know about the advantages, disadvantages and the limitations of the scheme.



The changes between the both schemes

Factors contributing to the parent-children relationship and the teacher-student relationship

- We can find out the what is the balance between the he mental health of the drug-taking students.



Present resources for the drug-takers

- We can find the effectiveness of treatments made.

Ch1.4 Specific Focusing Question

In this project, we will try to find out the answer of the following questions.

- 1.How does the scheme work?
- 2.Can the voluntary scheme help to identify the students who take drugs?
- 3.How does the scheme affect the parent-children relationship and the teacher-student relationship?
- 4.What are the privacy problems brought by the scheme? (e.g. exposure of the personal information and the test results.)
- 5.Should the positive-resulted students be handed over to the police force?
- 6.Are there sufficient resources to help the positive-resulted students?



CH2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Information 1: a news article (extracted) from news.gov.hk, December 19, 2009

Young drug abusers up 18%

There were 2,729 drug abusers under 21 reported in the first three quarters of this year, up 18% on the same period last year, according to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse. Continuing the trend since the end of 2007, the total number of psychotropic substance abusers (6,478) was higher than those taking heroin (6,127). Ketamine remained the most common type of psychotropic substance abused. The number of ketamine abusers rose 27.2 % to 3,939. Of them, 58.9% were aged under 21. Commissioner for Narcotics Sally Wong urged youths to stay away from drugs during the Christmas and New Year holiday. She also called for better communication between parents and their children. Narcotics Division will enhance publicity during the festive season. Advertisements will be placed in online forums frequently visited by young people. It will also promote the anti-drug campaign theme song through mobile phone SMS, karaoke groups and popular video-sharing websites. Other publicity measures include displaying anti-drug posters at cross-boundary train stations, increasing the broadcast frequency of television and radio announcements, and holding district level preventive education and publicity activities. The Kowloon East Substance Abuse Clinic was timely in view of the rising trend of psychotropic substance abuse by youths.



Information 2: a research from HKU POP Site

Targets: Hong Kong Parents

Here are some important results of the questionnaire:

1. Do you think that drugs are easily available to Hong Kong teenagers?
Yes, the chances are high: 75% Not really: 14%
The chances are low: 7% Don't know: 4%
2. Do you think that the Hong Kong government has put enough resources to stop the source of drugs?
Yes: 30% No: 60% Don't know: 10%
3. Do you think that the Hong Kong government has put enough resources on the promotion against drug abuse campaign?
Yes: 59% No: 37% Don't know: 4%
4. Do you think that the Hong Kong government has put enough resources on drug rehabilitation?
Yes: 24% No: 56% Don't know: 20%
5. Does your son or daughter even participated in any of the schools' campaign?
Yes: 26% No, but the school has held such campaigns: 6%
No, the school has never held such campaigns: 44%
N/A (Not studying in school yet/ already graduated): 4% Don't know: 21%

Information 3: a news article from Wen Wei Po (文匯報), July 11, 2009 (translated from Chinese)

The article mention that according to the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau, most of the drug abuse cases happened in the Yuen Long District and Northern District in the first season in 2009, which consists of a quarter of the total cases. Some organisations have conducted a survey in the concerning districts, and found that 43% of the interviewees started to take drugs at the age of 11-13, which 67% of them were female. In some of the extreme cases, the interviewee has already been taking drugs since the age of 7.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong (基督教信義會) has also interviewed 231 teenagers between the age of 11-25 that have the habit of taking drugs during March-April 2009, 67% of the interviewed females have started to take drugs since the age of 11-13.



Conclusion

According to the above research and questionnaires, we have found that more and more young people have started the habit of taking drugs, and the number of drug takers are increasing. The problem of drug-taking in secondary schools is very serious and it has to be solved as soon as possible. Otherwise, the situation will become worse. Referring to the figures in the news articles, we have found that there are not enough actions to stop drug-abusing. Also, from the news article, legal problems, infringement of human right or privacy and labeling effect may be brought by the drug-testing scheme. The 2nd report reflects that the government did not put enough resources on drug rehabilitation. With the increasing number of drug-taking youngsters, the policies to solve this problem is not sufficient. From the above figures and reasons, we are interested to find out the effectiveness of the drug-testing scheme which is being carried by the government now and other methods to solve this problem.

CH3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Ch3.1 Research Methods

- u In this project, we have used several research methods, and they include both quantitative and qualitative methods, and of both primary and secondary sources.
- u For quantitative researches, we have carried out a questionnaire survey, and have used newspaper articles and information from the Internet.



- u For qualitative research, we have carried out interviews.



- u For primary sources, the data are collected from interviews and questionnaire survey.
- u For secondary sources, the data are collected from newspaper articles and information from the Internet.
- u We have interviewed a counselling teacher, a discipline teacher, a social worker, 2 parents and 3 S.6 students.
- u The targets of the questionnaire survey are S.1-3 students.

Ch3.2 Precautions to be aware



In our research, the following precautions should be aware:

- We have avoided open-ended questions in the questionnaires for easier analysis and to avoid irrelevant or even blank answers.
- We have found people concerned in the scheme as interviewee to get more specific answers for our focusing questions.

Ch3.3 Expected information to be collected



By using the tools and methods we choose, we expect to collect the following information:

- the opinions of different people about the drug-testing scheme.
- the answers to our focusing questions.

CH4. RESEARCH FINDINGS, DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Ch4.1 Details of the Scheme (with analysis)

In view of the seriousness of the school drug abuse problem, there is a need to accelerate the development of school drug testing.

The Scheme will trigger the motivation of those students abusing drugs to quit drugs and seek help, it will also provide appropriate support services to those students who wish to pull themselves out of the .

The drug testing provides urine specimen to be tested for illicit drugs, students join the support programme if the drug test returns a positive result, or if the student refers himself/herself to the support programme.

Registered social workers are responsible for assessing the identified students' needs; and providing or coordinating of suitable couns treatment and rehabilitation services.

Project Advisor is responsible for observing the SDT team on school visits and offering comments on whether the SDT team has adhered the drug testing procedures; advising participating schools on the data privacy requirements relating to drug testing, relaying concerns identified to relevant authorities; and handling complaints relating to drug testing.

Personal data obtained under the Scheme are protected under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. The police and other law enforcement agencies will not be informed of the personal data of any student. The police may be provided with the aggregated, non-identifying statistics to understand the drug situation of a school.

About 5% of the students from each school will be randomly selected and tested by the SDT team, each school will be visited twice per month.

The SDT team will conduct the drug test, which last for about 15 minutes, including a briefing interview, collection of urine specimen, a screening test and a debriefing after the drug test.

