

第一章 中學學生服用各類物質 的普遍性

Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use among secondary students

二零零八／零九年調查的其中一個目的，是要得知學生吸食毒品的普遍程度，並藉以監察吸食毒品的趨勢。為方便二零零八／零九年的調查結果與二零零四／零五年的調查作出比較，本章節以中學學生為分析重點，並羅列了曾吸食毒品⁶、一年內曾吸食毒品⁷及30天內曾吸食毒品⁸的中學學生比例。

One of the objectives of the 2008/09 Survey was to obtain the prevalence of drug-taking among students and to monitor the drug-taking trends. However, in order to compare the proportions of drug-taking students in the 2008/09 Survey with those in 2004/05, this chapter focuses on secondary students only. The proportions of the prevalence of lifetime⁶, 1-year⁷ and 30-day⁸ drug-taking secondary students are demonstrated below.

1.1 曾服用各種物質者所佔 比例 (圖 1.1)

1.1 Proportion of lifetime substance users (Chart 1.1)

二零零八／零九年的調查發現，曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學學生比例分別為64.9%、12.2%及4.3%。於二零零四／零五年，服用上述三種物質的中學學生比例分別為66.5%、15.6%及3.3%。估計曾吸食毒品的中學學生數目為20 640人。

The proportions of lifetime alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary students in the 2008/09 Survey were 64.9%, 12.2% and 4.3% respectively, while the proportions of secondary students taking these three substances were 66.5%, 15.6% and 3.3% in the 2004/05 Survey. The number of lifetime drug-taking secondary students was estimated to be 20 640.

1.1.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.1-1.3)

1.1.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.1-1.3)

二零零八／零九年的調查顯示，曾飲酒及吸煙的中學學生，比例最高的年齡組別分別是18歲(77.2%)及17歲(15.6%)。而曾吸食毒品比例最高的中學學生，年齡組別則是15歲(4.8%)。

In the 2008/09 Survey, the proportions of lifetime alcohol- and tobacco-taking secondary students peaked at the age of 18 (77.2%) and 17 (15.6%) respectively, while the proportion of lifetime drug-taking secondary students peaked at the age of 15 (4.8%).

⁶ 「曾吸食毒品學生」指學生過去曾經吸食毒品最少一次。

“Lifetime drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs at least once in their lifetime.

⁷ 「一年內曾吸食毒品學生」指學生在調查前一年內曾經吸食毒品。

“1-year drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs in the past 1-year before survey enumeration.

⁸ 「30天內曾吸食毒品學生」指學生在調查前30天內曾經吸食毒品。

“30-day drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs in the past 30 days before survey enumeration.

二零零四／零五年的調查顯示，曾飲酒的中學學生比例會隨著年齡而增加，從12歲學生的49.3%增至19歲或以上學生的81.3%。曾吸煙比例最高的年齡組別為17歲的中學學生（20.1%），而曾吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別亦為17歲的中學學生（4.0%）。

二零零八／零九年的調查發現曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學男學生比例分別為65.2%、12.4%及4.6%，而中學女學生的比例則分別為64.9%、12.0%及3.7%。

二零零四／零五年的調查顯示，曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學男學生比例分別為67.0%、16.5%及3.3%，而女學生的比例則分別為65.9%、14.1%及2.9%。

1.2 一年內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (表 1.4)

一年內曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學學生比例分別為46.1%、6.5%及2.6%。估計一年內曾吸食毒品的中學學生數目為12 480人。

1.2.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.4)

以年齡組別劃分，一年內曾飲酒比例最高的年齡組別為18歲的中學學生，佔57.9%。一年內曾吸煙及吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別均為15歲的中學學生，分別佔8.3%及3.0%。

一年內曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學男學生比例分別為47.0%、6.5%及2.7%，而中學女學生比例則分別為45.4%、6.4%及2.3%。

In the 2004/05 Survey, the proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking secondary students increased with age, from 49.3% in those aged 12 or below to 81.3% in those aged 19 or above. The proportion of lifetime tobacco-taking secondary students peaked at the age of 17 (20.1%), and the proportion of lifetime drug-taking secondary students also peaked at the age of 17 (4.0%).

The proportions of lifetime alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary male students were 65.2%, 12.4% and 4.6% respectively in the 2008/09 Survey, while the corresponding proportions of female students were 64.9%, 12.0% and 3.7% respectively.

