

第六章 報告摘要

Chapter 6 Summary of Key Findings

二零零八／零九年調查就學生吸食毒品的情況提供了非常有用的數據，範圍涵蓋高小至專上學生。有關的主要結果會在下文詳述。除非另有說明或內文所需，本章主要針對中學學生的數據，並與以往調查作對比。

The 2008/09 Survey provides us with very useful data about the drug-taking situation among students from upper primary to post-secondary level. Several key findings are summarized below. They generally refer to secondary students as illustration and comparison with the previous Survey, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

6.1 學生吸食毒品的上升趨勢

6.1 Rising trend of drug-taking among students

自二零零四／零五年調查開始，中學學生吸食毒品的比例上升幅度顯著，曾吸食毒品的中學學生比例由二零零四／零五年的 3.3% 升至二零零八／零九年的 4.3%。而 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例則由二零零四／零五年的 0.8% 升至二零零八／零九年的 1.5%。調查顯示的上升趨勢與藥物濫用資料中央檔案室(檔案室)¹² 數據一致。檔案室的數據指出，21 歲以下的吸毒青年數字由二零零四年的 2 186 人升至二零零八年的 3 430 人¹³ (表 1.3 及 1.7)。

Since the 2004/05 Survey, there has been a significant increase in drug-taking among secondary students. The percentage of lifetime drug-taking secondary students increased from 3.3% in 2004/05 to 4.3% in 2008/09, and that of 30-day drug-taking secondary students increased from 0.8% in 2004/05 to 1.5% in 2008/09. The rising trend is in line with that shown in the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA)¹², in which the number of reported youngsters taking drugs aged under 21 increased consistently from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 430 in 2008¹³ (Tables 1.3 & 1.7).

在吸食毒品的學生中，很多看來在嘗試階段，也未有接觸援助網絡。中學學生曾吸食毒品、一年內曾吸食毒品及 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為 4.3%、2.6%

Among drug-taking students, many seem to be experimental drug abusers, and remaining out of reach of the help network. The prevalence rate of lifetime, one-year and 30-day drug-taking

¹² 檔案室是一個自願呈報系統。檔案室備有曾與呈報機構(包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構及醫院等)接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料。

CRDA is a voluntary reporting system. It records information of drug users abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by reporting agencies, including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, and hospitals.

¹³ 表 6.1 對比數個海外國家類似調查的結果，以供參考。在香港，曾吸毒的中學學生比例(4.3%)較美國及英國的低，其比例處於 20%與 47%之間。

As background reference, a table of comparison with similar surveys in several overseas jurisdictions is at Table 6.1. The lifetime prevalence rate of drug-taking among secondary students in Hong Kong (4.3%) is less than that in the United States and the United Kingdom which ranged from 20% to 47%.

及 1.5%。30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，37.9%能憶起在過去 30 天內的吸毒次數，當中 14.8%在過去 30 天曾吸毒 1 至 3 次；另要留意，14.2%曾吸毒 30 次或以上（圖 2.1）。

雖然吸食毒品的數字普遍有上升的趨勢，但吸食海洛英的比例則顯著下跌，由二零零四／零五年的 1.5%下跌至二零零八／零九年的 0.2%。吸食危害精神毒品的中學學生佔多數（圖 2.2）。

6.2 吸毒學生的年齡下降

二零零八／零九年的調查指出，12 歲或以下的中學學生吸食毒品比例為 4.6%，相對二零零四／零五年的 2.4%。在二零零八／零九年的調查中，15.6%的曾吸食毒品的學生聲稱，首次吸毒的年齡是 10 歲或以下，相對二零零四／零五年的 13.4%。吸食毒品學生的年齡層有明顯下降的跡象（表 1.3 及 2.10）。