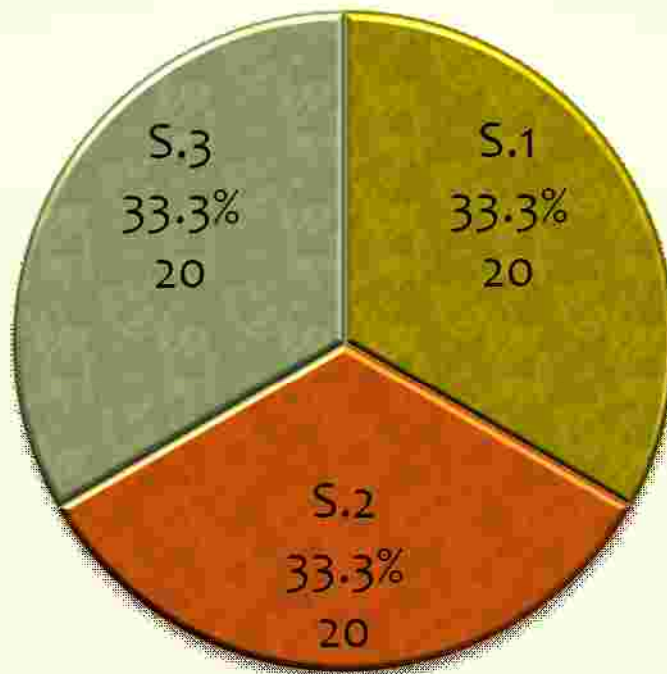
Students are allowed to provide his specimen in a rest room that allows for individual privacy.

If the screening test returns a positive result, the concerning student will need to conduct a second screening test using the same urine specimen, but using a test kit of a different brand. Confirmatory test will be arranged should the two screening tests return positive result.