The proportion of lifetime alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary male students in the 2004/05 Survey were 67.0%, 16.5% and 3.3%, while the corresponding proportions for females were 65.9%, 14.1% and 2.9% respectively.

1.2 Proportion of 1-year substance users (Table 1.4)

The overall proportions of 1-year alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary students were 46.1%, 6.5% and 2.6% respectively. The number of 1-year drug-taking secondary students was estimated to be 12 480.

1.2.1 Age and sex (Table 1.4)

In terms of age, 1-year alcohol-taking secondary students peaked at the age 18, cited by 57.9%; tobacco- and drug-taking secondary students peaked at the age of 15, cited by 8.3% and 3.0%.

The proportion of 1-year alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary male students were 47.0%, 6.5% and 2.7%, while the corresponding proportions for secondary female students were 45.4%, 6.4% and 2.3%.

1.3 30 天內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.2)

在二零零八／零九年的調查中，30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學學生比例分別為 24.2%、4.5%及 1.5%。二零零四／零五年的調查顯示，30 天內曾服用上述三種物質的中學學生比例分別為 25.7%、6.2%及 0.8%。估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生數目為 7 140 人。

1.3.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.5 -1.7)

30 天內曾飲酒比例最高的年齡組別為 18 歲的中學學生 (29.5%)，與 1.1 節有關曾飲酒中學學生比例的結果接近。30 天內曾吸煙及吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別均為 15 歲的中學學生(分別佔 5.9%及 1.8%)。

二零零四／零五年調查的比例分佈與二零零八／零九年相似。30 天內曾飲酒比例最高的年齡組別為 18 歲的中學學生 (31.2%)。30 天內曾吸煙及吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別則分別為 16 歲(8.6%)及 17 歲 (1.1%) 的中學學生。

二零零八／零九年的調查發現，30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學男學生比例分別為 26.2%、4.7%及 1.6%，而中學女學生的比例則分別為 22.1%、4.2%及 1.2%。

二零零四／零五年的調查顯示，30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的中學男學生比例分別為 27.7%、6.7%及 0.8%，而女學生的比例則分別為 23.4%、5.4%及 0.7%。

1.3 Proportion of 30-day substance users (Chart 1.2)

The proportions of 30-day alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary students in the 2008/09 Survey were 24.2%, 4.5%, and 1.5% respectively, while the proportions of students taking these three substances in the past 30 days were 25.7%, 6.2% and 0.8% in the 2004/05 Survey. The number of 30-day drug-taking secondary students was estimated to be 7 140.

1.3.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.5-1.7)

Similar to the findings of lifetime alcohol-taking secondary students in Section 1.1, the proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking secondary students peaked at the age of 18 (29.5%), whereas the proportions of 30-day tobacco- and drug-taking secondary students both peaked at the age of 15 (5.9% and 1.8% respectively).

A similar pattern was found in the 2004/05 Survey. The proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking secondary students peaked at the age of 18 (31.2%), while the proportions of 30-day tobacco- and drug-taking students peaked at the age of 16 (8.6%) and 17 (1.1%).

The proportions of 30-day alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary male students were 26.2%, 4.7% and 1.6% respectively in the 2008/09 Survey, while the corresponding proportions of secondary female students were 22.1%, 4.2% and 1.2% respectively.

The proportion of 30-day alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking secondary male students in the 2004/05 Survey were 27.7%, 6.7% and 0.8%, while the corresponding proportions for females were 23.4%, 5.4% and 0.7% respectively.

1.4 吸食毒品學生在中學的分佈

二零零八／零九年的調查抽選了 112 所中學，其中 111 所中學有學生表示曾吸食毒品，當中 101 所中學有學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。在這些學校中，每所學校曾吸食毒品及 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生數目中位數分別為 30 人及 12 人。

中學學校吸食毒品學生的分佈只反映有參與此調查研究的中學，因此需謹慎作出數據詮釋。

1.4 Distribution of drug-taking students among secondary schools

112 secondary schools were sampled in the 2008/09 Survey. Lifetime drug-taking students and 30-day drug-taking students were reported in 111 schools and 101 schools respectively. The median lifetime drug-taking students and 30-day drug-taking students among these schools were 30 and 12 respectively.

These figures reflected the distribution of drug-taking students in the sampled secondary schools only. Interpretation should be done with caution.