二零零八／零九年

The 2008/09 Survey of Drug Use among Students

學生服用藥物情況調查

保安局禁毒處
Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

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of Drug Use among Students

報告
Report
保安局　禁毒處　委託
Commissioned by
Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

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第一部分　引言
Part I. Introduction

1. 調查背景

爲收集有關青少年飲酒、吸煙和吸食毒品的資料，當局在一九八七／八八至二零零四／零五年間，進行了六次以中學生爲對象的大規模統計調查。調查結果提供了有用的指標，顯示學生對毒品的認識及對吸食毒品的態度。

爲了掌握現今學生吸食毒品的普遍程度，並收集最新的有關資料，禁毒處決定在二零零八／零九學年展開第七輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心獲委託進行《二零零八／零九年學生服用藥物情況調查》（下稱「二零零八／零九年調查」）。該小組主要負責數據收集、數據處理及分析工作。至於問卷設計和調查報告編製工作，則由禁毒處與研究小組合力進行。

2. 目的

二零零八／零九年統計調查在設計上大致跟以往幾次調查相若，這樣，各項主要調查結果與以往數據便可作比較，使時序分析更有意義。二零零八／零九年調查的主要目的如下：

一、蒐集本港主要教育課程的全日制學生吸食毒品的最新趨勢；

二、找出吸食毒品的學生的吸毒模式及其概況資料；

三、研究學生對吸食毒品的認識及態度；

四、找出學生接觸毒品的風險；以及

1. Survey background

To collect information concerning alcohol, tobacco and drug-taking adolescents, six large-scale surveys targeting secondary students were conducted during the period of 1987/88 to 2004/05. The results of the surveys provided useful indicators on students' knowledge of drugs and attitudes towards taking drugs.

In order to keep abreast of the latest trend in the prevalence of drug-taking among students and to collect other useful and up-to-date information, the Narcotics Division decided to conduct the seventh survey in 2008/09 school year. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2008/09 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter referred as the 2008/09 Survey). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The 2008/09 Survey design and Survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

2. Objectives

The design of the 2008/09 Survey was similar to that of the previous rounds so as to maintain the comparability of key findings and make time series analyses meaningful. The main objectives of the 2008/09 Survey are as follows:

(a) to obtain the latest drug-taking trends among full-time students in major education programmes in Hong Kong;

(b) to find out students' drug-taking patterns and their profiles;

(c) to assess students' knowledge of and attitude towards taking drugs;

(d) to find out students' exposure to the risk of drugs; and

五、探討與吸食毒品有關的因素，包括人口特徵、家庭、態度、行爲及學校有關的因素。

(e) to examine if there are demographic, family, attitudinal, behavioural and school variables associated with taking drugs.

3. 涵蓋範圍

爲了進一步了解學生吸毒的模式，二零零八／零九年調查擴闊了研究範圍，涵蓋就讀下列全日制教育課程的學生：

一、高小（包括本地小學小四至小六年級及國際學校小學第五至第六年級）；

二、中學（包括本地中學中一至中七年級及國際學校中學第七至第十三年級）；

三、大學教育資助委員會資助院校開辦的學士學位課程[1]；以及

四、其他專上課程，包括大學教育資助委員會資助院校、職業訓練局（職訓局）及其他本地院校／機構提供的毅進計劃[2]、證書／文憑、副學士或同等級課程[3]。

3. Coverage

To further enhance the understanding of drug-taking patterns among students, the coverage of the 2008/09 Survey has been expanded to include full-time students of the following education programmes:

(a) Upper primary (i.e. Primary 4 to 6 of Local Primary Schools and Year 5 to 6 of International Primary Schools);

(b) Secondary (i.e. Secondary 1 to 7 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools);

(c) Undergraduate programmes under the University Grants Committee (UGC)-funded institutions[1]; and

(d) Other post-secondary programmes such as Project Yi-Jin[2], certificate / diploma, associate degree or equivalent courses offered by the UGC-funded institutions; institutes of the Vocational Training Council (VTC) or other local institutions / organizations[3].

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1 有關受大學教育資助委員會資助的名單，請參閱詞彙。
For the list of UGC-funded institutions, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

2 毅進計劃的對象是中五離校生或已年滿 21 歲的成年人士。修讀該計劃課程的學生無須在香港中學會考取得五科合格。毅進計劃課程一般由專上學院舉辦，例如職訓局。在分析數據時，毅進計劃被歸類爲「其他專上課程」，以區分修讀該計劃課程和傳統中學課程的學生。
Project Yi-Jin is targeted for Secondary 5 school leavers or those elderly students aged over 21 and is run by institutions such as VTC. Students enrolled under this programme may not obtain the necessary qualifications of five passes in Hong Kong Certificate of Examination (HKCEE). For analytical purposes, they are classified under 'other post-secondary programmes' so as to distinguish them from students in secondary school setting.

3 有關本調查所涵蓋提供專上課程院校的名單，請參閱詞彙。
For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the survey, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

4. 抽樣

二零零八／零九年調查共涵蓋約817 211個學生[4]。研究小組採用了兩階段分層成羣抽樣法，在本地日間中小學的學生中進行抽樣，以學校分區及種類爲分層變數。所有被隨機抽選的學校的高小及中學學生均會被邀請參與調查。國際學校的高小及中學學生、大學教育資助委員會資助院校全日制學士學位課程學生及修讀其他全日制專上課程的學生均獲邀參與二零零八／零九年的調查。

二零零八／零九年調查的目標爲285 847名學生，他們均須回答一份自填問卷或網上問卷。扣除未能接觸（共15 245位高小、中學或其他大專院校的學生。有關學校因課程緊迫或調查的題目較爲敏感而沒有參與。），不回應（共110 511份問卷）及無效（共2 002個未能通過有效性測試而作廢的個案）的問卷後，共有158 089名學生成功填妥問卷，有關數據會作分析之用。

4. Sampling

About 817 211 students were covered by the Survey[4]. Local primary and secondary day schools were sampled using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling method, with district and type of school as the stratifying variables. All upper primary students and secondary students from the randomly selected schools were invited to participate. For students from upper primary international schools, secondary international schools, UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes, all of them were invited to participate in the 2008/09 Survey.

A total of 285 847 students had been targeted in the 2008/09 Survey. They were requested to fill in the self-administered questionnaires or complete an online survey. After excluding non-contact cases (i.e. 15 245 students from upper primary, secondary and other post-secondary programmes as a result of schools' refusal to participate because of tight timetables of schools, sensitive nature of the Survey etc), non-response cases (i.e. 110 511 in total) and invalid cases (i.e. 2 002 cases of cancellation after failing the data validity test), a total of 158 089 students were found having successfully completed the questionnaires and their data were used for analysis.

[4] 本調查涵蓋584所日間小學，515所日間中學及18所提供有關專上課程的院校(當中包括8所受大學教育資助委員會資助的院校)。
The Survey covered 584 primary day schools, 515 secondary day schools and 18 institutions which offered relevant post-secondary programmes (including 8 UGC-funded institutions).

二零零八／零九年受訪中學（包括本地日間中學及國際學校）學生的回應率爲80.7%，與二零零四／零五年的調查相若（81.6%）。整體的回應率爲 55.3%[5]。

The response rate of the 2008/09 Survey for secondary schools (including local day schools and international schools) was 80.7%, which was comparable with that in the 2004/05 Survey (81.6%). The overall response rate of all students was 55.3%[5].

中學學生的抽樣率爲 17.5%，而整體抽樣率爲 19.3%。按教育課程種類細分的成功個案數目如下：

The sampling fraction for secondary students was 17.5% and the overall sampling fraction was 19.3%. A breakdown of successful cases by education programmes are given below :

一、 94 所日間小學的 26232 名學生；

(a) 26 232 cases from 94 Primary Day Schools;

二、 112 所日間中學的 83 605 名學生；

(b) 83 605 cases from 112 Secondary Day Schools;

三、 8 所受大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程的 6410 名學生；以及

(c) 6 410 cases from 8 UGC-funded institutions which offered undergraduate programmes; and

四、 17 所專上院校(當中包括 8 所受大學教育資助委員會資助的院校)提供其他專上課程的 41842 名學生。

(d) 41 842 cases from 17 institutions (including 8 UGC-funded institutions) which offered other post-secondary programmes.

以學生人數及資助種類作分析，參與調查與不參與調查的學校，並沒有顯著的分別。有關回應率及抽樣率的細節，請參考附錄 II。

No obvious differences in school profiles (e.g. size of student enrolment and mode of funding) of participating and non-participating schools were noted. For details of the response rate and

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5 相對中學學生，以下的教育課程的學生有相對較低的回應率。原因總結如下：

(i) 高小

- 是類學生在此項調查的回應率是 69%。部分學校只允許較高年級（即小五及／或小六年級）的學生參與是項調查。此外,部分學生因家長反對而沒有參與是項調查。

(ii) 大學教育資助委員會資助院校的學士學位課程及其他專上課程

- 學士學位課程及其他專上課程在此項調查的回應率分別是 12%及 46%。所有學士學位課程學生及部分的專上學院的其他專上課程學生均獲邀參與網上調查（回應率較其他數據收集方法爲低）。

Compared to secondary students, students from the following education programmes had a lower response rate. The reasons are summarized as follows:

(i) Upper primary

- The response rate for primary students was 69%. Some schools only allowed students of higher levels to participate in the survey. Also, some parents did not consent their children to participate in the survey.

(ii) Undergraduate programmes under the UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes

- The response rate for the former programmes was 12% and that of the latter, 46%. Different from local primary and secondary students, all undergraduate students of the UGC-funded institutions and students of selected institutions of other post-secondary programmes were invited to complete an online survey (where response rate is lower than other means of data collection).

參與本調查的學生是由各分層中以不同抽樣比例抽取出來的。爲配合這因素和每條問題的不同回應率，數據已作適當的加權來計算整體數據。因此，實際選擇某一答案的學生數目不能簡單地把相應的百分比，乘以學生整體數目獲得。

sampling fraction, please see Appendix II.

Students were sampled from strata of schools with different sampling fractions when sampling is required. Appropriate weightings had been applied to cater for this factor and the different response rates of individual questions for compiling aggregated statistics. As such, the number of actual respondents for a particular answer of a question could not be derived directly by multiplying the respective percentage with the total number of students.

5. 問卷設計

爲確保可以參考以往幾次調查的數據，二零零八／零九年的調查問卷以二零零四／零五年調查所採用的問卷爲設計藍本並加以適當修改。二零零八／零九年的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題：

一、 危害精神毒品和海洛英的非醫療用途；

二、 有關飲酒和吸煙的問題，但問題數目只限於研究飲酒和吸煙與吸食毒品的關係；

三、 學生對吸食毒品的認識及態度，以及他們的自我形象及價值觀；

四、 學生接觸毒品的風險、對禁毒信息的認知及參與禁毒活動的情況；以及

五、 學生的人口特徵。

爲了減輕高小學生的負擔，及幫助他們理解問卷，二零零八／零九年調查爲他們設計了簡化版的問卷(包括 30 條問題)。中學、受大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程的學生和其他專上課程的學生則採用完整版本的問卷(包括 42 條問題)。兩個版本的問卷內容

5. Questionnaire design

In order to make useful reference of data with previous rounds, the 2008/09 Survey largely adopted the design of 2004/05 questionnaire with suitable modifications. The 2008/09 questionnaire covered the followings areas:

(a) non-medical use of psychotropic drugs and heroin;

(b) use of alcohol and tobacco, but the number of questions was limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with taking drugs;

(c) students' knowledge of and attitudes towards taking drugs, self-perception and values;

(d) students' exposure to risk of drug-taking, awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities; and

(e) students' demographic information.

To reduce upper primary students' burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaires was prepared for them. The questionnaire for upper primary students had 30 questions, whereas that for students of secondary schools, UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes was a full version

大致相同。

(with 42 questions). The content of the questionnaires have similar scope of coverage.

此外，與二零零四／零五年的問卷比較，在版面編排上，二零零八／零九年的問卷增添了兩種新的特性。

In addition, compared to the format of the 2004/05 questionnaire, two new features were incorporated in the 2008/09 questionnaire.

首先，大部分問題可選多於一項答案，版面編排也經簡化，以減低學生出錯的機會。

First, the majority of the questions allowed multiple answers and the layout was simplified to reduce the chance that students could make mistakes.

第二，爲蒐集更準確的資料，問卷加插數類毒品的圖片，以助學生更準確填寫問卷。

Second, pictures of several drugs were included in the questionnaire for illustration purposes. This facilitates students to provide more accurate answers to the Survey.

問卷草擬本在二零零八年七月及九月期間進行測試。其後，問卷的版面及內容，按參與測試學生的意見已作適當的修改。問卷定稿樣本（中英對照）載於附錄 III。

The draft questionnaires were pilot tested in July and September 2008. Subsequently, the layout and contents of the questionnaire were revised taking into account feedback from participating students. Specimen in both English and Chinese are given in Appendix III.

6. 保密

6. Confidentiality

由於問題敏感，二零零八／零九年調查採取了多項措施，確保數據保密和避免披露學生的身分。這些措施可紓緩學生因提供敏感資料而產生的心理負擔。

Owing to the sensitive nature, a number of measures were implemented to ensure confidentiality and avoid disclosure of students' identity. These measures relieved students' psychological burden when providing sensitive information.

首先，爲免吸食毒品的學生因爲與其他同學的完成問卷時間不同而被識辨，所有學生，不論曾否吸食毒品，均須回答相同數目的問題。

First, to avoid drug-taking students from being identified from others owing to their different questionnaire completion time, all students, regardless of whether they had taken drugs or not, were required to answer the same number of questions.

第二，學生在課堂時於課室或學校禮堂內進行填寫問卷期間，教師和其他教職員皆被要求離場。有少數學校要求教職員留守在課室或學校禮堂內，在此情況下，老師的職責只限於維持紀律和秩序。

Second, for students completing the questionnaire in the classrooms or school halls during normal class periods, teachers and other school staff were requested to leave the venue. However, it was a mandatory requirement for a few schools to assign teachers / school staff to be

present in the venue. Under these circumstances, their roles were limited to maintaining discipline and order only.

第三，調查採用不記名問卷。所有填妥的問卷由調查員放入信封並封存。

Third, the questionnaire was anonymous. Completed questionnaires were collected by enumerators and sealed in envelopes.

第四，所有大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位及部分專上學院的其他專上課程學生的調查則在網上進行。每位合資格的受訪者會收到爲其特設的網站連結，以供直接在網上填寫問卷。填妥的問卷會直接傳送到研究小組的已加密伺服器中，只有授權人員才能獲取有關資料。

Fourth, for all students of undergraduate programmes of the UGC-funded institutions and students of selected institutions of other post-secondary programmes who completed the online survey, each eligible respondent was provided a unique hyperlink for the access to the questionnaire. Upon their completion of the questionnaire, the results would be directed to the secured server of the research team, where access was restricted to authorized persons only.

收集到的數據絕對保密。所有問卷原稿會由研究小組徹底銷毀。

Data collected were handled with strict confidence. All raw questionnaires would be completely destroyed by the research team.

本調查只會公布整體統計數據，個別學校或學生的資料絕對保密。

Only aggregate statistics for the Survey will be released. Data pertaining to individual schools or students are treated with strict confidentiality.

7. 資料蒐集

7. Data collection

二零零八／零九年調查的實地調查工作在二零零八年十月至二零零九年十月期間進行。爲了配合學校緊密的課程安排以及期間 H1N1 甲型流感傳播的影響，經抽選的學校先會收到邀請信，然後再有電話跟進。研究小組還採取了其他跟進的措施，以減少拒絕參與調查學校的數目。

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2008/09 Survey was conducted from October 2008 to October 2009. Due to the tight school schedule and the pandemic of H1N1, sampled schools were first invited to participate by letters, followed up by phone calls. Other appropriate follow-up actions were also taken to minimize the number of refusal cases as far as possible.

富經驗的實地調查員被派往各間學校執行調查。他們在事前已接受適當的訓練和指導，並獲發專爲他們準備的實地調查指引手冊，當中載述了統計調查的概念及進行點算時須依循的程序。

Experienced fieldwork enumerators were sent to individual schools to administer the Survey. Proper training and supervision were given to them beforehand. Fieldwork instruction manuals on survey concepts and procedures to be followed in the enumeration process were specially prepared for them.

在開始填寫問卷前，調查員已先向所有參與調查的學生簡介調查的目的、爲確保數據保密所採取的措施、以及問卷的結構。在收集全部填妥的問卷後，研究小組藉機會派發禁毒宣傳單張予參與的學生，以宣揚禁毒信息。

All participating students were briefed of the survey objectives, measures that had been taken to ensure data confidentiality, and the structure of the questionnaires beforehand. Opportunity was also taken to promote anti-drug messages by distributing anti-drug promotional leaflets to participating students after all questionnaires were completed and collected.

鑒於學位課程和其他專上課程的學生的課堂安排沒有固定的規律，因而首次採用網上問卷。網上問卷會因應學生的答案，提供自動跳問的功能。在處理學生私隱及保密資料時，研究小組採取了下列管控措施：

In response to the irregularity of class sessions of undergraduate students under the UGC-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes, it was the first time to use online survey. The online survey deployed an auto-skip function according to students' response. To ensure confidentiality and students' privacy, the following control measures had been implemented:

一、 每名已登記的學生均獲發爲其特設的網站連結；

(a) a unique hyperlink was used for each registered student;

二、 只有獲院校授權的人士才可使用學生的個人資料，即學生的電郵；

(b) the access of students' database (i.e. the students' email address) was restricted to authorized persons of the institutions;

三、 學生的答案會存於研究小組的加密伺服器，只有獲研究小組授權的人士才可使用相關數據；以及

(c) students' responses were stored in a secured server of the research team and only persons authorized by the research team had access to the database; and

四、 禁止任何人士互相參照學生的個人資料及問卷答案，即連結存於加密伺服器的學生電郵與其問卷答案。

(d) cross-referencing databases were not allowed, i.e. students' email addresses and responses stored in the secured server could not be linked up.

8. 調查限制

8. Survey limitations

雖然二零零八／零九年調查涵蓋了大部分二零零四／零五年調查的問題，但在二零零八／零九年調查中，大部分問題皆可選多於一項答案，而二零零四／零五年調查的大部分問題只可選一項答案。因此，作直接比較時要小心處理。此外，二零零八／零九年調查所用的詞彙，部分與二零零四／零五年所用

A large number of questions in the 2008/09 Survey allowed multiple answers while these questions mostly allowed single answer only in the 2004/05 Survey. Direct comparison of the results should therefore be handled with care. Moreover, there were slight differences in some of the terms adopted in the 2004/05 and 2008/09 Survey. Details of the differences were

的詞彙有少許差異。有關的差異已於附錄Ⅰ所載的相關圖表內註明。

remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

二零零八／零九年統計調查首次邀請高小學生參與。雖然問卷經過測試並作修改，部分高小學生，尤其是本地小學小四及國際學校小學第五級的學生，在填寫問卷時仍有困難。部分學生不明白填選答案的正確方法，只懂圈選預設答案。部分學生對理解問卷有困難。

It was the first time to invite upper primary students in the 2008/09 Survey. Although the questionnaire was pilot tested and subsequent modifications were made, it was observed that some students, particularly those of Primary 4 in local schools and Year 5 in international schools might have met difficulties in completing the questionnaires. Some students did not understand the correct way of choosing the answers: they circled the pre-listed descriptions as their answers instead. Some also showed difficulties in comprehending the questionnaires.

此外，二零零八／零九年統計調查首次採用網上問卷。然而，此方法的缺點是回應率較低。爲了取得足夠的回應，所有合資格的學位課程和其他專上課程的學生均獲邀參與以代替隨機抽樣。

It was also the first time to collect data online in the 2008/09 Survey. One drawback of this method, however, is that it can contribute to a lower response rate. In order to maximize the response rate, all eligible students of UCG-funded institutions and other post-secondary programmes were invited to participate in the Survey instead of using random sampling approach.

9. 技術性建議

9. Technical suggestions

下文爲技術性建議，以供往後的調查作參考之用。

For future surveys, suggestions on the following technical aspects are highlighted for further consideration:

一、 高小學生問卷的篇幅要再簡短，版面設計要更簡單，用字要更簡淺。這些修訂有助小學學生理解問卷，對小四／第五年級學生尤甚。假若問卷版面設計統一尤爲重要，當局則要考慮調查應否涵蓋小四／第五年級學生。

(a) A shorter version of questionnaire with simpler format and wording should be considered for upper primary students. This modification might facilitate better understanding of primary students, particularly those from Primary 4/ Year 5 students. If layout consistency across different groups is a critical factor for consideration, whether Primary 4/ Year 5 students should be included in the survey coverage should be carefully considered.

二、 研究發現部分學生只在網上完成數條問題就中止了作答。假如日

(b) It was observed that some students completed only several questions and then disconnected

後要繼續採用網上調查，問卷的篇幅應再縮短。

from the online survey. The length of the questionnaire should be shortened if the online approach is to be used again.

10. 鳴謝

研究小組及禁毒處謹致鳴謝所有參與調查的學生、教師和校長及相關的學校和院校。感謝他們積極投入，付出寶貴的時間和努力，使這項重要而有意義的研究得以順利完成。此外，承蒙各實地調查員協力進行調查工作，特此鳴謝。

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第二部分　主要結果
Part II. Major Findings

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。爲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，本章節以中學學生爲分析重點，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 lifetime[6], 1-year[7] and 30-day[8] 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爲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爲66.5%、15.6%及3.3%。估計曾吸食毒品的中學學生數目爲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%).

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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爲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爲17歲的中學學生（4.0%）。

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%).

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爲65.2%、12.4%及4.6%，而中學女學生的比例則分別爲64.9%、12.0%及3.7%。

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.

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爲67.0%、16.5%及3.3%，而女學生的比例則分別爲65.9%、14.1%及2.9%。

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 一年內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (表 1.4)

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

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

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 年齡及性別 (表 1.4)

1.2.1 Age and sex (Table 1.4)

以年齡組別劃分，一年內曾飲酒比例最高的年齡組別爲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爲15歲的中學學生，分別佔8.3%及3.0%。

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%.

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

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爲 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爲 25.7%、6.2%及 0.8%。估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生數目爲 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爲 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爲 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爲 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爲 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爲 26.2%、4.7%及 1.6%，而中學女學生的比例則分別爲 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爲 27.7%、6.7%及 0.8%，而女學生的比例則分別爲 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爲 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.

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爲。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%。

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

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。

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.

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。

"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.

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%）。

The next three most common psychotropic drugs taken were "cough medicines" (26.4%), "ice" (20.4%) and "thinner" (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。

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 購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 2.2 及 2.3)

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

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%).

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

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。

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

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，因爲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。

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 通常吸食毒品的地方 (表 2.4 及 2.5)

2.4 Usual venues for taking drugs (Tables 2.4 and 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。

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".

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）。

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).

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，因爲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。

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%，而男學生爲 37.1%)及「男朋友／女朋友」(15.4%，而男學生爲 6.4%)。

在二零零四／零五年的調查中，最常見的毒品提供者爲「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，因爲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。

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%).

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，因爲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。

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 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 2.10)

2.7 Age of first drug-taking (Table 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%。

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.

在二零零四／零五年的調查中，約有三分一（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。

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 吸食毒品的原因 (表 2.11 及 2.12)

2.8 Reasons for taking drugs (Tables 2.11 and 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／逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（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爲了「消愁解悶／逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（38.0%，對比 23.1%男學生）及「受朋輩影響」（32.6%，對比 27.4%男學生）。

"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%）。

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 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爲離島區（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。

2.9 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 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住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%）。

2.10 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 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 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 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

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)

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%）。

值得留意的是，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）。

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

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%).

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)

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）。

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

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.

第三章
不曾吸食毒品的中學學生接觸毒品的風險和所得的禁毒資訊

Chapter 3
Exposure to risk of drugs and anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking secondary students

二零零八／零九年調查的設計，確保曾吸食毒品和不曾吸食毒品的學生所填寫問卷的長短大致相同。這樣，學生便不須害怕因用了較長時間填寫問卷，而被懷疑爲吸毒的學生。針對曾吸食毒品的學生，問卷會問及他們吸食毒品的行爲。至於不曾吸食毒品的學生，問卷則提問他們曾否被提供毒品的經歷、成功拒絕毒品的因素和技巧等。這有助當局了解青少年拒絕毒品引誘的風險及防禦因素。

The 2008/09 Survey has been designed in such a way that drug-taking and non-drug-taking students would be answering the same number of questions. Thus, students would not have the fear of being speculated to be drug-taking students by spending more time on the questionnaire. Drug-taking students were asked of their drug-taking behaviour. Non-drug-taking students were required to provide information regarding their experience on being offered drugs by others, factors for their successful refusal and refusal skills adopted. Such information is helpful in understanding the risk and protective factors of refusing drugs among the youths.

除此之外，二零零八／零九年的調查亦收集學生對禁毒信息的認識和參與禁毒活動的數據。這些資料對籌劃吸引及配合大部分學生興趣的宣傳活動十分有用。

The 2008/09 Survey also collected data on students' awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities. Such information would be useful for the planning of publicity programmes that could reach out, draw the attention of and match the interests of most students.

3.1 接觸毒品的風險

3.1 Exposure to risk of drugs

3.1.1 曾否獲提供毒品 (表 3.1)

3.1.1 Whether been offered drugs (Table 3.1)

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，3.3%曾獲提供毒品。

Among the non-drug-taking secondary students, 3.3% of them had been offered drugs.

3.1.2 向學生提供毒品的人 (表 3.2)

3.1.2 Persons who offered drugs to students (Table 3.2)

在不曾吸食毒品但曾獲提供毒品的中學學生中，57.0%表示提供毒品的是「朋

Among the non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs, 57.0% of them got

友」。而吸食毒品的中學學生亦表示，最常向他們供應毒品的人是「朋友」（39.5%）。兩項數據同出一轍。

3.1.3 學生曾獲提供毒品的地方 (表 3.3)

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，曾獲提供毒品的表示，最常獲提供毒品的地方是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（34.4%），其次是「卡拉 OK／的士高」（23.4%）及「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（20.4%）。上述這些地方亦是吸食毒品的中學學生的吸毒地方。

3.1.4 令學生遠離毒品的因素 (表 3.4)

接近 90%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示，令他們遠離毒品的因素是「吸食毒品會損害健康」，其次是「他們害怕吸毒所帶來的後果」（71.0%）、「他們不喜歡吸毒者的形象」（66.5%）及「藏有毒品是違法的」（64.3%）。

少於三分一不曾吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱，「父母／兄弟姊妹」（28.8%）、「老師」（19.7%） 及「非吸食毒品朋友」（19.6%）的影響是令他們遠離毒品的因素。

3.1.5 拒絕毒品的方法 (表 3.5)

多於 65%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生會直接拒絕接受毒品，其次是「找藉口拒絕」（23.7%）。

3.1.6 若得知好友吸食毒品後的反應 (表 3.6)

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，超過半數表示會「直接與吸食毒品的朋友對話」及「勸他們向其他人尋求協助」（分別

such offer from “friends”. This is consistent with the information provided by drug-taking secondary students that the most common supplier of drugs was “friends” (39.5%).

3.1.3 Places where students were offered drugs (Table 3.3)

The most common place in which non-drug-taking secondary students were offered drugs was “public playground/ park/ public toilet” (34.4%), followed by “karaoke/ disco” (23.4%) and “friend’s/ schoolmate’s/ neighbour’s home” (20.4%). These were also the places in which drug-taking secondary students took drugs.

3.1.4 Factors that kept students away from drugs (Table 3.4)

Nearly 90% of non-drug-taking secondary students reported that the factor that kept them away from drugs was “drugs were harmful to health”, followed by “they were afraid of the consequences of using drugs” (71.0%), “they disliked the image of drug users” (66.5%) and “possessing drugs was illegal” (64.3%).

Less than one-third of non-drug-taking secondary students claimed that the influence of parents/ brothers and sisters (28.8%), teachers (19.7%) and non-drug-taking friends (19.6%) were factors that kept them away from drugs.

3.1.5 Methods used to refuse drugs (Table 3.5)

Over 65% of the non-drug-taking secondary students refused drugs directly, followed by “refusing with an excuse” (23.7%).

