

第五章 報告摘要

Chapter 5 Summary of key findings

2011/12 年⁸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。除非另有說明或內文所需，本章主要就所有涵蓋學生的數據作出重點分析，並與以往調查（即 2008/09 年調查）作對比。

5.1 學生吸食毒品比例有下跌的趨勢

不同教育程度的學生吸食毒品〔尤以危害精神毒品〕的比例，在 2011/12 年調查中有顯著下降的跡象。

曾吸食毒品的學生比例由 2008/09 年的 3.7% 回落至 2011/12 年的 2.2%；一年內曾吸食毒品的比例亦由 2008/09 年的 2.0% 回落至 2011/12 年的 0.7%；而 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例則由 2008/09 年的 1.2% 回落至 2011/12 年的 0.5%。

估計 2011/12 年曾吸食毒品的學生數目 17 500，較 2008/09 下跌 42.1%；一年內曾吸食毒品學生 5 800 人，下跌 65.3%；而 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生 4 100 人，下跌 56.8%。

The 2011/12⁸ Survey provides very useful data about the drug-taking situation among students from upper primary to post-secondary level. Several key observations are highlighted in this chapter. They generally refer to all covered students as illustration and comparisons with the previous survey (the 2008/09 Survey), unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

5.1 Downward trend of drug-taking among students

The 2011/12 Survey has denoted a remarkable drop in the prevalence of drug use among students across all education levels, in particular the taking of psychotropic drugs.

The percentage of lifetime drug-taking students dropped from 3.7% in 2008/09 to 2.2% in 2011/12; that of 1-year drug-taking from 2.0% in 2008/09 to 0.7% in 2011/12; and that of 30-day drug-taking from 1.2% in 2008/09 to 0.5% in 2011/12.

The estimated number of lifetime drug-taking students was 17 500, 42.1% drop from the last survey in 2008/09. The estimated number of 1-year drug-takers was 5 800, 65.3% drop from the last survey. The number of those who took drugs within 30-day prior to the survey were 4 100, 56.8% drop from the last survey.

⁸ 「大埔區校園驗毒試行計劃」已於 2009/10 學年開始推行。

Please note that “Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District” has been implemented in schools since 2009/10 school year.

調查顯示的回落趨勢與藥物濫用資料中央檔案室⁹的數據一致。檔案室的數據指出，21歲以下的吸毒青年數字由2008年的3474回落至2011年¹⁰的2024(圖2.3及表1.3至1.5)。

2011/12年的調查顯示，曾表示在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生中，45.3%在調查前30天內曾每天吸食毒品；另外，21.0%只會吸食毒品一次(圖2.1)。

5.2 吸食危害精神毒品為主

吸食毒品的學生大部分吸食危害精神毒品，而曾吸食各個危害精神毒品類別的學生數目均有下跌。與此同時，吸食「海洛英」的比例則保持在0.2%的水平(圖2.2)。

曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常吸食的毒品首兩類為「咳水／咳丸」(38.3%)及「天拿水」(15.7%)(表2.3)。

吸食「氯胺酮」的中學生數目顯著下跌。中學生最常吸食的毒品為「大麻」(42.9%)及「氯胺酮」(36.1%)。專上學生最常吸食的毒品也是一樣(「大麻」64.2%及「氯胺酮」35.0%)(表2.3)。

The downward trend is in line with that shown in the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA)⁹, in which the number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased consistently from 3 474 in 2008 to 2 024 in 2011¹⁰ (Chart 2.3 and Tables 1.3 - 1.5).

Among the reported 30-day drug-taking students in the 2011/12 Survey, 45.3% took drugs every day and 21.0% took drugs once in the preceding 30 days (Chart 2.1).

5.2 Psychotropic drugs predominant

Drug-taking students predominantly took psychotropic drugs and drops in number of drug-takers across all psychotropic types were noted. Meanwhile, the drug-taking rate for heroin maintained at 0.2% (Chart 2.2).

The top two most common types of drugs taken by drug-taking upper primary students continued to be “cough medicines” (38.3%) and “thinner” (15.7%) (Table 2.3).

The number of secondary students taking ketamine has recorded a remarkable decrease. The most common type of drugs among the secondary students in the 2011/12 Survey are now cannabis (42.9%) and ketamine (36.1%). Post-secondary students have the same pattern (64.2% for cannabis and 35.0% for ketamine) (Table 2.3).

⁹ 藥物濫用資料中央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 abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by reporting agencies, including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies and hospitals.

¹⁰ 表5.1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(2.3%)遠較美國(34.7%)及英國(17.0%)的低。

As background reference, a table of comparison with similar surveys in several overseas jurisdictions is at Table 5.1. The lifetime prevalence rate of drug-taking among secondary students in Hong Kong (2.3%) is far less than that in the United States (34.7%) and the United Kingdom (17.0%).

