

Questionnaire Survey on Students' Learning and Living Situations 2023

(shortened version)

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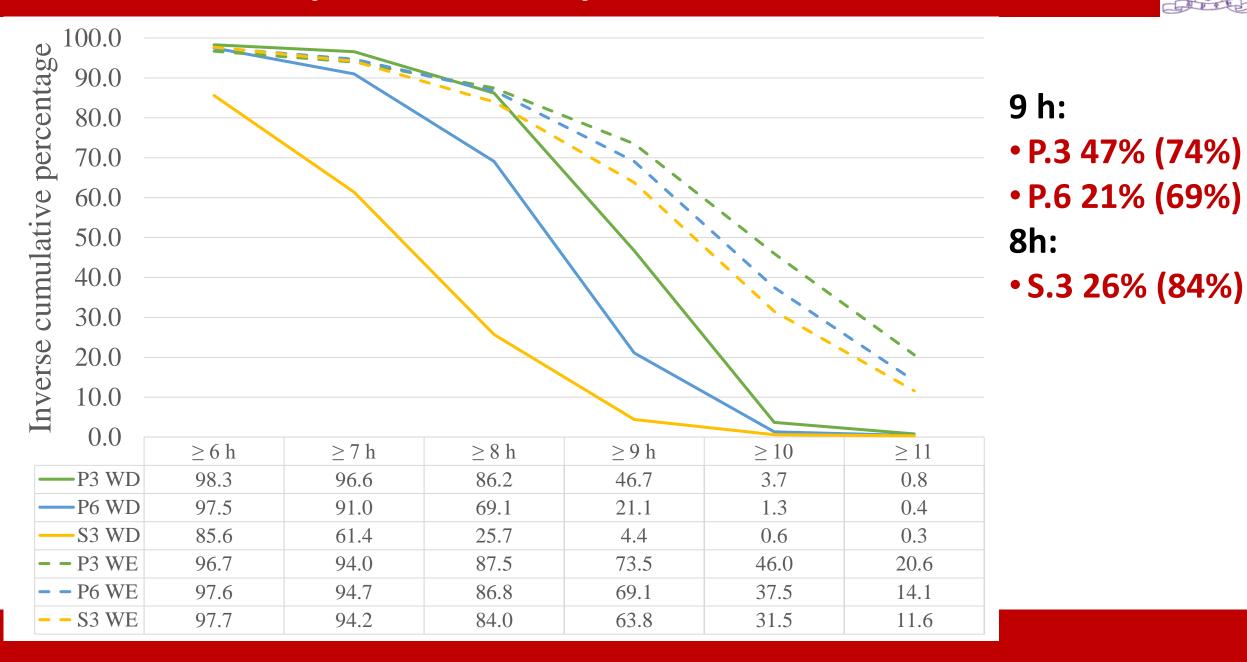
Number of effective samples across years



Year	Ed level	Student	Parent	Teacher	School
	Р3	4 251	3 190	342	47
2023	P6	3 969	3 058	355	47
	S 3	5 472	3 774	479	22
GU22	Р3	8 766	7 557	629	56
	P6	1 392	1 005	221	
	S 3	7 158	4 710	497	34
GU21	Р3	6 498	7 055	736	73
	P6	4 249	4 492	547	/5
	S 3	6 228	6 482	730	70

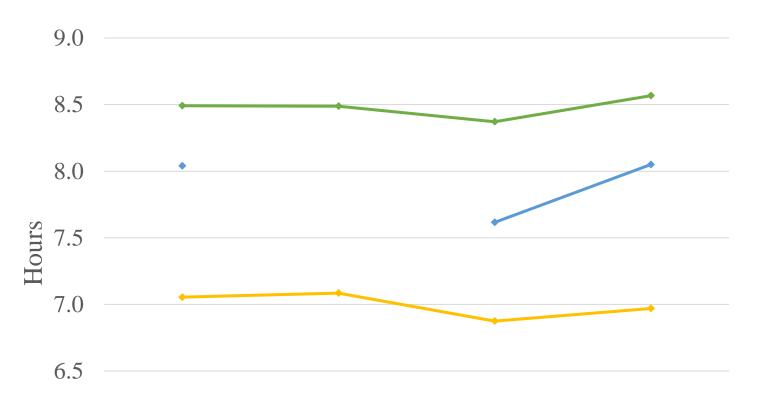
I. Hours of Sleep WD=WeekDay, WE = WeekEnd





