

## 第五章 其他學生的特徵

第一至四章已探討曾吸食毒品的中學學生特徵。本章節會探討其他課程組別的學生的特徵。其他課程的學生組別包括高小學生、大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程的學生（下稱「學士學位課程」）及有關院校提供其他專上課程的學生。

### 5.1 吸食毒品的普遍性（按教育課程分組）（表 5.1 及 5.2）

#### 5.1.1 曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例

各組別學生曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：1.6%的高小學生，4.3%中學學生，2.9%學士學位課程的學生及 5.4%其他專上課程的學生。

#### 5.1.2 一年內曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例

高小、中學、學士學位課程及其他專上課程的學生在一年內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為 0.8%、2.6%、1.3%及 2.1%。

#### 5.1.2 30天內曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例

高小、中學、學士學位課程及其他專上課程的學生，在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品的比例分別為 0.5%、1.5%、0.6%及 1.1%。

## Chapter 5 Salient features of other students

Features of drug-taking situation among secondary students have been explored in chapters 1 to 4. This chapter explores the salient features of students from different education programmes. They are upper primary students, students of undergraduate programmes under the UGC-funded institutions (hereafter “undergraduate programmes”) and other post-secondary programmes offered by relevant institutions.

### 5.1 Prevalence of drug-taking by education programme (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

#### 5.1.1 Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students

The lifetime prevalence rate among different student groups were: 1.6% for upper primary, 4.3% for secondary, 2.9% students attending undergraduate programmes and 5.4% for students of other post-secondary programmes.

#### 5.1.2 Proportion of 1-year drug-taking students

The proportions of students of upper primary, secondary, undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes who had taken drugs within a year were 0.8%, 2.6%, 1.3% and 2.1% respectively.

#### 5.1.3 Proportion of 30-day drug-taking students

The proportions of students of upper primary, secondary, undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes who had taken

drugs in the past 30 days were 0.5%, 1.5%, 0.6% and 1.1% respectively.

#### 5.1.4 吸食毒品的學生在學校/院校的分佈

二零零八／零九年的調查抽選了 94 所小學。當中 84 所小學有學生表示曾吸食毒品；46 所小學有學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。本調查包括 17 所提供專上課程的院校(當中包括受大學教育資助委員會資助的 8 所院校)。所有院校均有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品；當中 7 所受大學教育資助委員會資助的院校及 16 所提供專上課程的院校均有學生表示他們在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

#### 5.1.4 Distribution of drug-taking students among schools and institutions

94 primary schools were sampled in the 2008/09 Survey. Lifetime drug-taking students and 30-day drug-taking students were reported in 84 schools and 46 schools respectively. Of the 17 post-secondary institutions (including 8 UGC-funded institutions) enumerated in the Survey, all of them had lifetime drug-taking students, 7 UGC-funded institutions and 16 post-secondary institutions had 30-day drug-taking students.

### 5.2 曾吸食毒品學生的特徵（按教育課程分組） (表 5.3 – 5.11)

### 5.2 Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking students by education programme (Tables 5.3 – 5.11)

#### 5.2.1 被吸食毒品的種類 (表 5.3)

總體來說，三類最經常被吸食的危害精神毒品為「氯胺酮」(42.2%)、「大麻」(42.0%)及「搖頭丸」(31.3%)。這些亦是中學、學士學位課程及其他專上課程學生經常吸食的毒品。相反，高小學生較常吸食的毒品為「咳水／咳丸」(37.5%)及「天拿水」(30.7%)。

#### 5.2.1 Type of drugs taken (Table 5.3)

Overall speaking, the three most common types of psychotropic drugs taken were “ketamine” (42.2%), “cannabis” (42.0%) and “ecstasy” (31.3%). These substances were also commonly taken by students of secondary, undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes. In contrast, “cough medicine” (37.5%) and “thinner” (30.7%) were more common among upper primary students.

#### 5.2.2 購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 5.4)

整體而言，大多數學生 (61.2%)<sup>9</sup> 均表示可免費取得毒品 (中學學生：61.6%，學士學位課程學生：59.6%及其他專上課程學生：60.7%)。除此以外，「零用錢」也是吸食毒品學生購買毒

#### 5.2.2 Main sources of money for buying drugs (Table 5.4)

Generally speaking, getting drugs for free was most commonly reported (61.2%) across different groups<sup>9</sup> (secondary: 61.6%, undergraduate: 59.6% and other post-secondary: 60.7%). The other major source of money for

<sup>9</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked of the question.