3.1.6 Things to do if realized that close friends were taking drugs (Table 3.6)

Over half of the non-drug-taking secondary students reported that they would “talk to their drug-taking friends” and “persuade them to seek

佔 52.3%及 50.4%）。然而，16.8%得知好友吸食毒品後會選擇「裝作不知道」。

help from others" (52.3% and 50.4%). However, 16.8% of them claimed that they would "pretend of knowing nothing" if their close friends were taking drugs.

3.2 禁毒資訊和活動

3.2 Anti-drug messages and activities

3.2.1 對禁毒活動的認識和參與 (表 3.7 - 3.10)

90.8%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生對禁毒資訊皆有所聞。禁毒資訊通常來自「電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」（79.1%）、「禁毒講座」（71.6%）及「禁毒宣傳海報」（68.1%）。

這些學生中，不足半數曾參與禁毒活動（49.4%）。而他們最常參與的禁毒活動有「研討會／講座」（83.2%）、「電子遊戲／短片／網上遊戲」（20.8%）及「電影欣賞」（20.1%）。

3.2.1 Awareness of and participation in anti-drug activities (Tables 3.7 – 3.10)

90.8% of the non-drug-taking secondary students had heard of anti-drug messages. Generally, they received the anti-drug messages through "mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper" (79.1%), "anti-drug talks" (71.6%) and "anti-drug posters" (68.1%).

Among these students, less than half participated in anti-drug activities (49.4%). For those who participated in anti-drug activities, "seminars/ talks" (83.2%), "video games/ video clips/ online games" (20.8%) and "movie shows" (20.1%) were the most common activities participated.

3.2.2 有興趣參與的禁毒活動及傳遞禁毒資訊的人物 (表 3.11 及 3.12)

對於所有不曾吸食毒品的中學學生，問卷都會問及他們有興趣參與的禁毒活動。

不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示對「電影欣賞」最感興趣（31.2%），其次是「電子遊戲／短片／網上遊戲」（25.7%）、「綜藝表演／音樂會」（23.7%）及「嘉年華會」（23.5%）。30.5%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示對任何禁毒活動都不感興趣。

關於由誰傳遞禁毒資訊方面，以「曾經吸毒人士」的真實個人經驗分享最受歡迎，在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中佔

3.2.2 Anti-drug activities preferred and person to give drug information (Tables 3.11 – 3.12)

All non-drug-taking secondary students were asked of the type about anti-drug activities they preferred.

Non-drug-taking secondary students' most preferred activities to be in the form of "movie shows" (31.2%), followed by "video games/ video clips/ online games" (25.7%), "variety shows/ concerts" (23.7%) and "carnivals" (23.5%). 30.5% of them responded that they were not interested in any kind of anti-drug activities.

Real life personal experience recounted by "ex-drug abusers" was cited the most welcomed mode of giving anti-drug messages, as indicated

44.2%。17.4%的學生選擇「電視／電影明星或流行歌手」。少於 10.0%的學生喜歡「父母」或「老師」向他們傳遞禁毒資訊。

by 44.2% of all non-drug-taking secondary students. "TV/ movie stars or pop singers" accounted for 17.4%. Less than 10.0% of them preferred to have "parents" or "teachers" giving anti-drug messages.

第四章
中學學生對吸食毒品的態度及相關因素

Chapter 4
Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors among secondary students

4.1 對吸食毒品的態度

吸食毒品是眾多青少年問題的其中一環。這通常與其他行爲、家庭、人際關係及在校的問題有關。二零零八／零九年的調查收集了學生對吸食毒品的態度、自我形象、在校表現及與家人關係等資料。這些資料將有助分析與學生吸毒行爲可能相關的特徵，及早找出有較大吸毒風險的學生組別。

4.1 Attitudes towards drug-taking

Drug-taking is one of the facets of youth problems. It is usually associated with other behavioural, family, relationship and school problems. The 2008/09 Survey collected information regarding students' attitudes towards drug-taking, self-perception, school performance and relationship with family and peers. Such information would shed light on characteristics that might be associated with drug-taking behaviours of students and early identification of vulnerable groups that might be subject to higher risk of taking drugs.

4.1.1 是否贊成別人吸食毒品及其次數 (表 4.1)

大部分中學學生（96.5%）不贊成別人吸食毒品。不曾吸食毒品的中學學生不贊成別人吸毒的比例（97.4%）明顯較吸食毒品的中學學生（76.1%）爲高。

4.1.1 Whether approved of people taking drugs and their frequencies (Table 4.1)

Majority of secondary students (96.5%) disapproved of people taking drugs. The proportion of non-drug-taking secondary students (97.4%) who disapproved of people taking drugs was higher than that of drug-taking secondary students (76.1%).

4.1.2 對毒品禍害的看法 (表 4.2 – 4.4)

就對吸食毒品禍害的看法，超過 90%的中學學生同意（同意／十分同意）「吸食毒品會損害健康」（94.7%）及「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」（91.9%）。此外，89.5% 認爲「吸食毒品會影響學業」。

4.1.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Tables 4.2 – 4.4)

As regards to the perception on harmful effects of drugs, over 90% of all secondary students agreed (agreed/ strongly agreed) that "using drugs would harm one's health" (94.7%) and that "using drugs would affect their appearance" (91.9%). In addition, 89.5% of them agreed that "using drugs would affect their study".

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，95.2%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」，92.7%同意「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」，90.3% 同意「吸食毒品會影響他們的學業」。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，持上述看法的比例分別爲 82.9%、74.7%及 71.4%。

Among non-drug-taking secondary students, 95.2% of them agreed that "using drugs would harm one's health", "using drugs would affect their appearance" (92.7%) and "using drugs affect their study" (90.3%), while there were 82.9%, 74.7% and 71.4% of drug-taking secondary students who agreed with the above three statements.

問卷要求中學學生比較「濫用藥物」及「吸食毒品」對健康的損害，還是兩者根本沒有分別。57.9%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認爲「濫用藥物」與「吸食毒品」沒有分別。59.0%吸食毒品的中學學生持相同意見。

All secondary students were asked to compare the harmfulness of "substance abuse" and "drug abuse", or that they were the same. 57.9% of non-drug-taking secondary students claimed that "substance abuse" and "drug abuse" were equally harmful. 59.0% of drug-taking secondary students made the same response.

當被問及「傳統毒品」（如白粉）還是「危害精神毒品」（包括丸仔類毒品如搖頭丸、K仔、冰毒等）對健康的損害較大時，94.2%的中學學生認爲吸食「危害精神毒品」與「傳統毒品」的損害相同，甚至較大。

All secondary students were also asked to compare whether taking "traditional drugs" (such as heroin) and/or "psychotropic drugs" (including psychotropic substances such as ecstasy, ketamine, ice, etc) were more harmful to health. 94.2% of all secondary students felt that "psychotropic drugs" were equally or even more harmful than "traditional drugs".

至於不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，94.6%認爲吸食「危害精神毒品」的損害與「傳統毒品」相同，甚至較大。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，85.5%持相同意見。

For non-drug-taking secondary students, 94.6% felt that "psychotropic drugs" were equally harmful to or even more harmful than "traditional drugs". 85.5% of drug-taking secondary students reported the same.

4.1.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向 (表 4.5)

4.1.3 Students' inclination to taking drugs (Table 4.5)

大部分不曾吸食毒品的中學學生對吸食毒品持正面態度。當中超過 90%不同意「吸食毒品可以令他們和朋友更容易相處」、「如果有機會的話他們會嘗試吸食毒品」、「吸食毒品的青少年可受到異性的歡迎」、「吸食毒品是很合潮流的事」及「吸食毒品可以令他們玩得更開心」。然而，在吸食毒品的中學學生中，反對上述言論的比例相對較低（佔 54.8%至 82.7%）。

Majority of non-drug-taking secondary students held positive attitudes against taking drugs. Over 90% of them disagreed that "taking drugs helped them to get along with friends", "they would try drugs if there was an opportunity", "drug abusers were attractive to the opposite sex", "using drugs was trendy" and "taking drugs would bring them more fun". However, a smaller proportion of drug-taking secondary students disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 54.8% to 82.7%).

4.1.4 對在港吸食毒品的違法性的看法 (表 4.6)

超過 90%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認爲，不論吸食「傳統毒品」還是「危害精神毒品」皆屬犯法。超過 80%吸食毒品的中學學生持相同意見。

4.1.4 Perception on illegality of taking drugs in Hong Kong (Table 4.6)

Over 90% of non-drug-taking secondary students perceived that taking either "traditional drugs" or "psychotropic drugs" was against the law. Over 80% of drug-taking secondary students had the same perception.

4.2 自我形象 (表 4.7)

除與毒品有關的資料之外，這次調查還蒐集了一些內在和外在屬性，如學生的自我形象、與家人、學校和朋輩的關係、及其人口特徵等。

一般而言，不曾吸食毒品的中學學生較有自信。舉例說，87.1%相信「如果盡力去做，總能解決難題」（相對 77.3%吸食毒品的中學學生），另有 78.4%認爲「總括來說，他們對自己感到滿意」（相對 69.7%吸食毒品的中學學生）。

4.2 Self-perception (Table 4.7)

Besides drug-related information, some internal and external attributes such as students' self-perception, relationship with family, school and peers and their demographic characteristics, were obtained.

In general, non-drug-taking secondary students showed higher self-esteem. For instance, 87.1% reported that "they could always manage to solve difficult problems if they tried hard enough" (versus 77.3% of drug-taking students) and 78.4% of them reported that "most of the time, they were satisfied with themselves" (versus 69.7% of drug-taking students).

4.3 與家人、校方及同輩的關係 (表 4.8)

不曾吸食毒品的中學學生與父母的關係較好，76.8%認爲「他們的父母關注他們的感受」。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，只有 65.6%持相同看法。

四分三（75.2%）不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認爲「在好朋友之間他們常常有自己的主意」（相對 69.9%的吸食毒品的中學學生）。可是當被問及是否「容易受好朋友影響」時，半數（50.1%）表示同意，比例與吸食毒品的中學學生（49.0%）相若。

4.3 Relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.8)

Non-drug-taking secondary students indicated a closer relationship with their parents, with 76.8% of them agreed that "their parents cared about their feelings", while 65.6% of drug-taking secondary students claimed the same.

Three-quarters (75.2%) of non-drug-taking secondary students reported that "they had their own ideas among their group of friends" (versus 69.9% of drug-taking secondary students). Nevertheless, when they were asked of whether they were "influenced by their close friends easily", half of them agreed (50.1%), which was very close to the response of drug-taking students (49.0%).

較少非吸食毒品的中學學生表示「他們常常不遵守校規」(22.4%)(相對 40.1%的吸食毒品的中學學生)。

Fewer non-drug-taking secondary students reported that "they often break school rules" (22.4% versus 40.1% of drug-taking secondary students).

4.4 閒餘的運用 (表 4.9)

二零零八/零九年調查還蒐集了吸食毒品和不曾吸食毒品的中學學生消閒活動的資料。這些資料對籌劃宣傳活動十分有用。

不曾吸食毒品的中學學生閒餘時最常做的活動是「看電視/聽電台節目或音樂」(71.1%),其次是「上網/寫網誌/即時傳信」(64.6%)、「與朋友聊天」(64.0%)及「睡覺」(61.8%)。吸食毒品的中學學生會在閒餘時「與朋友聊天」(56.8%)、「看電視/聽電台節目或音樂」(54.7%)及「睡覺」(54.5%)。

「往卡拉 OK 或的士高」是唯一一項有較多吸食毒品中學學生參與的活動(27.3%,相對 18.7%的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生)。

4.4 Use of free time (Table 4.9)

The 2008/09 Survey also collected information on what drug-taking and non-drug-taking secondary students would do during their free time. Such information would be useful for the planning of publicity programmes.

The most popular activities during free time among non-drug-taking students were "watching TV/ listening to the radio or music" (71.1%), followed by "surfing the Internet/ writing Blog/ MSN" (64.6%), "chatting with friends" (64.0%) and "sleeping" (61.8%). The most popular activities among drug-taking secondary students were "chatting with friends"(56.8%), "watching TV/listening to the radio or music"(54.7%) and "sleeping" (54.5%).

"Go to karaoke or discos" was the only activity that was more common among drug-taking secondary students (27.3%) than non-drug-taking secondary students (18.7%) .

4.5 調查前六個月內的行爲及學業問題 (表 4.10)

超過半數(50.9%)吸食毒品的中學學生曾「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」,43.7%曾於「午夜在街上流連」,33.7%曾「被同學欺負」,27.2%曾「被流氓騷擾」及 26.9%曾「與黑社會來往」。

約 30%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生曾「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」或「被同學欺負」,20.6%曾於「午夜在街上流連」,15.8%「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」及 11.8%曾「被流氓騷

4.5 Behavioural and school problems in the six months before survey enumeration (Table 4.10)

Over half (50.9%) of the drug-taking secondary students had been "warned by school", 43.7% had "roamed at night", 33.7% had been "bullied by schoolmates", 27.2% had been "harassed by triads/ gangsters" and 26.9% had been "involved in triad society".

For non-drug-taking secondary students, about 30% had been "warned by school" or "bullied by schoolmates", 20.6% had "roamed around at night", 15.8% "had not seen their mother or father for more than a week" and 11.8% had

擾」。

been "harassed by triads/ gangsters".

4.6 吸食毒品與吸煙和飲酒的關係 (表 4.11)

吸食毒品的中學學生吸煙及飲酒的比例分別爲 39.6%及 66.8%，不曾吸食毒品的中學學生的相應比例則爲 11.0%及 64.9%。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，同時吸煙和飲酒的比例爲 37.1%，相對 10.5%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生。

4.6 Relationship between drug-taking and use of tobacco and alcohol (Table 4.11)

It was observed that the proportions of drug-taking secondary students who were smokers or alcohol users were 39.6% and 66.8%. The corresponding proportions of non-drug-taking secondary students were 11.0% and 64.9% respectively. The proportions being both smokers and alcohol users among drug-taking secondary students were 37.1%, versus 10.5% of non-drug-taking secondary students.

4.7 人口特徵

4.7.1 是否與父母同住 (表 4.12)

二零零八／零九年的調查顯示，超過85%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生與父母同住，而吸食毒品的中學學生與父母同住的比例爲 77.2%。 2.5%不曾吸食毒品的學生沒有與父母同住，吸食毒品的中學學生的比例則爲 7.7%。

4.7 Demographic characteristics

4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.12)

In the 2008/09 Survey, over 85% of non-drug-taking secondary students were living with both parents (versus 77.2% of drug-taking students). 2.5% of non-drug-taking secondary students were not living with both parents (versus 7.7% of drug-taking students).

4.7.2 家庭每月總收入 (表 4.13)

二零零八／零九年的調查顯示，吸食毒品的中學學生較多來自經濟能力偏低或偏高的家庭。5.8%的吸食毒品的中學學生，每月家庭總收入只有$5,000 或以下（相對 2.4%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。另有 13.4%的每月家庭總收入達$50,000 或以上（相對 8.5%的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

二零零八／零九年調查得出的比例分佈與二零零四／零五年的相若。例如，在

4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.13)

Compared to non-drug-taking secondary students, larger proportions of drug-taking secondary students came from families of higher and lower income groups. 5.8% of them came from families with monthly income of $5,000 or below (versus 2.4% of non-drug-taking secondary students) and 13.4% of them came from families with monthly income of $50,000 or above (versus 8.5% of non-drug-taking secondary students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2004/05 Survey. 6.5% of drug-taking

二零零四／零五年，6.5%吸食毒品的中學學生每月家庭收入$5,000 或以下（相對 4.0%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生），10.3%則來自每月家庭收入達$50,000 或以上的家庭（相對 5.6%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

secondary students came from families with monthly income of $5,000 or below (versus 4.0% of non-drug-taking secondary students) and 10.3% of them from families with monthly income of $50,000 or above (versus 5.6% of non-drug-taking secondary students).

4.7.3 在港居住年期 (表 4.14)

在吸食毒品的中學學生中，在港居住年期不足七年的比率，較不曾吸食毒品的中學生高。6.0%吸食毒品的中學學生在港居住了四至六年（相對 3.4%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。6.4%吸食毒品的中學學生在港居住了一至三年（相對 3.1%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。5.8%吸食毒品的中學學生在港居住的年期不足一年（相對 1.4%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

4.7.3 Years of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.14)

Among the drug-taking secondary students, the proportion who had been living in Hong Kong for less than seven years was higher than the proportion among non-drug-taking secondary students. 6.0% of drug-taking secondary students had been living in Hong Kong for four to six years (versus 3.4% of non drug-taking secondary students). 6.4% of drug-taking secondary students had been living in Hong Kong for one to three years (versus 3.1% of non-drug-taking secondary students). 5.8% of drug-taking secondary students who had been living in Hong Kong for less than a year (versus 1.4% of non-drug-taking secondary students).

4.7.4 居住的房屋種類 (表 4.15)

41.3%吸食毒品的中學學生住在「公營租住單位」，另有 40.6%住在「私人住宅單位」。39.5%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生住在「公營租住單位」，另有 43.0%住在「私人住宅單位」。

4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.15)

41.3% of drug-taking secondary students lived in “public rental housing” and 40.6% of them lived in “private housing”. For non-drug-taking secondary students, 39.5% of them lived in “public rental housing” and 43.0% of them lived in “private housing”.

第五章
其他學生的特徵

Chapter 5
Salient features of other students

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。

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 吸食毒品的普遍性（按教育課程分組） (表 5.1 及 5.2)

5.1 Prevalence of drug-taking by education programme (Tables 5.1 and 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爲：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。

5.1.1 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 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爲 0.8%、2.6%、1.3%及 2.1%。

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.

5.1.2 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爲 0.5%、1.5%、0.6%及 1.1%。

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爲「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爲「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%)[9] 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 [9] (secondary: 61.6%, undergraduate: 59.6% and other post-secondary: 60.7%). The other major source of money for

[9] 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%）。

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 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／鄰居的家中」、「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，較多高小學生選擇「網吧」（20.8%）及「出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方」（11.7%）作爲吸食毒品的地方；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%）。

5.2.3 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 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爲「同學」（分別爲 28.5%及 20.9%）及「毒販」（分別爲 25.6%及 17.3%）。

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，較常提供毒品的人爲「陌生人」（20.7%）、「毒販」（19.2%）及「朋友」（19.1%）。

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 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[10]，14.0%聲稱首次吸食毒品的年齡爲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%）。

5.2.5 Age of first drug-taking (Table 5.7)

Of all drug-taking students at secondary school or above[10], 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 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／逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（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爲了「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，吸食毒品是爲了「尋求刺激」（分別佔39.0%及31.5%）。

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 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[10]，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

5.2.7 Help seeking patterns (Tables 5.10 and 5.11)

Of drug-taking students of secondary or above[10], 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%)

[10] 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%)。

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

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)

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

在不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上級別的學生中[11],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爲「朋友」(59.0%)、「同學」(23.5%)及「陌生人」(17.6%)。

Among non-drug-taking students of secondary or above[11], 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.

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%)。

"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%).

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爲 7.6% 及 8.9%。

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

[11] 高小學生沒有被問及此題。
Upper primary students were not asked of the question.

students (8.9%).

「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%）是不曾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。

"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.

在不同組別學生中不曾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%）。

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%) .

第六章
報告摘要

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。

6.1 學生吸食毒品的上升趨勢

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 2186 人升至二零零八年的 3 430 人[13]（表 1.3 及 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爲 4.3%、2.6%

Chapter 6
Summary of Key Findings

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 summerized 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 Rising trend of drug-taking among students

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 2008[13] (Tables 1.3 & 1.7).

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

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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）。

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).

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）。

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 吸毒學生的年齡下降

6.2 Lowering age of drug-taking among students

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爲 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）。

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).

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爲 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爲「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爲「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）。

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，令禁毒工作更爲聚焦。

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）。

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).

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%）爲高（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）。

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).

吸食毒品的學生吸煙及飲酒的比例分別爲 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）。

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).

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），以及行爲和學校問題（表 4.10）。

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).

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。

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爲吸毒會損害健康（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爲他們不認爲自己已經染上毒癮（表 2.19）。

超過 90%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認爲吸毒是違法行爲。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强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敝性。

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）。

(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 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）。

6.7 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 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%），其次爲毒販（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) 。

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).

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Appendix I

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2. 曾吸食毒品的中學學生的特性

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表 5.10	曾否因爲吸食毒品問題向他人求助(按教育課程種類分組)(中學或以上級別學生)	Table 5.10	Whether sought help from others in dealing with problems resulted from taking drugs by education programme (Students of secondary or above)
表 5.11	給予最大幫助的人(按曾吸食毒品的學生及教育課程種類分組)(中學或以上級別學生)	Table 5.11	Person who gave the greatest help among drug-taking students by education programme (Students of secondary or above)
表 5.12	不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品(按教育課程種類分組)(中學或以上級別學生)	Table 5.12	Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs by education programme (Students of secondary or above)
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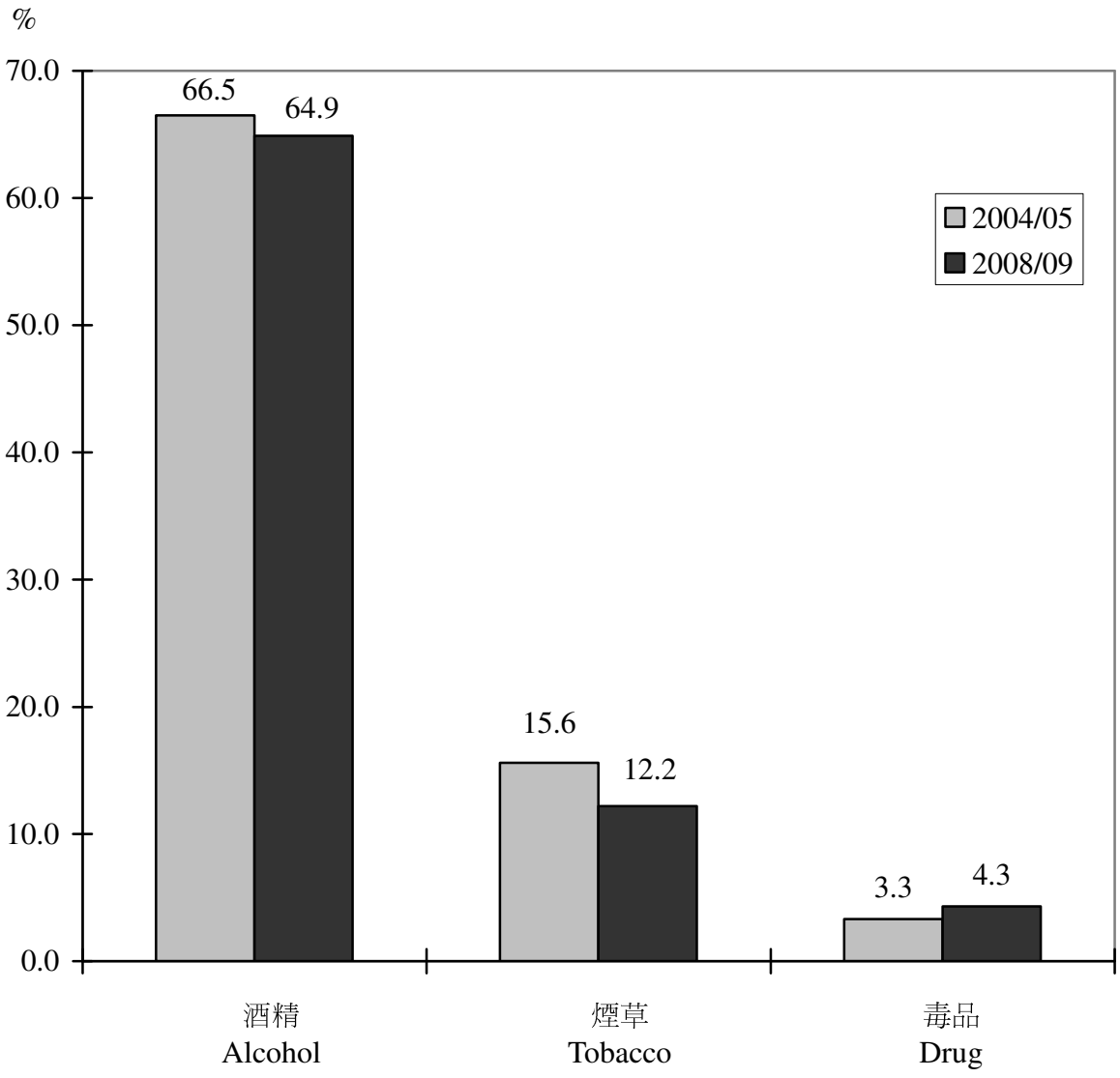
6. 報告摘要 **6. Summary of Key Findings**

表 6.1	國際比較	Table 6.1	International Comparison

1. 中學學生服用各類物質的普遍性
Prevalence of substance use among secondary students

圖 1.1　曾飲酒、吸煙或吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（中學學生）
Chart 1.1　Proportion of lifetime alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students (Secondary Students)



註釋：　百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Note:　Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the Survey.