I. Hours of Sleep WeekDay: Across 2015, 2016, 2021, 2023



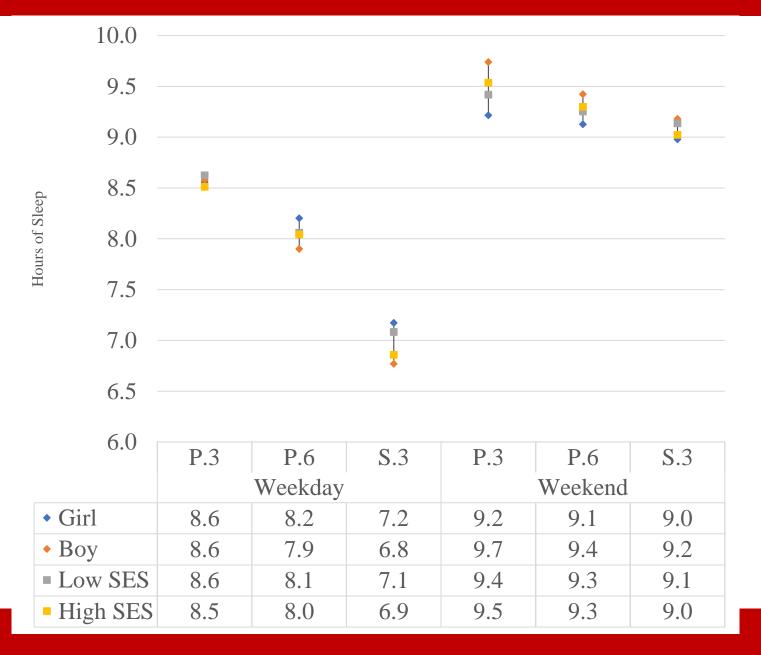


6.0					
	2015	2016	2021	2023	
→ P3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	
→ P6	8.0		7.6	8.1	
→ S3	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	

- Very consistent pattern
- No improvement
- Need greater promotion effort
- Insomnia失眠is also a problem (perhaps major issue among PISA psychosomatic measures)

I. Hours of Sleep WeekDay: Gender and SES





Weekday:

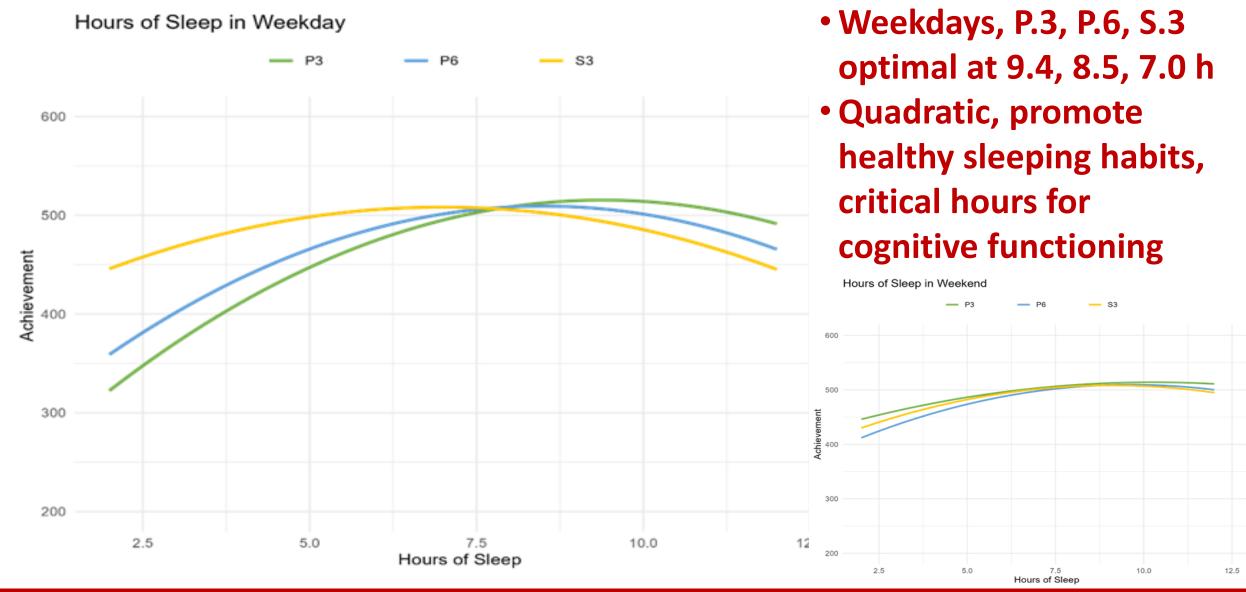
older P.6, S.3 BOYS
 0.3, 0.4h LESS than girls (both genders broadly similar)