5.3 年少學生吸毒減少

2011/12 年的調查顯示，12 歲或以下的涵蓋學生中吸食毒品的比例為 1.3%，低於 2008/09 年調查的相應比例 2.3%（表 1.3）。

曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下的其百分比，由 2008/09 年調查的 14.0% 下降到 2011/12 年調查的 10.7%。中學或以上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數亦由 2008/09 年的 13.3 上升至 2011/12 年的 14.4（表 2.10）。

5.4 吸食毒品的普遍性、人口特徵及其他因素

2011/12 年的調查顯示，吸食毒品的歪風縱使比 2008/09 年調查時較為收斂，但仍繼續於高小至專上學生中出現，涉及不同的學校／院校（1.4 節）、地區（表 2.12）及家庭（表 4.11）。深入地探討吸食毒品的普遍程度、人口特徵及其他特性，有助識別相關的風險因素，令禁毒工作更為聚焦。

例如，2011/12 年的調查抽選了 100 所小學，其中 86 所有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品。中學方面，在抽選的 106 所中學當中，105 所有學生表示曾吸食毒品。訪問的 31 所提供專上課程的院校中，30 所有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品（1.4 節）。

5.3 Less drug-taking at young age

In the 2011/12 Survey, drug prevalence among covered students of age 12 or below was 1.3%, lower than the corresponding rate of 2.3% in the 2008/09 Survey (Table 1.3).

Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students at secondary or above levels whose first age was 10 or below dropped from 14.0% in the 2008/09 Survey to 10.7% in the 2011/12 Survey. The median age of first drug-taking also rose to 14.4 from 13.3 in 2008/09 for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels (Table 2.10).

5.4 General prevalence, demographic characteristics and other factors

The 2011/12 Survey reveals that the prevalence of drug-taking has continued to spread across various education levels from upper primary to post-secondary (though in a lesser extent as compared to the 2008/09 Survey), affecting different schools/ institutions (Section 1.4), districts (Table 2.12) and families (Table 4.11). Further analyses of the prevalence, demographic characteristics and other features may help identify risk factors for more focused anti-drug efforts.

For example, out of the 100 primary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 86 schools respectively. Out of 106 secondary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 105 schools. Of the 31 post-secondary institutions enumerated, 30 had lifetime drug-taking students reported (Section 1.4).

又例如，曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中家庭收入少於\$6,000的比例（8.1%）較不曾吸食毒品學生（3.4%）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布，分別佔曾吸食毒品學生及不曾吸食毒品學生的17.6%及7.2%（表4.12）。

另一發現是，曾吸食毒品的學生中不與父母同住的比例（12.4%）較不曾吸食毒品的學生（3.8%）的相應比例高（表4.11）。

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾吸煙者的比例（52.9%），尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例（49.6%），遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例（曾吸煙者7.8%；曾吸煙及飲酒者7.3%）（表4.10）。

「好奇」是高小學生的吸食毒品的主因（33.2%），亦是曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生第一次吸食毒品的一個明顯誘因（中學學生55.5%及專上學生64.1%）。中學學生在調查前30天內吸食毒品的主要原因則是「解悶」（30.6%）、「減輕壓力」（28.1%）及「尋求刺激」（27.6%）。而專上學生吸食毒品主要是為了「尋求刺激」（24.1%）、「逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（22.9%）及「解悶」（21.9%）（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4.5），與家人、校方及同輩的關係（表4.6），消閒活動（表4.7-4.8），以及行為與學業問題（表4.9）。

As another example, a larger proportion of drug-taking secondary or above students had a family income of less than \$6,000 (8.1%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (3.4%). A similar pattern was also observed in 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 17.6% and 7.2% respectively (Table 4.12).

As another illustration, a larger proportion of drug-taking students were not living with both of their parents (12.4%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (3.8%) (Table 4.11).

The proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (52.9%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (49.6%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (7.8% of smokers, and 7.3% of both smokers and alcohol users) (Table 4.10).

“Curiosity” was a major reason for drug-taking upper primary students (33.2%) and for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels to take drugs for the first time (55.5% for secondary and 64.1% for post-secondary). However, the 30-day secondary drug-takers took drugs mainly to “relieve boredom” (30.6%), “to get away from stress” (28.1%) and “to seek excitement” (27.6%). On the other hand, the 30-day post-secondary drug-takers took drugs mainly “to seek excitement” (24.1%), “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (22.9%) and to “relieve boredom” (21.9%) (Table 2.11).

Other factors relating to drug-taking surveyed included self-perception (Table 4.5), relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.6), pastimes (Table 4.7-4.8) and behavioural and school problems (Table 4.9).

青少年吸食毒品問題是一個牽涉成長、家庭、學校及其他因素的複雜問題。

The youth drug problem seems complex relating to growth, family, school and other aspects.

5.5 對吸食毒品的禍害的看法

5.5 Perceived harmfulness of taking drugs

大部分（超過 90%）不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生同意，吸食毒品會損害健康、令他們的外表變得難看及影響學業。即使在曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中，亦有超過 70% 持相同意見（表 4.2）。

The majority (over 90%) of non-drug-taking students at secondary level or above agreed that taking drugs will affect their health, appearance and study. Even for drug-taking students at secondary or above, such proportions were more than 70% (Table 4.2).