表 1.1　曾飲酒的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 1.1　Proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
年齡 **Age**		
12歲或以下 12 or below	49.3	52.8
13	57.0	58.9
14	62.6	62.5
15	69.4	65.3
16	73.5	69.6
17	75.5	71.7
18	79.9	77.2
19歲或以上 19 or above	81.3	74.9
合計 Overall	66.5	64.9
性別 **Sex**		
男 Male	67.0	65.2
女 Female	65.9	64.9
合計 Overall	66.5	64.9

註釋：百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 1.2　曾吸煙的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 1.2　Proportion of lifetime tobacco-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
年齡 Age		
12歲或以下 12 or below	6.7	5.3
13	10.6	9.1
14	14.9	12.5
15	18.3	14.2
16	19.4	14.6
17	20.1	15.6
18	18.3	14.0
19歲或以上 19 or above	21.0	14.5
合計 Overall	15.6	12.2
性別 Sex		
男 Male	16.5	12.4
女 Female	14.1	12.0
合計 Overall	15.6	12.2

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 1.3　曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 1.3　Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
年齡 Age		
12歲或以下 12 or below	2.4	4.6
13	3.0	4.5
14	3.4	4.4
15	3.2	4.8
16	3.5	4.2
17	4.0	4.3
18	3.2	3.4
19歲或以上 19 or above	3.4	2.9
合計 Overall	3.3	4.3
性別 Sex		
男 Male	3.3	4.6
女 Female	2.9	3.7
合計 Overall	3.3	4.3

註釋：百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 1.4　在調查前一年內曾飲酒、吸煙或吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）

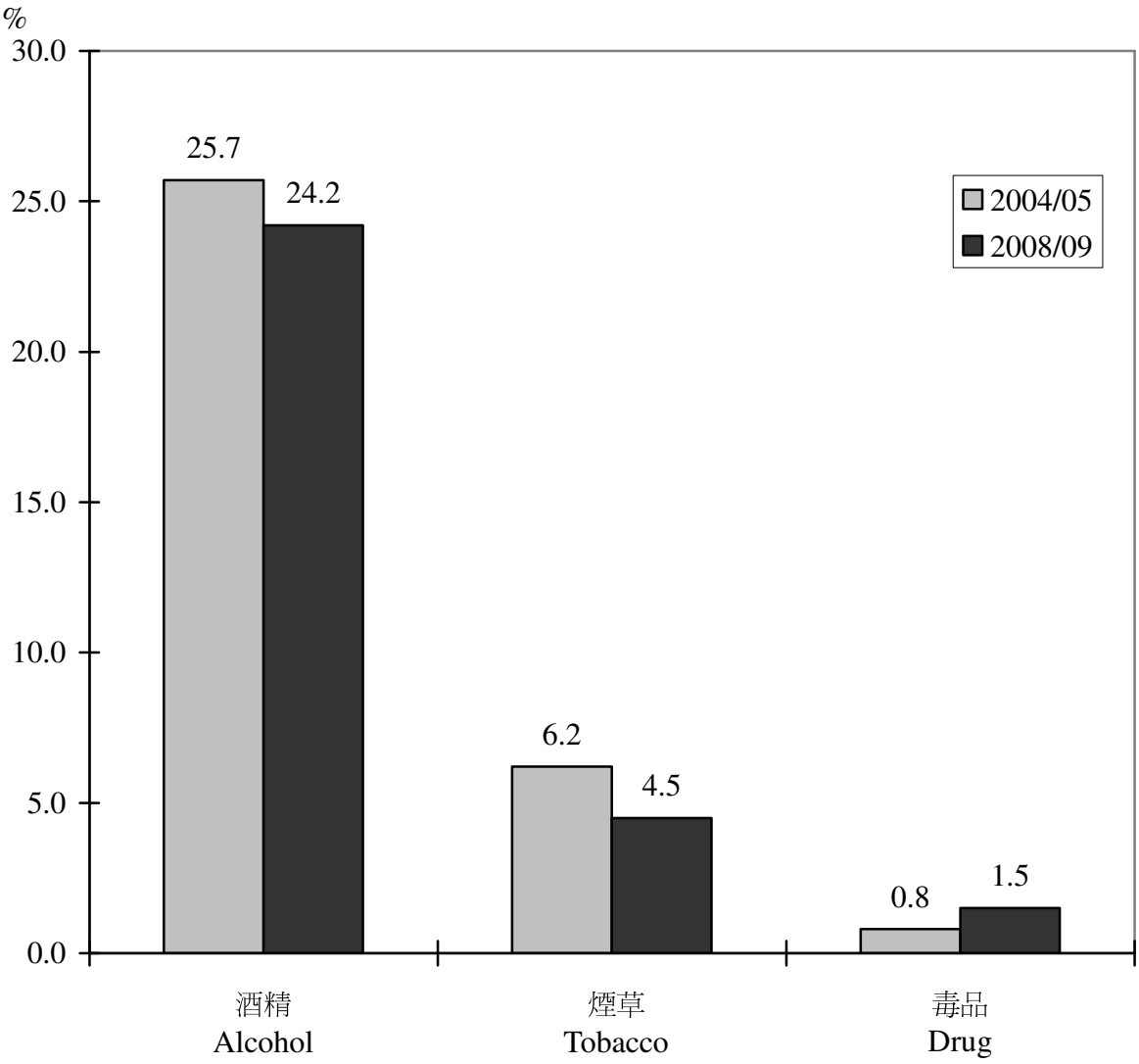
Table 1.4　Proportion of 1-year alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	酒精 Alcohol (%)	煙草 Tobacco (%)	毒品 Drug (%)
年齡 Age			
12歲或以下 12 or below	32.5	2.5	2.7
13	40.0	5.5	2.7
14	44.5	7.4	2.8
15	47.1	8.3	3.0
16	50.6	7.6	2.4
17	53.8	7.8	2.5
18	57.9	6.0	2.0
19歲或以上 19 or above	53.7	4.2	1.4
合計 Overall	46.1	6.5	2.6
性別 Sex			
男 Male	47.0	6.5	2.7
女 Female	45.4	6.4	2.3
合計 Overall	46.1	6.5	2.6

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

圖 1.2　　在調查前 30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙或吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（中學學生）
Chart 1.2　Proportion of 30-day alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students (Secondary Students)



註釋：　百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Note:　Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the Survey.

表 1.5　在調查前30天內曾飲酒的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 1.5　Proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
年齡 **Age**		
12歲或以下 12 or below	16.7	17.2
13	22.3	22.3
14	25.4	24.0
15	27.6	24.7
16	28.9	26.0
17	28.9	27.1
18	31.2	29.5
19歲或以上 19 or above	28.1	25.5
合計 Overall	25.7	24.2
性別 **Sex**		
男 Male	27.7	26.2
女 Female	23.4	22.1
合計 Overall	25.7	24.2

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 1.6　在調查前30天內曾吸煙的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 1.6　Proportion of 30-day tobacco-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
年齡 Age		
12歲或以下 12 or below	2.3	1.4
13	4.0	3.4
14	6.2	4.9
15	7.8	5.9
16	8.6	5.6
17	7.5	5.8
18	6.4	4.3
19歲或以上 19 or above	6.2	2.7
合計 Overall	6.2	4.5
性別 Sex		
男 Male	6.7	4.7
女 Female	5.4	4.2
合計 Overall	6.2	4.5

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 1.7　在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 1.7　Proportion of 30-day drug-taking students by age and by sex (Secondary Students)

年齡/性別 Age/sex	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
年齡 Age		
12歲或以下 12 or below	0.5	1.5
13	0.5	1.4
14	1.0	1.7
15	1.0	1.8
16	0.9	1.3
17	1.1	1.6
18	0.6	1.2
19歲或以上 19 or above	0.6	0.9
合計 Overall	0.8	1.5
性別 Sex		
男 Male	0.8	1.6
女 Female	0.7	1.2
合計 Overall	0.8	1.5

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各年齡／性別組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

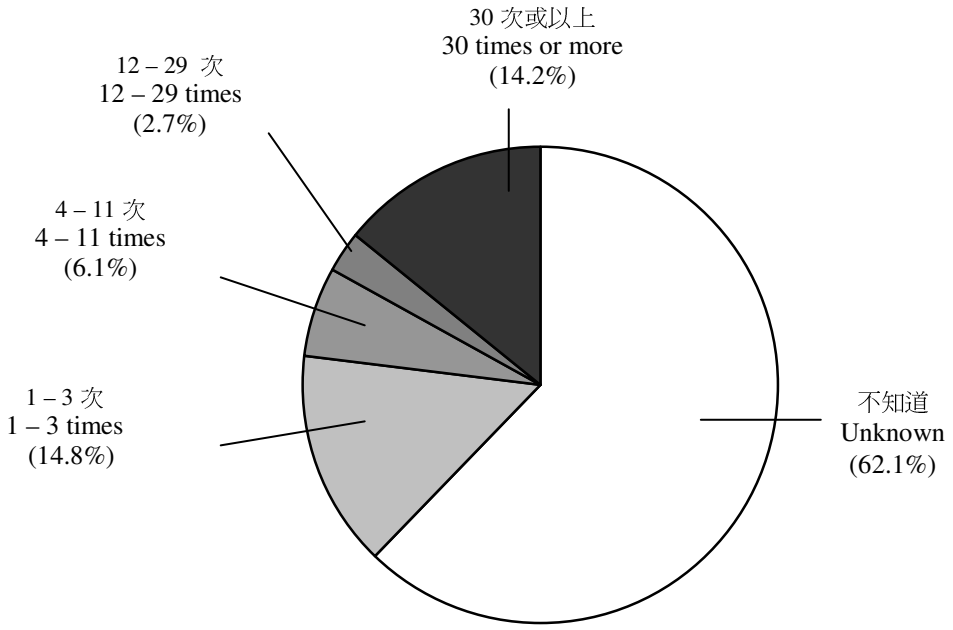
Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided relevant information.

2. 曾吸食毒品中學學生的特性
Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking secondary students

圖 2.1　在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生吸食毒品的次數（中學學生）

Chart 2.1　Drug-taking frequency of students who took drugs in the past 30 days before survey enumeration (Secondary Students)

2008/09

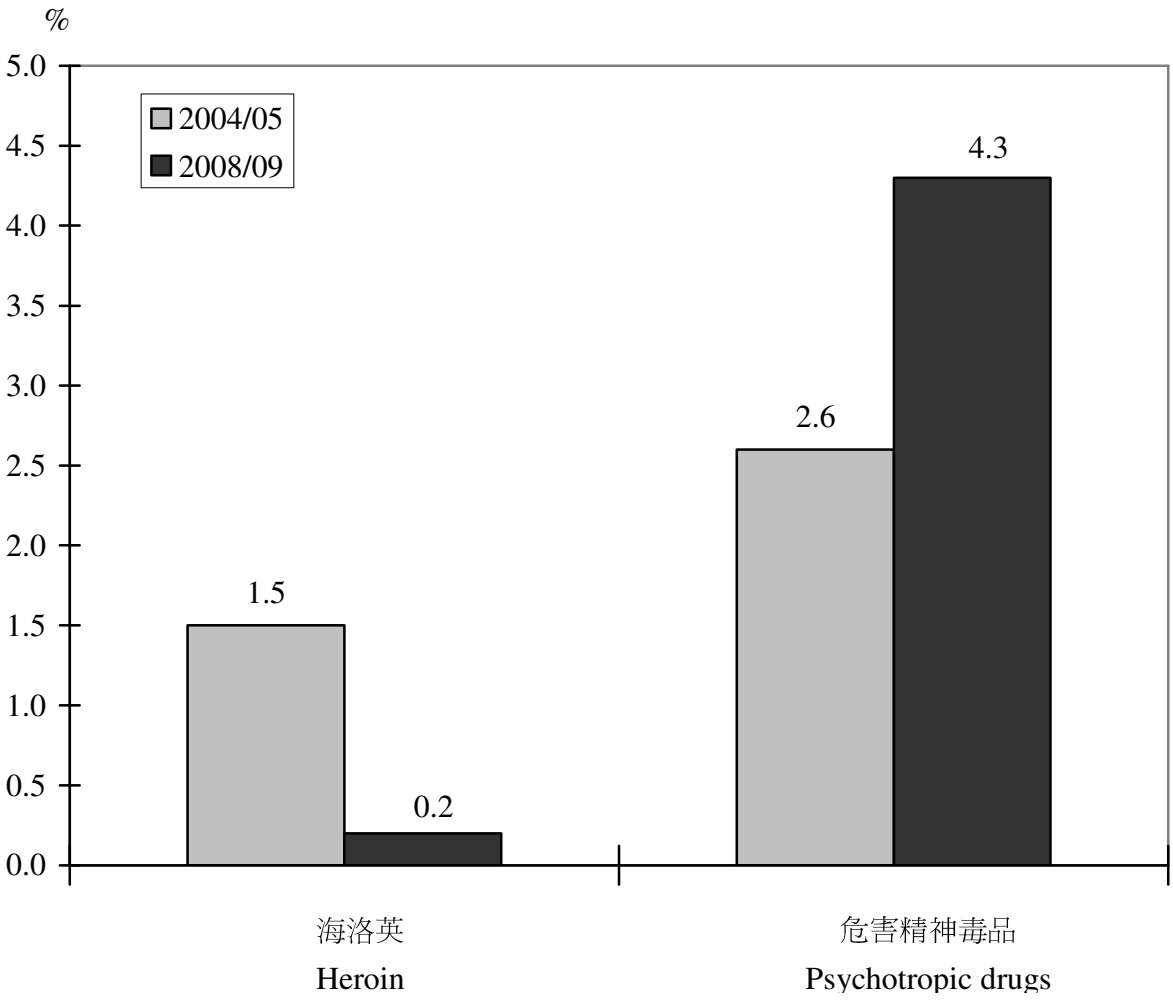


註釋：　據觀察所得，在吸食毒品的中學學生中，有相當一部分在填寫問卷時會選擇問題作答。而他們亦傾向略過敏感性的問題（例如吸食毒品的次數等）。因此，這類題目的拒答率相當高。由於只有 1 434 名吸食毒品的中學學生樣本提供有關其吸毒次數的資料。因此詮釋數據時需額外小心。

Note:　It was observed that a relatively high proportion of drug-taking secondary students selectively chose questions to answer when completing the questionnaire. They also demonstrated a tendency to avoid answering sensitive questions (such as the question on the frequency of taking drugs). As a result, the proportion of unknown response on those questions was relatively high. As only 1 434 sampled drug-taking secondary students were relevant to this question, the figures should be interpreted with care.

圖 2.2　　曾吸食海洛英／危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例 （二零零四／零五年及二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）

Chart 2.2　Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students, 2004/05 and 2008/09　(Secondary Students)

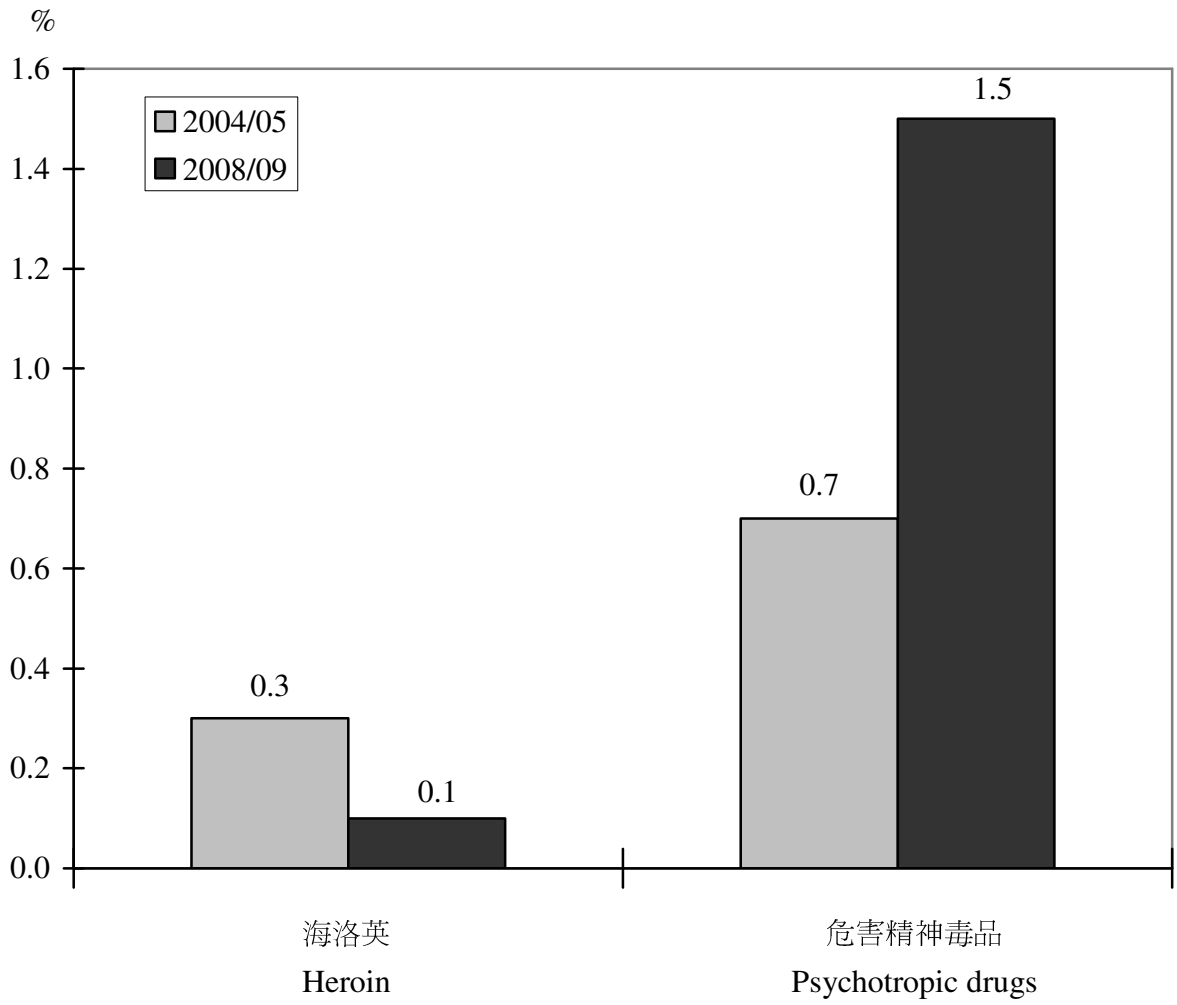


註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
Notes: Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students who had provided relevant information.

圖 2.3　　30 天內曾吸食海洛英／危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例 （二零零四／零五年及二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）

Chart 2.3　Proportion of 30-day heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students, 2004/05 and 2008/09　(Secondary Students)

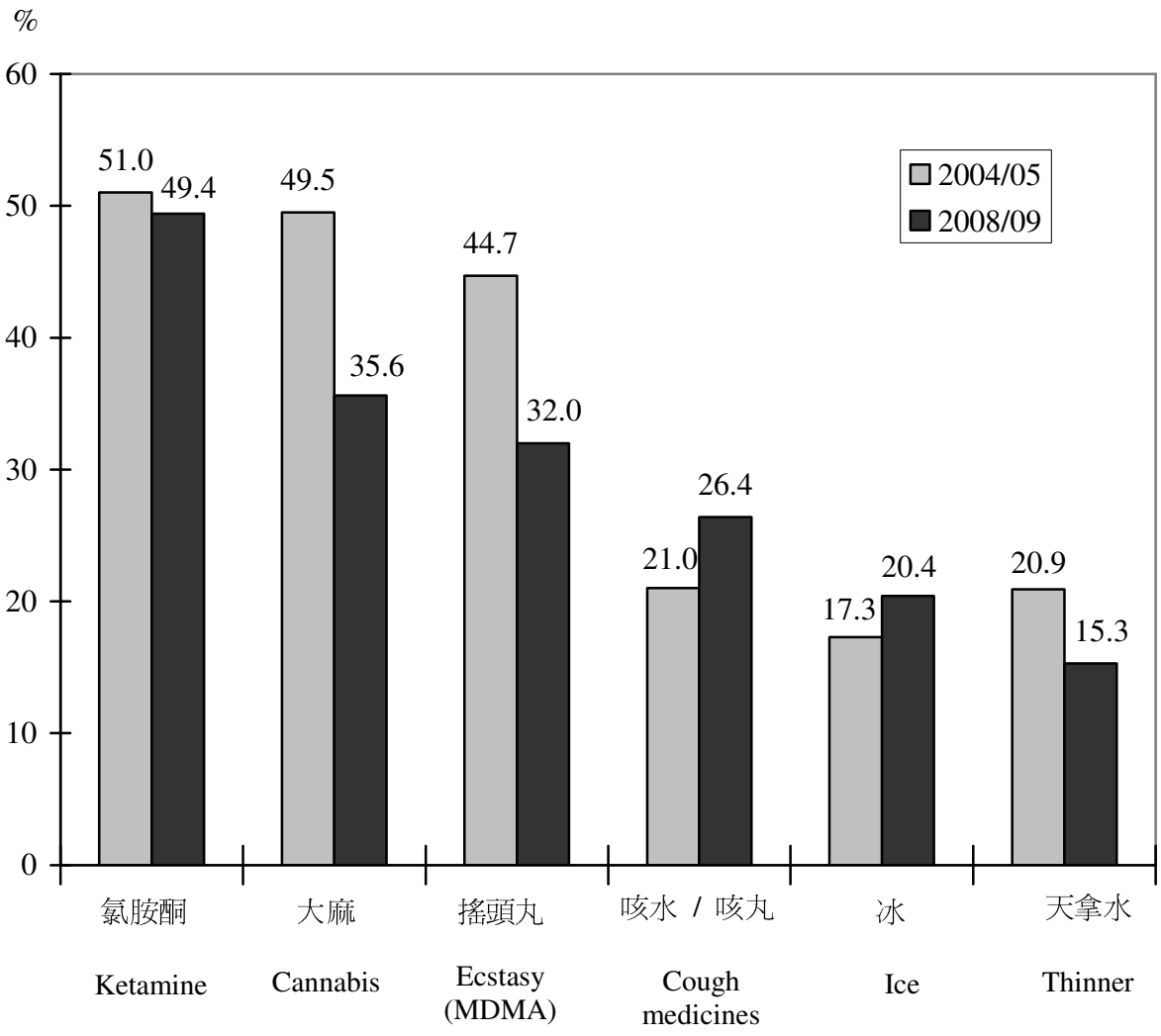


註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
Notes: Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students who had provided relevant information.

圖 2.4　被吸食的危害精神毒品主要種類（二零零四／零五年及二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）

Chart 2.4　Major type of psychotropic drugs taken, 2004/05 and 2008/09 (Secondary Students)

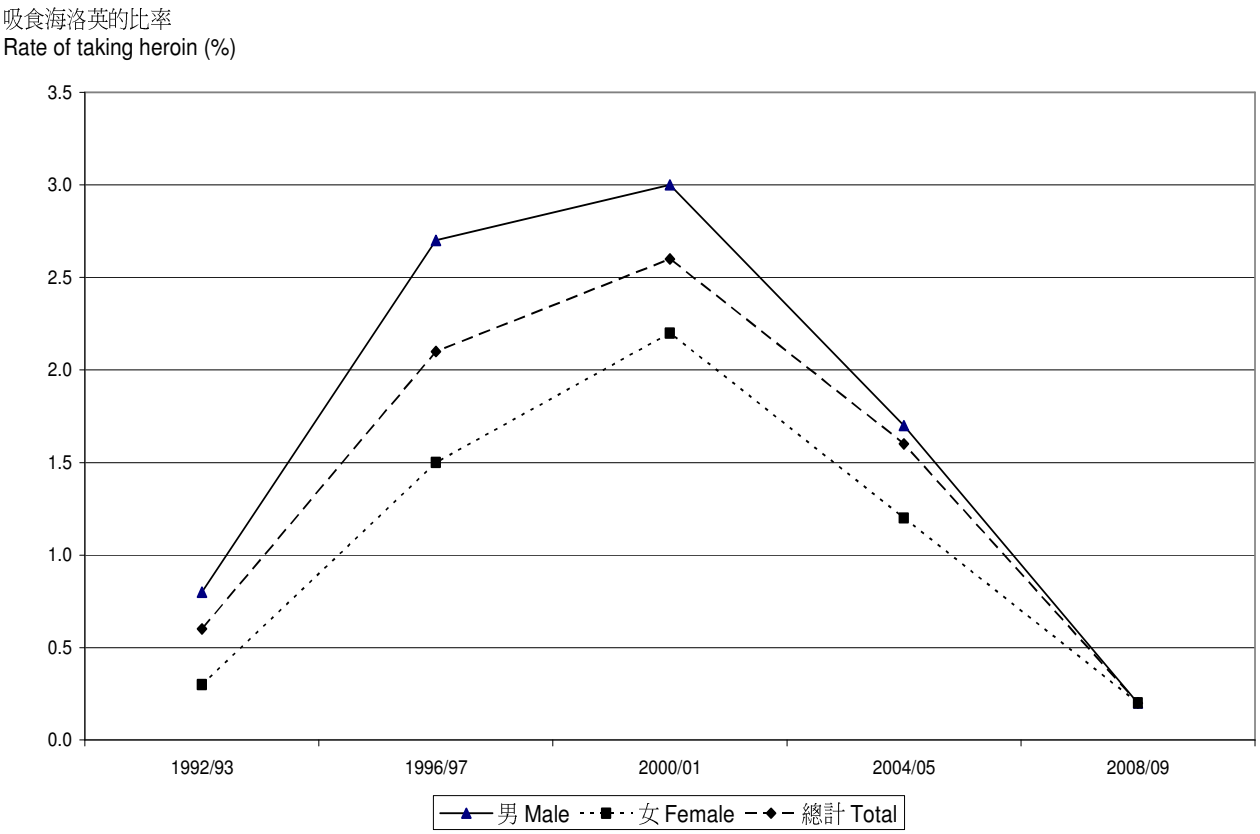


註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

Notes: Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

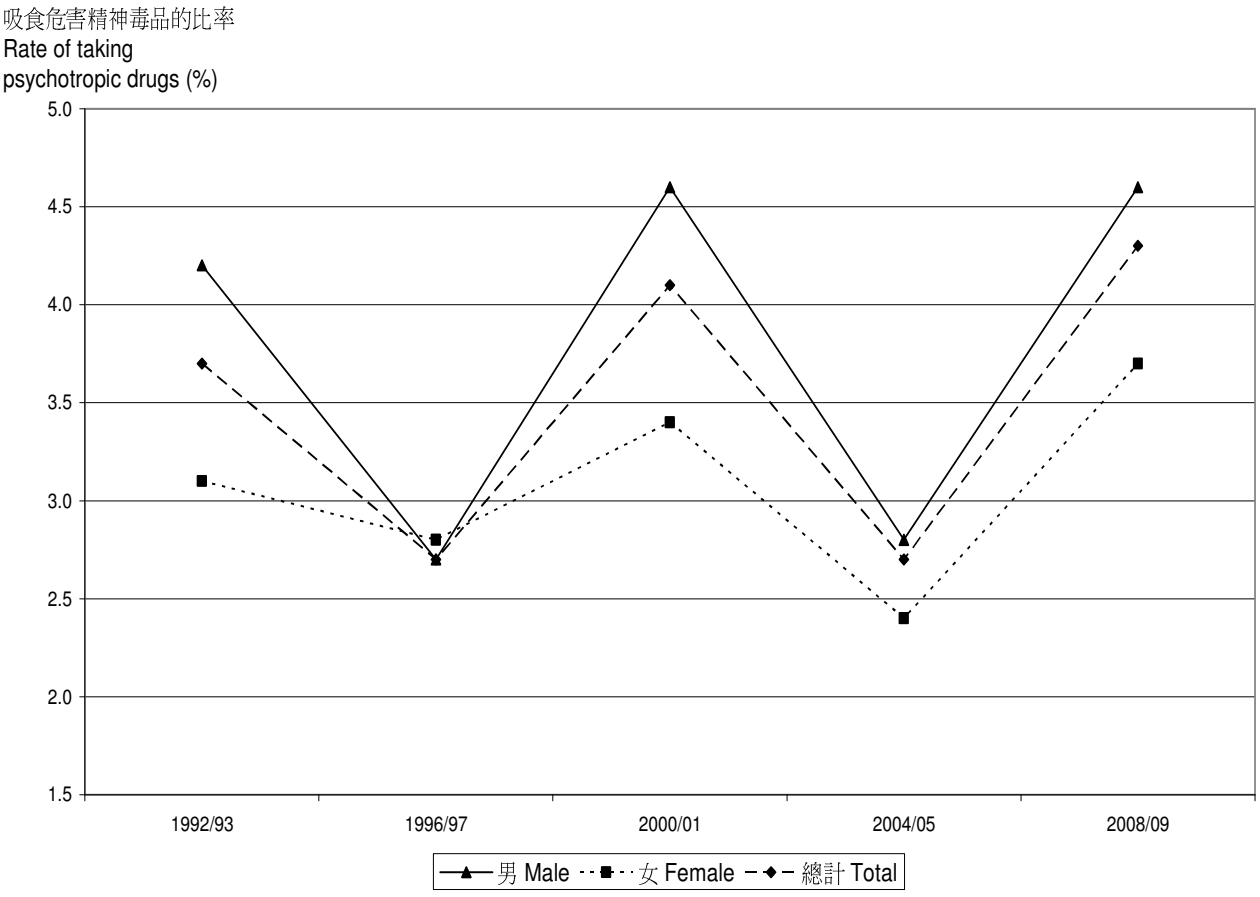
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食危害精神毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Percentages are calculated based on psychotropic drugs-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

圖 2.5　　曾吸食海洛英的學生所佔比例（按性別分組）
Chart 2.5　（一九九二／九三年至二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）
Rate of lifetime heroin-taking students by sex, 1992/93 – 2008/09 (Secondary Students)



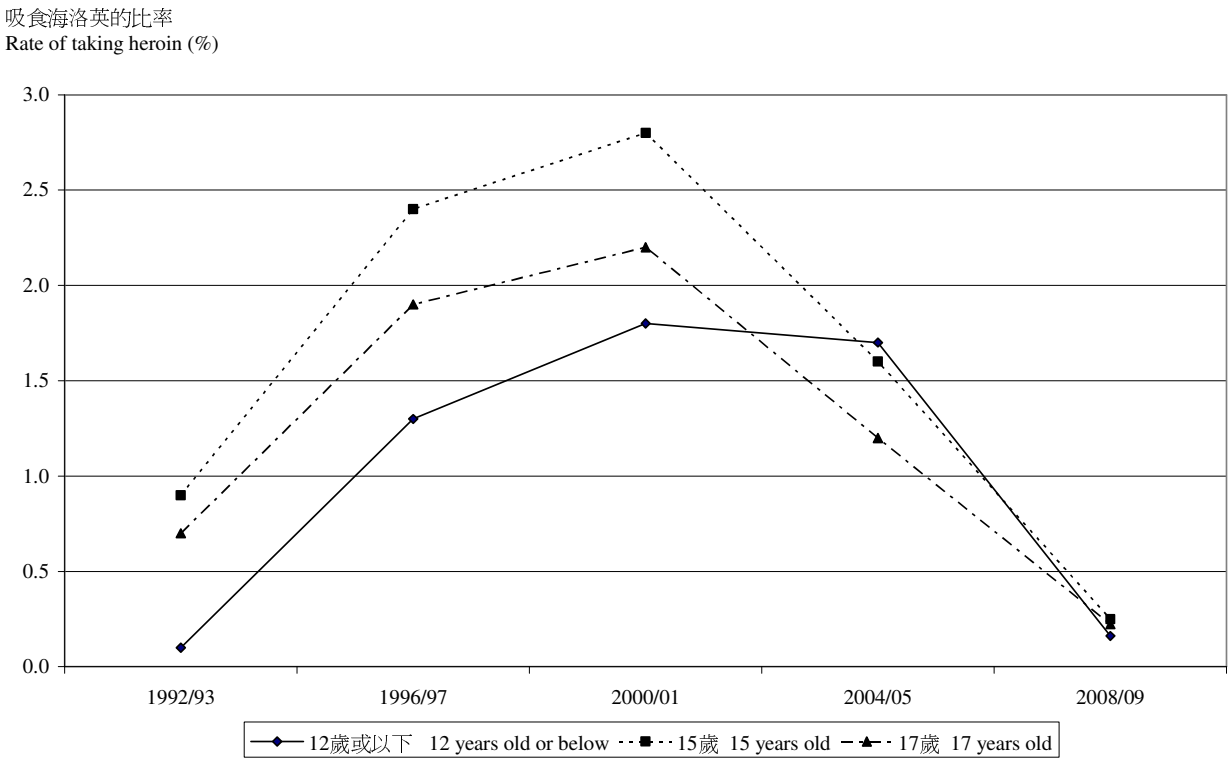
註釋：　百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Note:　Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the survey.