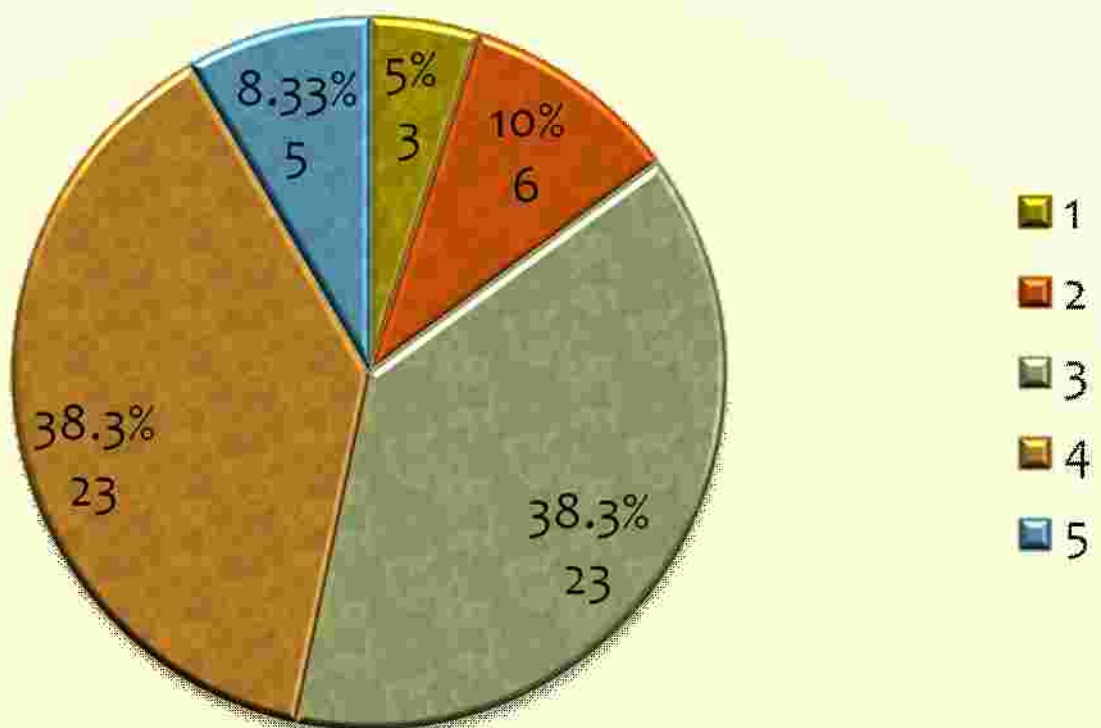
Source: www.nd.gov.hk

Ch4.2 The Results of the Questionnaire Survey

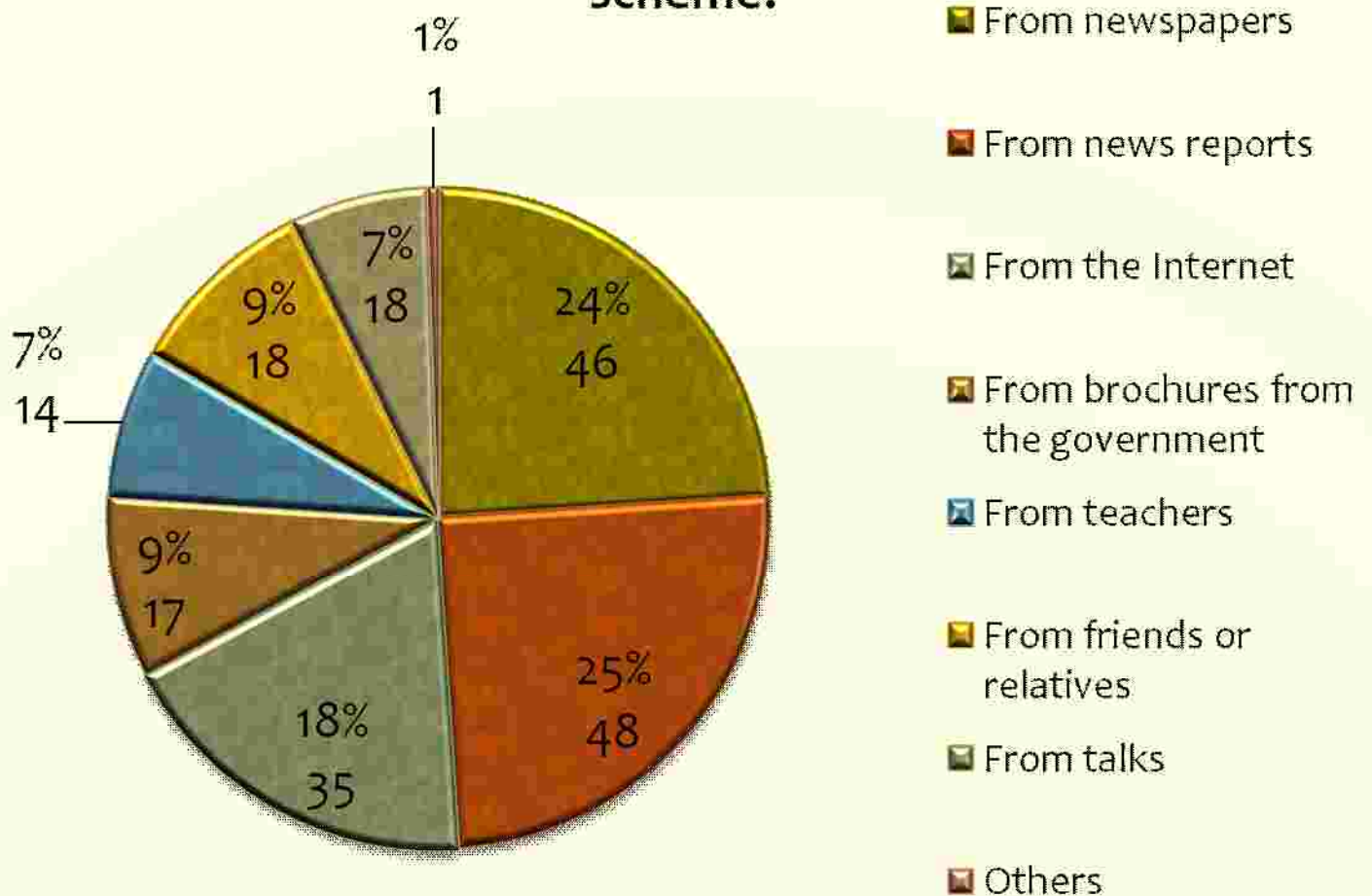
1. Form of Interviewees



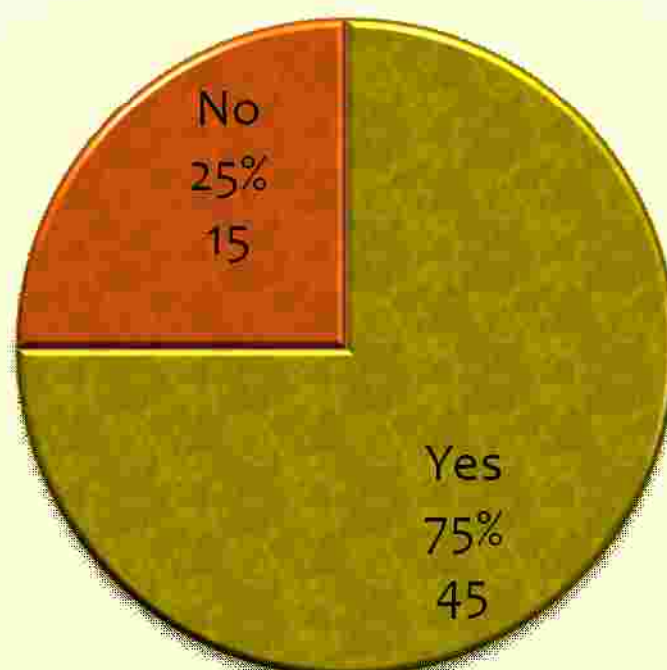
2. How much do you know about the drug-testing scheme? (1: the least, 5: the most)



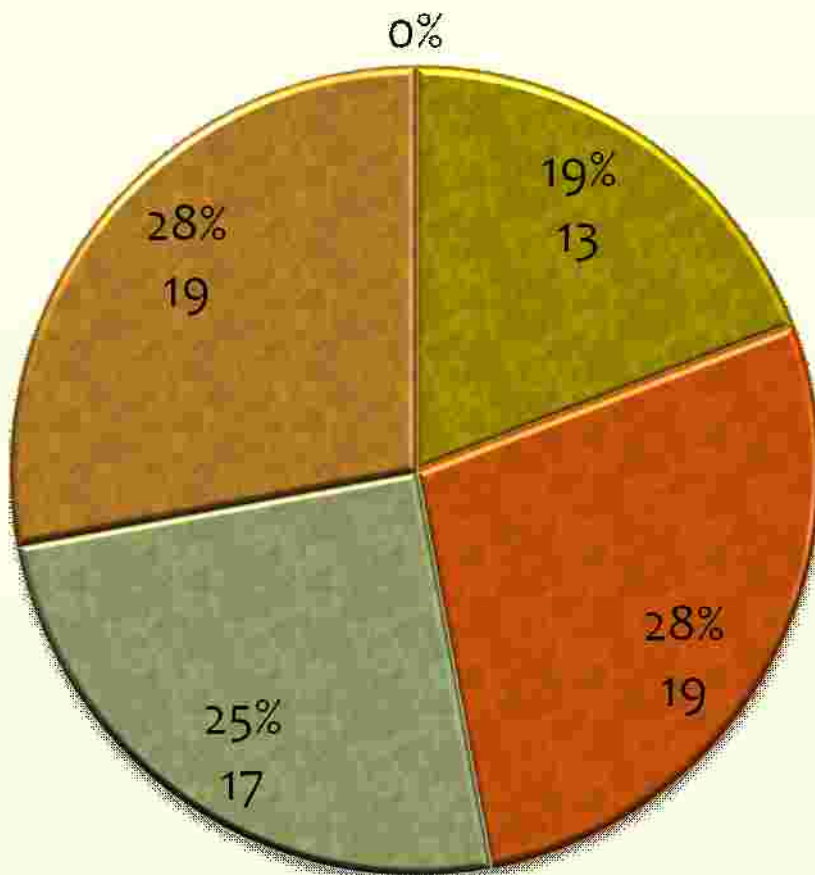
3. Where can you get information about the scheme?