二零零八／零九年的調查範圍首次涵蓋高小學生。高小學生曾吸食毒品、一年內曾吸食毒品及 30 天內吸食毒品的比例為 1.6%、0.8%及 0.5%。曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常吸食的毒品首兩類為「咳水／咳丸」（37.5%）及「天拿水」（30.7%）；而曾吸食毒品的中學學生最常吸食的毒品首兩類則為「氯胺酮」（49.4%）及「大麻」（35.6%），兩者完全不同。除了學生自己家中（28.1%）及朋友家中（11.4%）外，網吧（20.8%）是曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常吸毒的地方。而曾吸食毒品的中學學生最常吸毒的地方是朋友的家中（36.2%）、卡拉 OK／的士高（25.1%）及自己家中（25.0%）（表 5.1, 5.3 及 5.5）。

secondary students is 4.3%, 2.6% and 1.5%. Among the 30-day drug-taking secondary students who can recall their drug-taking frequencies (37.9%), 14.8% took drugs for 1 to 3 times in the past 30 days. It should also be noted that 14.2% took drugs for 30 times or more (Chart 2.1).

Despite the general increase in drug-taking, the prevalence rate for taking heroin dropped significantly from 1.5% in 2004/05 to 0.2% in 2008/09. Drug-taking secondary students predominantly took psychotropic drugs (Chart 2.2).

6.2 Lowering age of drug-taking among students

In the 2008/09 Survey, drug prevalence among secondary students for the age group of 12 or below is 4.6%, compared with 2.4% in the 2004/05 Survey. In the 2008/09 Survey, 15.6% of drug-taking students claimed to have first taken drugs at the age of 10 or below, compared with 13.4% in the 2004/05 Survey. The lowering of age of taking drugs is apparent (Tables 1.3 and 2.10).

In the 2008/09 Survey, drug prevalence among upper primary students was estimated for the first time. The prevalence rate of lifetime, one-year and 30-day drug-taking upper primary students is 1.6%, 0.8% and 0.5%. The top two most common types of drugs taken by drug-taking upper primary students were “cough medicines” (37.5%) and “thinner” (30.7%), different from those taken by drug-taking secondary students: “ketamine” (49.4%) and “cannabis” (35.6%). Other than their “own home” (28.1%) or “friends’ home” (11.4%), Internet Café (20.8%) was the most popular place for drug-taking upper primary students to take drugs. In the case of drug-taking secondary students, the most popular places were “friends’ home” (36.2%), “karaoke/disco” (25.1%), and “own home” (25.0%) (Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5).

6.3 專上課程學生吸食毒品的情況

二零零八／零九年的調查範圍首次涵蓋學士學位及其他專上課程的學生。學士學位課程學生（2.9%）曾吸食毒品的比例較中學學生（4.3%）的低，而其他專上課程學生（5.4%）的比例則較中學學生的高（表 5.1）。

吸食毒品的中學學生最常吸食的毒品是「氯胺酮」，而吸食毒品的學士學位課程（70.8%）及其他專上課程（63.3%）學生最常吸食的毒品則是「大麻」（表 5.3）。

6.4 吸食毒品的普遍性、人口特徵及其他因素

二零零八／零九的調查顯示，吸食毒品的歪風已於高小至專上程度的學生中以不同的擴散速度蔓延，程度不一，涉及不同的學校（1.4 節），院校（5.1 節），地區（表 2.13）及背景不一的家庭（表 4.12）。深入地探討吸食毒品的普遍程度、人口特徵及其他特性，有助識別相關的風險因素，令禁毒工作更為聚焦。

例如，二零零八／零九的調查抽選了 112 所中學，其中 111 所中學有學生表示曾吸食毒品。高小學生方面，調查抽選了 94 所小學，其中 84 所小學有學生表示曾吸食毒品。至於專上院校方面，本調查中所涵蓋的 17 間院校（當中包括 8 間受大學教育資助委員會資助的院校），所有院校均有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品（1.4 及 5.1 節）。

6.3 Drug-taking among post-secondary students

The 2008/09 Survey included for the first time an estimate of drug prevalence of students of undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes. The lifetime prevalence rate of students of undergraduate programmes (2.9%) was lower than that of secondary students (4.3%), whereas that of students of other post-secondary programmes was higher (5.4%) (Table 5.1).

Instead of ketamine in the case of drug-taking secondary students, cannabis was the most common type of drugs for drug-taking students of undergraduate programmes (70.8%) and other post-secondary programmes (63.3%) (Table 5.3).