圖 2.6　　曾吸食危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例（按性別分組）（一九九二／九三年至二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）
Chart 2.6　Rate of lifetime psychotropic drug-taking students by sex, 1992/93 – 2008/09　(Secondary Students)



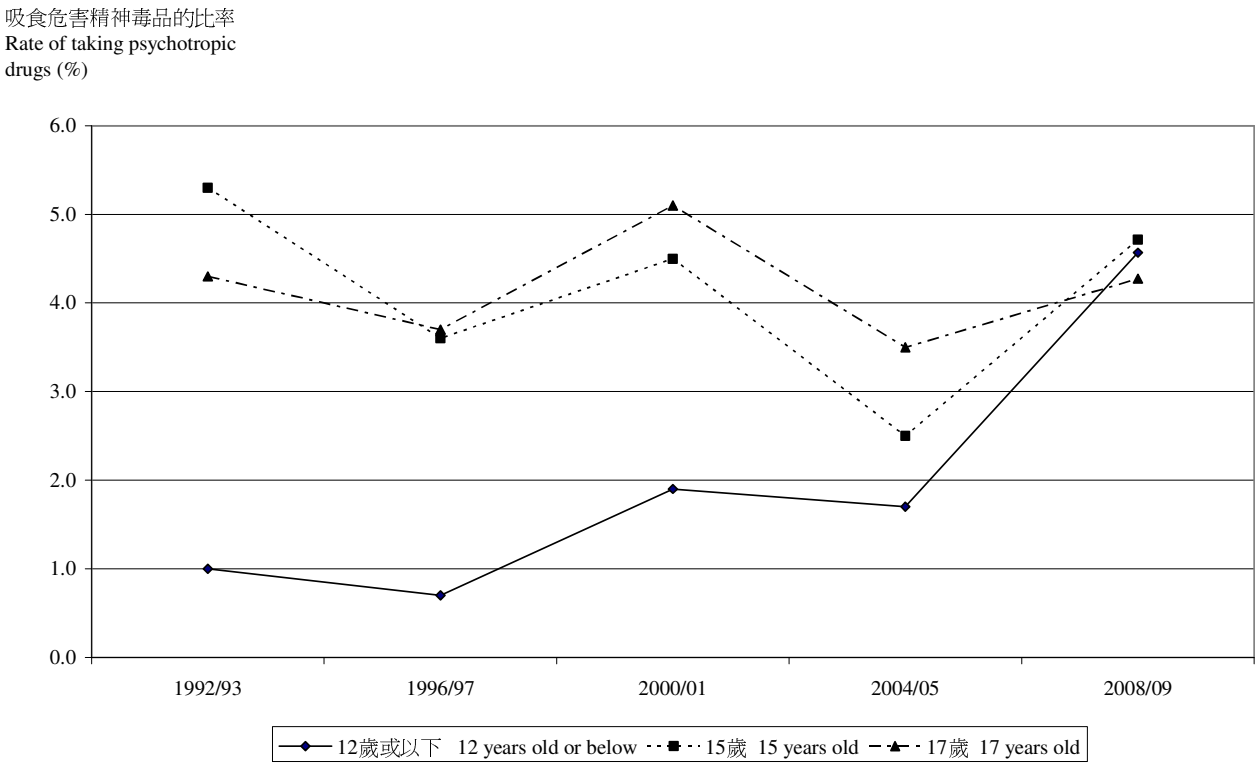
註釋：　百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Note:　Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the survey.

圖 2.7　　曾吸食海洛英的學生所佔比例（按揀選年齡分組）（一九九二／九三年至二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）
Chart 2.7　Rate of lifetime heroin-taking students by selected ages, 1992/93 – 2008/09　(Secondary Students)



註釋：　百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Note:　Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the survey.

圖 2.8　曾吸食危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例（按揀選年齡分組）
Chart 2.8　（一九九二／九三年至二零零八／零九年）（中學學生）
Rate of lifetime psychotropic drug-taking students by selected ages, 1992/93 – 2008/09　(Secondary Students)



註釋：　百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
Note:　Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the survey.

表 2.1　被吸食的危害精神毒品種類（中學學生）
Table 2.1　Type of psychotropic drugs taken (Secondary Students)

危害精神毒品種類 Type of psychotropic drugs	2004/05 [1] (%)	2008/09 [1] (%)
K仔（茄/ 氯胺酮） Ketamine (K, Ket, K Zai, Special k, Vitamin)	51.0	49.4
大麻（草/ 大麻花/ 大麻精/ 大麻油） Cannabis (Grass/ Marijuana/ Pot/ Hash/ joint)	49.5	35.6
搖頭丸（亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明） Ecstasy (MDMA)	44.7	32.0
咳水/ 咳丸（O仔/ MB/ 黃豆仔/ DM丸） Codeine/ Cough medicines	21.0	26.4
冰（冰毒） Ice	17.3	20.4
天拿水（膠水/ 強力膠/ 打火機油/ 有機溶劑） Thinner (Glue/ Lighter fuel gas/ Organic solvent)	20.9	15.3
五仔（哈哈笑/ Give-me-five） Give-me-five	16.5	14.2
可卡因 Cocaine/ XTC	11.3	13.8
白瓜子（藍精靈/ 速眠安） Halcion (Dormicum)	16.1	8.6

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食危害精神毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on the secondary students who had taken psychotropic drugs and provided the relevant information.

表 2.2 購買毒品的主要金錢來源（中學學生）
Table 2.2 Main sources of money for buying drugs (Secondary Students)

主要金錢來源 Main sources of money	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 [1] (%)
免費 Free of charge	N.A.	61.6
零用錢 Pocket money	36.5	37.4
偷竊 Stealing	N.A.	10.0
出售毒品 Sell drugs	N.A.	8.6
做合法兼職得來的錢 Earn from doing legal part-time jobs	5.5	8.5
其他不法途徑 Other illegal sources	11.3	7.7
向朋友 / 同學借來的錢 Borrow from friends/ schoolmates	2.0	5.7
上述外的其他財政來源 Other sources of money except the above	44.7	7.8

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 2.3 購買毒品的主要金錢來源（按吸食毒品學生的性別分組）（中學學生）

Table 2.3 Main sources of money for buying drugs among drug-taking students by sex (Secondary Students)

主要金錢來源 Main sources of money	男 Male (%)	女 Female (%)	所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
免費 Free of charge	59.2	67.2	61.6
零用錢 Pocket money	35.7	40.3	37.4
偷竊 Stealing	10.0	8.5	10.0
出售毒品 Sell drugs	9.7	5.7	8.6
做合法兼職得來的錢 Earn from doing legal part-time jobs	9.9	7.1	8.5
其他不法途徑 Other illegal sources	8.8	5.0	7.7
向朋友 / 同學借來的錢 Borrow from friends/ schoolmates	6.3	4.9	5.7
上述外的其他財政來源 Other sources of money except the above	7.3	8.4	7.8

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各性別組別吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students in the respective sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 2.4 通常吸食毒品的地方（中學學生）
Table 2.4 Usual venues for taking drugs (Secondary Students)

通常吸食毒品的地方 Usual venues for taking drugs	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 [1] (%)
朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居的家中 [2] Friend's/ schoolmate's/ neighbour's home [2]	19.1	36.2
卡拉 OK / 的士高 Karaoke/ disco	19.1	25.1
自己家中 My home	11.7	25.0
公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁 Public playground/ park/ public toilet	7.5	22.0
酒吧 Bar/ pub	1.4	17.0
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方 Staircase or public area in building	N.A.	16.3
網吧 Internet café	1.4	13.6
學校 (包括宿舍) School (including dormitory)	5.2	10.9
其他樓上娛樂場所 Other upstairs entertainment venues	N.A.	10.3
沙灘 Beach	N.A.	8.3
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	1.7	7.6
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Holiday rental resort/ rental place	0.8	6.9
商場 Shopping malls	N.A.	5.8
戲院 Cinema	N.A.	4.4
商店 Shops	N.A.	3.4
其他地方 Other places	32.2	23.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，選項的字眼爲 (一)「好朋友家中」; (二)「同學家中」; 及 (三) 「鄰居家中」。

3. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. In the 2004/05 Survey, the choice was phrased as i) "My close friend's home"; ii) "My schoolmate's home"; and "My neighbour's home".

3 Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information

表 2.5 通常吸食毒品的地方（按性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 2.5 Usual venues for taking drugs by sex (Secondary Students)

通常吸食毒品的地方 Usual venues for taking drugs	男 Male (%)	女 Female (%)	所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居的家中 Friend's/ schoolmate's/ neighbour's home	31.6	43.5	36.2
卡拉 OK / 的士高 Karaoke/ disco	23.9	26.8	25.1
自己家中 My home	25.2	23.6	25.0
公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁 Public playground/ park/ public toilet	20.2	25.3	22.0
酒吧 Bar/ pub	16.4	17.8	17.0
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方 Staircase or public area in building	14.0	19.8	16.3
網吧 Internet café	13.7	13.0	13.6
學校 (包括宿舍) School (including dormitory)	11.9	8.2	10.9
其他樓上娛樂場所 Other upstairs entertainment venues	10.0	10.6	10.3
沙灘 Beach	8.4	7.9	8.3
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	7.7	7.3	7.6
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Holiday rental resort/ rental place	6.6	7.6	6.9
商場 Shopping malls	5.9	5.6	5.8
戲院 Cinema	4.6	3.5	4.4
商店 Shops	3.7	2.7	3.4
其他地方 Other places	27.1	19.4	23.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各性別組別吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students in the respective sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 2.6 提供毒品的人（中學學生）
Table 2.6 Suppliers of drugs (Secondary Students)

提供毒品的人 Suppliers of drugs	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 [1] (%)
朋友 [2] Friends [2]	46.6	39.5
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	2.1	24.8
同學 Schoolmates	4.7	19.4
毒販 Drug dealers	14.9	13.0
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	N.A.	10.7
陌生人 Strangers	3.0	8.9
網友 Webpals	N.A.	8.8
父母 Parents	4.2	7.9
藥房 Pharmacies	3.4	7.5
鄰居 Neighbours	0.7	4.8
親戚 Relatives	1.4	4.2
其他 Others	19.0	17.9

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，選項的字眼爲 (一)「好朋友」及(二)「其他朋友」。
3. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. In the 2004/05 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) “Close friends”; and ii) “Some other friends”.
3. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 2.7　　提供毒品的人（按吸食毒品學生的性別分組）（中學學生）

Table 2.7　　Suppliers of drugs by sex of drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

提供毒品的人 Suppliers of drugs	男 Male (%)	女 Female (%)	所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
朋友 Friends	37.1	44.5	39.5
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	25.4	23.9	24.8
同學 Schoolmates	20.5	18.7	19.4
毒販 Drug dealers	13.1	12.3	13.0
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	6.4	15.4	10.7
陌生人 Strangers	9.8	6.7	8.9
網友 Webpals	9.5	8.1	8.8
父母 Parents	8.2	7.1	7.9
藥房 Pharmacies	7.7	6.2	7.5
鄰居 Neighbours	5.2	3.0	4.8
親戚 Relatives	4.7	2.3	4.2
其他 Others	20.0	15.7	17.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各性別組別吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students in the respective sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 2.8　　與哪些人一起吸食毒品（中學學生）
Table 2.8　　Persons with whom taking drugs together (Secondary Students)

和哪些人一同吸食毒品 Persons with whom taking drugs together	2004/05 吸食危害精神毒品的中學學生 Psychotropic drugs-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 [1] 所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
朋友 [2] Friends 2	62.1	47.5
同學 Schoolmates	4.4	24.0
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	N.A.	21.7
獨自服用 Alone	10.1	14.7
網友 Webpals	N.A.	10.1
毒販 Drug dealers	2.3	9.1
父母 Parents	3.2	7.8
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	2.4	7.8
陌生人 Strangers	2.6	7.7
親戚 Relatives	1.4	7.4
鄰居 Neighbours	1.1	6.4
其他 Others	10.4	19.2

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，選項的字眼爲 (一)「好朋友」及(二)「其他朋友」。
3. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. In the 2004/05 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) “Close friends”; and ii) “Some other friends”.
3. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 2.9 與哪些人一起吸食毒品（按性別分組）（中學學生）
Table 2.9 Persons with whom taking drugs together by sex (Secondary Students)

和哪些人一同吸食毒品 Persons with whom taking drugs together	男 Male (%)	女 Female (%)	所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
朋友 Friends	44.7	53.2	47.5
同學 Schoolmates	25.9	21.5	24.0
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	16.5	28.2	21.7
獨自服用 Alone	15.9	13.2	14.7
網友 Webpals	9.7	10.7	10.1
毒販 Drug dealers	8.1	8.5	9.1
父母 Parents	7.8	6.2	7.8
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	7.7	7.2	7.8
陌生人 Strangers	6.9	8.1	7.7
親戚 Relatives	7.7	7.0	7.4
鄰居 Neighbours	6.6	5.6	6.4
其他 Others	20.5	16.7	19.2

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各性別組別吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students in the respective sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 2.10　首次吸食毒品年齡（中學學生）
Table 2.10　Age of first drug-taking (Secondary Students)

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first drug-taking	2004/05		2008/09
	吸食海洛英的中學學生 Heroin-taking secondary students (%)	吸食危害精神毒品的中學學生 Psychotropic drugs-taking secondary students (%)	所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
10 歲或以下 10 or below	26.8	13.4	15.6
11-12	9.1	11.5	5.7
13-14	14.1	30.0	11.5
15-16	5.8	23.3	6.6
17-18	1.1	4.9	1.2
19-20	0.1	0.4	#
21 歲或以上 21 or above	0.0	0.0	0.0
記不起 Forgot	43.1	16.5	59.4
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. # 少於 0.05.

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.
2. # Less than 0.05.

表 2.11　吸食毒品的原因（中學學生）
Table 2.11　Reasons for taking drugs (Secondary Students)

吸食毒品的原因 Reasons for taking drugs	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 [1] (%)
好奇 Curiosity	33.1	39.4
消愁解悶 /逃避不開心或不安的感覺 Relief of boredom/ depression/ anxiety	9.9	29.7
受朋輩影響 Peer influence	14.3	29.5
尋求刺激 To seek euphoria/ sensory satisfaction	13.7	24.7
減輕壓力 To relieve stress	6.3	24.5
提神 To freshen up myself	3.9	16.0
跟潮流 To be trendy	N.A.	16.0
炫耀 To show off	1.6	13.4
其他原因 Other reasons	17.2	25.5

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 2.12 **吸食毒品的原因（按性別分組）（中學學生）**
Table 2.12 **Reasons for taking drugs by sex (Secondary Students)**

吸食毒品的原因 Reasons for taking drugs	男 Male (%)	女 Female (%)	所有吸食毒品的中學學生 All drug-taking secondary students (%)
好奇 Curiosity	39.2	40.6	39.4
消愁解悶 /逃避不開心或不安的感覺 Relief of boredom/ depression/ anxiety	23.1	38.0	29.7
受朋輩影響 Peer influence	27.4	32.6	29.5
尋求刺激 To seek euphoria/ sensory satisfaction	24.8	24.0	24.7
減輕壓力 To relieve stress	22.4	27.3	24.5
提神 To freshen up myself	14.4	17.4	16.0
跟潮流 To be trendy	17.1	13.7	16.0
炫耀 To show off	12.8	13.3	13.4
其他原因 Other reasons	25.0	25.1	25.5

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各性別組別吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug users among secondary students in the respective sex groups who had provided relevant information.

表 2.13　吸食毒品學生的估計人數和所佔比例（按居住地區分組）（中學學生）
Table 2.13　Estimated number and proportion of drug-taking students by residential district (Secondary Students)

居住分區 Residential district	2004/05		2008/09	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
中西區 Central & Western	740	4.4	610	4.3
灣仔區 Wanchai	320	4.2	390	5.2
東區 Eastern	1 240	3.3	1 370	3.8
南區 Southern	640	4.3	590	3.3
油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong	580	4.0	790	4.3
深水埗區 Sham Shui Po	630	2.7	1 240	5.4
九龍城區 Kowloon City	560	2.6	700	3.3
黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin	940	3.2	770	2.7
觀塘區 Kwun Tong	1 200	2.8	2 270	5.2
葵青區 Kwai Tsing	1 110	3.1	1 270	3.6
荃灣區 Tsuen Wan	500	3.0	730	3.8
屯門區 Tuen Mun	1 030	2.3	920	2.5
元朗區 Yuen Long	1 680	4.6	2 020	4.5
北區 North	1 090	3.8	1 090	4.6
大埔區 Tai Po	910	3.6	900	4.1
沙田區 Shatin	1 100	2.1	1 120	2.9
西貢區 Sai Kung	580	2.5	1 220	4.9
離島區 Islands	380	9.9	730	6.8
全港總計 Overall Hong Kong	15 410	3.3	20 640	4.3

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. 除了 18 區外，部分學生在深圳居住。由於樣本數目不足，難以估計吸食毒品學生所佔比例，故上表沒有列出該批學生的數據。
3. 部份學生沒有提供他們的住區。因此全港的學生數目不能從 18 區相加所得。
4. 由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
2. In addition to the 18 districts, some students reported their area of residence in Shenzhen. They are not shown in the above table due to insufficient samples to estimate the rate of drug-taking students.
3. Some of the students did not report their area of residence. Hence, the sum of the 18 districts cannot add up to the overall figure of Hong Kong.
4. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

表 2.14　曾否在中國內地吸食毒品（中學學生）
Table 2.14　Whether took drugs in Mainland China (Secondary Students)

曾否在中國內地吸食毒品 Whether took drugs in Mainland China	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Lifetime drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生 30-day drug-taking secondary students (%)
有 Yes	33.0	37.8
沒有 No	67.0	62.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0

註釋：　百分比是以提供有關資料的曾吸食毒品或在調查前三十天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had ever taken drugs in the past 30-days before survey enumeration and had provided relevant information.

表 2.15　曾在中國內地吸食毒品的城市（中學學生）
Table 2.15　Mainland China cities in which students took drugs (Secondary Students)

曾在中國內地吸食毒品的城市 Mainland China cities in which students took drugs	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Lifetime drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生 30-day drug-taking secondary students (%)
深圳 Shenzhen	54.5	62.3
廣州 Guangzhou	35.8	43.3
東莞 Dongguan	20.8	29.4
澳門 Macau	18.1	31.0
珠海 Zhuhai	17.1	27.1
其他 Others	37.5	41.2

註釋：1.　學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2.　百分比是以提供有關資料的、並曾於中國內地吸食毒品或在調查前三十天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had ever taken drugs in the past 30-days before survey enumeration in Mainland China and had provided relevant information.

表 2.16　曾否因爲吸食毒品問題而向他人求助（中學學生）

Table 2.16　Whether sought help from others in dealing with problems resulted from taking drugs (Secondary Students)

曾否向他人求助 Whether sought help from others	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
有 Yes	26.3	24.2
沒有 No	73.7	75.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 2.17　給予最大幫助的人（按吸食毒品的學生分組）（中學學生）
Table 2.17　Person who gave the greatest help among drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

給予最大幫助的人 Person who gave the greatest help	2004/05 (%)	2008/09 (%)
戒毒機構 Drug treatment organisations	N.A.	26.8
社工 Social workers	9.2	14.3
朋友 [1] Friends [1]	24.0	13.9
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	N.A.	12.5
同學 Schoolmates	N.A.	8.5
父母 Parents	10.9	4.7
網友 Webpals	N.A.	2.8
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	5.5	2.2
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	N.A.	1.9
警方的學校聯絡主任 [2] Police School Liaison Officer [2]	8.3	1.8
親戚 Relatives	N.A.	0.7
鄰居 Neighbours	N.A.	0.7
老師 Teachers	5.6	0.4
其他 Others	36.5	8.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0

註釋：
1. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，選項的字眼爲「好朋友」。
2. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，選項的字眼爲「警方」。
3. 百分比是以提供有關資料的，並曾向他人求助的吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. In the 2004/05 Survey, the answer was phrased as "Close friends".
2. In the 2004/05 Survey, the answer was phrased as "Police".
3. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had sought help from others and had provided relevant information.

表 2.18 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因（按吸食毒品的學生分組）（中學學生）
Table 2.18 Reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs among drug–taking students (Secondary Students)

	2008/09	
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因 **Reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs**	**曾吸食毒品的中學學生** **Lifetime drug-taking secondary students** **(%)**	**30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生** **30-day drug-taking secondary students** **(%)**
吸毒影響我的健康 Using drugs affected my health	59.7	60.2
吸毒影響我的學業 Using drugs affected my study	36.4	39.8
吸毒影響我的日常生活 Using drugs affected my daily life	34.3	35.1
吸毒影響我的家庭 Using drugs affected my family	27.0	25.2
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係 Using drugs affected the relationship with peers	22.8	22.7
我沒有足夠金錢 I do not have enough money	21.6	30.4
其他原因 Other reasons	34.9	25.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的曾吸食毒品或在調查前三十天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had ever taken drugs or had taken drugs in the past 30-days before survey enumeration and had provided relevant information.

表 2.19　未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因（按吸食毒品的學生分組）（中學學生）
Table 2.19　Reasons for not attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs among drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

	2008/09	
未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因 **Reasons for not attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs**	**曾吸食毒品的中學學生** **Lifetime drug-taking secondary students** **(%)**	**30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生** **30-day drug-taking secondary students** **(%)**
我不覺得自己已經上癮 I do not think I have become addicted	64.2	59.9
我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺 I like the feeling after using drugs very much	36.0	49.8
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品 My friends are still using drugs	23.8	33.0
我不認爲吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害 I do not think using drugs is harmful to health	22.3	32.5
我的家人沒有阻止我 My family did not stop me	19.5	28.8
戒毒很辛苦 It is hard to give up drugs	14.5	21.3
其他原因 Other reasons	31.9	33.0

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的曾吸食毒品或在調查前三十天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking secondary students who had ever taken drugs or had taken drugs in the past 30-days before survey enumeration and had provided relevant information.

3. 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生接觸毒品的風險和所得的禁毒資訊
Exposure to risk of drugs and anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking secondary students

表 3.1　　不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品（中學學生）
Table 3.1　　Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs (Secondary Students)

曾否獲提供毒品 **Whether been offered drugs**	**2008/09** **(%)**
有 Yes	3.3
沒有 No	96.7
總計 Total	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 3.2　提供毒品予不曾吸食毒品學生的人（中學學生）
Table 3.2　Persons who offered drugs to non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

提供毒品予學生的人 Persons who offered drugs to students	2008/09 曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs (%)
朋友 Friends	57.0
同學 Schoolmates	21.2
陌生人 Strangers	18.9
毒販 Drug dealers	9.9
網友 Webpals	9.8
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	6.3
藥房 Pharmacy	3.8
鄰居 Neighbours	3.4
親戚 Relatives	2.6
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	1.1
父母 Parents	1.0
其他 Others	15.5

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs and had provided relevant information.

表 3.3　提供毒品予不曾吸食毒品學生的地方（中學學生）
Table 3.3　Places where non-drug-taking students were offered drugs (Secondary Students)

提供毒品予學生的地方 Places where students were offered drugs	2008/09 曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs (%)
公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁 Public playground/ park/ public toilet	34.4
卡拉 OK / 的士高 Karaoke/ disco	23.4
朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居家中 Friend's/ schoolmate's/ neighbour's home	20.4
網吧 Internet café	15.9
酒吧 Bar/ pub	14.8
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方 Staircase or public area in building	12.6
學校（包括宿舍） School (including dormitory)	9.1
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	8.6
其他樓上娛樂場所 Other upstairs entertainment venues	8.4
沙灘 Beach	6.6
商場 Shopping malls	6.6
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Holiday rental resort/ rental place	4.4
自己家中 My home	4.2
戲院 Cinema	2.6
其他地方 Other places	26.3

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs and had provided relevant information.

表 3.4　　令不曾吸食毒品學生遠離毒品的因素（中學學生）

Table 3.4　　Factors that kept non-drug-taking students away from drugs (Secondary Students)

令學生遠離毒品的因素 Factors that keep students away from drugs	2008/09 (%)
吸食毒品會損害健康 Drugs are harmful to health	88.1
我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果 I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs	71.0
我不喜歡吸毒者的形象 I dislike the image of drug users	66.5
藏有毒品是違法的 Possessing drugs is illegal	64.3
我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒 I have strong will power to resist drugs	45.4
有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做 There are more interesting things to do other than using drugs	39.4
父母 / 兄弟姊妹的影響 Influence of parents/ brothers and sisters	28.8
老師的影響 Influence of teachers	19.7
非吸食毒品朋友的影響 Influence of non-drug using friends	19.6
傳媒 / 偶像的影響 Influence of media/ idols	12.5
其他 Others	11.5

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 3.5　不曾吸食毒品學生拒絕毒品的方法（中學學生）

Table 3.5　Methods used to refuse drugs among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

拒絕毒品的方法 Methods used to refuse drugs	2008/09 (%)
我直接地拒絕 I refused directly myself	66.2
找藉口拒絕 I refused with an excuse	23.7
在場的朋友助我拒絕 My friends helped me to refuse at the scene	12.6
我轉換了話題 / 提議做其他事 I changed the topic/ suggested to do something else	12.0
我向其他人尋求協助 I sought help from others	2.8
其他方法 By other ways	15.8

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並曾獲提供藥物的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs and had provided relevant information.

表 3.6　　不曾吸食毒品學生得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情（中學學生）

Table 3.6　　Things to do if realized that close friends were taking drugs among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情 **Things to do if realized that close friends were using drugs**	**2008/09** **(%)**
直接與他們對話了解情況 Ask them why they are taking drugs	52.3
勸他們向其他人尋求協助 Persuade them to seek help from others	50.4
疏遠他們 Stay away from them	28.4
告訴老師或父母 Tell my teacher or parents	22.2
裝作不知道 Pretend of knowing nothing	16.8
其他 Others	11.5

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 3.7　曾否接觸禁毒資訊（中學學生）
Table 3.7　Whether ever heard of anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

曾否接觸禁毒資訊 Whether ever heard of anti-drug messages	2008/09 (%)
有 Yes	90.8
沒有 No	9.2
總計 Total	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 3.8　禁毒信息的主要資訊來源（中學學生）
Table 3.8　Main sources of anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

禁毒信息的主要資訊來源 Main sources of anti-drug messages	2008/09 曾接觸禁毒信息的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students who had heard of anti-drug messages (%)
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	79.1
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	71.6
禁毒宣傳海報 Anti-drug posters	68.1
學校課程 School curriculum	61.1
書本 Books	28.0
互聯網 (包括電郵 / 網誌 /即時傳信) The internet (including email/ blog/ MSN)	23.0
志願青少年機構 Voluntary youth agencies	15.1
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	9.1
其他來源 Other sources	11.0

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並曾接觸禁毒信息的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had ever heard of anti-drug messages and had provided relevant information.