Weekend:

- P.3, P.6, S.3 GIRLS sleep 0.5, 0.3, 0.2h LESS than boys
- High low SES similar on WkEnd, WkDay

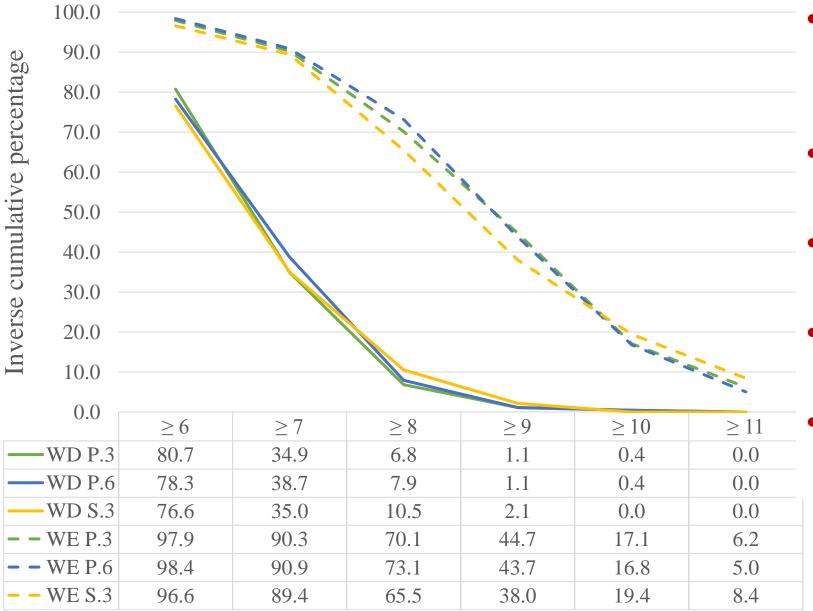
I. Hours of Sleep WeekDay: Academic Achievement