4. Do you want the scheme to be launched?

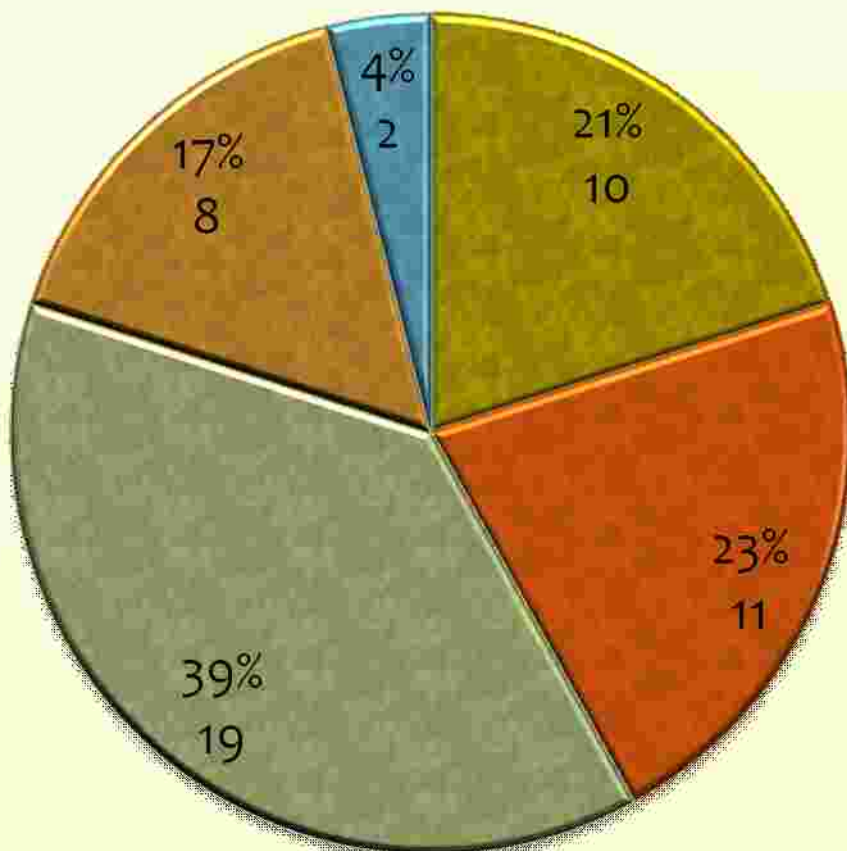


4a. Why do you want the scheme to be launched?



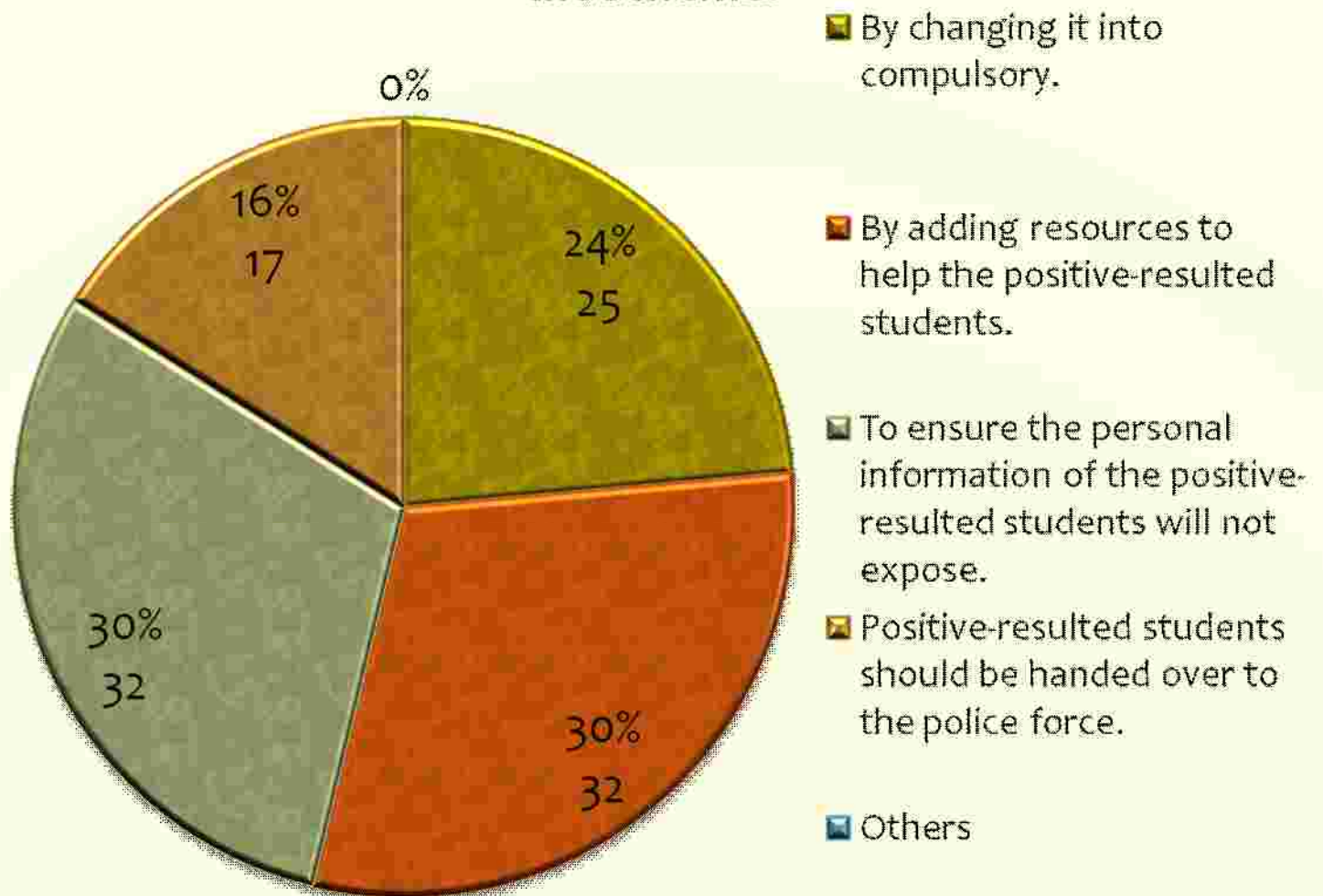
- ☒ I think most students will participate in it.
- ☒ I think it helps identify drug-taking students.
- ☒ I think it will not affect the relationship between teachers, parents and students.
- ☒ I think there are sufficient resources to help the positive resulted students.
- ☒ Others

4b. Why don't you want the scheme to be launched?

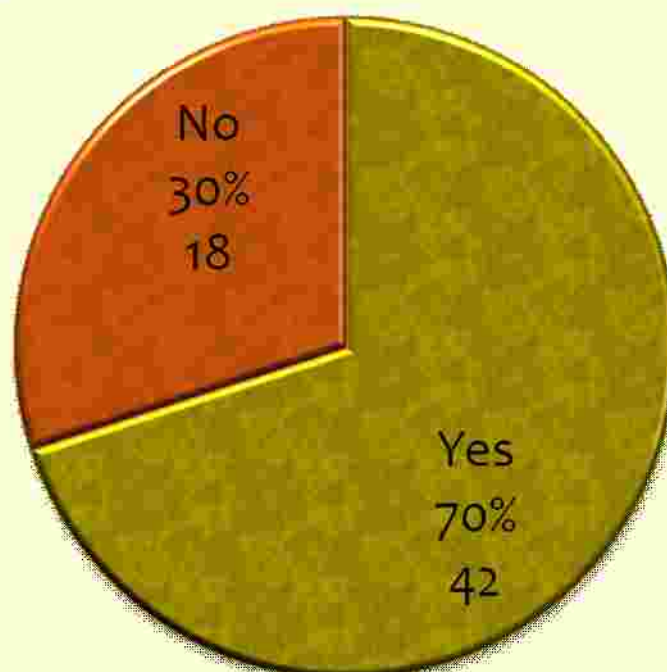


- ☒ I think most students will not participate in it.
- ☒ I think it doesn't help identify drug-taking students.
- ☒ I think it will affect the relationship between teachers, parents and students.
- ☒ I think there is a lack of resources to help the positive-resulted students
- ☒ Others