表 3.9　曾否參與禁毒活動（中學學生）
Table 3.9　Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

曾否參與禁毒活動 Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities	2008/09 (%)
有 Yes	49.4
沒有 No	50.6
總計 Total	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾**吸**食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 3.10　曾參與的禁毒活動（中學學生）
Table 3.10　Anti-drug activities ever participated among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

曾參與的禁毒活動 Anti-drug activities ever participated	2008/09 有參與禁毒活動的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students who had participated in anti-drug activities (%)
研討會/ 講座 Seminars/ talks	83.2
電子遊戲 / 短片 / 網上遊戲 Video games/ video clips/ online games	20.8
電影欣賞 Movie shows	20.1
嘉年華會 Carnivals	18.0
話劇 Drama	12.1
義務工作 Voluntary work	8.4
戶外活動 Outdoor activities	6.5
綜藝表演 / 音樂會 Variety shows/ concerts	5.9
跳舞 / 音樂比賽 Dance/ music competitions	2.3
其他 Others	8.7

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有參與禁毒活動及提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had ever participated in anti-drug activities and had provided relevant information.

表 3.11　有興趣參與的禁毒活動（中學學生）

Table 3.11　Preferred types of anti-drug activities among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

有興趣參與的禁毒活動 Preferred types of anti-drug activities	2008/09 (%)
電影欣賞 Movie shows	31.2
電子遊戲 / 短片 / 網上遊戲 Video games/ video clips/ online games	25.7
綜藝表演 / 音樂會 Variety shows/ concerts	23.7
嘉年華會 Carnivals	23.5
話劇 Drama	21.8
跳舞 / 音樂比賽 Dance/ music competitions	18.5
戶外活動 Outdoor activities	14.2
義務工作 Voluntary work	13.0
研討會/ 講座 Seminars/ talks	10.3
我對以上活動均沒有興趣參加 None of the above	30.5

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had provided relevant information.

表 3.12　　最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊（中學學生）

Table 3.12　　Most preferred person to give drug information among non-drug-taking students (Secondary Students)

最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊 **Most preferred person to give drug information**	**2008/09** **(%)**
曾經吸毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	44.2
電視 / 電影明星或流行歌手 TV/ movie stars or pop singers	17.4
醫療界專業人士 Medical professionals	8.3
父母 Parents	6.2
老師 Teachers	4.6
社工 Social workers	4.0
有名的運動員 Famous athletes	2.7
政府官員 Government officials	1.0
其他 Others	11.4
總計 Total	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking secondary students who had had provided relevant information.

4. 中學學生對吸食毒品的態度及相關因素
Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors among secondary students

表 4.1　是否贊成別人吸食毒品及其次數（中學學生）
Table 4.1　Whether approved of people taking drugs and their frequencies (Secondary Students)

是否贊成別人吸食毒品及其次數 Whether approved of people taking drugs and their frequencies	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
不贊成 Disapproved	76.1	97.4	96.5
贊成 Approved	23.9	2.6	3.5
經常吸食毒品 Always use drugs	26.2	14.7	18.1
偶然吸食毒品 Sometimes use drugs	19.3	15.1	16.3
在某些情況下吸食毒品 Use drugs in specific occasion	54.4	70.2	65.6

註釋：
1. 「是否贊成別人吸食毒品」的百分比是以提供有關資料，的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. 「贊成別人吸食毒品及其次數」的百分比是以提供有關資料，並贊成別人吸食毒品的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Percentages for "whether approved of people taking drugs" are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
2. Percentages for "approved of people taking drugs and their frequencies" are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who approved of people using drugs and had provided relevant information.

表 4.2　　對毒品禍害的看法（中學學生）
Table 4.2　　Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Secondary Students)

是否同意下列句子 Whether agreed with the following statements	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」 "I believe using drugs will affect my appearance"			
同意 Agreed	74.7	92.7	91.9
不同意 Disagreed	25.3	7.3	8.1
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 "I believe using drugs will harm one's health."			
同意 Agreed	82.9	95.2	94.7
不同意 Disagreed	17.1	4.8	5.3
「如果我吸食毒品, 我的學業必定會受到影響。」 "I believe drug abuse will affect my study."			
同意 Agreed	71.4	90.3	89.5
不同意 Disagreed	28.6	9.7	10.5

註釋：　百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note:　Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.3　比較「濫用藥物」及／或「吸食毒品」對健康的害處（中學學生）
Table 4.3　Whether "substance abuse" and / or "drug abuse" is more harmful to health (Secondary Students)

「濫用藥物」及 / 或「吸食毒品」對健康的害處較大 Whether "substance abuse" and / or "drug abuse" is more harmful to health	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「濫用藥物」對健康的害處較大 "Substance abuse" is more harmful to health	19.2	18.3	18.3
「吸食毒品」對健康的害處較大 "Drug abuse" is more harmful to health	21.8	23.9	23.8
兩者沒有分別 They are the same	59.0	57.9	57.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.4　比較「傳統毒品」（如白粉）及／或「危害精神毒品」（包括丸仔類毒品如搖頭丸、K仔、冰毒等）對健康的損害（中學學生）
Table 4.4　Whether "traditional drugs" (such as heroin) and / or "psychotropic drugs" (including psychotropic substances such as ecstasy, K, ice, etc) is more harmful to health (Secondary Students)

比較「傳統毒品」及 / 或「危害精神毒品」對健康的損害 Whether "traditional drugs" and / or "psychotropic drugs" is more harmful to health	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
吸食「傳統毒品」對健康的損害較大 Abusing "traditional drugs" is more harmful to health	14.5	5.4	5.8
吸食「危害精神毒品」對健康的損害較大 Abusing "psychotropic drugs" is more harmful to health	19.9	19.5	19.5
兩者沒有分別 They are equally harmful	65.6	75.1	74.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.5　　學生吸食毒品的傾向（中學學生）
Table 4.5　　Students' inclination to taking drugs (Secondary Students)

是否同意下列句子 Whether agreed with the following statements	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「我認爲吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 "I believe using drugs is trendy."			
同意 Agreed	20.7	5.8	6.4
不同意 Disagreed	79.3	94.2	93.6
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 "I will try drugs if there is an opportunity."			
同意 Agreed	23.8	4.8	5.6
不同意 Disagreed	76.2	95.2	94.4
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意家人知道。」 "If I use drugs, I do not mind to let my family know."			
同意 Agreed	26.0	19.0	19.3
不同意 Disagreed	74.0	81.0	80.7
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意朋友知道。」 "If I use drugs, I do not mind to let my friends know."			
同意 Agreed	45.2	30.8	31.4
不同意 Disagreed	54.8	69.2	68.6
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 "I believe taking drugs brings me more fun."			
同意 Agreed	30.6	8.8	9.7
不同意 Disagreed	69.4	91.2	90.3
「我相信吸食毒品的青少年可受到異性的歡迎。」 "I believe drug abusers are attractive to the opposite sex."			
同意 Agreed	17.5	5.3	5.8
不同意 Disagreed	82.5	94.7	94.2

註釋：　百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.5 **學生吸食毒品的傾向（中學學生）（續）**

Table 4.5 **Students' inclination to taking drugs (Secondary Students) (Cont.)**

是否同意下列句子 Whether agreed with the following statements	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「我相信如果我拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑我沒膽量。」 "I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my friends will tease me as being timid."			
同意 Agreed	22.6	12.0	12.5
不同意 Disagreed	77.4	88.0	87.5
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」 "I believe taking drugs helps me to get along with my friends better."			
同意 Agreed	17.3	4.1	4.7
不同意 Disagreed	82.7	95.9	95.3
「今時今日，吸食丸仔類毒品與吸煙無異，只是一種嗜好。」 "Just like smoking, taking psychotropic substances is a hobby nowadays."			
同意 Agreed	30.7	15.7	16.4
不同意 Disagreed	69.3	84.3	83.6

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.6 對在港吸食毒品的違法性的看法（中學學生）
Table 4.6 Perception on illegality of taking drugs in Hong Kong (Secondary Students)

對在港吸食毒品的違法性的看法 Perception on illegality of taking drugs in Hong Kong	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「吸食傳統毒品是犯法的。」 "Taking traditional drugs is against the law."			
是 Yes	81.3	93.7	93.2
否 No	18.7	6.3	6.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
「吸食危害精神毒品是犯法的。」 "Taking psychotropic drugs is against the law."			
是 Yes	81.9	93.7	93.2
否 No	18.1	6.3	6.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.7　自我形象（中學學生）
Table 4.7　Self-perception (Secondary Students)

是否同意下列句子 Whether agreed with the following statements	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。」 "I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough."			
同意 Agreed	77.3	87.1	86.6
不同意 Disagreed	22.7	12.9	13.4
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 "Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself."			
同意 Agreed	69.7	78.4	78.0
不同意 Disagreed	30.3	21.6	22.0
「我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。」 "I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events."			
同意 Agreed	65.4	68.9	68.7
不同意 Disagreed	34.6	31.1	31.3
「與別人爭執時我會以「心平氣和」的態度來解決問題。」 "I handle arguments calmly."			
同意 Agreed	56.0	65.6	65.2
不同意 Disagreed	44.0	34.4	34.8
當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 "I give up very easily when I am challenged."			
同意 Agreed	34.5	28.3	28.6
不同意 Disagreed	65.5	71.7	71.4
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 "Sometimes I think I am no good at all."			
同意 Agreed	50.3	48.4	48.5
不同意 Disagreed	49.7	51.6	51.5

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別的中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.8 與家人、校方及同輩的關係（中學學生）
Table 4.8 Relationship with family, school and peers (Secondary Students)

是否同意下列句子 Whether agreed with the following statements	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 "My parents care about my feelings."			
同意 Agreed	65.6	76.8	76.4
不同意 Disagreed	34.4	23.2	23.6
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 "I feel I am well-liked in school."			
同意 Agreed	48.1	48.1	48.1
不同意 Disagreed	51.9	51.9	51.9
「在好朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。」 "I always have my own idea among my group of friends."			
同意 Agreed	69.9	75.2	75.0
不同意 Disagreed	30.1	24.8	25.0
「我的好朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 "My close friends do not do anything that breaks the law."			
同意 Agreed	51.6	66.2	65.5
不同意 Disagreed	48.4	33.8	34.5
「我非常容易受好朋友影響。」 "I am influenced by my close friends easily."			
同意 Agreed	49.0	50.1	50.0
不同意 Disagreed	51.0	49.9	50.0
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 "I often break school rules".			
同意 Agreed	40.1	22.4	23.1
不同意 Disagreed	59.9	77.6	76.9

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.9　在閒餘時常做的事情（中學學生）
Table 4.9　Things to do in free time (Secondary Students)

在閒餘時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
看電視 / 聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV/ listen to the radio or music	54.7	71.1	70.4
互聯網活動(例如上網 / 寫 Blog / MSN) Internet activities (e.g. surfing the Internet/ writing Blog/ MSN)	48.9	64.6	63.9
與朋友聊天 Chat with friends	56.8	64.0	63.7
睡覺 Sleep	54.5	61.8	61.5
在家無所事事 Hanging around at home	36.4	42.1	41.8
玩電子遊戲 Play video games	51.0	57.5	57.2
看電影 Watch movies	46.6	51.0	50.8
購物 / 逛街 Shopping/ wandering on streets	46.5	48.8	48.7
做運動 / 戶外活動 Play sports/ outdoor activities	35.6	42.0	41.7
閱讀 Read books	26.6	41.1	40.5
看漫畫 Read comics	26.7	32.8	32.5
參與課外活動 After school activities	18.4	22.4	22.2
往卡拉 OK 或的士高 Go to karaoke or discos	27.3	18.7	19.1
文化活動（例如玩樂器 / 畫畫 / 跳舞） Cultural activities (e.g. play instruments/ drawing/ dancing)	15.8	18.0	17.9
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	10.0	9.9	9.9
其他 Others	25.4	17.7	18.0

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.10　在調查前六個月內曾遇到行爲與學業問題的學生所佔比例（中學學生）
Table 4.10　Behavioural and school problems in the six months before survey enumeration (Secondary Students)

行爲與學業問題 Behavioural and school problems	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
被同學欺負 Bullied by schoolmates	33.7	30.0	30.1
被學校記缺點，小過，大過或收警告信 Warned by school	50.9	30.1	31.0
被流氓騷擾 Harassed by triads/ gangsters	27.2	11.8	12.5
和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面 Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	25.5	15.8	16.2
逃學 Skipped school	24.4	6.3	7.0
偷東西 Stole things	19.8	5.7	6.3
離家出走 Run away from home	18.7	3.9	4.5
毆打他人 Bullied someone	25.3	7.8	8.5
與黑社會來往 Involved in triad society	26.9	4.5	5.5
午夜在街上流連 Roaming around at night	43.7	20.6	21.6

註釋：　百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.11 吸食毒品與吸煙和飲酒的關係(中學學生)

Table 4.11 Relationship between drug-taking and use of tobacco and alcohol (Secondary Students)

吸食毒品與吸煙和飲酒的關係 Relationship between drug-taking and use of tobacco and alcohol	2008/09 吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
吸煙者 Tobacco user	39.6	11.0	12.2
飲酒者 Alcohol user	66.8	64.9	64.9
吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	37.1	10.5	11.6

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.12　是否與父母同住（中學學生）
Table 4.12　Whether living with parents (Secondary Students)

是否與父母同住 Whether living with parents	2004/05			2008/09		
	曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)	曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
父母親都與我同住 1 Both parents are living with me [1]	76.3	86.8	86.4	77.2	85.9	85.5
只有父親與我同住 [2] Only my father is living with me [2]	4.5	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.3
只有母親與我同住 [3] Only my mother is living with me [3]	11.8	8.8	8.9	11.9	9.3	9.4
父母親都不是與我同住 [4] Both my parents are not living with me [4]	7.4	2.2	2.4	7.7	2.5	2.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：

1. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，答案選項爲「父母親都是與我同住」。
2. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，答案選項爲「只有母親與我同住，父親住在其他地方」及「只有母親與我同住，父親已去世」。
3. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，答案選項爲「只有父親與我同住，母親住在其他地方」及「只有父親與我同住，母親已去世」。
4. 在二零零四／零五年的調查中，答案選項爲「父母親都不是與我同住，他們都住在其他地方」及「父母親都已去世」。
5. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

1. In the 2004/05 Survey, the answer was phrased as "Both my father and mother are living with me."
2. In the 2004/05 Survey, the answer was phrased as "Only my father is living with me. My mother is living elsewhere." and "Only my father is living with me. My mother has deceased."
3. In the 2004/05 Survey, the answer was phrased as "Only my mother is living with me. My father is living elsewhere." and "Only my mother is living with me. My father has deceased."
4. In the 2004/05 Survey, the answer was phrased as "Both my father and mother are not living with me. They are living elsewhere." and "Both my parents have deceased".
5. Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.13　家庭每月總收入（中學學生）
Table 4.13　Monthly household income (Secondary Students)

家庭每月總收入 Monthly household income	2004/05 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	2004/05 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	2004/05 所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
$5,000 以下 Below $5,000	6.5	4.0	4.1	5.8	2.4	2.6
$5,000 - $19,999	32.3	37.7	37.5	19.3	25.3	25.1
$20,000 - $49,999	13.3	14.5	14.5	12.1	16.0	15.8
$50,000 或以上 $50,000 or above	10.3	5.6	5.8	13.4	8.5	8.7
不知道 Didn't know	37.6	38.1	38.1	49.4	47.8	47.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：　百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: . Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.14 在港居住年期（中學學生）
Table 4.14 Years of living in Hong Kong (Secondary Students)

在港居住年期 Years of living in Hong Kong	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
7 年或以上 7 years or above	81.8	92.1	91.7
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	6.0	3.4	3.5
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	6.4	3.1	3.3
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	5.8	1.4	1.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on secondary students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 4.15 居住的房屋種類（中學學生）
Table 4.15 Type of housing (Secondary Students)

居住的房屋種類 Type of housing	2008/09 曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生 Non-drug-taking secondary students (%)	2008/09 所有中學學生 All secondary students (%)
公營租住單位 (例如公屋) Public rental housing	41.3	39.5	39.6
資助出售單位 (例如居屋) Subsidised sale flat	12.9	14.8	14.7
私人住宅單位 Private housing	40.6	43.0	42.9
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3.2	1.0	1.1
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.9	1.5	1.6
其他 Others	0.1	#	#
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 1. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各組別中學學生爲基礎而計算的。

2. # 少於 0.05.

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on secondary students of secondary school or above in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

2. # Less than 0.05.

5. 其他學生的特徵
Salient features of other students

表 5.1　吸食毒品學生的估計人數和所佔比例（按教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）
Table 5.1　Estimated number and proportion of drug-taking students by education programme (All Students)

	2008/09				
	高小 Upper Primary	中學 Secondary	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes	總計 Total
曾吸食毒品的學生 Lifetime drug-taking students					
No.	3 130	20 640 (15 410)	1 540	4 870	30 180
(%)	1.6	4.3 (3.3)	2.9	5.4	3.7
一年內曾吸食毒品的學生 1-year drug-taking students					
No.	1 580	12 480	720	1 920	16 690
(%)	0.8	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.0
30日內曾吸食毒品的學生 30-day drug-taking students					
No.	1 020	7 140 (3 840)	330	1 010	9 500
(%)	0.5	1.5 (0.8)	0.6	1.1	1.2

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各課程種類的學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. 由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。
3. 括號內的數字指二零零四／零五年調查的相關吸食毒品中學學生人數及比例。

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective programmes who had provided relevant information.
2. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.
3. Figures in brackets refer to the corresponding numbers and rates of drug-taking secondary students in the 2004/05 Survey.

表 5.2　吸食海洛英／危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例（按教育課程種類分組）(所有學生）

Table 5.2　Proportion of heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students by education programme (All Students)

	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate Programmes Under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)
曾吸食毒品的學生 Lifetime drug-taking students				
海洛英 Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic drugs	1.6	4.3	2.9	5.3
合計 Overall	1.6	4.3	2.9	5.4
一年內曾吸食毒品的學生 1-year drug-taking students				
海洛英 Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic drugs	0.8	2.6	1.3	2.1
合計 Overall	0.8	2.6	1.3	2.1
30日內曾吸食毒品的學生 30-day drug-taking students				
海洛英 Heroin	#	0.1	#	0.1
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic drugs	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.1
合計 Overall	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.1

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料的各課程種類的學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. # 少於 0.05.

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective programmes who had provided relevant information.
2. # Less than 0.05.

表 5.3　　被吸食的危害精神毒品種類（按教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）

Table 5.3　　Type of psychotropic drugs taken by education programme (All Students)

	2008/09				
危害精神毒品種類 Type of psychotropic drugs	**高小 Upper Primary (%)**	**中學 Secondary (%)**	**大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)**	**其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)**	**總計 Total (%)**
K仔（茄 / 氯胺酮） Ketamine (K, Ket, K Zai, Special k, Vitamin)	8.4	49.4	20.9	55.0	42.2
大麻（草 / 大麻花 / 大麻精/ 大麻油） Cannabis (Grass/ Marijuana/ Pot/ Hash/ joint)	12.5	35.6	70.8	63.3	42.0
搖頭丸（亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明） Ecstasy (MDMA)	11.0	32.0	25.1	45.4	31.3
咳水/ 咳丸（O仔 / MB / 黃豆仔 / DM丸） Codeine/ Cough medicines	37.5	26.4	8.5	14.0	23.4
冰（冰毒） Ice	10.6	20.4	9.2	15.2	16.8
天拿水（膠水 / 強力膠 / 打火機油 / 有機溶劑） Thinner (Glue/ Lighter fuel gas/ Organic solvent)	30.7	15.3	8.8	9.0	15.3
五仔（哈哈笑 / Give-me-five） Give-me-five	2.9	14.2	6.6	23.2	13.8
可卡因 Cocaine/ XTC	6.0	13.8	14.3	17.3	13.6
白瓜子（藍精靈/速眠安） Halcion (Dormicum)	5.5	8.6	5.6	8.6	7.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食危害精神毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on all students in the respective groups who had taken psychotropic drugs and provided relevant information.

表 5.4 購買毒品的主要金錢來源（按教育課程種類分組）（中學或以上級別學生）

Table 5.4 Main sources of money for buying drugs by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

主要金錢來源 Main sources of money	2008/09 中學 Secondary (%)	2008/09 大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	2008/09 其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	2008/09 總計 Total (%)
免費 Free of charge	61.6	59.6	60.7	61.2
零用錢 Pocket money	37.4	37.1	30.5	35.7
做合法兼職得來的錢 Earn from doing legal part-time jobs	8.5	22.3	26.8	14.2
偷竊 Stealing	10.0	5.3	6.4	8.7
出售毒品 Sell drugs	8.6	6.4	6.5	7.9
其他不法途徑 Other illegal sources	7.7	2.9	4.5	6.4
向朋友 / 同學借來的錢 Borrow from friends/ schoolmates	5.7	2.1	5.8	5.4
上述外的其他財政來源 Other sources of money except the above	7.8	7.4	6.4	7.5

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

3. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

3. Primary students were not asked of the question.

表 5.5　　通常吸食毒品的地方（按教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）

Table 5.5　　Usual venues for taking drugs by education programme (All Students)

通常吸食毒品的地方 Usual venues for taking drugs	2008/09 高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居的家中 Friend's/ schoolmate's/ neighbour's home	11.4	36.2	54.9	34.6	34.4
卡拉 OK / 的士高 Karaoke/ disco	16.4	25.1	26.4	47.4	28.5
自己家中 My home	28.1	25.0	28.8	20.3	24.8
公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁 Public playground/ park/ public toilet	15.0	22.0	16.1	15.4	19.2
酒吧 Bar/ pub	12.2	17.0	25.5	26.6	19.1
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方 Staircase or public area in building	5.7	16.3	9.6	11.4	13.3
網吧 Internet café	20.8	13.6	1.8	5.9	11.9
學校 (包括宿舍) School (including dormitory)	8.7	10.9	14.9	10.2	10.9
其他樓上娛樂場所 Other upstairs entertainment venues	9.1	10.3	4.0	12.6	10.0
沙灘 Beach	8.4	8.3	14.0	6.8	8.5
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Holiday rental resort/ rental place	11.7	6.9	9.4	10.0	8.4
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	8.6	7.6	1.8	5.8	6.9
商場 Shopping malls	7.6	5.8	3.9	4.3	5.6
戲院 Cinema	8.3	4.4	4.1	3.4	4.7
商店 Shops	6.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.5
其他地方 Other places	37.9	23.9	24.5	16.4	24.3

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 5.6　　提供毒品的人（按吸食毒品學生的教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）
Table 5.6　　Suppliers of drugs to drug-taking students by education programme (All Students)

提供毒品的人 Suppliers of drugs	2008/09 高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
朋友 Friends	19.1	39.5	71.4	55.3	42.5
同學 Schoolmates	18.9	19.4	28.5	20.9	20.3
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	7.3	24.8	3.9	14.3	19.0
毒販 Drug dealers	19.2	13.0	25.6	17.3	15.6
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	12.5	10.7	11.2	8.5	10.5
陌生人 Strangers	20.7	8.9	15.7	6.9	10.5
網友 Webpals	17.0	8.8	6.0	3.8	8.7
藥房 Pharmacies	13.3	7.5	8.5	5.4	7.9
父母 Parents	15.0	7.9	4.9	4.1	7.8
鄰居 Neighbours	13.2	4.8	8.1	4.0	5.9
親戚 Relatives	11.6	4.2	6.3	3.5	5.1
其他 Others	33.6	17.9	14.0	14.2	18.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 5.7　　首次吸食毒品年齡（按教育課程種類分組）（中學或以上級別學生）
Table 5.7　　Age of first drug-taking by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

	2008/09			
首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first drug-taking	**中學 Secondary (%)**	**大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)**	**其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)**	**總計 Total (%)**
10 歲或以下 10 or below	15.6	8.5	9.3	14.0
11 – 12	5.7	2.4	2.2	4.9
13 – 14	11.5	6.2	9.2	10.8
15 – 16	6.6	18.4	15.2	8.8
17 – 18	1.2	17.4	12.9	4.2
19 – 20	#	18.0	7.0	2.3
21 歲或以上 21 or above	0.0	11.5	1.4	0.9
記不起 Forgot	59.4	17.6	42.8	54.0
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 1. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

2. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

3. # 少於 0.05.

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

2. Primary students were not asked of the question.

3. # Less than 0.05.

表 5.8　吸食毒品的原因（按教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）
Table 5.8　Reasons for taking drugs by education programme (All Students)

吸食毒品的原因 Reasons for taking drugs	2008/09 高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
好奇 Curiosity	35.8	39.4	65.1	47.2	42.4
受朋輩影響 Peer influence	24.3	29.5	29.7	35.0	29.9
消愁解悶 /逃避不開心或不安的感覺 Relief of boredom/ depression/ anxiety	25.6	29.7	29.7	29.3	29.2
尋求刺激 To seek euphoria/ sensory satisfaction	17.9	24.7	39.0	31.5	26.2
減輕壓力 To relieve stress	19.8	24.5	20.5	27.4	24.2
提神 To freshen up myself	9.9	16.0	11.3	12.3	14.2
跟潮流 To be trendy	10.1	16.0	9.9	12.1	14.1
炫耀 To show off	7.7	13.4	9.8	9.1	11.6
其他原因 Other reasons	35.2	25.5	22.2	18.5	25.1

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 5.9　　吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按居住地區及教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）
Table 5.9　　Proportion of drug-taking students by residential district and education programme (All Students)

居住地區 Residential district	2008/09			
	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)
中西區 Central	1.0	4.3	6.0	6.1
灣仔區 Wanchai	1.5	5.2	5.6	5.3
東區 Eastern	1.1	3.8	1.4	4.3
南區 Southern	1.5	3.3	1.0	5.3
油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong	1.1	4.3	2.8	7.5
深水埗區 Sham Shui Po	1.4	5.4	1.2	4.1
九龍城區 Kowloon City	1.7	3.3	3.4	5.1
黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin	1.5	2.7	1.8	4.4
觀塘區 Kwun Tong	1.4	5.2	1.0	5.0
葵青區 Kwai Tsing	0.5	3.6	0.7	4.6
荃灣區 Tsuen Wan	1.6	3.8	2.4	5.8
屯門區 Tuen Mun	1.8	2.5	2.2	4.9
元朗區 Yuen Long	1.8	4.5	3.0	6.2
北區 North	1.3	4.6	0.9	4.7
大埔區 Tai Po	0.9	4.1	1.5	5.1
沙田區 Shatin	2.1	2.9	2.0	5.1
西貢區 Sai Kung	1.9	4.9	5.9	4.8
離島區 Islands	1.7	6.8	0.0	5.2
香港總計 Overall Hong Kong	1.6	4.3	2.9	5.4

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. 除了 18 區外，部分學生在深圳居住。由於樣本數目不足，難以估計吸食毒品的學生所佔比例，故上表沒有列出該批學生的數據。

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
2. In addition to the 18 districts, some students reported their area of residence in Shenzhen. They are not shown in the above table due to insufficient samples to estimate drug-taking proportion.

表 5.10　曾否因爲吸食毒品問題向他人求助（按教育課程種類分組）（中學或以上級別學生）
Table 5.10　Whether sought help from others in dealing with problems resulted from taking drugs by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

	2008/09			
曾否向他人求助 Whether sought help from others	**中學 Secondary (%)**	**大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)**	**其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)**	**總計 Total (%)**
有 Yes	24.2	13.5	20.9	23.0
沒有 No	75.8	86.5	79.1	77.0
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
2. Primary students were not asked of the question.