I. Hours of Sleep: Teachers, WeekDay, WeekEnd

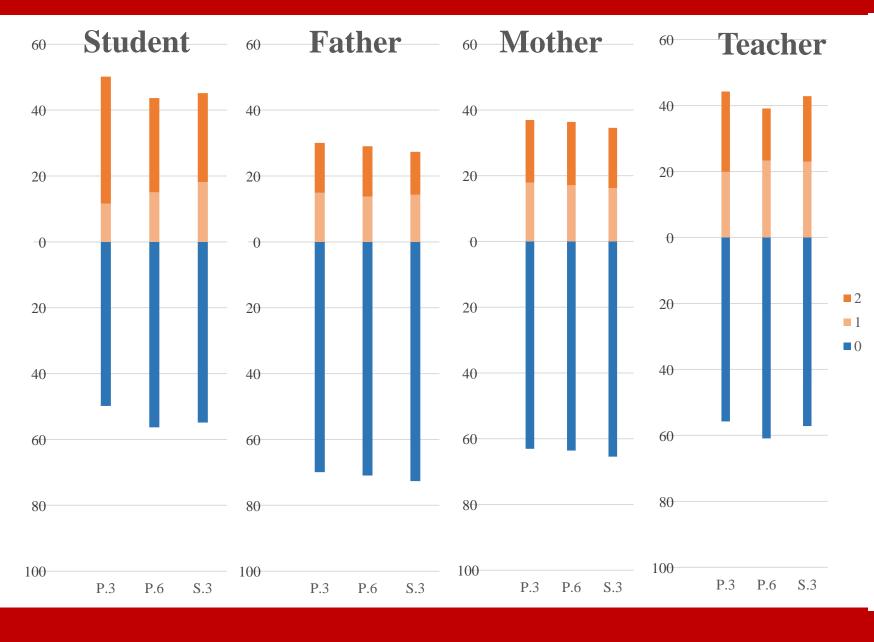




- Weekdays (8h std), P.3,
 6, S.3 teachers: 7%, 8%,
 11%
- Weekends: 45%, 44%, 38%
- Teachers sleep even less than students
- S3 students more alike teachers
- Teachers and students more alike on weekends

II. Insomnia失眠 (1): 1-2 /week; chronic 長期失眠 (2)3-4/week

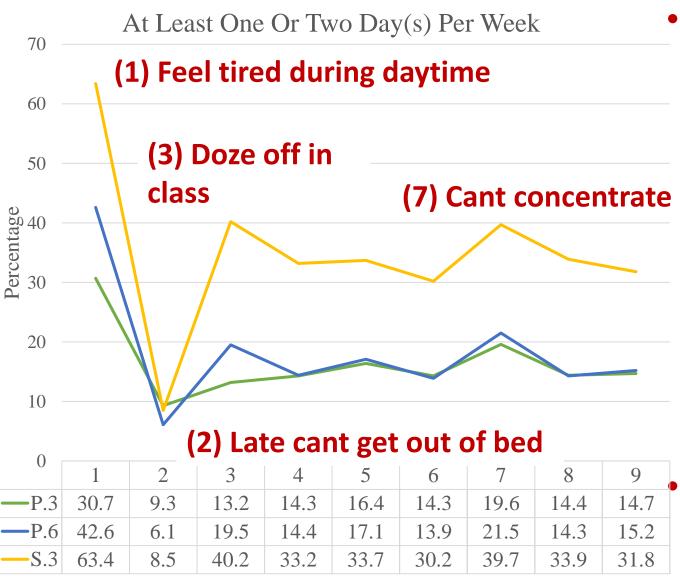




- Hard to fall asleep
- hard to sleep again when waking up middle of night
- wake up early in morning and unable to sleep again
- Any of above (1) 1-2/wk, (2) 3-4/wk
- Student: 44% 50%
- Father 27% 30%
- Mother 35%-37%
- Teacher: 39%- 44%