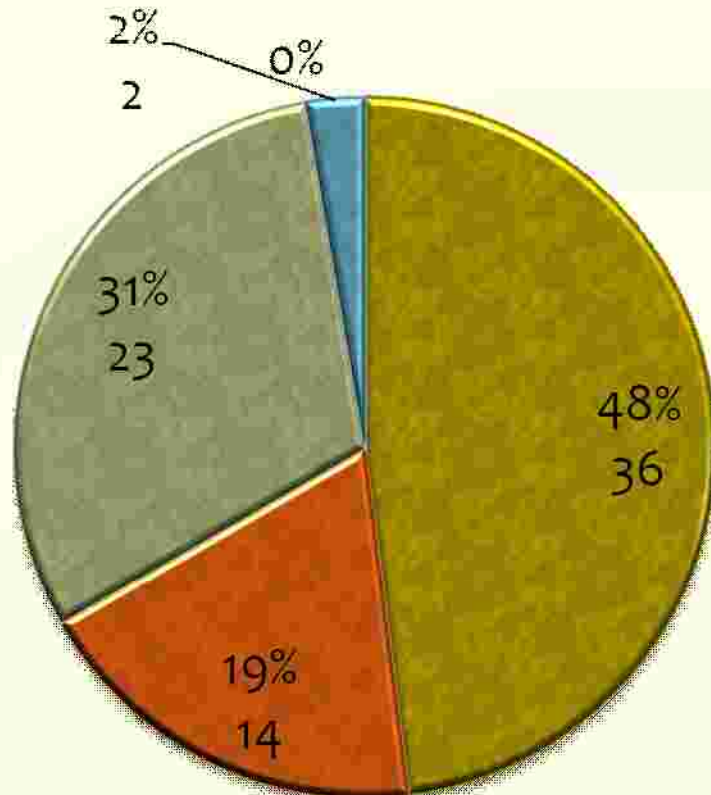
5. In your opinion, how can the government improve the scheme?



6. If Queen's College participates in the scheme, are you willing to be tested for drugs?

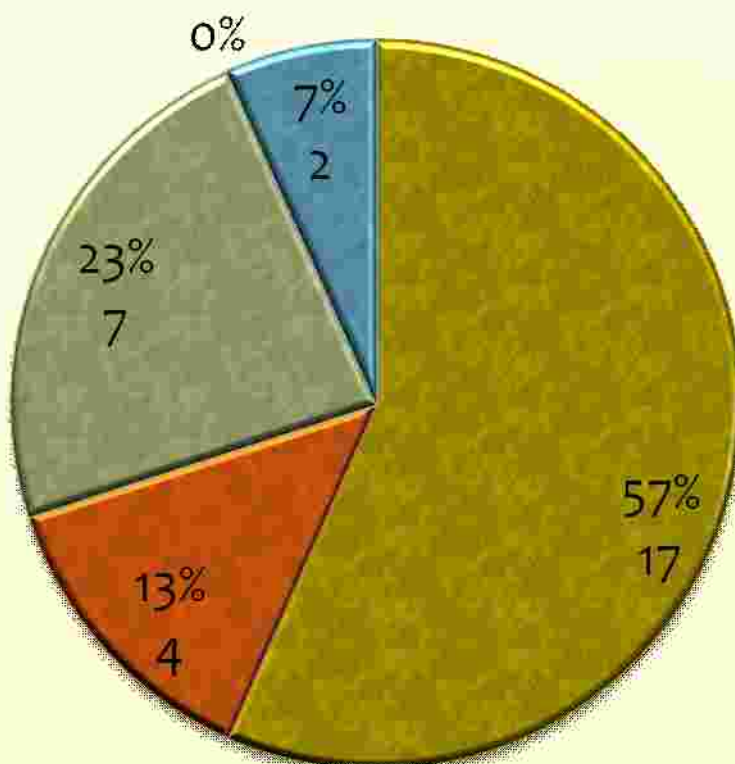


6a. Why are you willing to be tested for drugs if Queen's College participates in the scheme?



- ☒ I am not afraid because I don't take drugs.
- ☒ I want to prove that I don't take drugs to others.
- ☒ I support this scheme.
- ☒ I take drugs and I want help from others.
- ☒ Others

6b. Why aren't you willing to be tested for drugs if Queen's College participates in the scheme?



- ☒ I don't take drugs, so why should I be tested
- ☒ I don't take drugs, but I'm afraid the result would be false-positive
- ☒ I don't support this scheme
- ☒ I take drugs but I don't want others know this
- ☒ Others

Analysis of the Questionnaire Survey

After analyzing the questionnaires, we found that:

- ▷ The promotion of the scheme by the government is fairly good.
- ▷ To a large extent, students want the scheme to be launched.
 - ✧ About a quarter of the students think it helps identify drug-taking students.
 - ✧ About a quarter of the students think there are sufficient resources to help the positive-resulted students.
- ▷ Students have some suggestions of room for improvement of the scheme. About a quarter of the students suggest that it should ensure the personal information of the positive-resulted students will not be exposed.
 - ✧ About a quarter of the students suggest that the government should add more resources to help the positive-resulted students.
- ▷ To a large extent, students are willing to be tested for drugs if Queen's College participates in the scheme.
 - ✧ About half of the students are not afraid because they don't take drugs.

Ch4.3 The Interview Reports (with analysis)

Interview Targets: Parents (2), Counseling teacher (1) discipline teacher (1), Social worker (1) and Secondary 6 student .

1. Interview Report of Parents

Results:

Questions	Parent 1	Parent 2
1. How much do you know about the scheme? (levels 1-5) (1: the least)	3	1
2. How can you get information of the scheme? Do you think the promotion of the scheme is sufficient?	From newspapers, TV, radio. Not enough promotion.	From TV. Enough promotion.
3. Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?	Not really. Since not all the students are tested, the drug-taking students might be missed.	Not really. The drug-taking students might avoid from taking the test.
4. Do you think that the drug-taking students should be handed over to the police? Why?	No. The scheme is stated to be voluntary test and is supposed to educate as oppose to punishing drug offenders.	No. The drug-taking students should be given one more chance.
5. Do you think that there are sufficient resources to help the drug-taking students?	No. The follow-up counseling and facilities cannot cover all of the drug-taking students.	Yes.