品的主要金錢來源，佔 35.7%（中學學生：37.4%，學士學位課程學生：37.1%及其他專上課程學生：30.5%）。有較多中學學生經「偷竊」或「其他不法途徑」獲取金錢（分別佔 10.0%及 7.7%）。此外，有相對較高比例的學士學位課程及其他專上課程的學生「做合法兼職」賺取金錢（分別佔 22.3%及 26.8%）。

### 5.2.3 通常吸食毒品的地方 (表 5.5)

整體而言，學生最常在「朋友／同學／鄰居的家」、「卡拉 OK／的士高」及「吸食毒品學生自己家中」吸食毒品。除了上述地方外，較高小學生選擇「網吧」（20.8%）及「出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方」（11.7%）作為吸食毒品的地方；較多中學學生在「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」吸食毒品（22.0%）。有相對較高比例的學士學位課程及其他專上課程的學生在「酒吧」吸食毒品（分別佔 25.5%及 26.6%）。

### 5.2.4 提供毒品的人 (表 5.6)

整體而言，「朋友」是最常提供毒品的人，於中學（39.5%）、學士學位課程（71.4%）及其他專上課程的吸食毒品的學生（55.3%）尤其顯著。第二及第三位最常提供毒品的人在不同學生組別略有不同。在中學學生的組別中，「兄弟姊妹」（24.8%）及「同學」（19.4%）是第二及第三位最常提供毒品的人。至於學士學位課程及其他專上學院的學生，第二及第三位最常提供毒品的人則為「同學」（分別為 28.5%及 20.9%）及「毒販」（分別為 25.6%及 17.3%）。

drug-taking students was “pocket money”, as cited by 35.7% (secondary: 37.4%, undergraduate: 37.1% and other post-secondary: 30.5%). There were more drug-taking secondary students who “stole” and got money from “other illegal sources” (10.0% and 7.7%) than other groups. In addition, relatively higher proportion of drug-taking students attending undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes earned money from “doing legal part-time jobs” (22.3% and 26.8%).

### 5.2.3 Usual venues for taking drugs (Table 5.5)

In general, “friend’s/ schoolmate’s/ neighbour’s home”, “karaoke/ disco” and “drug-taking student’s home” were the most common venues to take drugs. Other than these venues, more upper primary students took drugs in “internet café” (20.8%) and “holiday rental resort / rental place” (11.7%). “Public playground/ park/ public toilet” was one prominent venue for drug-taking secondary students (22.0%). “Bar/ pub” was a common venue for drug-taking students of undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes to take drugs (25.5% and 26.6%).

### 5.2.4 Suppliers of drugs (Table 5.6)

“Friends” were the most common suppliers of drugs to drug-taking students of secondary (39.5%), undergraduate programmes (71.4%) and other post-secondary programmes (55.3%). However, the second and third most common suppliers vary across groups. The second and third most common suppliers of drugs to drug-taking secondary students were “brothers/sisters” (24.8%) and schoolmates (19.4%). For drug-taking students of undergraduate and other post-secondary programmes, schoolmates (28.5% and 20.9%) and drug dealers (25.6% and 17.3%) were the second and third most common suppliers of drugs.

就高小學生而言，較常提供毒品的人為「陌生人」（20.7%）、「毒販」（19.2%）及「朋友」（19.1%）。

### 5.2.5 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 5.7)

在吸食毒品的中學或以上級別的學生中<sup>10</sup>，14.0%聲稱首次吸食毒品的年齡為10歲或以下，特別是中學學生（15.6%）。有相對較高比例的學士學位課程及其他專上課程的吸食毒品學生表示，首次吸食毒品的年齡介乎15至16歲（分別佔18.4%及15.2%）。

### 5.2.6 吸食毒品的原因 (表 5.8)

最普遍的吸食毒品原因是「好奇」（42.4%）、「受朋輩影響」（29.9%）及「消愁解悶／逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（29.2%）。除了這些原因外，較多吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱吸食毒品是為「提神」（16.0%）及「跟潮流」（16.0%）。有相對較高比例學士學位課程及其他專上課程的學生表示，吸食毒品是為「尋求刺激」（分別佔39.0%及31.5%）。

### 5.2.7 向他人求助的模式 (表 5.10 及 5.11)

在吸食毒品的中學或以上級別的學生中<sup>10</sup>，23.0%曾向他人求助（中學學生：24.2%，學士學位課程學生：13.5%及其他專上課程學生：20.9%）。給予吸食毒品的中學學生最大幫助的是「戒毒機構」（26.8%），而給予學士學位課程及其他

As for upper primary drug-taking students, the more common suppliers of drugs were “strangers” (20.7%), “drug dealers” (19.2%) and “friends” (19.1%).

### 5.2.5 Age of first drug-taking (Table 5.7)

Of all drug-taking students at secondary school or above<sup>10</sup>, 14.0% claimed that their age of first drug-taking was 10 or below, particularly for secondary students (15.6%). A higher proportion of drug-taking students of undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes reported that their age of first drug-taking was 15 to 16 (18.4% and 15.2%).

### 5.2.6 Reasons for taking drugs (Table 5.8)

The most common reasons for taking drugs were “curiosity” (42.4%), “peer influence” (29.9%) and “relief of boredom/ depression/ anxiety” (29.2%). Other than these reasons, more drug-taking secondary students claimed that the reasons for taking drugs were “to freshen up themselves” (16.0%) and “to be trendy” (16.0%). A higher proportion of drug-taking students of undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes reported that the reason for taking drugs was “to seek euphoria/ sensory satisfaction” (39.0% and 31.5%).