II. Sleep: on daily functioning

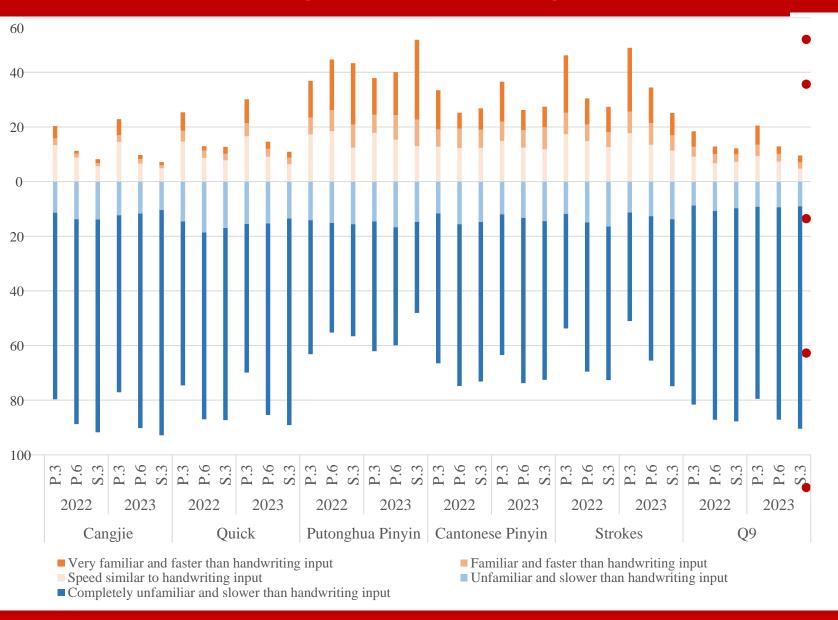




- In last 3 months, how frequent:
 - (1) feel tired during daytime;
 - (2) late sch because reluctance to get out of bed;
 - (3) doze off during class;
 - (4) take nap before dinner;
 - (5) feel annoyed due to insufficient sleep;
 - (6) feel depressed due to insufficient sleep;
 - (7) difficult to concentrate;
 - (8) forgetful;
 - (9) prone to make mistakes
 - S3 most frequent [except (2) late for schools because reluctance to get out of bed], 63% (1) feel tired during daytime

III. Chinese Input: familiarity

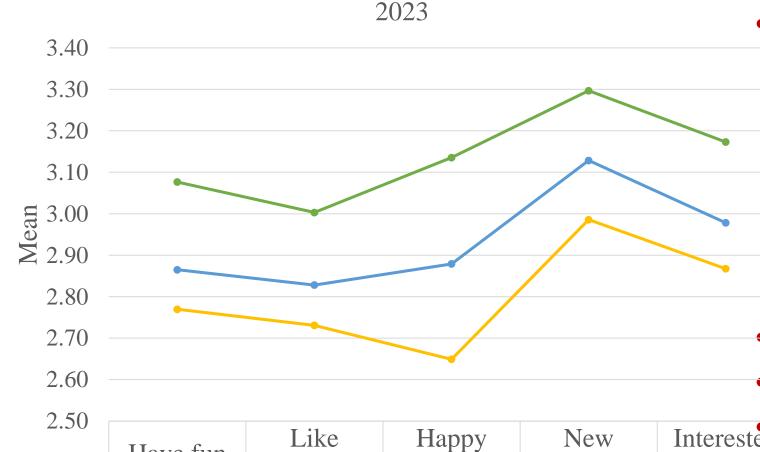




2022, 2023 identical **Putonghua Pinyin** predominant (P.3, stroke, decrease to S.3) S.3, familiar Pinyin 30.9%(2022)=> 38.9%(2023) Voice recognition/ handwriting popular for digital homework/phone Even for HW, PTH Pingyin, use 30% P3 -> 50% S3