Questions	Parent 1	Parent 2
6. Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? Why?	Yes. There is a certain amount of risk due to human error.	Yes. Some parents have complained that there is leakage of personal information.
7. In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?	Yes. Tests should be taken after class in order to avoid embarrassment and ridicule between fellow students.	No. The test is enough already.
8. In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?	No. The amount of resources and funding involved in the scheme could be put to better use to prevent students from taking drugs from the first place, and anti-drug campaign throughout the school.	Yes.

Analysis:

Both of the interviewees agreed that the scheme cannot identify drug-taking students and the drug-taking students should not be handed over to the police force. But they have different opinions about the launching of the scheme.



2. Interview Report of Counseling Teacher

We have invited Ms Kong Suk Yee, a teacher from the counseling team, to be our interviewee.

Results:

1. How do you get detailed information of the scheme? Do you think the promotion of the scheme is sufficient?

I get the detailed information from newspapers. The promotion of the scheme can be improved.

2. Do you think that the scheme helps identify the students who are taking drugs? Why?

No. The scheme cannot identify the drug-taking students because it doesn't force the students to participate in it.

3. What problems do you think that the positive-resulted students will face? (Do you think that the relationship between the students and the parents, the students and teachers will be affected? How?)

The students will have problem with their family because the parents will scold them. This will affect the relationship between them. The students will hate their class teachers who tell their parents about the positive results.

4. Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? If so, what would you do to protect the privacy of the students? If not, why?

No. No one knows except class teachers, so the personal information will not expose. No idea, it should be kept secret.

5. What would you do to counsel the positive-resulted students?

We will find out the problems and their reasons first. Next, we will find a psychologist to help the positive-resulted students.

6. In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?

I have no idea. I hope the organization will increase the promotion and improve the scheme.

7. In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

I think this scheme should be launched in band 3 schools and communities with many drug-takers only. No need for QC boys.

Analysis:

Ms Kong thinks that the scheme should only applied on schools or communities with serious drug-taking problems only.



3. Interview Report of Discipline Teacher

We are glad to have Mr. Liu Kai Man, a teacher from the Discipline team, to be our interviewee.

Result:

1. How do you get detailed information of the scheme?

From news reports.



2. Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?
No. Because no drug-takers will participate in the scheme.

3. Do you think that the drug-taking students should be handed over to the police force? If so, why? If no, what would you do to discipline them?

Yes. Because this can help find out the sources of the drugs and identify drug dealers.

4. Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? If so, what would you do to protect the privacy of the students? If not, why?

This depends on how the concerned government department handle the personal information.

5. In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?

Yes. The scheme should be changed into compulsory. The frequency of carrying out the test should be on an irregular basis and the pattern of choosing students to take the test should be random.

6. In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

I think the scheme should be launched only when revisions and improvements are made. Now, I think the scheme is useful and not ready to launch.

Analysis:

Mr. Liu had negative opinions on the drug-testing scheme. He has made it clear that he doesn't support the launching of the scheme at this moment.

4. Interview Report of Social Worker

We have successfully interviewed the social worker in ol, Mr.
Kelvin Ng.

Result:

1. How do you get detailed information of the scheme?

I get detailed information from news reports and websites and also training courses of social workers.

2. Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?

No. As it is a voluntary scheme, no drug-taking students will participate in it.

3. What problems do you think that the positive-resulted students will face? (Do you think that the relationship between the students and the parents, the students and teachers will be affected? How?)

The changing of the living behavior and living habit and the determination of anti-drug is tough. The influence of the parent-children relationship is not too great as there are many other contribute factors affecting the relationship. On the other hand, the teacher-student relationship will not also be too affected as teachers can only scold the student and af the relationship when the student was caught eating drugs. Though the i on of the student will become bad, the relationship will not be affected.

4. Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? If so, what would you do to protect the privacy of the students? If not, why?

Yes, but we will protect the privacy of the student according to the Hong Kong's Law Chapter 486 Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

5. What would you do to help the positive-resulted students and their family?

We will help the student to find out the reason why they take drugs, and make different therapies according to their own specific situation in order to lower the risk factor of taking drugs again.

6. In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?

Yes. It will be better to make the scheme compulsory.

7. In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

No. I don't think that the scheme should be launched as a formal one now as it is too hurry to do so.

Analysis:

Mr. Ng thought the scheme is not ready to be launched and there is still room for improvements.

5. Interview of Secondary 6 Students

We are happy to have 3 S.6 students, including 6A Chow Tsz Fung, 6A Wong Yick Ching and 6M Kwok Kenneth Kin Pong, as our interviewees. They have different opinions on the drug-testing scheme.

Results:

Interviewees Questions	Mr. Chow	Mr .Kwok	Mr. Wong
1. How much do you know about the scheme? (levels 1-5) (1: the least)	3	4	3
2. How do you get detailed information of the scheme?	- News reports - Internet	- Newspapers - News reports	- Newspapers - News reports
3. Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug taking student?	No. Because there are different methods to avoid positive result.	No. Because it is voluntary.	No. Because it is voluntary.
4. Do you think that the positive-resulted students should be handed over to the police?	No. Because the future of the student should be protected.	No. Because there are correctional services.	No. Because there are correctional services.

Interviewees	Mr. Chow	Mr. Wong	Mr. Kwok
Questions			
5. Do you think that there is a risk of exposure of the student's information?	No. Because enough precautions are made.	Yes. Because the result consists also the name of the student.	No. Because the departments are professional enough.
6. Is there any improvements you can think about to help the scheme to be better?	Methods to influence the drug taking students to take the test.	Testing with the name unrecorded and make it compulsory.	Making It compulsory and using religious belief to influence them.
7. Do you think that the scheme should be launched?	Yes.	Yes.	No, because it is useless.

Analysis:

The 3 S.6 students all thought that the scheme cannot help to identify the students who are taking drugs because the scheme is voluntary. About the risk of exposure of the personal information, their opinions varied. All of them disagreed that the positive-resulted students should be handed to the police because there are correctional vices for the students. Although one of the interviewees seemed to oppose the launching of the scheme, his opinion was the same as the others. They thought that the scheme should be launched after improvements such as influencing the students to participate in the scheme by various methods like changing it into compulsory and religious believes.



CH5. CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Ch5.1 Conclusion



After analyzing the opinions of different interviewees (including results of questionnaire survey and interview), we can now conclude that:

- ⌞ The scheme does not help identify the drug-taking students as it is voluntary.
- ⌞ The scheme will affect the parent-children and teacher-students relationships sometimes but they may be affected by other factors.
- ⌞ There will be no apparent privacy problems brought by the scheme if teachers or government departments concerned handle the personal information of drug-taking students with care.
- ⌞ The positive-resulted students should not be handed over to the police force because there are correctional services to help them and they should be given another chance. But this cannot help find out sources of the drugs.
- ⌞ There are not sufficient resources to help the drug-taking students since they cannot cover all drug-taking students (including those who are not identified).
- ⌞ Teenagers mainly think that the scheme should be launched after minor improvements, while adults mainly think the scheme is not ready to be launched unless further revisions are made.
- ⌞ Generally, the effectiveness of the scheme is not high. It cannot solve the problem of drug-taking in secondary schools in Hong Kong.