表 5.11　給予最大幫助的人（按曾吸食毒品的學生及教育課程種類分組）（中學或以上級別學生）

Table 5.11　Person who gave the greatest help among drug-taking students by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

	2008/09			
給予最大幫助的人 Person who gave the greatest help	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
戒毒機構 Drug treatment organisations	26.8	0.0	16.0	23.8
朋友 Friends	13.9	32.5	20.0	15.7
社工 Social workers	14.3	10.0	12.4	13.8
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	12.5	9.0	12.9	12.4
同學 Schoolmates	8.5	9.6	10.0	8.8
父母 Parents	4.7	8.7	4.2	4.7
網友 Webpals	2.8	5.7	1.3	2.7
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	2.2	3.8	3.1	2.4
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	1.9	9.3	1.5	2.1
警方的學校聯絡主任 Police School Liaison Officer	1.8	0.0	1.3	1.6
親戚 Relatives	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.8
鄰居 Neighbours	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.7
老師 Teachers	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.6
其他 Others	8.8	11.4	13.3	9.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。
3. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
3. Primary students were not asked of the question.

表 5.12　不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品（按教育課程種類分組）（中學或以上級別學生）
Table 5.12　Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

	2008/09			
曾否獲提供毒品 Whether been offered drugs	**中學 Secondary (%)**	**大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)**	**其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)**	**總計 Total (%)**
有 Yes	3.3	1.9	4.7	3.4
沒有 No	96.7	98.1	95.3	96.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：
1. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並不曾吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。
2. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
2. Primary students were not asked of the question.

表 5.13　提供毒品予不曾吸食毒品的學生的人（按教育課程種類分組）（中學或以上級別學生）
Table 5.13　Persons who offered drugs to non-drug-taking students by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

	2008/09			
提供毒品予學生的人 Persons who offered drugs to students	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
朋友 Friends	57.0	60.8	66.3	59.0
同學 Schoolmates	21.2	31.5	30.0	23.5
陌生人 Strangers	18.9	22.1	11.4	17.6
毒販 Drug dealers	9.9	8.6	5.4	8.9
網友 Webpals	9.8	3.0	4.8	8.4
男朋友 / 女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	6.3	3.8	3.8	5.7
藥房 Pharmacy	3.8	1.6	2.1	3.3
鄰居 Neighbours	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.0
親戚 Relatives	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.5
兄弟姊妹 Brothers/ sisters	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0
父母 Parents	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.0
其他 Others	15.5	6.5	13.5	14.6

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並不曾吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。
3. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
3. Primary students were not asked of the question.

表 5.14　　提供毒品予不曾吸食毒品的學生的地方（按教育課程種類分組）
Table 5.14　　（中學或以上級別學生）
Places where non-drug-taking students were offered drugs by education programme (Students of secondary or above)

提供毒品予學生的地方 Places where students were offered drugs	2008/09 中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁 Public playground/ park/ public toilet	34.4	12.4	17.3	29.8
卡拉 OK / 的士高 Karaoke/ disco	23.4	22.2	43.6	27.4
朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居家中 Friend's/ schoolmate's / neighbour's home	20.4	33.8	20.1	21.1
酒吧 Bar / pub	14.8	26.4	30.4	18.5
網吧 Internet café	15.9	2.5	5.8	13.2
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方 Staircase or public area in building	12.6	6.2	7.0	11.1
學校（包括宿舍） School (including dormitory)	9.1	14.2	14.5	10.4
其他樓上娛樂場所 Other upstairs entertainment venues	8.4	8.3	11.1	8.9
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	8.6	2.9	6.2	7.8
沙灘 Beach	6.6	4.7	3.9	6.0
商場 Shopping malls	6.6	2.3	3.4	5.7
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place	4.4	5.7	4.8	4.6
自己家中 My home	4.2	5.6	2.9	4.0
戲院 Cinema	2.6	0.0	1.3	2.2
其他地方 Other places	26.3	23.1	14.0	23.7

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並不曾吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。
3. 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.
3. Primary students were not asked of the question.

表 5.15　不曾吸食毒品的學生得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情（按教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）

Table 5.15　Things to do if realized that close friends were taking drugs among non-drug-taking students by education programme (All Students)

得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情 Things to do if realized that close friends were using drugs	2008/09 高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
勸他們向其他人尋求協助 Persuade them to seek help from others	57.5	50.4	72.5	53.3	53.9
直接與他們對話了解情況 Ask them why they are taking drugs	38.1	52.3	66.1	59.1	50.5
告訴老師或父母 Tell my teacher or parents	67.6	22.2	11.4	9.0	31.1
疏遠他們 Stay away from them	37.6	28.4	26.7	24.5	30.1
裝作不知道 Pretend of knowing nothing	7.6	16.8	8.9	15.3	13.9
其他 Others	11.8	11.5	7.8	10.9	11.2

註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並不曾吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 5.16 禁毒信息的主要資訊來源（按不曾吸食毒品的學生及教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）

Table 5.16 Main sources of anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students by education programme (All Students)

禁毒信息的主要資訊來源 Main sources of anti-drug messages	2008/09				
	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)	總計 Total (%)
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	72.3	79.1	95.2	83.8	79.1
禁毒宣傳海報 Anti-drug posters	58.7	68.1	75.1	67.5	66.3
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	45.1	71.6	54.5	63.2	63.3
學校課程 School curriculum	49.3	61.1	64.6	59.8	58.5
書本 Books	39.8	28.0	29.6	23.1	30.3
互聯網 (包括電郵 / 網誌 /即時傳信) The internet (including email/ blog/ MSN)	23.8	23.0	32.3	23.3	23.9
志願青少年機構 Voluntary youth agencies	9.7	15.1	18.9	16.3	14.2
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	9.6	9.1	6.2	5.6	8.6
其他來源 Other sources	15.4	11.0	6.9	7.5	11.4

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以提供有關資料，並不曾吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

表 5.17　最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊（按不曾吸食毒品的學生及教育課程種類分組）（所有學生）

Table 5.17　Most preferred person to give drug information among non-drug-taking students by education programme (All Students)

	2008/09				
最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊 Most preferred person to give drug information	**高小 Upper Primary (%)**	**中學 Secondary (%)**	**大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes under UGC-funded Institutions (%)**	**其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes (%)**	**總計 Total (%)**
曾經吸毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	24.5	44.2	48.7	50.4	40.4
電視 / 電影明星或流行歌手 TV/ movie stars or pop singers	12.0	17.4	11.6	15.5	15.5
醫療界專業人士 Medical professionals	11.8	8.3	19.2	9.7	10.0
父母 Parents	23.4	6.2	2.5	2.3	9.7
老師 Teachers	10.8	4.6	4.1	3.6	6.0
社工 Social workers	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0
有名的運動員 Famous athletes	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
政府官員 Government officials	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.6
其他 Others	8.4	11.4	4.9	10.5	10.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： 百分比是以提供有關資料，並不曾吸食毒品的各組別學生爲基礎而計算的。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective groups who had provided relevant information.

6. 報告摘要
Summary of Key Findings

表 6.1 國際比較
Table 6.1 International Comparison

地區 Region	樣本數量 Sample Size	曾吸食毒品的比率 Lifetime Prevalence Rate
香港 (2008/09)	大約有 83 000 位中學學生 （佔總人口的 17.5%）	4.3%（中學學生）
Hong Kong (2008/09)	About 83 000 secondary students (17.5% of population)	4.3% (secondary)
美國 (2008)[1]	大約有 46 000 位學生 （第八、十及十二年級） （佔總人口的 0.4%）	19.6%（第八年級） 34.1%（第十年級） 47.4%（第十二年級）
United States (2008)[1]	About 46 000 (Grade 8, 10 & 12) students (0.4% of population)	19.6% (Grade 8) 34.1% (Grade 10) 47.4% (Grade 12)
英國 (2008) [2]	大約有 10 000 位學生 （第七至十一年級） （佔總人口的 0.3%）	22%（年齡介乎 11 至 15 歲的學生）
United Kingdom (2008)[2]	About 10 000 (Year 7 to 11) students (0.3% of population)	22% (students aged 11-15)
35 個歐洲國家 (2007)[3]	在 35 個歐洲國家中大約有 100 000 位年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生	23%（年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的男學生） 17%（年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的女學生）
35 European countries (2007)[3]	About 100 000 (Aged 15-16) students in 35 countries	23% (male students aged 15-16) 17% (female students aged 15-16)

註釋： 1 美國國家濫用藥物研究院的 "Monitoring the Future - National Results on Adolescent Drug Use"。

2. 英國國民保健署信息中心的 "Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England in 2008"。

3. "The 2007 ESPAD (The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) Report – Substance Use among Students in 35 European Countries"。在每個國家的吸食的男生及女生比率分別介乎 7 至 48%及 1 至 43%。

Notes : 1 "Monitoring the Future - National Results on Adolescent Drug Use", US Department of Health and Human Services.

2. "Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England in 2008", NHS Information Centre.

3. "The 2007 ESPAD (The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) Report – Substance Use among Students in 35 European Countries". Prevalence rates of individual countries range from 7-48% for boys and 1-43% for girls.

回應率及抽樣率

Response Rate and Sampling Fraction

		高小 Upper Primary	中學 Secondary	大學教育資助委員會資助院校學士學位課程 Undergraduate programmes of UGC-funded Institutions	其他專上課程 Other post-secondary programmes	總計 Total
學生人數 No. of students	總學生人數 Population	194 733	478 173	53 781	90 524	817 211
	目標人數(1) Target(1)	37 891	103 651	53 781	90 524	285 847
	有參與的學校／院校人數 Total students in the schools / institutions participated	28 969	97 449	53 781	90 403	270 602
	收回問卷的數目 Total questionnaires returned	26 237	83 618	7 692	42 544	160 091
	扣除無效的個案 Less 'Invalid cases'	5	13	1 282	702	2 002
	有效樣本 Effective Sample	26 232	83 605	6 410	41 842	158 089
	抽樣率(2) Sampling fraction(2)	13.5%	17.5%	11.9%	46.2%	19.3%
	回應率(3) Response Rate(3)	69.2%	80.7%	11.9%	46.2%	55.3%

註釋： 1 目標人數是考慮到過往調查的回應率而計劃所需抽選的學生人數。

2. 學生抽樣率是指成功完成問卷的學生（有效樣本）佔所有學校或院校的學生人數（總學生人數）的比率。

3. 學生回應率是指成功完成問卷的學生（有效樣本）佔揀選學校的學生人數（目標人數）的比率。

Notes : 1 The target is defined as the total number of students planned for enumeration after taking into account the response rate in the past surveys.

2. Sampling fraction of students is defined as the number of students who had successfully completed the questionnaires (effective sample) / total number of students in all of the schools (the population).

3. Response rate of students is defined as the number of students who had successfully completed the questionnaires (effective sample) / total number of students in the selected schools (the target).

問卷樣本
QUESTIONNAIRE SPECIMEN

P-Chi

二零零八／零九年 學生服用藥物情況調查

保安局 禁毒處 委託

精確市場研究中心 進行

第一部分：吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 3-L 及 3-R 中的任何物質或其他危害精神的物品。常見的毒品有海洛英、氯胺酮、搖頭丸和冰毒等。

1. 你親眼見過任何以下這些毒品的實物嗎 (不包括在電視、書本及其他媒體所見的照片、片段或展覽品)？
(以下照片只供參考)

有 ① 沒有 ② 1. 五仔

有 ③ 沒有 ④ 2. 可卡因

有 ⑤ 沒有 ⑥ 3. 藍精靈 / 白瓜子

有 ⑦ 沒有 ⑧ 4. 大麻

有 ⑨ 沒有 ⑩ 5. 冰毒

有 ⑪ 沒有 ⑫ 6. 白粉 / 海洛英

有 ⑬ 沒有 ⑭ 7. 搖頭丸

有 ⑮ 沒有 ⑯ 8. K 仔 / 氯胺酮

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

2. 你有沒有曾經吸食過毒品?

沒有 ① ② 有

(如「沒有」, 請回答問題 3-L 至 8-L, 即左方的問題)

(如「有」, 請回答問題 3-R 至 8-R, 即右方的問題)

3-L. 你曾經聽聞下列哪種毒品呢? (可選多於一項)

白粉 (海洛英)	①
咳水 / 咳丸 (O 仔 / MB / 黃豆仔 / DM 丸)	②
可卡因	③
搖頭丸 (忘我 / E 仔 / 狂喜 / 搖搖)	④
大麻 (草 / 大麻花 / 大麻精 / 大麻油)	⑤
冰 (冰毒)	⑥
白瓜子 (藍精靈 / 速眠安)	⑦
K 仔 (茄 / 氯胺酮)	⑧
五仔 (哈哈笑 / Give-me-five)	⑨
天拿水 (膠水 / 強力膠 / 打火機油 / 有機溶劑)	⑩
以上的毒品均沒有聽聞	⑪

4-L. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 你會怎樣做呢? (可選多於一項)

裝作不知道	①
告訴老師或父母	②
直接與他們對話了解情況	③
勸他們向其他人尋求協助	④
疏遠他們	⑤
其他	⑥

5-L. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的資訊? 如果「有」, 哪些是主要的資訊來源?

完全沒有 ----------	①
有, 從... (可選多於一項)	②
電視, 收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介	③
學校課程	④
禁毒講座	⑤
互聯網 (包括電郵 / Blog / MSN)	⑥
志願青少年機構	⑦
書本	⑧
禁毒宣傳海報	⑨
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地	⑩
其他來源	⑪

請往問題 6-L

3-R. 你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢? (可選多於一項)

①	白粉 (海洛英)
②	咳水 / 咳丸 (O 仔 / MB / 黃豆仔 / DM 丸)
③	可卡因
④	搖頭丸 (忘我 / E 仔 / 狂喜 / 搖搖)
⑤	大麻 (草 / 大麻花 / 大麻精 / 大麻油)
⑥	冰 (冰毒)
⑦	白瓜子 (藍精靈 / 速眠安)
⑧	K 仔 (茄 / 氯胺酮)
⑨	五仔 (哈哈笑 / Give-me-five)
⑩	天拿水 (膠水 / 強力膠 / 打火機油 / 有機溶劑)
⑪	其他毒品

4-R. 你吸食毒品的主要原因是甚麼? (可選多於一項)

①	好奇
②	受朋輩影響
③	尋求刺激
④	消愁解悶 / 逃避不開心或不安的感覺
⑤	減輕壓力
⑥	炫耀
⑦	跟潮流
⑧	提神
⑨	其他原因

5-R. 是誰提供毒品給你呢? (可選多於一項)

①	同學
②	男朋友 / 女朋友
③	網友
④	其他朋友
⑤	鄰居
⑥	父母
⑦	兄弟姊妹
⑧	親戚
⑨	毒販
⑩	藥房
⑪	陌生人
⑫	其他人

請往問題 6-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

6-L. 你有沒有曾經參與下列的禁毒活動 ？
如果「有」，是哪些呢?

完全沒有	①
有 (可選多於一項)	②
研討會 / 講座	③
嘉年華會	④
戶外活動	⑤
義務工作	⑥
綜藝表演 / 音樂會	⑦
電影欣賞	⑧
電子遊戲 / 短片 / 網上遊戲	⑨
話劇	⑩
跳舞 / 音樂比賽	⑪
其他	⑫

7-L. 下列哪些禁毒活動你會感興趣參加?
(可選多於一項)

研討會 / 講座	①
嘉年華會	②
戶外活動	③
義務工作	④
綜藝表演 / 音樂會	⑤
電影欣賞	⑥
電子遊戲 / 短片 / 網上遊戲	⑦
話劇	⑧
跳舞 / 音樂比賽	⑨
我對以上活動均沒有興趣參加	⑩

8-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊給你呢?

曾經吸毒人士	①
父母	②
老師	③
醫療界專業人士	④
社工	⑤
政府官員	⑥
電視 / 電影明星或流行歌手	⑦
有名的運動員	⑧
其他	⑨

請往問題 9

6-R. 你通常會在哪些地方吸食毒品?
(可選多於一項)

①	自己家中
②	朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居家中
③	學校(包括宿舍)
④	網吧
⑤	電子遊戲機中心
⑥	卡拉 OK / 的士高
⑦	酒吧
⑧	其他樓上娛樂場所
⑨	戲院
⑩	公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁
⑪	大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方
⑫	沙灘
⑬	出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方
⑭	商場
⑮	商店
⑯	其他地方

7-R. 除香港外，你有沒有曾經在中國任何地方(例如深圳、廣州、澳門) 吸食毒品嗎？

①	沒有
②	有

8-R. 你對上一次吸食毒品是甚麼時候？

①	在三十天內
②	一年內；但在三十天前
③	一年以前

請往問題 9

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

9. 在你自己認識的人當中，有沒有人吸食毒品? 如果「有」，是誰呢?

① 完全沒有

② 有，他們是我的…(可選多於一項)

③ 同學
④ 男朋友 / 女朋友
⑤ 網友
⑥ 其他朋友
⑦ 鄰居
⑧ 父母
⑨ 兄弟姊妹
⑩ 親戚
⑪ 其他人

10. 你是否贊成別人吸食毒品?

① 不贊成

② 贊成，別人可以…

③ 經常吸食毒品
④ 偶然吸食毒品
⑤ 在某些情況下吸食毒品，如在派對裡、不開心時等

11. 若將「濫用藥物」和「吸食毒品」作比較，你認爲哪個詞語所表達的行爲對健康的害處較大？

① 「濫用藥物」所表達的行爲對健康的害處較大
② 「吸食毒品」所表達的行爲對健康的害處較大
③ 兩者沒有分別

12. 你認爲吸食「傳統毒品」(如白粉) 和「危害精神毒品」(包括丸仔類毒品如搖頭丸、K 仔、冰毒等) 哪樣會對健康的損害較大？

① 吸食「傳統毒品」對健康的損害較大
② 吸食「危害精神毒品」對健康的損害較大
③ 兩者沒有分別

13. 你認爲在香港吸食傳統毒品是犯法嗎？

① 吸食傳統毒品是犯法的
② 吸食傳統毒品不是犯法的

14. 你認爲在香港吸食危害精神毒品 (包括丸仔類毒品) 是犯法嗎？

① 吸食危害精神毒品是犯法的
② 吸食危害精神毒品不是犯法的

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

第二部分：飲酒和吸煙

這部分是關於飲用含酒精飲料和吸食煙草製品的。
「酒」是指各類含酒精飲料，包括烈酒、紅/白葡萄酒、啤酒、雞尾酒、仙地、含有酒精成份的果汁。
「煙草」是指各類煙草製品，包括香煙、雪茄或煙斗用煙絲。

15. 你有沒有曾經飲用含酒精飲料 (即飲酒)?

沒有 ① ② 有

(如「沒有」，請回答問題 16-L，即左方的問題)　　(如「有」，請回答問題 16-R，即右方的問題)

16-L. 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼？ (可選多於一項)

飲酒會損害健康	①
我未夠年齡飲酒	②
我的朋友沒有飲酒	③
我的父母不准我飲酒	④
我沒有興趣飲酒	⑤
我不喜歡飲酒者的形象	⑥
我沒有金錢買酒	⑦
我沒有機會飲酒	⑧
我不喜歡酒的味道	⑨
其他	⑩

➡ 請往問題 17

16-R. 你對上一次飲酒是甚麼時候？

①	在三十天內
②	一年內；但在三十天前
③	一年以前

➡ 請往問題 17

17. 你有沒有曾經吸食煙草製品 (即吸煙)?

沒有 ① ② 有

(如「沒有」，請回答問題 18-L，即左方的問題)　　(如「有」，請回答問題 18-R，即右方的問題)

18-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼? (可選多於一項)

吸煙會損害健康	①
我未夠年齡吸煙	②
我的朋友沒有吸煙	③
我的父母不准我吸煙	④
我沒有興趣吸煙	⑤
我不喜歡吸煙者的形象	⑥
我沒有金錢買煙草製品	⑦
我沒有機會吸煙	⑧
我不喜歡煙的氣味	⑨
其他	⑩

➡ 請往問題 19

18-R. 你對上一次吸煙是甚麼時候？

①	在三十天內
②	一年內；但在三十天前
③	一年以前

➡ 請往問題 19

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

第三部分：生活習慣、經驗和自我形象

19. 在閒餘的時候，你最常會做甚麼事情? (可選多於一項)

①	與朋友聊天	⑥	看電視 / 聽電台節目或音樂	⑪	睡覺
②	看電影	⑦	往卡拉 OK 或的士高	⑫	參與義工服務
③	玩電子遊戲	⑧	文化活動 (例如玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞)	⑬	互聯網活動 (例如上網/寫 Blog/MSN)
④	做運動 / 戶外活動	⑨	購物 / 逛街	⑭	閱讀
⑤	參與課外活動	⑩	在家無所事事	⑮	看漫畫
				⑯	其他

20. 你是否同意以下句子

		十分不同意	不同意	同意	十分同意
i.	我非常容易受好朋友影響。	①	②	③	④
ii.	如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。	①	②	③	④
iii.	總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。	①	②	③	④
iv.	我的父母關注我的感受。	①	②	③	④
v.	我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。	①	②	③	④
vi.	在好朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。	①	②	③	④
vii.	我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。	①	②	③	④
viii.	當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。	①	②	③	④
ix.	我的好朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。	①	②	③	④
x.	有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。	①	②	③	④
xi.	我常常會不遵守校規。	①	②	③	④
xii.	與別人爭執時我會以「心平氣和」的態度來解決問題。	①	②	③	④

21. 你在過去六個月有沒有遇到以下的情況呢？

		有	沒有
i.	被同學欺負	①	②
ii.	被學校記缺點，小過，大過或收警告信	①	②
iii.	被流氓騷擾	①	②
iv.	和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面	①	②

22. 你在過去六個月有沒有做過以下的事情呢？

		有	沒有
i.	逃學	①	②
ii.	偷東西	①	②
iii.	離家出走	①	②
iv.	毆打他人	①	②
v.	與黑社會來往	①	②
vi.	午夜在街上流連	①	②

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

第四部分：背景資料

爲了幫助統計分析，這個研究需要了解一些你的基本資料。這些資料將會絕對保密，作整體分析之用。

23. 就讀學校

① 全日制小學　② 上午班小學　③ 下午班小學

24. 班級

① 小四　② 小五　③ 小六

25. 年齡

① 7 歲　④ 10 歲　⑦ 13 歲
② 8 歲　⑤ 11 歲　⑧ 14 歲
③ 9 歲　⑥ 12 歲　⑨ 15 歲或以上

26. 性別

① 男　② 女

27. 你自己住在哪一區？

香港島

① 中西區
② 灣仔區
③ 東區
④ 南區

九龍

⑤ 油尖旺區
⑥ 深水埗區
⑦ 九龍城區
⑧ 黃大仙區
⑨ 觀塘區

新界

⑩ 葵青區
⑪ 荃灣區
⑫ 屯門區
⑬ 元朗區
⑭ 北區
⑮ 大埔區
⑯ 沙田區
⑰ 西貢區
⑱ 離島區

內地

⑲ 深圳

⑳ 其他 / 不清楚 (請註明街道 / 樓宇名稱)_____

28. 父母是不是與你同住呢？

① 父母親都與我同住
② 只有父親與我同住
③ 只有母親與我同住
④ 父母親都不是與我同住

29. 你家庭居住的房屋是甚麼類型?

① 公營租住單位 (例如公屋)
② 資助出售單位 (例如居屋)
③ 私人住宅單位
④ 臨時房屋
⑤ 員工宿舍
⑥ 其他 / 不清楚 (請註明樓宇 / 屋苑名稱)_____

30. 你的父母是否擁有私人汽車 (不包括電單車和營業車輛例如的士)?

① 否
② 是

- 問卷完 -

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

P-Eng

The 2008 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

Executed by Consumer Search Hong Kong Ltd

SECTION 1: USE OF DRUGS

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions 3-L or 3-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, ketamine, ecstasy and ice, etc.

1. Have you ever seen <u>in person</u> the actual substance in the pictures (If you have seen them in the pictures / videos / exhibits shown on TV, books or other media, it does not count)? (Pictures below are for illustration only)

Yes ① No ② 1. Give-me-five

Yes ③ No ④ 2. Cocaine

Yes ⑤ No ⑥ 3. Dormicum / Halcion

Yes ⑦ No ⑧ 4. Cannabis/ Marijuana / Grass

Yes ⑨ No ⑩ 5. Ice

Yes ⑪ No ⑫ 6. Heroin

Yes ⑬ No ⑭ 7. Ecstasy / XTC

Yes ⑮ No ⑯ 8. K / Ketamine / K Zai

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2. Have you ever used drugs?

No ① ② Yes

(If "No", please answer questions 3-L to 8-L in the left column)

If "Yes", please answer questions 3-R to 8-R in the right column)

3-L. Do you know about any of these drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

- Heroin ①
- Codeine / Cough Medicines ②
- Cocaine / XTC ③
- Ecstasy (MDMA) ④
- Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Pot / Hash / joint) ⑤
- Ice ⑥
- Halcion (Dormicum) ⑦
- Ketamine (K, Ket, K Zai, Special k, Vitamin) ⑧
- Give-me-five ⑨
- Thinner (Glue / Lighter fuel gas / Organic solvent) ⑩
- None of the above ⑪

4-L. What will you do if you know your close friends use drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

- Pretend of knowing nothing ①
- Tell my teachers or parents ②
- Ask them why they are taking drugs ③
- Persuade them to seek help from others ④
- Stay away from them ⑤
- Others ⑥

Go to Question 5-L

3-R. Which of these have you ever used? (multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Heroin
- ② Codeine / Cough Medicines
- ③ Cocaine / XTC
- ④ Ecstasy (MDMA)
- ⑤ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Pot / Hash / joint)
- ⑥ Ice
- ⑦ Halcion (Dormicum)
- ⑧ Ketamine (K, Ket, K Zai, Special k, Vitamin)
- ⑨ Give-me-five
- ⑩ Thinner (Glue / Lighter fuel gas / Organic solvent)
- ⑪ None of the above

4-R. Why did you use drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Curiosity
- ② Peer influence
- ③ To seek euphoria / sensory satisfaction
- ④ Relief of boredom / depression / anxiety
- ⑤ To relieve stress
- ⑥ To show off
- ⑦ To be trendy
- ⑧ To freshen up myself
- ⑨ Other reasons

Go to Question 5-R

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5-L. Have you ever heard of any anti-drug messages?
If "yes", which is the main source(s) of such information?

No	①
Yes, from…(multiple answers are allowed)	②
mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	③
school curriculum	④
anti-drug talks	⑤
the internet (including email / blog / MSN)	⑥
voluntary youth agencies	⑦
books	⑧
anti-drug posters	⑨
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	⑩
Other sources	⑪

5-R. Who supplied drugs to you?
(multiple answers are allowed)

①	Schoolmates
②	Boyfriend / girlfriend
③	Webpals
④	Friends
⑤	Neighbours
⑥	Parents
⑦	Brothers / sisters
⑧	Relatives
⑨	Drug dealers
⑩	Pharmacies
⑪	Strangers
⑫	Others

6-L. Have you ever participated in any of these anti-drug activities? If "yes", which one(s)?

No	①
Yes (multiple answers are allowed)	②
Seminars / talks	③
Carnivals	④
Outdoor activities	⑤
Voluntary work	⑥
Variety shows / concerts	⑦
Movie shows	⑧
Video games / video clips / online games	⑨
Drama	⑩
Dance / music competitions	⑪
Others	⑫

Go to Question 7-L

6-R. Where do you usually use drugs?
(multiple answers are allowed)

①	My home
②	Friend's / schoolmate's / neighbours' home
③	School (including dormitory)
④	Internet café / cyber café
⑤	Video game centre
⑥	Karaoke / disco
⑦	Bar / pub
⑧	Other upstairs entertainment venues
⑨	Cinema
⑩	Public playground / park / public toilet
⑪	Staircase or public area in building
⑫	Beach
⑬	Holiday rental resort / rental place
⑭	Shopping malls
⑮	Shops
⑯	Other places

Go to Question 7-R

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7-L. Which of these anti-drug activities would you like to do?
(multiple answers are allowed)

Seminars / talks	①
Carnivals	②
Outdoor activities	③
Voluntary works	④
Variety shows / concerts	⑤
Movie shows	⑥
Video games / short video clips / online games	⑦
Drama	⑧
Dance / music competitions	⑨
None of the above	⑩

8-L. Who would you like <u>the most</u> to give drug information to you?