### 5.2.7 Help seeking patterns (Tables 5.10 and 5.11)

Of drug-taking students of secondary or above<sup>10</sup>, 23.0% reported that they had sought help from others (secondary: 24.2%, undergraduate: 13.5% and other post-secondary: 20.9%). “Friends” were more frequently reported as the persons who gave the greatest help by drug-taking students of undergraduate programmes (32.5%)

<sup>10</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked of the question.

專上課程的吸食毒品學生幫助最大的人是「朋友」(分別佔 32.5%及 20.0%)。

### 5.3 接觸毒品的風險和所得的 禁毒資訊 (按教育課程分 組) (表 5.12 – 5.17)

在不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上級別的學生中<sup>11</sup>，3.4%表示曾獲提供毒品(中學學生：3.3%，學士學位課程學生：1.9%，及其他專上課程學生：4.7%)。最常見的毒品供應者為「朋友」(59.0%)、「同學」(23.5%)及「陌生人」(17.6%)。

他們最常獲提供毒品的地方是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(29.8%)、「卡拉 OK／的士高」(27.4%)及「朋友／同學／鄰居的家中」(21.1%)。這些地方亦是中學學生最常獲提供毒品的地方。較多學士學位課程及其他專上課程學生在「酒吧」獲提供毒品(分別佔 26.4%及 30.4%)。

問卷亦問及不曾吸食毒品的學生若得知好友吸食毒品後的反應。超過 50%表示會「勸他們向其他人尋求協助」及「直接與他們對話了解情況」。67.6%不曾吸食毒品的高小學生表示會「告訴老師或父母」。有相對較高比例的不曾吸食毒品的中學及其他專上課程的學生選擇「裝作不知道」(分別佔 16.8%及 15.3%)，而此項選擇在高小學生及學士學位課程學生的比例分別為 7.6% 及 8.9%。

and other post-secondary programmes (20.0%), compared to “drug treatment organizations” for drug-taking secondary students (26.8%).

### 5.3 Exposure to risk of drugs and anti-drug messages by education programme (Tables 5.12 – 5.17)

Among non-drug-taking students of secondary or above<sup>11</sup>, 3.4% of them had been offered drugs (secondary: 3.3%, undergraduate: 1.9% and post-secondary: 4.7%). “Friends” (59.0%), “schoolmates” (23.5%) and “strangers” (17.6%) were the most common persons who offered drugs.

“Public playground/park/public toilet” (29.8%), “karaoke/disco” (27.4%) and “friend’s/schoolmate’s / neighbour’s home” (21.1%) were the most common places where non-drug-taking students of secondary or above were offered drugs. Secondary students also reported that these were the places where they were mostly offered drugs. There were more students of undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes who were offered drugs in “bar/ pub” (26.4% and 30.4%).

When all non-drug-taking students were asked of things that they would do if they realized that their close friends took drugs, over 50% of them reported that they would “persuade them to seek help from others” and “ask them why they were taking drugs”. It is noteworthy that 67.6% of non-drug-taking upper primary students reported that they would “tell their teachers or parents”. On the other hand, relatively higher proportions of non-drug-taking students of secondary and other post-secondary programmes mentioned that they would “pretend of knowing nothing” (16.8% and 15.3%), as compared to upper primary students (7.6%) and undergraduate

<sup>11</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked of the question.



「電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」(79.1%)、「禁毒宣傳海報」(66.3%)及「禁毒講座」(63.3%)是不會吸食毒品學生接收禁毒資訊的主要途徑。這些亦是各組別學生接收禁毒資訊的三個主要途徑，儘管比例上略有不同。

在不同組別學生中不會吸食毒品的學生最喜歡由「曾經吸毒人士」宣揚禁毒信息（總計：40.4%；高小學生：24.5%；中學學生：44.2%；學士學位課程學生：48.7%及其他專上課程學生：50.4%）。除了「曾經吸毒人士」外，高小學生最喜歡由「父母」(23.4%)傳遞禁毒資訊，中學學生及其他專上課程的學生則選擇「電視／電影明星或流行歌手」(17.4%及15.5%)而學士學位課程的學生選擇「醫療界專業人士」(19.2%)。

students (8.9%).

“Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper” (79.1%), “anti-drug posters” (66.3%) and “anti-drug talks” (63.3%) were the main sources for non-drug-taking students to get anti-drug messages. They were the top three sources reported by students across different groups despite in different proportions.

Non-drug-taking students across different groups most preferred “ex-drug abusers” to give anti-drug messages (overall: 40.4%, upper primary: 24.5%, secondary: 44.2%, undergraduate: 48.7% and other post-secondary: 50.4%). Upper primary next preferred parents (23.4%), secondary students and other postgraduate students next preferred “TV/movie stars or pop singers” (17.4% and 15.5%), and undergraduate students next preferred “medical professionals” (19.2%).