Ch5.2 Limitations

We apologize for the following limitations we encountered in this project:

- ØThe topic we set do not cover too much factors as time is not allowed to do so.
- ØIt is hard for us to filter all background information since the scheme is quite complicated.
- ØWe did not interview many people for their opinions due to the lack of manpower and time.
- ØS.1-3 students may not be mature enough to fill in the questionnaire form. This may lead to an inaccurate result.
- ØGrammatical mistakes may often occur because of our carelessness.



Ch5.3 Suggestions

At last, we have thought of some ways to help solve the drug-taking problem in Hong Kong secondary schools (including those with a more rigorous drug-testing scheme):

- üThe drug-testing scheme can be changed into compulsory to ensure most of the drug-taking students are identified.
- üThe government department concerned can add more resources to help the drug-taking students, e.g. guidance from social workers, correctional and rehabilitation services, counselling activities, etc.
- üThe government can cooperate with broadcasting companies to make dramas and programmes which promote anti-drug messages. This may attract attentions of teenagers about the problem brought by drug-abusing.
- üSchools can hold more extra-curricular activities and encourage students to participate in them (e.g. bonus marks or awards on report cards). This can promote friendship and team spirit during their spare time, and therefore build up their self-confidence (according to some survey, a number of students take drugs due to the lack of self-confidence among peers) and discourage them to take drugs.

A. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ø <http://www.ces.gov.hk/antidrugs/chi/index.html>

Ø <http://www.nd.gov.hk/tc/index.htm>

Ø <http://www.discuss.com.hk>

Ø <http://www.gov.hk/tc/residents>

Ø <http://globalvoicesonline.org/2009/08/21/hong-kong-school-drug-testing-scheme/>

Ø < 禁毒理論及實踐 >

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548.82 0550

Ø Social Worker of the school, Mr. Kelvin Ng

Ø Discipline Team Teacher, Mr. Liu Kai Man

Ø Counseling Team Teacher, Ms Kwong Suk Yee

Ø Parent of Tam Jonathan Yick Yeung and parent of Ip Ting Huk

Ø Secondary Six Students Wong Yick Ching, Kenneth Kin Pong Kwok and Chow Tsz Fung

Ø Newspaper Excerpts

ü Voluntary drug tests at school may start earlier

2009.06.10 South China Morning Post (City P.3)

ü Children must not be guinea pigs for drug test

2009.07.10 South China Morning Post (Editorial P.18)

ü Drug-testing policy gives 'Just say no!' new spin

2009.08.07 中國日報香港版 P.01 Front Page

ü School drug test plan fails critics' tests

2009.08.07 中國日報香港版 H.01 Hong Kong

ü Privacy Commissioner challenges drug-testing plan

2009.08.11 South China Morning Post (City P.1)

ü Don't involve police in tests

2009.08.21 South China Morning Post (Editorial P.12)

ü Drug testing in school will not stop abuse, students believe

2009.10.19 South China Morning Post (City P.3)

ü Drug test scheme will create more problems than it solves

2009.11.28 South China Morning Post (Editorial P.10)

Ø All S.1 to S.3 students who helps to fill in the questaire

Ø Those not listed may be specified on the page border.

We have make every effort to trace the copyright of the information and to list out the information we used. If there is a missing, please contact us.

B. APPENDICES

B1. Sample of Questionnaire Form

Queen's College
2009-10 S.2 Liberal Studies IES
Questionnaire Form

Class: 2C Group: 5 Group Name: Anti-Drug

Dear my fellow students:

Please spend a minute to fill in this form in order to help us know more about your opinions on the drug-testing scheme carried out by the government. Questions with a ★ means that you can choose more than 1 option. The questionnaires will be destroyed after the research. Thank you for your kindly cooperation.

Q1. You are in
☐ S.1 ☐ S.2 ☐ S.3

Q2. How much do you know about the drug-testing scheme? (1: the least, 5: the most)
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Q3. Where can you get information about the scheme? ★
☐ From newspapers. ☐ From news reports. ☐ From the Internet.
☐ From brochures from the government. ☐ From teachers.
☐ From friends or relatives. ☐ From talks. ☐ Others: _____.

Q4. Do you want the scheme to be launched?
☐ Yes
Why? ★
☐ I think most students will participate in it.
☐ I think it helps identify drug-taking students.
☐ I think it will not affect the relationship between teachers, parents and students.
☐ I think there are sufficient resources to help the positive-resulted students.
☐ Others: _____

☐ No
Why not? ★
☐ I think most students will not participate in it.
☐ I think it doesn't help identify drug-taking students.
☐ I think it will affect the relationship between teachers, parents and students.
☐ I think there is a lack of resources to help the positive-resulted students.
☐ Others: _____

Q5. In your opinion, how can the government improve the scheme? ★
☐ By changing it into compulsory. ☐ By adding resources to help the positive-resulted students.
☐ To ensure the personal information of the positive-resulted students will not expose.
☐ Positive-resulted students should be handed over to the police force.
☐ Others: _____

Q6. If Queen's College participates in the scheme, are you willing to be tested for drugs?
☐ Yes
Why? ★
☐ I'm not afraid because I don't take drugs.
☐ I want to proof that I don't take drugs to others.
☐ I support this scheme.
☐ I take drugs and I want help from others.
☐ Others: _____

☐ No
Why not? ★
☐ I don't take drugs, so why should I be tested?
☐ I don't take drugs, but I'm afraid the result would be false-positive. (假陽性結果)
☐ I don't support this scheme.
☐ I take drugs but I don't want others know this.
☐ Others: _____

End of questionnaire. Thank you.

B2. Interview Questions

Purpose: In order to help us know more about the opinions of different people who are concerned in the drug-testing scheme carried out by the government, we hope you can spend a minute or two to answer our questions. Thank you for your kindly cooperation.