6.4 General prevalence, demographic characteristics and other factors

The 2008/09 Survey reveals that the prevalence of drug-taking has spread across the various education programmes, from upper primary to post-secondary level in varying degrees, affecting different schools (section 1.4), institutions (section 5.1), districts (Table 2.13) and families of different backgrounds (Table 4.12). Further analysis of the prevalence, demographic characteristics and other features may help identify risk factors for more focused anti-drug efforts.

For example, out of the 112 secondary schools surveyed, lifetime drug-taking students were reported in 111 schools. Out of the 94 primary schools surveyed, lifetime drug-taking students were reported in 84 schools. Of the 17 post-secondary institutions (including 8 UGC-funded institutions) enumerated in the Survey, all had lifetime drug-taking students (sections 1.4 and 5.1).

又例如，吸食毒品的中學學生中家庭收入少於\$5,000 的比例（5.8%）較不曾吸食毒品學生（2.4%）的高。在家庭收入高（即家庭收入\$50,000 或以上）的學生組別中亦發現相類似的比例分佈，分別佔吸食毒品學生及不曾吸食毒品學生的13.4%及 8.5%（表 4.13）。

另一發現是，吸食毒品學生中不與父母同住的比例（7.7%）較不曾吸食毒品學生（2.5%）為高（表 4.12）。部分吸食毒品學生聲稱是與父母（7.8%）或兄弟姊妹（7.8%）一起吸毒（表 2.8）。

吸食毒品的學生吸煙及飲酒的比例分別為 39.6%及 66.8%，不曾吸食毒品的學生則佔 11.0%及 64.9%。在吸食毒品的學生中，同時吸煙和飲酒的比例佔 37.1%（相對 10.5%不曾吸食毒品的學生）（表 4.11）。

至於吸食毒品的原因，除了好奇外（39.4%），消愁解悶／逃避不開心或不安的感覺（29.7%）、受朋輩影響（29.5%）、尋求刺激（24.7%）及減輕壓力（24.5%）皆是常見的原因。（表 2.11）調查亦探究了其他與吸毒相關的因素，包括自我形象（表 4.7），與家人、校方及同輩的關係（表 4.8），消閒活動（表 4.9），以及行為和學校問題（表 4.10）。

青少年吸食毒品問題牽涉多方面，包括心理及社交發展、家庭、學校及其他因素。

As another example, a larger proportion of drug-taking secondary students had a family income of less than \$5,000 (5.8%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (2.4%). It should be noted that a similar pattern was observed for the high income group (i.e. family income of \$50,000 or above). The proportions of drug-taking and non-drug-taking students in this income group were 13.4% and 8.5% respectively (Table 4.13).

As another illustration, a larger proportion of drug-taking students were not living with their parents (7.7%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (2.5%) (Table 4.12). Some drug taking students reported taking drugs together with parents (7.8%) or siblings (7.8%) (Table 2.8).

It was observed that the proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers or alcohol users were 39.6% and 66.8%, compared to 11.0% and 64.9% among non-drug-taking students. The proportion being both smokers and alcohol users among drug-taking students were 37.1% (versus 10.5% of non-drug-taking students) (Table 4.11).

As regards the reasons for taking drugs, curiosity (39.4%), relief of boredom/depression/anxiety (29.7%), peer influence (29.5%), euphoria seeking/sensory satisfaction (24.7%) and stress relief (24.5%) were often quoted (Table 2.11). Other factors relating to drug-taking surveyed included self-perception (Table 4.7), relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.8), pastimes (Table 4.9) and behavioural and school problems (Table 4.10).

The youth drug problem is multifaceted relating to psychosocial development, family, school and other aspects.

6.5 對吸食毒品的禍害和違法性的看法

大部分（超過 90%）不曾吸食毒品的中學學生同意，吸毒會令他們的外表變得難看、損害健康及影響學業。即使在吸毒的中學學生中亦有超過 70%持相同意見（表 4.2）。

88.1%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示，不沾染毒品的原因是因為吸毒會損害健康（表 3.4）。另一方面，64.2%吸食毒品的中學學生表示，從未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是因為他們不認為自己已經染上毒癮（表 2.19）。

超過 90%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認為吸毒是違法行為。超過 80%吸食毒品的中學學生持相同意見（表 4.6）。