IV. Learning Motivation (intrinsic)





reading

3.00

2.83

2.73

homework

3.14

2.88

2.65

knowledge

3.30

3.13

2.99

3.17

2.98

Have fun

3.08

2.86

2.77

→P.3

→P.6

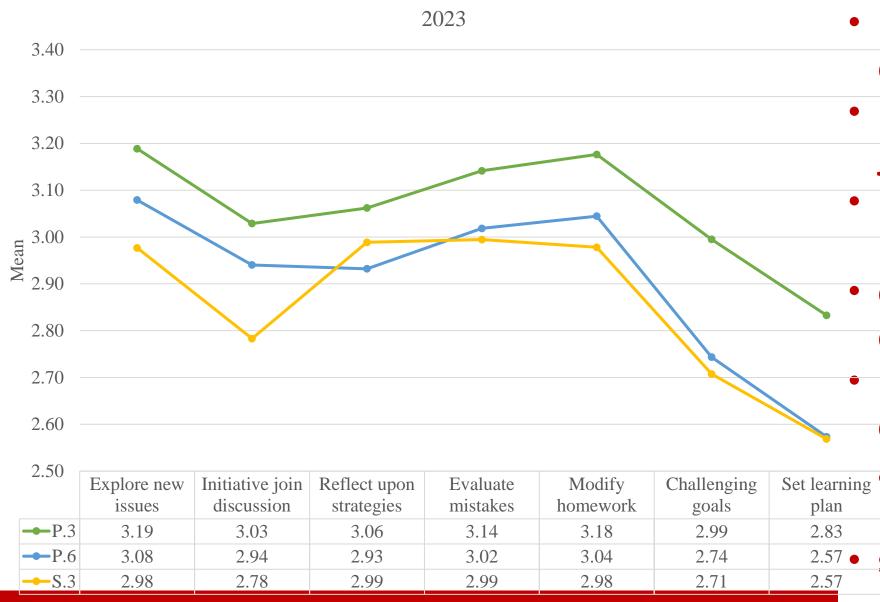
-S.3

 Have fun when learning different subjects, like reading about different subjects, happy working on homework, enjoy acquiring new knowledge, interested in learning different subjects

- 2022, 2023 similar,
- S3 consistently < P.3, P.6
- Interested P3 girls, S3 boys higher in learning Link with motivation/ach higher in primary than sec **SES** no relation 2.87

V. Learning Generic Skills (metacognition, etc.)

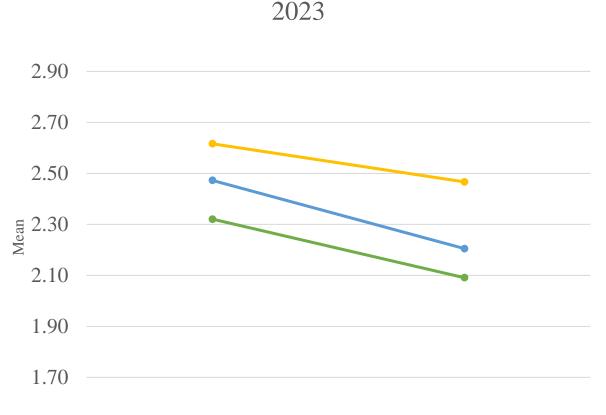




- I'm proactive in exploring new issues
- like to take initiative to join in discussion
- reflect upon own learning strategies
 - evaluate if I have corrected learn mistakes
- modify the way I
 complete my homework
 according to different
 requirements
 - set challenging learning goals

VI. Use of Technology and Dependence



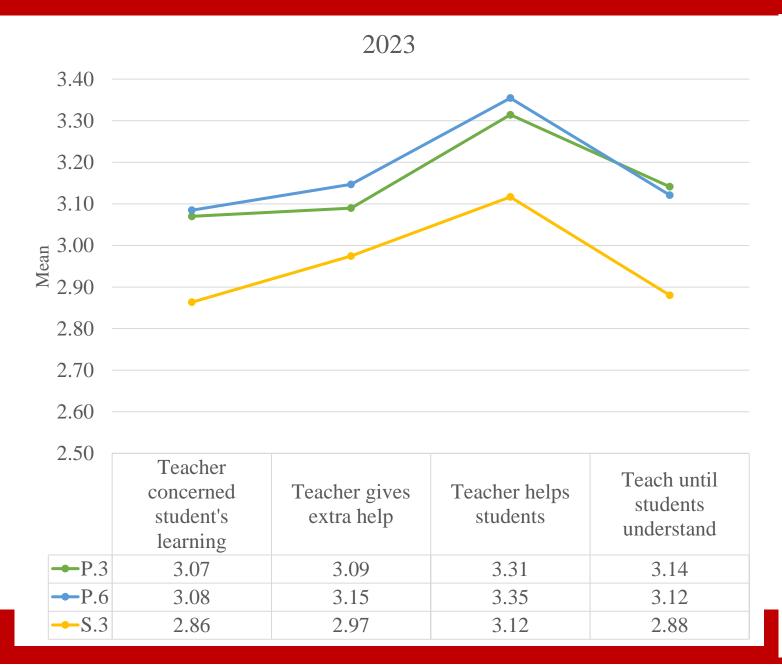


1.50				
1.30	Time on digital devices	Internet connection		
→ P.3	2.32	2.09		
→ P.6	2.47	2.20		
 S.3	2.62	2.47		