Parents (2)

- 1.How much do you know about the scheme? (levels 1-5)
- 2.How can you get information of the scheme? Do you think the promotion of the scheme is sufficient?
- 3.Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?
- 4.Do you think that the drug-taking students should be handed over to the police? Why?
- 5.Do you think that there are sufficient resources to help the drug-taking students?
- 6.Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? Why?
- 7.In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?
- 8.In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

Counseling Teachers (1)

- 1.How do you get detailed information of the scheme?
- 2.Do you think that the scheme helps identify the students who are taking drugs? Why?
- 3.What problems do you think that the positive-resulted students will face? (Do you think that the relationship between the students and the parents, the students and teachers will be affected? How?)
- 4.Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? If so, what would you do to protect the privacy of the students? If not, why?
- 5.What would you do to counsel the positive-resulted students?
- 6.In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?
- 7.In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

Discipline Teachers (1)

- 1.How do you get detailed information of the scheme?
- 2.Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?
- 3.Do you think that the drug-taking students should be handed over to the police force? If so, why? If no, what would you do to discipline them?
- 4.Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? If so, what would you do to protect the privacy of the students? If not, why?
- 5.In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?
- 6.In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

Social Worker (1 social worker)

- 1.How do you get detailed information of the scheme?
- 2.Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?
- 3.What problems do you think that the positive-resulted students will face? (Do you think that the relationship between the students and the parents, the students and teachers will be affected? How?)
- 4.Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? If so, what would you do to protect the privacy of the students? If not, why?
- 5.What would you do to help the positive-resulted students and their family?
- 6.In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?
- 7.In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

Secondary 6 Students (3)

- 1.How much do you know about the scheme? (levels 1-5) (1: the least)
- 2.How do you get detailed information of the scheme?
- 3.Do you think that the scheme helps identify the drug-taking students? Why?
- 4.Do you think that the drug-taking students should be handed over to the police? Why?
- 5.Do you think that there are sufficient resources to help the drug-taking students?
- 6.Do you think that there will be a risk of exposing the students' personal information? Why?
- 7.In your opinion, is there any other room for improvement of the scheme? If so, what are they? If no, why?
- 8.In conclusion, do you think that the scheme should be launched?

C. GROUP LIST WITH ASSIGNED DUTIES

Student Name	Assigned Duties
Cheung Ka Nam, Samuel (3) (Group Leader)	Cover page, table of contents, questionnaire designing, questionnaire survey of S.2 students, interviewing discipline teacher, Ch4.3.3, Ch.5, B. Appendices, C. Group List with Assigned Duties, all minor arrangements and amendments on the other's work
Ip Ting Huk, Dicky (11)	Ch.2 (info 1), questionnaire survey of S.3 students, interviewing parent, Ch.4.3.1, interviewing counselling teacher, Ch.4.3.2, searching for reference books
Lam Chi Him, Vincent (15)	Ch.3, questionnaire survey of S.1 students, Ch.4.1, Ch.4.2, interviewing S.6 students, searching for newspaper articles
Lui Chi Yin, Wilson (25)	Title of the study, Ch.1, questionnaire survey of S.1 students, interview questions designing, interviewing social worker. Ch.4.3.4, interviewing S.6 students, Ch.4.3.5, A. Acknowledgements, searching for newspaper articles
Tam Jonathan Yick Yeung (33)	Ch.2 (info 2,3), questionnaire survey of S.3 students, Ch4.1, Ch.4.2, interviewing parent, Ch.4.3.1, searching for websites

D. SELF REFLECTIONS

"At the beginning of this project, we had to find useful information from the Internet and libraries. Unfortunately, the reference book I found from the library was not published in Hong Kong. Therefore, this was the biggest problem we met in this project proposal.

To collect the first-hand information, we had to go to the S.1-3 students' classrooms to carry out the questionnaire survey. At first, I thought the survey would take me 30 minutes. However, it only took me 20 minutes. It surprised me very much.

When I was interviewing a teacher, I was responsible to write down what she said. During the interview, I learnt how to jot down the important points and used short forms to express some long words. I think I should participate more in the project. Our group mates said some jokes during our discussion. I think this could increase our interest in the project.

Now, we have finished doing this project. I think we should avoid the same problems which we met this time in the next project. I hope improvements will be made in the future."

By Dicky Ip (11)

"After doing this project, I have a great change in attitude in my work. When we were doing form A, I was not having a serious attitude because I think that the other group mates is good enough to do everything so that I did not need to do very well. Therefore, because of my attitude, my works were disappointing. Thus our progress of doing form A was slowed down a bit. But I have done quite well in cooperation with my group members. When we were doing form B, I participated more in the discussion and that my works were done better than before. And our group is more cooperated also. But we still met a big difficulty to collect the questionnaires. It is because our targets of the questionnaires are Form 1, 2 and 3 students. Since they were not mature enough, some boys just finished the questionnaire casually and this may affect our result. I think that we should overcome this difficulty next time."

By Vincent Lam (15)

"In this project, I can conclude that we did overcome many difficulties and successfully finished it. At the first of our project, we are quite unorganized and we don't have a clear focus on our enquiry issue. In searching the information, we cannot filter whether the information is useful or not as there are too many information on the Internet. In the conferences, we think that we have faced some difficult questions in the forms. In the questionnaire survey, the students asked may not agree to do so. In the analyzing section, we find that the data found is quite irrelevant and messy. In overall, we do not have enough time to do the independent enquiry study. But though we face these difficulties, we use different methods and we did finally successful in our project.

In this project, I have learnt how to do a full independent enquiry study. I have learnt that how to focus on a specific topic, how to search for information, how to finish the guidance questions, some new vocabularies and terms such as "to what extent" and how to analyze the results. I also learnt that cooperation between teammates is important.

At here, I would like to express my thanks to our group leader, Samuel and all of my other group mates. We had done a great job!"

By Wilson Lui (25)

"The Liberal Studies project of this school year is a big challenge for us. During the past few months, we have been focusing on the project, such as searching for information that are relevant to our topic in the Internet or newspapers, handing out questionnaires and conducting interviews for the investigation of our topic.

The time given to finish this project was not really sufficient. We had a lot of extra-curricular activities and practices due to the Speech Festival. We also had to revise for the half-yearly examination. But we still tried to use our free time as much as possible, and each time during our meetings we planned what we need to accomplish in order to finish the project on time. It is our team spirit which leads us to finish the project. I am grateful to have such group mates who always help each other."

By Jonathan Tam (33)

"It was such an impressive learning journey, or I should say, an experience. I have experienced a lot in this project.

Being a good group leader is not easy. You have to make important decisions. You have to assign duties to your group mates. You have to lead them to do their best. You have to review and amend their work. Someone may think these are difficult and troublesome. But, I enjoyed a lot leading my group mates to finish this project, because I learnt a lot. I have learnt how to get along with others, how to hold a meaningful meeting, different skills to carry out researches and so on.

It seems that the leader is the most important one in a group. But that's not true. Everyone who has contributed to the project is important also. One may not be able to do such detailed, successful project, but a group can. This is the importance of teamwork. I have experienced a strong sense of team spirit when doing this project. This is the most valuable thing I experienced in this project.

Anyway, I want to thank you all who have put an effort to finish this project. I hope I can learn from the difficulties encountered this time and do better next time."

By Samuel Cheung (3)

**THIS IS THE END OF THIS PROJECT.
THANK YOU FOR READING THIS.**