81.8% 不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生表示，不沾染毒品的原因是「他們害怕吸毒所帶來的後果」，特別是「吸食毒品會損害健康」（71.4%）（表 3.3）。另一方面，58.2% 曾吸食毒品或 56.1% 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生表示，從未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是因為「他們不覺得自己已經上癮」（表 2.15）。

81.8% of non-drug-taking students at secondary level or above reported that they did not take drugs because “they were afraid of the consequences of taking drugs”, specifically they knew that “drugs were harmful to health” (71.4%) (Table 3.3). On the other hand, 58.2% of lifetime or 56.1% of 30-day drug-taking students at secondary or above reported that they had not attempted to stop taking drugs because “they did not think they had become addicted” (Table 2.15).

調查結果或反映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。日後亦需要繼續加強這方面的工作。

The result may reflect that the publicity and preventive education efforts of the Government have imparted anti-drug messages upon most students. Such efforts should be sustained in future.

5.6 青年吸毒的隱蔽性

5.6 Hidden nature of drug-taking among the youth

青年吸毒的隱蔽性在 2011/12 年的調查中再一次得到印證。

The hidden nature of drug-taking among the youth has further been substantiated in the 2011/12 Survey.

最普遍吸食毒品的三個地方其中包括「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（33.3%）及學生「自己家中」（26.0%）（表 2.6）。

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ homes” (33.3%) and students’ own “homes” (26.0%) were amongst the top three usual venues for taking drugs (Table 2.6).

曾吸食毒品的學生「自己一個人」吸食毒品的比例由 2008/09 年調查的 14.6% 增加至 2011/12 年調查的 20.7% (表 2.9)。

77.6% 曾吸食毒品的學生表示，他們從未向他人求助。曾向他人求助的學生表示，「朋友」是給予他們幫助最大的人 (27.0%)。「社工」是第二位給予曾吸食毒品的中學及專上學生最大幫助的人 (中學學生 14.4% 及專上學生 22.0%)；而則「父母」被認為是給予高小學生第二最大幫助的人 (19.7%) (表 2.14)。

5.7 在香港以外地方吸食毒品

34.3% 曾吸食毒品的學生表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品，而有 65.3% 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生表示有此經歷。後者當中，有 71.9% 表示曾在中國內地／澳門吸食毒品，最普遍的地方為深圳 (38.4%) 和澳門 (28.5%)；而 38.4% 則表示曾在海外吸食毒品 (表 2.13)。

5.8 接觸毒品的途徑

45.2% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生表示他們所吸食的毒品是「免費」，而「零用錢」(34.0%) 及「援交」(19.0%) 是另外兩個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 2.5)。

有 2.2% 不會吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生曾獲提供毒品 (表 3.1)。

The proportion of drug-taking students who took drugs “alone” increased from 14.6% in the 2008/09 Survey to 20.7% in 2011/12 Survey (Table 2.9).

77.6% of drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others. For those who reported having sought help from others, the persons who gave them the greatest help were reported to be “friends” (27.0%). It is worth-noting that the second top-rated persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking students of secondary and post-secondary levels were “social workers” (14.4% for secondary and 22.0% for post-secondary); and that of upper primary level were “parents” (19.7%) (Table 2.14).

5.7 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong

While 34.3% of lifetime drug-takers had taken drugs outside Hong Kong in the 2011/12 Survey, 65.3% of those 30-day drug-takers did so. Among the latter, 71.9% had taken drugs in Mainland China/ Macao, with Shenzhen (38.4%) and Macao (28.5%) being the most common places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong; whereas 38.4% had taken drugs overseas (Table 2.13).

5.8 Accessibility of drugs

45.2% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. “Pocket money” (34.0%) and “compensated dating” (19.0%) were the other two commonly reported sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5).

2.2% of non-drug-taking students of all education levels had been offered drugs (Table 3.1).

最常見的毒品供應者是「朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 48.3%，首次吸毒的專上學生 53.2%及不會吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 51.5%）、「同學」（首次吸毒的中學學生 28.2%，首次吸毒的專上學生 27.4%及不會吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 25.6%）及「朋友的朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 15.1%，首次吸毒的專上學生 18.2%及不會吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 28.2%）。值得注意的是，「毒販」對提供毒品給在調查前30天內吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生，有較重要的作用（中學學生 24.3%及專上學生 19.8%）（表 2.8 及 3.1）。

The most common drug suppliers were “friends” (48.3% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 53.2% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 51.5% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels), followed by “schoolmates” (28.2% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 27.4% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 25.6% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels) and “friends of friends” (15.1% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 18.2% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 28.2% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels). It is noteworthy that “drug dealers” played a more important role in supplying drugs to 30-day drug-takers at secondary or above levels (24.3% for secondary and 19.8% for post-secondary) (Tables 2.8 & 3.1).