- I forget time when using digital device
- Feel bad without internet conn
- S3 consistently more
- P3 boys more than girls
- S3: girls more
- Low achievers at P.3, P.6 more addicted

VII. Teaching, Teacher Support

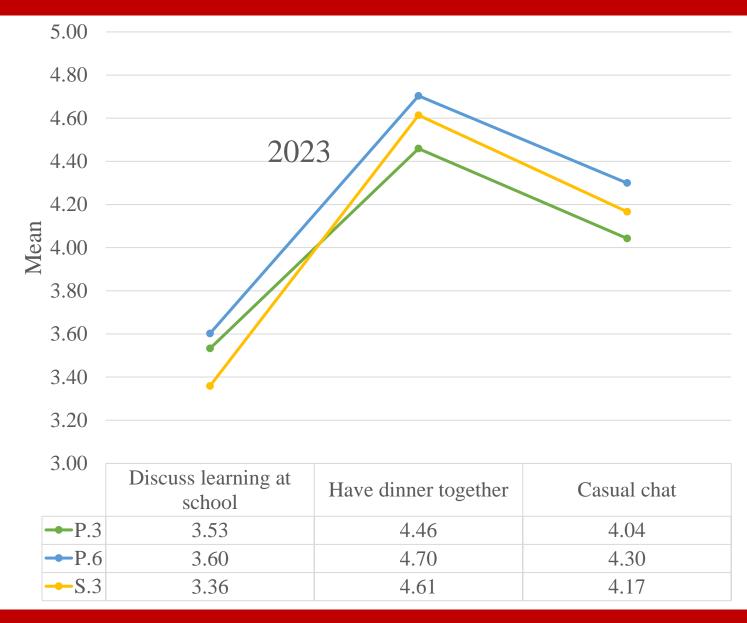




- Teacher is concerned about every student's learning
- Gives extra help when students need it
- Helps students with their learning
- Continues teaching until the students understand
- S3 consistently lower
- P3 girls higher support
- Higher achievers greater support
- Lower SES at S.3 tend to have higher support

VIII. Family Involvement

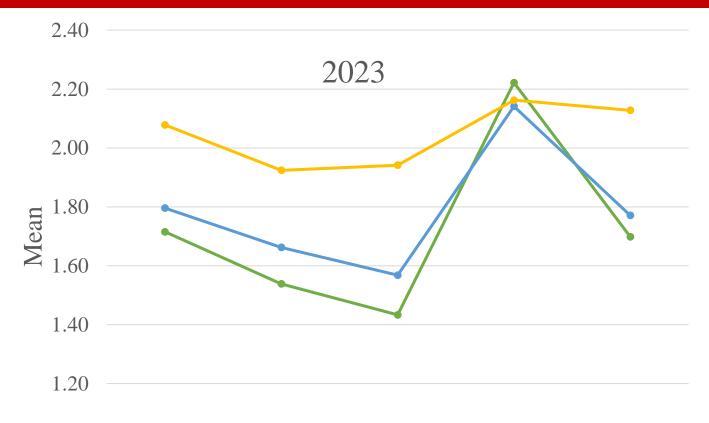




- Discuss my learning at school
- Have dinner together
- Casual chat
- 2023, 2022 similar
- Grade level effects small; S3 lowest, in discussing learning at school
- Girls P.3, S3 higher involvement
- High achievers greater family involvement