Ex-drug abusers	①
Parents	②
Teachers	③
Medical professionals	④
Social workers	⑤
Government officials	⑥
TV/ movie stars or pop singers	⑦
Famous athletes	⑧
Others	⑨

Go to Question 9

7-R. Except for <u>Hong Kong</u>, have you ever used drugs in any places in <u>Mainland China</u> (e.g. Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Macau)?

①	No
②	Yes

8-R. When did you last use drugs?

①	Within 30 days
②	Within a year; but more than 30 days ago
③	One year ago

Go to Question 9

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9. Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs? If "yes", who?

① No

② Yes, they are my... (multiple answers are allowed)

③ schoolmates
④ boyfriend / girlfriend
⑤ webpals
⑥ friends
⑦ neighbours
⑧ parents
⑨ brothers / sisters
⑩ relatives
⑪ others

10. Do you approve of people using drugs?

① Disapprove

② Approve, people can.....

③ always use drugs
④ sometimes use drugs
⑤ use drugs in a specific occasion , e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy, etc

11. Comparing the two terms "substance abuse" and "drug abuse", which one do you think is more harmful to health?

① "Substance abuse" is more harmful to health.
② "Drug abuse" is more harmful to health.
③ They are the same.

12. Comparing abusing "traditional drugs" (such as heroin) and "psychotropic drugs" (including psychotropic substances such as ecstasy, K, ice etc.), which one do you think is more harmful to health?

① Abusing "traditional drugs" is more harmful to health..
② Abusing "psychotropic drugs" is more harmful to health..
③ They are equally harmful.

13. Do you think using traditional drugs is against the law in Hong Kong?

① Using traditional drugs is against the law.
② Using traditional drugs is not against the law.

14. Do you think using psychotropic drugs is against the law in Hong Kong?

① Using psychotropic drugs is against the law.
② Using psychotropic drugs is not against the law.

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SECTION 2 : USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

This Section is about the use of alcoholic drink and tobacco.
"Alcohol" refers to any kind of alcoholic beverage including strong wine, red/white wine, beer, cocktail, shandy, cooler and spirits.
"Tobacco" refers to all tobacco products including cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco.

15. Have you ever drunk any alcoholic beverages (i.e. drink alcohol)?

No ① ② Yes

(If "No", please answer question 16-L in the left column)

(If "Yes", please answer question 16-R in the right column)

16-L. Why don't you drink alcohol? (multiple answers are allowed)

Alcohol is harmful to health	①
I am not old enough to drink	②
My friends do not drink	③
My parents do not allow me to drink	④
I am not interested in drinking	⑤
I do not like the image of drinkers	⑥
I have no money	⑦
I have no chance to drink alcohol	⑧
I do not like the taste of alcohol	⑨
Others	⑩

Go to Question 17

16-R. When did you last drink?

①	Within the last 30 days
②	Within the year; but more than 30 days ago
③	One year ago

Go to Question 17

17. Have you ever smoked any tobacco products (i.e. smoking)?

No ① ② Yes

(If "No", please answer question 18-L in the left column)

(If "Yes", please answer question 18-R in the right column)

18-L. Why don't you smoke? (multiple answers are allowed)

Smoking is harmful to health	①
I am not old enough to smoke	②
My friends do not smoke	③
My parents do not allow me to smoke	④
I am not interested in smoking	⑤
I do not like the image of smokers	⑥
I have no money to buy tobacco products	⑦
I have no chance to smoke	⑧
I do not like the smell of smoke	⑨
Others	⑩

Go to Question 19

18-R. When did you last smoke?

①	Within the last 30 days
②	Within the year; but more than 30 days ago
③	One year ago

Go to Question 19

RESTRICTED when entered with data

SECTION 3 : HABITS, EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

19. What do you do mostly in your free time? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	Chat with friends	⑥	Watch TV/ listen to the radio or music	⑪	Sleep
②	Watch movies	⑦	Go to karaoke or discos	⑫	Participate in voluntary work
③	Play video games	⑧	Cultural activities (e.g. play instruments/ drawing/ dancing)	⑬	Internet activities (e.g. surfing the Internet / writing Blog / MSN)
④	Play sports / outdoor activities	⑨	Shopping / wandering on streets	⑭	Read books
⑤	After school activities	⑩	Hanging around at home	⑮	Read comics
				⑯	Others

20. Do you agree with these sentences?

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
i.	I am influenced by my close friends easily.	①	②	③	④
ii.	I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	①	②	③	④
iii.	Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.	①	②	③	④
iv.	My parents care about my feelings.	①	②	③	④
v.	I feel I am well-liked in school.	①	②	③	④
vi.	I always have my own idea among my group of friends.	①	②	③	④
vii.	I am confident that I could deal with unexpected events.	①	②	③	④
viii.	I give up easily when I am challenged.	①	②	③	④
ix.	My close friends do not do anything that breaks the law	①	②	③	④
x.	Sometimes I think I am no good at all.	①	②	③	④
xi.	I often break school rules.	①	②	③	④
xii.	I handle arguments calmly..	①	②	③	④

RESTRICTED when entered with data

21. Has the following happened to you in the past six months?

		Yes	No
i.	Bullied by schoolmates	①	②
ii.	Warned by school	①	②
iii.	Harassed by triads / gangsters	①	②
iv.	Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	①	②

22. Have you done the followings in the past 6 months?

		Yes	No
i.	Skipped school	①	②
ii.	Stole things	①	②
iii.	Run away from home	①	②
iv.	Bullied someone	①	②
v.	Involved in triad society	①	②
vi.	Roaming around at night	①	②

RESTRICTED when entered with data

SECTION 4 : BACKGROUND INFORMATION

We would require some background information from you in order to facilitate the statistical analyses. Data collection will be treated as strictly confidential and used for aggregated statistical analyses only.

23. Type of school

① Primary School - Whole Day ② Primary School - AM Session ③ Primary School - PM Session

24.Grade

① Primary 4 (Grade 4) ② Primary 5 (Grade 5) ③ Primary 6 (Grade 6)

25. Age

① 7 years old
② 8 years old
③ 9 years old
④ 10 years old
⑤ 11 years old
⑥ 12 years old
⑦ 13 years old
⑧ 14 years old
⑨ 15 years old or above

26. Gender

① Male ② Female

27. In which district do you live in?

Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Territories		Mainland China
① Central and Western	⑤ Yau Tsim Mong	⑩ Kwai Tsing	⑮ Tai Po	⑲ Shenzhen
② Wanchai	⑥ Sham Shui Po	⑪ Tsuen Wan	⑯ Shatin	
③ Eastern	⑦ Kowloon City	⑫ Tuen Mun	⑰ Sai Kung	
④ Southern	⑧ Wong Tai Sin	⑬ Yuen Long	⑱ Islands	
	⑨ Kwun Tong	⑭ Northern		

⑳ Others / uncertain (please specify the name of street / building) _____

28. Are your parents living with you?

① Both my parents are living with me
② Only my father is living with me
③ Only my mother is living with me
④ Both my parents are not living with me

29. What type of housing is your family living in?

① Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estate)
② Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme housing)
③ Private housing
④ Temporary housing
⑤ Staff quarters
⑥ Others / uncertain (please specify the name of building / estate)_____

30. Do your parents own a car?

① No
② Yes

- The End -

RESTRICTED when entered with data

S-Chi

二零零八／零九年 學生服用藥物情況調查

保安局 禁毒處 委託

精確市場研究中心 進行

第一部分：吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 5-L 及 5-R 中的任何物質或其他危害精神的物品。常見的毒品有海洛英、氯胺酮、搖頭丸和冰毒等。

1. 你親眼見過任何以下這些毒品的實物嗎 (不包括在電視、書本及其他媒體所見的照片、片段或展覽品)？
(以下照片只供參考)

有 ① 沒有 ②　1. 五仔

有 ③ 沒有 ④　2. 可卡因

有 ⑤ 沒有 ⑥　3. 藍精靈 / 白瓜子

有 ⑦ 沒有 ⑧　4. 大麻

有 ⑨ 沒有 ⑩　5. 冰毒

有 ⑪ 沒有 ⑫　6. 白粉 / 海洛英

有 ⑬ 沒有 ⑭　7. 搖頭丸

有 ⑮ 沒有 ⑯　8. K 仔 / 氯胺酮

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

2. 在你自己認識的人當中，有沒有人吸食毒品？如果「有」，是誰呢？

① 完全沒有
② 有，他們是我的... (可選多於一項)

③ 同學
④ 男朋友 / 女朋友
⑤ 網友
⑥ 其他朋友
⑦ 鄰居
⑧ 父母
⑨ 兄弟姊妹
⑩ 親戚
⑪ 其他人

3. 你是否贊成別人吸食毒品？

① 不贊成
② 贊成，別人可以…

③ 經常吸食毒品
④ 偶然吸食毒品
⑤ 在某些情況下吸食毒品，如在派對裡、不開心時等

4. 你有沒有曾經吸食過毒品？

沒有 ①　②有

(如「沒有」，請回答問題 5-L 至 17-L，即左方的問題)

5-L. 你曾經聽聞下列哪種毒品呢？
(可選多於一項)

白粉 (海洛英) ①
咳水 / 咳丸 (O 仔 / MB / 黃豆仔 / DM 丸) ②
可卡因 ③
搖頭丸 (忘我 / E 仔 / 狂喜 / 搖搖) ④
大麻 (草 / 大麻花 / 大麻精 / 大麻油) ⑤
冰 (冰毒) ⑥
白瓜子 (藍精靈 / 速眠安) ⑦
K 仔 (茄 / 氯胺酮) ⑧
五仔 (哈哈笑 / Give-me-five) ⑨
天拿水 (膠水 / 強力膠 / 打火機油 / 有機溶劑) ⑩
以上的毒品均沒有聽聞 ⑪

請往問題 6-L

(如「有」，請回答問題 5-R 至 17-R，即右方的問題)

5-R. 你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢？
(可選多於一項)

① 白粉 (海洛英)
② 咳水 / 咳丸 (O 仔 / MB / 黃豆仔 / DM 丸)
③ 可卡因
④ 搖頭丸 (忘我 / E 仔 / 狂喜 / 搖搖)
⑤ 大麻 (草 / 大麻花 / 大麻精 / 大麻油)
⑥ 冰 (冰毒)
⑦ 白瓜子 (藍精靈 / 速眠安)
⑧ K 仔 (茄 / 氯胺酮)
⑨ 五仔 (哈哈笑 / Give-me-five)
⑩ 天拿水 (膠水 / 強力膠 / 打火機油 / 有機溶劑)
⑪ 其他毒品

請往問題 6-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

6-L. 有沒有人曾經給予你毒品? 如果「有」, 是誰給予你的呢?

完全沒有 ---------- ①

有, (可選多於一項) → ②

- 同學 ③
- 男朋友 / 女朋友 ④
- 網友 ⑤
- 其他朋友 ⑥
- 鄰居 ⑦
- 父母 ⑧
- 兄弟姊妹 ⑨
- 親戚 ⑩
- 毒販 ⑪
- 藥房 ⑫
- 陌生人 ⑬
- 其他人 ⑭

↓

7-L. 這些人在甚麼地方給予你毒品?

(可選多於一項)

- 不適用, 從沒有人給予我毒品 ①
- 自己家中 ②
- 朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居家中 ③
- 學校 (包括宿舍) ④
- 網吧 ⑤
- 電子遊戲機中心 ⑥
- 卡拉 OK / 的士高 ⑦
- 酒吧 ⑧
- 其他樓上娛樂場所 ⑨
- 戲院 ⑩
- 公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁 ⑪
- 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方 ⑫
- 沙灘 ⑬
- 出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 ⑭
- 商場 ⑮
- 其他地方 ⑯

↓ 請往問題 8-L

6-R. 你<u>首次</u>吸食毒品時年紀有多大?

- ① 6 歲或以下
- ② 7-8 歲
- ③ 9-10 歲
- ④ 11-12 歲
- ⑤ 13-14 歲
- ⑥ 15-16 歲
- ⑦ 17-18 歲
- ⑧ 19-20 歲
- ⑨ 21 歲或以上
- ⑩ 我記不起

↓

7-R. 你通常會在哪些地方吸食毒品?

(可選多於一項)

- ① 自己家中
- ② 朋友 / 同學 / 鄰居家中
- ③ 學校 (包括宿舍)
- ④ 網吧
- ⑤ 電子遊戲機中心
- ⑥ 卡拉 OK / 的士高
- ⑦ 酒吧
- ⑧ 其他樓上娛樂場所
- ⑨ 戲院
- ⑩ 公眾遊樂場 / 球場 / 公園 / 公廁
- ⑪ 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方
- ⑫ 沙灘
- ⑬ 出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方
- ⑭ 商場
- ⑮ 商店
- ⑯ 其他地方

↓ 請往問題 8-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

8-L. 你如何拒絕他們所給予的毒品?

(可選多於一項)

不適用, 從沒有人給予我毒品	①
我直接地拒絕	②
在場的朋友助我拒絕	③
找藉口拒絕	④
我轉換了話題 / 提議做其他事	⑤
我向其他人尋求協助	⑥
其他方法	⑦

↓

9-L. 你有沒有告訴其他人曾經有人給予你毒品?

如果「有」, 是誰呢?

完全沒有, … →

從沒有人給予我毒品	①
我沒有告訴任何人	②

有, 我告訴了… (可選多於一項) →

同學	③
男朋友 / 女朋友	④
網友	⑤
其他朋友	⑥
鄰居	⑦
父母	⑧
兄弟姊妹	⑨
親戚	⑩
醫生及醫護人員	⑪
老師	⑫
社工	⑬
戒毒機構	⑭
警方的學校聯絡主任	⑮
其他人	⑯

↓ 請往問題 10-L

8-R. 你用來購買毒品的主要金錢來源是甚麼?

(可選多於一項)

①	零用錢
②	向朋友 / 同學借來的錢
③	做合法兼職得來的錢
④	出售毒品
⑤	偷竊
⑥	其他非法途徑
⑦	以上之外的其他財政來源
⑧	免費

↓

9-R. 是誰提供毒品給你呢? (可選多於一項)

①	同學
②	男朋友 / 女朋友
③	網友
④	其他朋友
⑤	鄰居
⑥	父母
⑦	兄弟姊妹
⑧	親戚
⑨	毒販
⑩	藥房
⑪	陌生人
⑫	其他人

↓ 請往問題 10-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

10-L. 哪些是令你遠離毒品的因素?
(可選多於一項)

吸食毒品會損害健康	①
藏有毒品是違法的	②
父母 / 兄弟姊妹的影響	③
非吸食毒品朋友的影響	④
傳媒 / 偶像的影響	⑤
老師的影響	⑥
有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做	⑦
我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒	⑧
我不喜歡吸毒者的形象	⑨
我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果	⑩
其他	⑪

11-L. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品，你會怎樣做呢?(可選多於一項)

裝作不知道	①
告訴老師或父母	②
直接與他們對話了解情況	③
勸他們向其他人尋求協助	④
疏遠他們	⑤
其他	⑥

12-L. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的資訊? 如果「有」，哪些是主要的資訊來源?

完全沒有 ----------	①
有，從…(可選多於一項) →	②
電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介	③
學校課程	④
禁毒講座	⑤
互聯網 (包括電郵 / Blog / MSN)	⑥
志願青少年機構	⑦
書本	⑧
禁毒宣傳海報	⑨
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地	⑩
其他來源	⑪

↓ 請往問題 13-L

10-R. 你會和哪些人一同吸食毒品呢?
(可選多於一項)

①	通常自己一個人吸食
②	同學
③	男朋友 / 女朋友
④	網友
⑤	其他朋友
⑥	鄰居
⑦	父母
⑧	兄弟姊妹
⑨	親戚
⑩	毒販
⑪	陌生人
⑫	其他人

11-R. 你吸食毒品的主要原因是甚麼？
(可選多於一項)

①	好奇
②	受朋輩影響
③	尋求刺激
④	消愁解悶 / 逃避不開心或不安的感覺
⑤	減輕壓力
⑥	炫耀
⑦	跟潮流
⑧	提神
⑨	其他原因

12-R. 除<u>香港</u>外，你有沒有曾經在<u>中國</u>任何地方(例如深圳、廣州、澳門) 吸食毒品嗎？

①	沒有	→ 請回答問題 14-R
②	有	→ 請回答問題 13-R

↓ 請往問題 13-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

13-L. 你有沒有曾經參與下列的禁毒活動 ？如果「有」，是哪些呢?

完全沒有 ---------- ①

有 (可選多於一項) → ②

- 研討會 / 講座 ③
- 嘉年華會 ④
- 戶外活動 ⑤
- 義務工作 ⑥
- 綜藝表演 / 音樂會 ⑦
- 電影欣賞 ⑧
- 電子遊戲 / 短片 / 網上遊戲 ⑨
- 話劇 ⑩
- 跳舞 / 音樂比賽 ⑪
- 其他 ⑫

↓

14-L. 下列哪些禁毒活動你會感興趣參加?

(可選多於一項)

- 研討會/ 講座 ①
- 嘉年華會 ②
- 戶外活動 ③
- 義務工作 ④
- 綜藝表演 / 音樂會 ⑤
- 電影欣賞 ⑥
- 電子遊戲 / 短片 / 網上遊戲 ⑦
- 話劇 ⑧
- 跳舞 / 音樂比賽 ⑨
- 我對以上活動均沒有興趣參加 ⑩

↓ 請往問題 15-L

13-R. 你曾經在中國哪個城市吸食毒品？

(可選多於一項)

- ① 深圳
- ② 廣州
- ③ 東莞
- ④ 珠海
- ⑤ 澳門
- ⑥ 其他

↓

14-R. 你有沒有曾經因爲吸食毒品問題而向他人求助? 如果「有」， 是誰給你最大幫助呢?

① ---------- 完全沒有

② ← 有，給我最大幫助是…

- ③ 同學
- ④ 男朋友 / 女朋友
- ⑤ 網友
- ⑥ 其他朋友
- ⑦ 鄰居
- ⑧ 父母
- ⑨ 兄弟姊妹
- ⑩ 親戚
- ⑪ 醫生及醫護人員
- ⑫ 老師
- ⑬ 社工
- ⑭ 戒毒機構
- ⑮ 警方的學校聯絡主任
- ⑯ 其他人

↓ 請往問題 15-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

15-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊給你呢?

曾經吸毒人士 ①
父母 ②
老師 ③
醫療界專業人士 ④
社工 ⑤
政府官員 ⑥
電視 / 電影明星或流行歌手 ⑦
有名的運動員 ⑧
其他 ⑨

↓

16-L. 你在過去半年內有沒有遇到嚴重打擊? 如果「有」, 哪一項你是最難忘的 ?

完全沒有 ---------- ①
有, → ②

好朋友 / 親戚逝世 ③
自己患上嚴重疾病 ④
與父母或其他家人產生嚴重衝突 ⑤
家庭環境突然產生劇變 ⑥
在重要考試中失敗 ⑦
與老師產生嚴重衝突 ⑧
與同輩 / 朋友產生嚴重衝突 ⑨
失戀 ⑩
其他 ⑪

↓

17-L. 你現在是否已經克服了上述事件的負面感受? 如果「是」, 如何克服?

否 →

我從沒有遇到這些事情 ①
我仍未能克服它 ②

是, 我透過…(可選多於一項) →

與別人分享來克服它 ③
與有關人士冷靜地討論來克服它 ④
自我反省來克服它 ⑤
向專業人士/ 家人/ 老師/ 社工尋求協助來克服它 ⑥
靠自己來克服它 ⑦
其他方法來克服它 ⑧

↓ 請往問題 18

15-R. 你對上一次吸食毒品是甚麼時候?

① 在三十天內 ➔ 請回答問題 16-R
② 一年內; 但在三十天前
③ 一年以前 } ➔ 請回答問題 17-R

↓

16-R. 在過去三十日內, 你共吸食毒品多少次?

① 1 至 3 次
② 4 至 11 次
③ 12 至 29 次
④ 30 次或以上

↓

17-R. 你有沒有嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒? 有或沒有的原因是甚麼?

有, 因爲(可選多於一項)

① 吸毒影響我的學業
② 吸毒影響我的家庭
③ 吸毒影響我的健康
④ 吸毒影響我與朋友的關係
⑤ 吸毒影響我的日常生活
⑥ 我沒有足夠金錢
⑦ 其他

沒有, 因爲…(可選多於一項)

⑧ 我不覺得自己已經上癮
⑨ 我不認爲吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害
⑩ 我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺
⑪ 我的朋友仍有吸食毒品
⑫ 我的家人沒有阻止我
⑬ 戒毒很辛苦
⑭ 其他原因

↓ 請往問題 18

注意: 填入資料即成限閱文件

第二部分：對毒品的看法

18. 你是否同意以下句子？

		答案欄			
		十分不同意	不同意	同意	十分同意
i.	我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。	①	②	③	④
ii.	我認爲吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。	①	②	③	④
iii.	我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。	①	②	③	④
iv.	如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。	①	②	③	④
v.	如果我吸食毒品，我不介意家人知道。	①	②	③	④
vi.	如果我吸食毒品，我不介意朋友知道。	①	②	③	④
vii.	如果我吸食毒品, 我的學業必定會受到影響。	①	②	③	④
viii.	我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。	①	②	③	④
ix.	我相信吸食毒品的青少年可受到異性的歡迎。	①	②	③	④
x.	我相信如果我拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑我沒膽量。	①	②	③	④
xi.	我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。	①	②	③	④
xii.	今時今日，吸食丸仔類毒品與吸煙無異，只是一種嗜好。	①	②	③	④

19. 若將「濫用藥物」和「吸食毒品」作比較，你認爲哪個詞語所表達的行爲對健康的害處較大？

① 「濫用藥物」所表達的行爲對健康的害處較大
② 「吸食毒品」所表達的行爲對健康的害處較大
③ 兩者沒有分別

20. 你認爲吸食「傳統毒品」(如白粉) 和「危害精神毒品」(包括丸仔類毒品如搖頭丸、K 仔、冰毒等) 哪樣會對健康的損害較大？

① 吸食「傳統毒品」對健康的損害較大
② 吸食「危害精神毒品」對健康的損害較大
③ 兩者沒有分別

21. 你認爲在香港吸食傳統毒品是犯法嗎？

① 吸食傳統毒品是犯法的
② 吸食傳統毒品不是犯法的

22. 你認爲在香港吸食危害精神毒品（包括丸仔類毒品）是犯法嗎？

① 吸食危害精神毒品是犯法的
② 吸食危害精神毒品不是犯法的

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

第三部分：飲酒和吸煙

這部分是關於飲用含酒精飲料和吸食煙草製品的。
「酒」是指各類含酒精飲料，包括烈酒、紅/白葡萄酒、啤酒、雞尾酒、仙地、含有酒精成份的果汁。
「煙草」是指各類煙草製品，包括香煙、雪茄或煙斗用煙絲。

23. 你有沒有曾經飲用含酒精飲料 (即飲酒)?

沒有 ① ② 有

(如「沒有」，請回答問題 24-L 至 26-L，即左方的問題)　(如「有」，請回答問題 24-R 至 26-R，即右方的問題)

24-L. 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼？ (可選多於一項)

飲酒會損害健康	①
我未夠年齡飲酒	②
我的朋友沒有飲酒	③
我的父母不准我飲酒	④
我沒有興趣飲酒	⑤
我不喜歡飲酒者的形象	⑥
我沒有金錢買酒	⑦
我沒有機會飲酒	⑧
我不喜歡酒的味道	⑨
其他	⑩

25-L. 你家裡有沒有人經常飲酒呢？

完全沒有 ----------	①
有，我的 (可選多於一項)	②
父親	③
母親	④
兄弟姊妹	⑤
親戚	⑥
其他	⑦

26-L. 你是否贊成別人經常飲酒？

不贊成	①
贊成	②

↓ 請往問題 27

24-R. 你首次飲酒時年紀有多大？

①	6 歲或以下
②	7-8 歲
③	9-10 歲
④	11-12 歲
⑤	13-14 歲
⑥	15-16 歲
⑦	17-18 歲
⑧	19-20 歲
⑨	21 歲或以上
⑩	我記不起

25-R. 你對上一次飲酒是甚麼時候？

①	在三十天內	→ 請回答問題 26-R
②	一年內；但在三十天前	} → 請回答問題 27
③	一年以前	

26-R. 在過去三十日內，你飲酒有多頻密？

①	1 至 3 次
②	4 至 11 次
③	12 至 29 次
④	30 次或以上

↓ 請往問題 27

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

27. 你有沒有曾經吸食煙草製品 (即吸煙)?

沒有 ① ② 有

(如「沒有」, 請回答問題 28-L 至 30-L, 即左方的問題) **(如「有」, 請回答問題 28-R 至 30-R, 即右方的問題)**

28-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼? (可選多於一項)

吸煙會損害健康	①
我未夠年齡吸煙	②
我的朋友沒有吸煙	③
我的父母不准我吸煙	④
我沒有興趣吸煙	⑤
我不喜歡吸煙者的形象	⑥
我沒有金錢買煙草製品	⑦
我沒有機會吸煙	⑧
我不喜歡煙的氣味	⑨
其他	⑩

29-L. 你家裡有沒有人經常吸煙呢?

完全沒有	①
有, 我的 (可選多於一項)	②
父親	③
母親	④
兄弟姊妹	⑤
親戚	⑥
其他	⑦

30-L. 你是否贊成別人經常吸煙?

不贊成	①
贊成	②

↓ 請往問題 31

28-R. 你首次吸煙時年紀有多大?

①	6 歲或以下
②	7-8 歲
③	9-10 歲
④	11-12 歲
⑤	13-14 歲
⑥	15-16 歲
⑦	17-18 歲
⑧	19-20 歲
⑨	21 歲或以上
⑩	我記不起

29-R. 你對上一次吸煙是甚麼時候?

①	在三十天內	→ 請回答問題 30-R
②	一年內; 但在三十天前	} → 請回答問題 31
③	一年以前	

30-R. 在過去三十日內, 你吸煙有多頻密?

①	1 至 3 次
②	4 至 11 次
③	12 至 29 次
④	30 次或以上

↓ 請往問題 31

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

第四部分：生活習慣、經驗和自我形象

31. 在閒餘的時候，你最常會做甚麼事情? (可選多於一項)

①	與朋友聊天	⑥	看電視 / 聽電台節目或音樂	⑪	睡覺
②	看電影	⑦	往卡拉 OK 或的士高	⑫	參與義工服務
③	玩電子遊戲	⑧	文化活動 (例如玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞)	⑬	互聯網活動 (例如上網/寫 Blog/MSN)
④	做運動 / 戶外活動	⑨	購物 / 逛街	⑭	閱讀
⑤	參與課外活動	⑩	在家無所事事	⑮	看漫畫
				⑯	其他

32. 你是否同意以下句子

		十分不同意	不同意	同意	十分同意
i.	我非常容易受好朋友影響。	①	②	③	④
ii.	如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。	①	②	③	④
iii.	總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。	①	②	③	④
iv.	我的父母關注我的感受。	①	②	③	④
v.	我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。	①	②	③	④
vi.	在好朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。	①	②	③	④
vii.	我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。	①	②	③	④
viii.	當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。	①	②	③	④
ix.	我的好朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。	①	②	③	④
x.	有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。	①	②	③	④
xi.	我常常會不遵守校規。	①	②	③	④
xii.	與別人爭執時我會以「心平氣和」的態度來解決問題。	①	②	③	④

33. 你在過去六個月是經常、偶然遇到或是從沒遇到以下的情況呢？

		從沒遇到	偶然遇到	經常遇到
i.	被同學欺負	①	②	③
ii.	被學校記缺點，小過，大過或收警告信	①	②	③
iii.	被流氓騷擾	①	②	③
iv.	和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面	①	②	③

34 你在過去六個月是經常、偶然遇到或是從沒做過以下的事情呢？

		從沒做過	偶然做過	經常做
i.	逃學	①	②	③
ii.	偷東西	①	②	③
iii.	離家出走	①	②	③
iv.	毆打他人	①	②	③
v.	與黑社會來往	①	②	③
vi.	午夜在街上流連	①	②	③

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

第五部分：背景資料

爲了幫助統計分析，這個研究需要了解一些你的基本資料。這些資料將會絕對保密，作整體分析之用。

35. 班級

① 中一 (級別七)
② 中二 (級別八)
③ 中三 (級別九)
④ 中四 (級別十)
⑤ 中五 (級別十一)
⑥ 中六 (級別十二)
⑦ 中七 (級別十三)
⑧ 毅進計劃課程 (全日制)
⑨ 證書課程 (全日制)
⑩ 文憑課程 (全日制)
⑪ 副學士課程 (全日制)
⑫ 學士課程 (全日制)
⑬ 其他非全日制課程

36. 年齡

① 12 歲或以下
② 13 歲
③ 14 歲
④ 15 歲
⑤ 16 歲
⑥ 17 歲
⑦ 18 歲
⑧ 19 歲
⑨ 20 歲
⑩ 21 歲或以上

37. 性別

① 男
② 女

38. 你自己住在哪一區？

香港島
① 中西區
② 灣仔區
③ 東區
④ 南區

九龍
⑤ 油尖旺區
⑥ 深水埗區
⑦ 九龍城區
⑧ 黃大仙區
⑨ 觀塘區

新界
⑩ 葵青區
⑪ 荃灣區
⑫ 屯門區
⑬ 元朗區
⑭ 北區
⑮ 大埔區
⑯ 沙田區
⑰ 西貢區
⑱ 離島區

內地
⑲ 深圳

⑳ 其他 / 不清楚 (請註明街道 / 樓宇名稱)_____

39. 父母是不是與你同住呢？

① 父母親都與我同住
② 只有父親與我同住
③ 只有母親與我同住
④ 父母親都不是與我同住

40. 你在香港居住了多長時間?

