

第二章 曾吸食毒品的中學學生的特性

本章重點分析曾吸食毒品的中學學生的概況資料及吸毒行為。除非另有指明，本報告餘下部分提及的吸食毒品的中學學生一律指「曾吸食毒品的中學學生」。

2.1 吸食毒品的頻密程度 (圖 2.1)

在吸食毒品的中學學生中，35%在過去30天內曾吸食毒品。

30天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生會被問及其吸毒次數。14.8%在調查前30天內曾吸毒1至3次，6.1%曾吸毒4至11次，2.7%曾吸毒12至29次，而14.2%曾吸毒30次或以上。餘下的62.1%沒有填報吸毒次數。

2.2 被吸食毒品的種類 (圖 2.2 – 2.8 及表 2.1)

二零零八／零九年的調查發現，0.2%的中學學生曾吸食海洛英，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中，相對比例佔1.5%。在二零零八／零九年的調查中，0.1%的中學學生在調查前30天內曾吸食海洛英，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中，相對比例佔0.3%。

在二零零八／零九年的調查中，4.3%的中學學生曾吸食危害精神毒品，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中，相對比例佔2.6%。在二零零八／零九年的調查中，

Chapter 2 Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking secondary students

This chapter focuses on analyzing the profiles and drug-taking behaviours of lifetime drug-taking secondary students. Drug-taking secondary students in the remaining parts of this report refers to “lifetime drug-taking secondary students”, unless otherwise specified.

2.1 Drug-taking frequency (Chart 2.1)

Among all drug-taking secondary students, about 35% took drugs within the past 30 days.

Secondary students who reported having taken drugs in the past 30 days were asked of their drug-taking frequency. 14.8% took drugs one to three times in the past 30 days, 6.1% took drugs 4 to 11 times, 2.7% took drugs 12 to 29 times and 14.2% took drugs 30 times or more in the past 30 days. The remaining 62.1% did not report their drug-taking frequency.

2.2 Type of drugs taken (Charts 2.2 – 2.8 and Table 2.1)

In the 2008/09 Survey, 0.2% of secondary students had ever taken heroin, compared to 1.5% in the 2004/05 Survey. 0.1% of secondary students took heroin in the past 30 days in the 2008/09 Survey, compared to 0.3% in the 2004/05 Survey.

In the 2008/09 Survey, 4.3% of secondary students had ever taken psychotropic drugs, while there were 2.6% of them in the 2004/05 Survey. 1.5% of secondary students took

1.5%的中學學生在調查前30天內曾吸食危害精神毒品，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中，相對比例佔0.7%。

曾吸食危害精神毒品的比例在不同性別與年齡組別中均有上升的趨勢。然而，曾吸食海洛英的比例，在二零零四／零五年後有下降的趨勢。

二零零八／零九年的調查發現，「氯胺酮」（49.4%）、「大麻」（35.6%）及「搖頭丸」（32.0%）依然是最常被吸食的三類危害精神毒品，與二零零四／零五年的分佈相似。

次三種最常被吸食的危害精神毒品是「咳水／咳丸」（26.4%）、「冰」（20.4%）及「天拿水」（15.3%）。

在二零零八／零九年調查中，受訪者在回答曾吸食的危害精神毒品的問題中可選擇多於一項的答案。但調查結果並不能顯示他們是同時吸食多於一種毒品或在不同情況下吸食不同的毒品。

2.3 購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 2.2 及 2.3)

61.6%吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱可「免費」獲得毒品。特別是有較多女學生聲稱可「免費」獲得毒品（67.2%）（與男學生的59.2%相比）。其次，「零用錢」是購買毒品的主要金錢來源，佔吸食毒品的中學學生的37.4%。

在二零零四／零五年的調查中，「零用錢」是吸食毒品的主要金錢來源

psychotropic drugs in the past 30 days in the 2008/09 Survey, while there were 0.7% of them in the 2004/05 Survey.

An upward trend in lifetime psychotropic drug-taking secondary students was observed in both sexes and across different age groups. However, for lifetime drug-taking secondary students who took heroin, a downward trend of the corresponding prevalence rate was noted since 2004/05.

“Ketamine” (49.4%), “cannabis” (35.6%) and “ecstasy” (32.0%) remained the three most common drugs taken by psychotropic drugs taking students in the 2008/09 Survey. This pattern was similar to that observed in the 2004/05 Survey.

The next three most common psychotropic drugs taken were “cough medicines” (26.4%), “ice” (20.4%) and “thinner” (15.3%).

In 2008/09 Survey, respondents could choose more than one answer when they were asked the type of drugs they had ever taken. However, it should be noted that the results do not show whether they took more than one type of drugs at the same time or on different occasions.