IX. Psychosomatic Symptoms



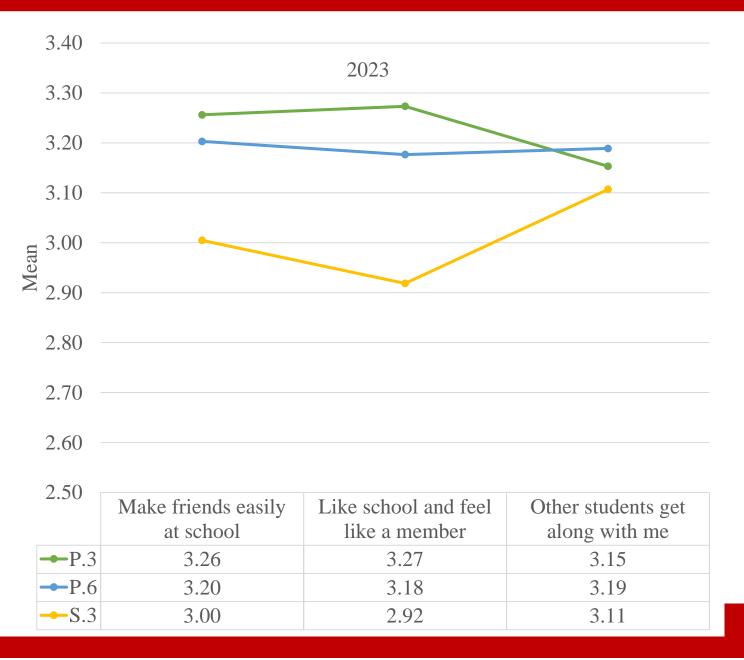


1.00					
1.00	Headache	Stomach pain	Back pain	Difficulties falling asleep	Dizzy
→ P.3	1.72	1.54	1.43	2.22	1.70
→ P.6	1.80	1.66	1.57	2.14	1.77
→ S.3	2.08	1.92	1.94	2.16	2.13

- Freq: Headache, stomach pain, backpain, insomnia, dizziness
- S3 consistently more (P3,6, except sleep)
- 2023 overall increases
- Girls P.6 S3 more than boys
- SES differences not systematic
- Parents have more accurate estimates as compared to teachers in estimating prevalence

X. School atmosphere (belongingness)

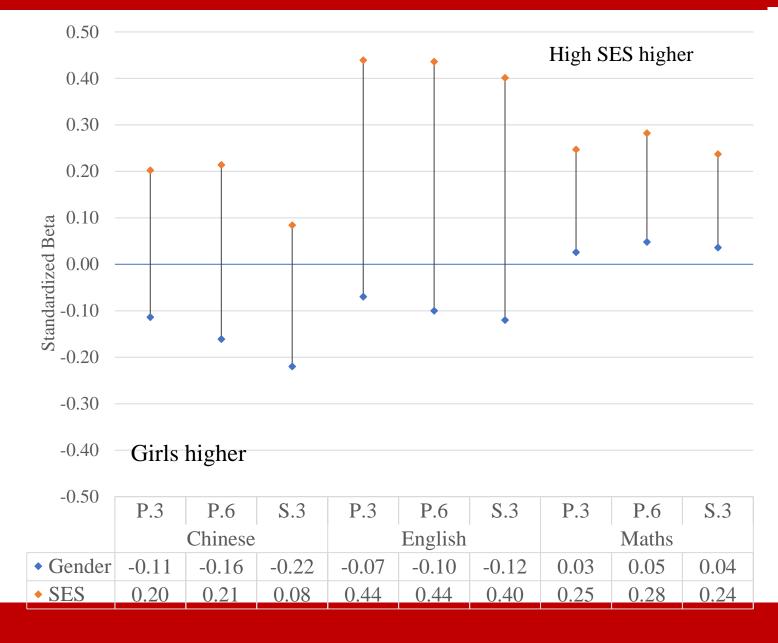




- Making friends easily
- Liking school and feeling like a member
- Getting along with other students
- S3 lower levels of belonging
- Slight improvement in 2023
- P3/6: girls stronger belonging
- S3: girls weaker belonging
- Higher achievers higher belonging
- SES no difference, good

XI. Equity: no difference between high/low SES, boys/girls





- Boy/girl difference widens from P3 to S3, with girls outperforming boys (except math)
- SES disparities: minimal in Chinese language, but large in English language, with low SES lower in English language
- Need to increase effort on low SES English language