① 7 年或以上
② 4 至 6 年
③ 1 至 3 年
④ 少於 1 年

41. 以你所知，你家庭的每月總收入爲多少?

① $5,000 以下
② $5,000 至 20,000 以下
③ $20,000 至 50,000 以下
④ $50,000 或以上
⑤ 不知道

42. 你家庭居住的房屋是甚麼類型?

① 公營租住單位 (例如公屋)
② 資助出售單位 (例如居屋)
③ 私人住宅單位
④ 臨時房屋
⑤ 員工宿舍
⑥ 其他 / 不清楚 (請註明樓宇 / 屋苑名稱)

_____

- 問卷完 -

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

S-Eng

The 2008 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

Executed by Consumer Search Hong Kong Ltd

SECTION 1: USE OF DRUGS

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions 5-L and 5-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, ketamine, ecstasy and ice, etc.

1. Have you ever seen <u>in person</u> the actual substance in the pictures (If you have seen them in the pictures / videos / exhibits shown on TV, books or other media, it does not count)? (Pictures below are for illustration only)

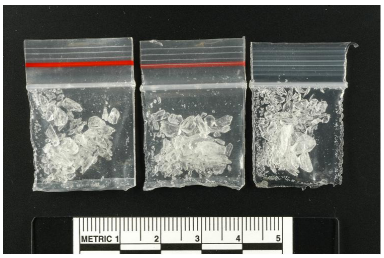
Yes ① 1. Give-me-five
No ②

Yes ③ 2. Cocaine
No ④

Yes ⑤ 3. Dormicum / Halcion
No ⑥

Yes ⑦ 4. Cannabis / Marijuana / Grass
No ⑧

Yes ⑨ 5. Ice
No ⑩



Yes ⑪ 6. Heroin
No ⑫

Yes ⑬ 7. Ecstasy / XTC
No ⑭

Yes ⑮ 8. K / Ketamine / K Zai
No ⑯

RESTRICTED when entered with data

2. Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs? If "yes", who?

① No

② Yes, they are my... (multiple answers are allowed)

- ③ schoolmates
- ④ boyfriend / girlfriend
- ⑤ webpals
- ⑥ friends
- ⑦ neighbours
- ⑧ parents
- ⑨ brothers / sisters
- ⑩ relatives
- ⑪ others

3. Do you approve of people using drugs?

① Disapprove

② Approve, people can...

- ③ always use drugs
- ④ sometimes use drugs
- ⑤ use drugs in a specific occasion, e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy etc.

4. Have you ever used drugs?

No ① ② Yes

(If "No", please answer questions 5-L to 17-L in the left column)

(If "Yes", please answer questions 5-R to 17-R in the right column)

5-L. Do you know about any of these drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

- Heroin ①
- Codeine / Cough Medicines ②
- Cocaine / XTC ③
- Ecstasy (MDMA) ④
- Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Pot / Hash / joint) ⑤
- Ice ⑥
- Halcion (Dormicum) ⑦
- Ketamine (K, Ket, K Zai, Special k, Vitamin) ⑧
- Give-me-five ⑨
- Thinner (Glue / Lighter fuel gas / Organic solvent) ⑩
- None of the above ⑪

Go to Question 6-L

5-R. Which of these have you ever used? (multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Heroin
- ② Codeine / Cough Medicines
- ③ Cocaine / XTC
- ④ Ecstasy (MDMA)
- ⑤ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Pot / Hash / joint)
- ⑥ Ice
- ⑦ Halcion (Dormicum)
- ⑧ Ketamine (K, Ket, K Zai, Special k, Vitamin)
- ⑨ Give-me-five
- ⑩ Thinner (Glue / Lighter fuel gas / Organic solvent)
- ⑪ None of the above

Go to Question 6-R

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6-L. Have you ever been offered any drugs? If "yes", who offered you the drugs?

No	①
Yes, (multiple answers are allowed)	②
Schoolmates	③
Boyfriend / girlfriend	④
Webpals	⑤
Friends	⑥
Neighbours	⑦
Parents	⑧
Brothers / sisters	⑨
Relatives	⑩
Drug dealers	⑪
Pharmacy	⑫
Strangers	⑬
Others	⑭

6-R. How old were you when you <u>first</u> used drugs?

①	6 years old or below
②	7-8 years old
③	9-10 years old
④	11-12 years old
⑤	13-14 years old
⑥	15-16 years old
⑦	17-18 years old
⑧	19-20 years old
⑨	21 years old or above
⑩	I can't remember

7-L. Where were you offered the drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs	①
My home	②
Friend's / schoolmate's / neighbour's home	③
School (including dormitory)	④
Internet cafe / cyber cafe	⑤
Video game centre	⑥
Karaoke / disco	⑦
Bar / pub	⑧
Other upstairs entertainment venues	⑨
Cinema	⑩
Public playground / park / public toilet	⑪
Staircase or public area in building	⑫
Beach	⑬
Holiday rental resort / rental place	⑭
Shopping malls	⑮
Other places	⑯

Go to Question 8-L

7-R. Where do you usually use drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	My home
②	Friend's / schoolmate's / neighbours' home
③	School (including dormitory)
④	Internet café / cyber café
⑤	Video game centre
⑥	Karaoke / disco
⑦	Bar / pub
⑧	Other upstairs entertainment venues
⑨	Cinema
⑩	Public playground / park / public toilet
⑪	Staircase or public area in building
⑫	Beach
⑬	Holiday rental resort / rental place
⑭	Shopping malls
⑮	Shops
⑯	Other places

Go to Question 8-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

8-L. How did you refuse the offer? (multiple answers are allowed)

Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs	①
I refused directly myself	②
My friends helped me to refuse at the scene	③
I refused with an excuse	④
I changed the topic/suggested to do something else	⑤
I sought help from others	⑥
By other ways	⑦

9-L. Did you tell anyone that you were offered drugs? If yes, to whom?

No,… →

I have never been offered drugs	①
I did not tell anyone	②

Yes, I told…(multiple answers are allowed) →

Schoolmates	③
Boyfriend / girlfriend	④
Webpals	⑤
Friends	⑥
Neighbours	⑦
Parents	⑧
Brothers / sisters	⑨
Relatives	⑩
Doctors and medical staff	⑪
Teachers	⑫
Social workers	⑬
Drug treatment organisations	⑭
Police School Liaison Officer	⑮
Others	⑯

↓ Go to Question 10-L

8-R. Where was the main source of money for you to buy drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	Pocket money
②	Borrow from friends / schoolmates
③	Earn from doing legal part-time jobs
④	Sell drugs
⑤	Stealing
⑥	Other illegal sources
⑦	Other sources of money except the above
⑧	Free of charge

9-R. Who supplied drugs to you? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	Schoolmates
②	Boyfriend / girlfriend
③	Webpals
④	Friends
⑤	Neighbours
⑥	Parents
⑦	Brothers / sisters
⑧	Relatives
⑨	Drug dealers
⑩	Pharmacies
⑪	Strangers
⑫	Others

↓ Go to Question 10-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

10-L. Which factor(s) keep you away from drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

Drugs are harmful to health	①
Possessing drugs is illegal	②
Influence of parents / brothers and sisters	③
Influence of non-drug using friends	④
Influence of media / idols	⑤
Influence of teachers	⑥
There are more interesting things to do other than using drugs	⑦
I have strong will power to resist drugs	⑧
I dislike the image of drug users	⑨
I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs	⑩
Others	⑪

11-L. What will you do if you know your close friends use drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

Pretend of knowing nothing	①
Tell my teachers or parents	②
Ask them why they are taking drugs	③
Persuade them to seek help from others	④
Stay away from them	⑤
Others	⑥

12-L. Have you ever heard of any anti-drug messages? If "yes", which is the main source(s) of such information?

No ----------	①
Yes, from…(multiple answers are allowed)	②
mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	③
school curriculum	④
anti-drug talks	⑤
the internet (including email / blog / MSN)	⑥
voluntary youth agencies	⑦
books	⑧
anti-drug posters	⑨
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	⑩
Other sources	⑪

Go to Question 13-L

10-R. Whom were with you when you used drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	I used drugs alone
②	Schoolmates
③	Boyfriend / girlfriend
④	Webpals
⑤	Friends
⑥	Neighbours
⑦	Parents
⑧	Brothers / sisters
⑨	Relatives
⑩	Drug dealers
⑪	Strangers
⑫	Others

11-R. Why did you use drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	Curiosity
②	Peer influence
③	To seek euphoria / sensory satisfaction
④	Relief of boredom / depression / anxiety
⑤	To relieve stress
⑥	To show off
⑦	To be trendy
⑧	To freshen up myself
⑨	Other reasons

12-R. Except for <u>Hong Kong</u>, have you ever used drugs in any places in <u>Mainland China</u> (e.g. Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Macau)?

①	No	➔ Please proceed to Q14-R
②	Yes	➔ Please proceed to Q13-R

Go to Question 13-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

13-L. Have you ever participated in these anti-drug activities? If "yes", which one(s)?

- No ---------- ①
- Yes (multiple answers are allowed) → ②
  - Seminars / talks ③
  - Carnivals ④
  - Outdoor activities ⑤
  - Voluntary work ⑥
  - Variety shows / concerts ⑦
  - Movie shows ⑧
  - Video games / video clips / online games ⑨
  - Drama ⑩
  - Dance / music competitions ⑪
  - Others ⑫

↓

14-L. Which of these anti-drug activities would you like to do? (multiple answers are allowed)

- Seminars / talks ①
- Carnivals ②
- Outdoor activities ③
- Voluntary work ④
- Variety shows / concerts ⑤
- Movie shows ⑥
- Video games / video clips / online games ⑦
- Drama ⑧
- Dance / music competitions ⑨
- None of the above ⑩

↓ Go to Question 15-L

13-R. In which city in the Mainland China have you ever used drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Shenzhen
- ② Guangzhou
- ③ Dongguan
- ④ Zhuhai
- ⑤ Macau
- ⑥ Others

↓

14-R. Have you ever sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from using drugs? If "yes", who gave you the greatest help?

- ① ---------- No
- ② ← Yes, I got the greatest help from…
  - ③ Schoolmates
  - ④ Boyfriend / girlfriend
  - ⑤ Webpals
  - ⑥ Friends
  - ⑦ Neighbours
  - ⑧ Parents
  - ⑨ Brothers / sisters
  - ⑩ Relatives
  - ⑪ Doctors and medical staff
  - ⑫ Teachers
  - ⑬ Social workers
  - ⑭ Drug treatment organisations
  - ⑮ Police School Liaison Officer
  - ⑯ Others

↓ Go to Question 15-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

15-L. Who would you like the most to give drug information to you?

- Ex-drug abusers ①
- Parents ②
- Teachers ③
- Medical professionals ④
- Social workers ⑤
- Government officials ⑥
- TV / movie stars or pop singers ⑦
- Famous athletes ⑧
- Others ⑨

16-L. Have you experienced the following event in the past 6 months? If "yes", which is the most unforgettable one?

- No ① ----------
- Yes, ②
  - death of a close friend / relative ③
  - severe personal sickness ④
  - severe conflict with parents or other family members ⑤
  - sudden and drastic changes in family circumstances ⑥
  - very poor results in major examinations ⑦
  - severe conflict with teachers ⑧
  - severe conflict with peers / friends ⑨
  - break up with lovers ⑩
  - others ⑪

17-L. Have you now overcome the negative feelings from the event mentioned above? If "yes", how?

- No
- I have never come across such events ①
- I have not yet overcome it ②
- Yes, I have got over it by…(multiple answers allowed)
  - sharing with others ③
  - discussing with the party concerned calmly ④
  - self reflection ⑤
  - seeking help from professionals/ family members/ teachers/ social workers ⑥
  - myself ⑦
  - other means ⑧

↓ Go to Question 18

15-R. When did you last use drugs?

- ① Within 30 days → Please proceed to Q16-R
- ② Within a year; but more than 30 days ago → Please proceed to Q17-R
- ③ One year ago

16-R. In the past 30 days, how frequent did you use drugs?

- ① 1 - 3 times
- ② 4 - 11 times
- ③ 12 - 29 times
- ④ 30 times or more

17-R. Have you tried to stop using drugs or give up drugs? If yes, why? If no, why not?

Yes, because… (multiple answers allowed)

- ① using drugs affected my study
- ② using drugs affected my family
- ③ using drugs affected my health
- ④ using drugs affected the relationship with peers
- ⑤ using drugs affected my daily life
- ⑥ I do not have enough money
- ⑦ other reasons

No, because…(multiple answers allowed)

- ⑧ I do not think I have become addicted
- ⑨ I do not think using drugs is harmful to health
- ⑩ I like the feeling after using drugs very much
- ⑪ my friends are still using drugs
- ⑫ my family did not stop me
- ⑬ it is hard to give up drugs
- ⑭ other reasons

↓ Go to Question 18

RESTRICTED when entered with data

SECTION 2 : PERCEPTION ON DRUGS

18. Do you agree with these sentences?

	Answer Column			
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
i. I believe using drugs will affect my appearance.	①	②	③	④
ii. I believe using drugs is trendy.	①	②	③	④
iii. I believe using drugs will harm one's health.	①	②	③	④
iv. I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.	①	②	③	④
v. If I use drugs, I do not mind to let my family know.	①	②	③	④
vi. If I use drugs, I do not mind to let my friends know.	①	②	③	④
vii. I believe drug abuse will affect my study.	①	②	③	④
viii. I believe taking drugs brings me more fun.	①	②	③	④
ix. I believe drug abusers are attractive to the opposite sex.	①	②	③	④
x. I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my friends will tease me for being timid.	①	②	③	④
xi. I believe taking drugs helps me to get along with my friends better.	①	②	③	④
xii. Just like smoking, taking psychotropic substances is a hobby nowadays.	①	②	③	④

19. Comparing the two terms "substance abuse" and "drug abuse", which one do you think is more harmful to health?

① "Substance abuse"is more harmful to health.
② "Drug abuse" is more harmful to health.
③ They are the same.

20. Comparing abusing "traditional drugs" (such as heroin) and "psychotropic drugs" (including psychotropic substances such as ecstasy, K, ice etc.), which one do you think is more harmful to health?

① Abusing "traditional drugs" is more harmful to health.
② Abusing "psychotropic drugs" is more harmful to health.
③ They are equally harmful.

21. Do you think using traditional drugs is against the law in Hong Kong?

① Using traditional drugs is against the law.
② Using traditional drugs is not against the law.

22. Do you think using psychotropic drugs is against the law in Hong Kong?

① Using psychotropic drugs is against the law.
② Using psychotropic drugs is not against the law.

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SECTION 3 : USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

This Section is about the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco.
"Alcohol" refers to any kind of alcoholic beverage including strong wine, red/white wine, beer, cocktail, shandy, cooler and spirits.
"Tobacco" refers to all tobacco products including cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco.

23. Have you ever drunk any alcoholic beverages (i.e. drink alcohol)?

No ① ② Yes

(If "No", please answer questions 24-L to 26-L in the left column)

(If "Yes", please answer questions 24-R to 26-R in the right column)

24-L. Why don't you drink alcohol? (multiple answers are allowed)

Alcohol is harmful to health	①
I am not old enough to drink	②
My friends do not drink	③
My parents do not allow me to drink	④
I am not interested in drinking	⑤
I do not like the image of drinkers	⑥
I have no money	⑦
I have no chance to drink alcohol	⑧
I do not like the taste of alcohol	⑨
Others	⑩

25-L. Is there anyone at your home who often drink alcohol?

No	①
Yes, my…(multiple answers are allowed)	②
father	③
mother	④
brothers / sisters	⑤
relatives	⑥
others	⑦

26-L. Do you approve of people who often drink alcohol?

Disapprove	①
Approve	②

↓ Go to Question 27

24-R. How old were you when you first drank alcohol?

①	6 years or below
②	7-8 years old
③	9-10 years old
④	11-12 years old
⑤	13-14 years old
⑥	15-16 years old
⑦	17-18 years old
⑧	19-20 years old
⑨	21 years old or above
⑩	I can't remember

25-R. When did you last drink?

①	Within the last 30 days	→ Please proceed to Q26-R
②	Within one year; but more than 30 days ago	→ Please proceed to Q27
③	One year ago	→ Please proceed to Q27

26-R. In the past 30 days, how frequent did you drink alcohol?

①	1 - 3 times
②	4 - 11 times
③	12 - 29 times
④	30 times or more

↓ Go to Question 27

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27. Have you ever smoked any tobacco products (i.e. smoking)?

No ① ② Yes

(If "No", please answer questions 28-L to 30-L in the left column)

(If "Yes", please answer questions 28-R to 30-R in the right column)

28-L. Why don't you smoke? (multiple answers are allowed)

- Smoking is harmful to health ①
- I am not old enough to smoke ②
- My friends do not smoke ③
- My parents do not allow me to smoke ④
- I am not interested in smoking ⑤
- I do not like the image of smokers ⑥
- I have no money to buy tobacco products ⑦
- I have no chance to smoke ⑧
- I do not like the smell of smoking ⑨
- Others ⑩

↓

29-L. Is there anyone at your home who often smokes?

- No ---------- ①
- Yes, my…(multiple answers are allowed) ②
  - father ③
  - mother ④
  - brothers / sisters ⑤
  - relatives ⑥
  - others ⑦

↓

30-L. Do you approve of people who often smoke?

- Disapprove ①
- Approve ②

↓ Go to Question 31

28-R. How old were you when you first smoked?

- ① 6 years or below
- ② 7-8 years old
- ③ 9-10 years old
- ④ 11-12 years old
- ⑤ 13-14 years old
- ⑥ 15-16 years old
- ⑦ 17-18 years old
- ⑧ 19-20 years old
- ⑨ 21 years old or above
- ⑩ I can't remember

↓

29-R. When did you last smoke?

- ① Within the last 30 days → Please proceed to Q30-R
- ② Within one year; but more than 30 days ago → Please proceed to Q31
- ③ One year ago → Please proceed to Q31

↓

30-R. In the past 30 days, how frequent did you smoke?

- ① 1 - 3 times
- ② 4 - 11 times
- ③ 12 - 29 times
- ④ 30 times or more

↓ Go to Question 31

RESTRICTED when entered with data

SECTION 4 : HABITS, EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

31.What do you do mostly in your free time? (multiple answers are allowed)

①	Chat with friends	⑥	Watch TV/ listen to the radio or music	⑪	Sleep
②	Watch movies	⑦	Go to karaoke or discos	⑫	Participate in voluntary work
③	Play video games	⑧	Cultural activities (e.g. play instruments / drawing / dancing)	⑬	Internet activities (e.g. surfing the Internet / writing Blog / MSN)
④	Play sports / outdoor activities	⑨	Shopping / wandering on streets	⑭	Read books
⑤	After school activities	⑩	Hanging around at home	⑮	Read comics
				⑯	Others

32. Do you agree with these sentences?

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
i.	I am influenced by my close friends easily.	①	②	③	④
ii.	I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	①	②	③	④
iii.	Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.	①	②	③	④
iv.	My parents care about my feelings.	①	②	③	④
v.	I feel I am well-liked in school.	①	②	③	④
vi.	I always have my own idea among my group of friends.	①	②	③	④
vii.	I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	①	②	③	④
viii.	I give up very easily when I am challenged.	①	②	③	④
ix.	My close friends do not do anything that breaks the law.	①	②	③	④
x.	Sometimes I think I am no good at all.	①	②	③	④
xi.	I often break school rules.	①	②	③	④
xii.	I handle arguments calmly.	①	②	③	④

33. Did you frequently, occasionally or never experience the following situations in the past 6 months?

		Never	Occasionally	Frequently
i.	Bullied by schoolmates	①	②	③
ii.	Warned by school	①	②	③
iii.	Harassed by triads / gangsters	①	②	③
iv.	Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	①	②	③

34. Did you frequently, occasionally or never do the followings in the past 6 months?

		Never	Occasionally	Frequently
i.	Skipped school	①	②	③
ii.	Stole things	①	②	③
iii.	Run away from home	①	②	③
iv.	Bullied someone	①	②	③
v.	Involved in triad society	①	②	③
vi.	Roaming around at night	①	②	③

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SECTION 5 : BACKGROUND INFORMATION

We would like to collect some background information from you to facilitate statistical analyses. Data collected will be treated as strictly confidential and used for statistical analyses only.

35. Level of study

① Form 1 (Grade 7)
② Form 2 (Grade 8)
③ Form 3 (Grade 9)
④ Form 4 (Grade10)
⑤ Form 5 (Grade 11)
⑥ Form 6 (Grade 12)
⑦ Form 7 (Grade 13)
⑧ Project Yi-Jin courses (Full-time)
⑨ Certificate (Full-time)
⑩ Diploma (Full-time)
⑪ Pre-associate Degree (Full-time)
⑫ Degree (Full-time)
⑬ Other part-time courses

36. Age

① 12 years old or below
② 13 years old
③ 14 years old
④ 15 years old
⑤ 16 years old
⑥ 17 years old
⑦ 18 years old
⑧ 19 years old
⑨ 20 years old
⑩ 21 years old or above

37. Gender

① Male
② Female

38. In which district do you live in?

Hong Kong Island
① Central and Western
② Wanchai
③ Eastern
④ Southern

Kowloon
⑤ Yau Tsim Mong
⑥ Sham Shui Po
⑦ Kowloon City
⑧ Wong Tai Sin
⑨ Kwun Tong

New Territories
⑩ Kwai Tsing
⑪ Tsuen Wan
⑫ Tuen Mun
⑬ Yuen Long
⑭ Northern
⑮ Tai Po
⑯ Shatin
⑰ Sai Kung
⑱ Islands

Mainland China
⑲ Shenzhen

⑳ Others / uncertain (please specify the name of street/building) _____

39. Are your parents living with you?

① Both my parents are living with me
② Only my father is living with me
③ Only my mother is living with me
④ Both my parents are not living with me

40. How long have you been living in Hong Kong?

① 7 years or above
② 4-6 years
③ 1-3 years
④ Less than 1 year

41. According to your understanding, what is your monthly household income?

① Below $5,000
② $5,000 to below 20,000
③ $20,000 to below 50,000
④ $50,000 or above
⑤ Don't know

42. What type of housing is your family living in?

① Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates)
② Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing)
③ Private housing
④ Temporary housing
⑤ Staff quarters
⑥ Others / uncertain (please specify the name of building/estate)_____

- The End -

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詞彙
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

物質
酒精、煙草、海洛英和危害精神毒品的統稱

Substances
A collective term for alcohol, tobacco, heroin and psychotropic drugs

毒品
海洛英和危害精神毒品的統稱

Drugs
A collective term for heroin and psychotropic drugs

酒精
指各類含酒精飲料，包括仙地、含酒精成分的果汁、啤酒、葡萄酒和烈酒

Alcohol
Refers to all alcoholic beverages, including shandy, cooler, beer, wine and spirits

危害精神毒品
任何能使人上癮和因刺激或壓抑中樞神經系統而導致幻覺或活動機能、思維、行爲、感知或情緒紊亂的天然或合成物質（包括麻醉鎮痛劑、迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑等），如附錄 V 所列各項藥物

Psychotropic drugs
Any substance, natural or synthetic (including narcotics analgesics, hallucinogens, depressants, stimulants, tranquillizers etc.), which has the capacity to produce a state of dependence and central nervous system stimulation or depression resulting in hallucinations or disturbances in motor function, thinking, behaviour, perception or mood, such as items given in Appendix V

吸食毒品
吸食海洛英或非爲醫療用途而服用危害精神毒品

Taking drugs
Take heroin or non-medical use of psychotropic drugs

曾服用某項物質
在調查前曾至少一次服用某項物質

Lifetime use of a substance
Ever used a substance at least once in the lifetime before survey enumeration

一年內曾服用某項物質
在調查前一年內曾至少一次服用某項物質

1-year use of a substance
Ever used a substance at least once within the year before survey enumeration

30 天內曾服用某項物質
在調查前 30 天內曾至少一次服用某項物質

30-day use of a substance
Ever used a substance at least once in the past 30 days before survey enumeration

吸食毒品的學生
在調查前曾至少一次吸食毒品（海洛英或任何危害精神毒品）的學生

Drug-taking students
Students ever taken any drug (heroin or any psychotropic drugs) at least once in their lifetime

不曾吸食毒品的學生
在調查前從未吸食毒品(海洛英及任何危害精神毒品)的學生

大學教育資助委員會資助院校
大學教育資助委員會資助院校包括香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學及香港大學

本調查所涵蓋提供專上課程的院校
提供專上課程的院校包括明愛白英奇專業學校、明愛徐誠斌學院、珠海學院、香港城市大學、恒生商學書院、香港大學 - 專業進修學院保良局社區書院、香港藝術學院、香港浸會大學、香港專業進修學校、嶺南大學、 香港中文大學、香港中文大學 - 東華三院社區書院、香港專業教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學、香港公開大學、香港大學及職業訓練局

Non-drug-taking students
Students never taken any drug (heroin and any psychotropic drugs) in their lifetime

UGC-funded institutions
UGC-funded institutions include City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the University of Hong Kong

Institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the survey
Institutions offering post-secondary programmes include Caritas Bianchi College of Careers, Caritas Francis Hsu College, Chu Hai College of Higher Education, City University of Hong Kong, Hang Seng School of Commerce, HKU Space Po Leung Kuk Community College, Hong Kong Art School, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong College of Technology, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The CUHK Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Community College, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, The Open University of Hong Kong, The University of Hong Kong and the Vocational Training Council

危害精神毒品列表
LIST OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

[1] K仔（氯胺酮）	[1] K, King, Ket, Kit-kat, Special k, Vitamin k (Ketamine)
[2] 搖頭丸 / 忘我 / E仔 / 狂喜 / 搖搖（亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明）	[2] Ecstasy (MDMA)
[3] 草 / 大麻花 / 大麻精 / 大麻油（大麻）	[3] Grass, Marijuana, Pot, Hash, Joint (Cannabis)
[4] 咳水 / 咳丸 / O仔 / MB / 黃豆仔 / DM丸（可待因）	[4] Codeine / Cough Medicines (Codeine)
[5] 冰（甲基安非他明）	[5] Ice (Methylamphetamine)
[6] 白瓜子 / 藍精靈 / 速眠安（三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖）	[6] Halcion / Dormicum (Triazolam / Midazolam)
[7] 膠水 / 強力膠 / 天拿水 / 打火機油（有機溶劑）	[7] Glue, Solvent thinner, Lighter fuel gas (Organic Solvents)
[8] 五仔 / 黃飛鴻 / 哈哈笑 / Give-me-five（硝甲西泮）	[8] Give-me-five (Nimetazepam)
[9] 可可精（可卡因）	[9] Snow, Crack, Coco (Cocaine)