2.3 Main sources of money for buying drugs (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)

61.6% of drug-taking secondary students claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. In particular, more females (67.2%) claimed that they got the drugs for free (versus 59.2% for males). The second most commonly reported source of money was “pocket money” (37.4%).

In the 2004/05 Survey, “pocket money” was recorded as the major source of money for

(36.5%)。44.7%吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱他們是從「其他」途徑獲取金錢的。

要注意的是，二零零四／零五年及二零零八／零九年的調查結果不能作直接比較，因為受訪者在二零零八／零九年的調查中可選多於一項答案，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中則只可選擇一項。

2.4 通常吸食毒品的地方 (表 2.4 及 2.5)

二零零四／零五年及二零零八／零九年的調查皆指出，最普遍的三個吸食毒品場所是「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（二零零八／零九年佔 36.2%；二零零四／零五年佔 19.1%）、「卡拉 OK／的士高」（二零零八／零九年佔 25.1%；二零零四／零五年佔 19.1%）及「學生自己家中」（二零零八／零九年佔 25.0%；二零零四／零五年佔 11.7%）。在二零零八／零九年調查中，有 23.9%吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱在「其他地方」吸毒。

在二零零八／零九年調查中，較多女學生表示，最常在「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（43.5%，對比 31.6%男學生）吸食毒品，其次是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（25.3%，對比 20.2%男學生）。

要注意的是，二零零四／零五年與二零零八／零九年的調查結果不能作直接比較，因為受訪者在二零零八／零九年的調查中可選多於一項答案，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中則只可選擇一項。

drugs (36.5%). 44.7% drug-taking secondary students claimed to have obtained money from “other sources”.

It should be noted that results obtained from the 2004/05 and 2008/09 rounds of Survey are not directly comparable as respondents were allowed to choose more than one answer in the 2008/09 Survey, whereas they were allowed to provide one answer only in the 2004/05 Survey.

2.4 Usual venues for taking drugs (Tables 2.4 and 2.5)

The top three venues for taking drugs in both 2004/05 and 2008/09 Surveys were the same. They were taking drugs at “friend’s/ schoolmate’s/ neighbour’s home” (36.2% in 2008/09 and 19.1% in 2004/05), in “karaoke/ disco” (25.1% in 2008/09 and 19.1% in 2004/05) and at “students’ own home” (25.0% in 2008/09 and 11.7% in 2004/05). In the 2008/09 Survey, there were 23.9% of drug-taking secondary students who reported taking drugs in “other places”.

In the 2008/09 Survey, more females reported that they usually took drugs at “friend’s/ schoolmate’s/ neighbour’s home” (43.5%, versus 31.6% for males). There were also more females who claimed to have taken drugs in “public playground/ park/ public toilet” (25.3%, versus 20.2% for males).

It should be noted that results obtained from the 2004/05 and 2008/09 rounds of Survey are not directly comparable as respondents were allowed to choose more than one answer in the 2008/09 Survey, whereas they were allowed to provide one answer only in the 2004/05 Survey.

2.5 提供毒品的人 (表 2.6 及 2.7)

二零零八／零九年的調查指出，最常向吸食毒品的中學學生提供毒品的人是「朋友」(39.5%)、「兄弟姊妹」(24.8%)及「同學」(19.4%)。

較多女學生聲稱，最常向他們提供毒品的人是「朋友」(44.5%，而男學生為37.1%)及「男朋友／女朋友」(15.4%，而男學生為6.4%)。

在二零零四／零五年的調查中，最常見的毒品提供者為「朋友」(46.6%)、「毒販」(14.9%)及「同學」(4.7%)。

要注意的是，二零零四／零五年與二零零八／零九年的調查結果不能作直接比較，因為受訪者在二零零八／零九年的調查中可選多於一項答案，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中則只可選擇一項。

2.6 與哪些人一起吸食毒品 (表 2.8 及 2.9)

在二零零八／零九年的調查中，接近半數吸食毒品的中學學生是與「朋友」一起吸毒的(47.5%)。這與2.5節的結果呼應。相比男學生而言(44.7%)，較多女學生(53.2%)表示他們與「朋友」一起吸食毒品。

此外，與吸食毒品的中學學生一起吸毒的人還有「同學」(24.0%)及「男朋友／女朋友」(21.7%)。特別是有較多女學生表示與他們一起吸食毒品的是「男朋友／女朋友」(28.2%，對比16.5%男學生)。

2.5 Suppliers of drugs (Tables 2.6 and 2.7)

In the 2008/09 Survey, “friends” (39.5%), “brother/ sisters” (24.8%) and “schoolmates” (19.4%) were reported as the most common suppliers of drugs.