調查結果顯示，政府的禁毒宣傳及教育已成功向大部分學生灌輸禁毒信息，日後的工作亦需要加強這方面的宣傳和教育。

6.6 吸食毒品青年的隱蔽性

二零零八／零九年的調查中展現出吸食毒品青年的隱蔽性。

吸食毒品學生自己的家中（25.0%）及朋友／同學／鄰居家中（36.2%）是最普遍的吸食毒品的地方，與二零零四／零五年調查的結果不同。於二零零四／零五年，最普遍的吸毒地方是卡拉 OK／的士高（19.1%）及朋友／同學／鄰居家中（19.1%）（表 2.4）。

超過 75%吸食毒品學生從未向他人求助。曾尋求協助的學生表示，給予幫助最大的人包括戒毒機構（26.8%）、社工（14.3%）及朋友（13.9%）。只有少數

6.5 Perceived harmfulness and illegality of taking drugs

A majority (over 90%) of non-drug-taking students agreed that taking drugs will affect their appearance, health and study. Even for drug-taking secondary students, the proportion was more than 70% (Table 4.2).

88.1% of non-drug-taking secondary students did not take drugs because they thought that drugs were harmful to health (Table 3.4). On the other hand, 64.2% of drug-taking students had not attempted to stop taking drugs because they did not think they had been addicted (Table 2.19).

More than 90% of non-drug-taking students believed that taking drugs is against the law. For drug-taking students, the proportion was more than 80% (Table 4.6).

The result may reflect that the publicity and preventive education efforts of the Government have imparted anti-drug messages upon most students. Further efforts would be needed to enhance dissemination and education.

6.6 Hidden nature of drug-taking youths

The 2008/09 Survey has shed light on the hidden nature of youths taking drugs.

Drug-taking students' own homes (25.0%) and friend's/ schoolmate's/ neighbour's home (36.2%) were together the most common venues for taking drugs. This is different from the 2004/05 Survey in which Karaoke / Bar (19.1%) and friend's/ schoolmate's/ neighbour's home (19.1%) were reported as the most common venues (Table 2.4).

More than 75% of drug-taking students never sought help from others. For those who sought help, the persons who gave them the greatest help were: drug treatment organisations

學生向父母（4.7%）及老師（0.4%）求助（表 2.16 及 2.17）。

6.7 跨境吸毒

二零零八／零九年的調查首次探討跨境吸毒問題。約 33%吸食毒品的中學學生曾在中國內地吸食毒品，比例較藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的數據高（於二零零八年，12.7%年齡 21 歲以下的吸食毒品青年表示，在過去 30 天內曾在中國內地吸毒）（表 2.14）。

6.8 接觸毒品的途徑

61.6%吸食毒品的學生可免費獲得毒品，而 37.4%是用零用錢購買毒品的。吸食毒品的女學生（67.2%）免費獲得毒品的機會比男學生（59.2%）多（表 2.2 及 2.3）。

最常見的毒品供應者是朋友（39.5%）、兄弟姊妹（24.8%）及同學（19.4%），其次為毒販（13.0%）（表 2.6）。3.3%不曾吸食毒品的學生曾獲提供毒品（表 3.1）。

(26.8%), social workers (14.3%) and friends (13.9%). Only a small proportion of them sought help from parents (4.7%) and teachers (0.4%) (Tables 2.16 and 2.17).

6.7 Cross boundary of drug-taking

The problem of cross boundary drug-taking was first surveyed in the 2008/09 Survey. About 33% of drug-taking secondary students had taken drugs in Mainland China. This proportion is much higher than that derived from CRDA (12.7% of drug-taking youngsters aged under 21 reported to have taken drugs within 30 days in Mainland China in 2008) (Table 2.14).

6.8 Accessibility of drugs

61.6% of drug-taking students got drugs for free and 37.4% could afford drugs by using their pocket money. Drug-taking female students got drugs for free (67.2%) more easily than drug-taking male students (59.2%) (Tables 2.2 and 2.3).

The most common drug suppliers were friends (39.5%), siblings (24.8%) and schoolmates (19.4%), followed by drug dealers (13.0%) (Table 2.6). 3.3% of non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs (Table 3.1).