More females claimed that drugs were supplied by their “friends” (44.5%, versus 37.1% for males) and “boyfriend/ girlfriend” (15.4%, versus 6.4% for males).

In the 2004/05 Survey “friends” (46.6%), “drug dealers” (14.9%) and “schoolmates” (4.7%) were the usual supplier of drugs.

It should be noted that results obtained from the 2004/05 and 2008/09 rounds of Survey are not directly comparable as respondents were allowed to choose more than one option in the 2008/09 Survey, whereas they were allowed to provide one response only in the 2004/05 Survey.

2.6 Persons with whom taking drugs together (Tables 2.8 and 2.9)

In the 2008/09 Survey, nearly half of the drug-taking secondary students took drugs with “friends” (47.5%). This coheres with the results shown in Section 2.5. In particular, more females (53.2%) than males (44.7%) reported that they took drugs with “friends”.

Further, “schoolmates” (24.0%) and “boyfriend/ girlfriend” (21.7%) were reported as the persons whom drug-taking secondary students would take drugs with. In particular, more females (28.2%) than males (16.5%) reported that they took drugs with “boyfriend/ girlfriend”.

在二零零四／零五年的調查中，超過60%吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱是與「朋友」一起吸毒的，其次是「自己一個人吸食」（10.1%）及與「同學」（4.4%）一起吸食毒品。

要注意的是，二零零四／零五年與二零零八／零九年的調查結果不能作直接比較，因為受訪者在二零零八／零九年的調查中可選多於一項答案，而在二零零四／零五年的調查中則只可選擇一項。

2.7 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 2.10)

59.4%吸食毒品的中學學生記不起首次吸毒的年齡。在10歲或以下首次吸毒的佔15.6%，介乎13至14歲首次吸毒則佔11.5%。

在二零零四／零五年的調查中，約有三分之一（30.0%）曾吸食危害精神毒品的中學學生表示，首次吸毒的年齡介乎13至14歲。另外，26.8%吸食洛英的中學學生聲稱他們首次吸食毒品的年齡是10歲或以下。

2.8 吸食毒品的原因 (表 2.11 及 2.12)

「好奇」是吸食毒品的中學學生最普遍的吸毒原因（二零零八／零九年佔39.4%；二零零四／零五年佔33.1%）。除了「好奇」外，二零零八／零九年的調查顯示，「消愁解悶／逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（29.7%）及「受朋輩影響」（29.5%）也是常見的吸毒原因。特別是有較多女學生表示吸食毒品是為了「消愁解悶／逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（38.0%，對比23.1%男學生）及「受朋輩影響」（32.6%，對比27.4%男學生）。

In the 2004/05 Survey, over 60% of drug-taking secondary students claimed to take drugs with “friends”, followed by “taking drugs alone” (10.1%) and with “schoolmates” (4.4%).

It should be noted that results obtained from the 2004/05 and 2008/09 rounds of Survey are not directly comparable as respondents were allowed to choose more than one option in the 2008/09 Survey, whereas they were allowed to provide one response only in the 2004/05 Survey.

2.7 Age of first drug-taking (Table 2.10)

59.4% of drug-taking secondary students did not remember their age of first drug-taking. 15.6% of drug-taking secondary students first took drugs at the age of 10 or below, while 11.5% of them had first taken drugs between the age of 13 to 14.

In the 2004/05 Survey, about one-third (30.0%) of psychotropic drug-taking secondary students reported that their age of first drug-taking was at the age of 13 to 14, while 26.8% of heroin taking secondary students reported that they first taken drugs at the age of 10 or below.

2.8 Reasons for taking drugs (Tables 2.11 and 2.12)

“Curiosity” remains as the most common reason for drug-taking secondary students to take drugs (39.4% in 2008/09 and 33.1% in 2004/05). Other common reasons reported in the 2008/09 Survey were “relieve boredom/ depression/ anxiety” (29.7%) and “peer influence” (29.5%). In particular, more females reported “relieve boredom/ depression/ anxiety” (38.0%, versus 23.1% for male) and “peer influence” (32.6%, versus 27.4% for male) as reasons to take drugs.

二零零四／零五年的調查指出，除了「好奇」外（33.1%），其他吸食毒品的原因包括「受朋輩影響」（14.3%）及「尋求刺激」（13.7%）。

2.9 居住地區（表 2.13）

在二零零八／零九年的調查中，吸食毒品的中學學生比例最高的居住地區為離島區（6.8%）、深水埗區（5.4%）、觀塘區（5.2%）及灣仔區（5.2%）。觀塘區（2 270），元朗區（2 020）和東區（1 370）則有最多吸食毒品的中學學生居住。

2.10 曾否在中國內地吸食毒品 （表 2.14 及 2.15）

33.0%吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱過往曾在中國內地吸食毒品。超過半數曾在深圳（54.5%）吸食毒品，其次是廣州（35.8%）及東莞（20.8%）。

2.11 吸食毒品的中學學生向他人求助的模式 （表 2.16 及 2.17）

2.11.1 曾否向他人求助

二零零八／零九年的調查發現，24.2%吸食毒品的中學學生曾向他人求助，與二零零四／零五年的調查結果相約（26.3%）。

2.11.2 給予最大幫助的人

二零零八／零九年的調查發現，曾向他人求助的中學學生中，26.8%曾獲「戒毒機構」的幫助，其次是「社工」（14.3%）及「朋友」（13.9%）。在二零零四／零

In 2004/05 Survey, in addition to “curiosity” (33.1%), “peer influence” (14.3%) and “seek euphoria/ sensory satisfaction” (13.7%) were common reasons to take drugs.

2.9 Residential districts (Table 2.13)

In the 2008/09 Survey, residential districts with the highest proportion of drug-taking secondary students were Islands (6.8%), Sham Shui Po (5.4%), Kwun Tong (5.2%) and Wanchai (5.2%). Residential districts with the highest number of drug-taking secondary students were Kwun Tong (2 270), Yuen Long (2 020) and Eastern (1 370).

2.10 Whether took drugs in Mainland China (Tables 2.14 -2.15)

33.0% of drug-taking secondary students claimed that they had taken drugs in Mainland China. Over half of them had taken drugs in Shenzhen (54.5%), followed by Guangzhou (35.8%) and Dongguan (20.8%).

2.11 Help seeking patterns for drug-taking secondary students (Tables 2.16 and 2.17)

2.11.1 Whether sought help from others

In the 2008/09 Survey, 24.2% of drug-taking secondary students reported that they had sought help from others, which was similar to the results in the 2004/05 Survey (26.3%).

2.11.2 Person who gave the greatest help

Among those who reported having sought help from others in the 2008/09 Survey, 26.8% of them received help from “drug treatment organizations”, followed by “social workers”

五年的調查中，24.0%曾獲「朋友」的幫助，其次是「父母」（10.9%）及「社工」（9.2%）。

(14.3%) and “friends” (13.9%). In the 2004/05 Survey, 24.0% of them received help from “friends”, followed by “parents” (10.9%) and “social workers” (9.2%).

2.12 曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 (表 2.18 及 2.19)

2.12 Whether having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs (Tables 2.18 and 2.19)

2.12.1 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品的原因 (表 2.18)

2.12.1 Reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs (Table 2.18)

驅使吸食毒品的中學學生停止吸食毒品的三個最主要原因是「吸毒影響他們的健康」（59.7%）、「吸毒影響他們的學業」（36.4%）及「吸毒影響他們的日常生活」（34.3%）。

The three most common reasons to stop taking drugs were “using drugs affected their health” (59.7%), “using drugs affected their studies” (36.4%) and “using drugs affected their daily lives” (34.3%).

值得注意的是，較多 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示，嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是「吸毒影響他們的學業」（39.8%，對比 36.4%曾吸食毒品的中學學生）及「沒有足夠金錢」（30.4%，對比 21.6%曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

It is noteworthy that more 30-day drug-taking secondary students reported that “using drugs affected their studies” (39.8%, versus 36.4% for lifetime drug-taking secondary students) and “did not have enough money” (30.4%, versus 21.6% for lifetime drug-taking secondary students) as reasons to stop taking drugs.

2.12.2 未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品的原因 (表 2.19)

2.12.2 Reasons for not attempting to stop taking drugs (Table 2.19)

吸食毒品的中學學生未嘗試停止吸食毒品的三個最主要原因是「他們不覺得自己已經上癮」（64.2%）、「他們很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺」（36.0%）及「他們的朋友仍有吸食毒品」（23.8%）。這些亦是 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生從未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因。另外，較多 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示「戒毒很辛苦」（21.3%，對比 14.5%曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

The top three reasons for drug-taking secondary students not attempting to stop taking drugs were “they did not think they had become addicted” (64.2%), “they liked the feeling after using drugs very much” (36.0%) and “their friends were still using drugs” (23.8%). These were also the top three reasons for 30-day drug-taking secondary students not attempting to stop taking drugs. There were more 30-day drug-taking secondary students reported that “it was hard to give up drugs” (21.3%, versus 14.5% for lifetime drug-taking secondary students) as a reason for not attempting to stop taking drugs.