
第二部分 主要結果
Part II. Major Findings

第一章 學生服用各類物質的普遍性

本章節羅列了曾吸食毒品²、一年內曾吸食毒品³及30天內曾吸食毒品⁴的學生比例。

1.1 曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.1)

2014/15 年的調查發現，在所有涵蓋的學生中，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例分別為 2.0%、7.4% 及 56.2%。於 2011/12 年，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例則分別為 2.2%、8.8% 及 56.0%。

估計曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 14 500，與 2011/12 年的數字 17 500 比較，減少了 17.1%。

各教育程度組別學生曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.8%、中學學生 2.3% 及專上學生 2.5%。於 2011/12 年錄得的相應數字分別為：高小學生 1.1%、中學學生 2.3% 及專上學生 3.3%。

Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use among students

The proportions of the prevalence of lifetime², 1-year³ and 30-day⁴ drug-taking students are highlighted as in the following paragraphs.

1.1 Proportion of lifetime substance users (Chart 1.1)

Among all covered students, the proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students were 2.0%, 7.4% and 56.2% respectively in the 2014/15 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 2.2%, 8.8% and 56.0% in the 2011/12 Survey.

The number of lifetime drug-taking students was estimated to be 14 500, which had decreased by 17.1% from the corresponding figure of 17 500 in the 2011/12 Survey.

The prevalence rate of lifetime drug-taking in different education levels were: 0.8% for upper primary, 2.3% for secondary and 2.5% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2011/12 Survey: 1.1% for upper primary, 2.3% for secondary and 3.3% for post-secondary.

2 「曾吸食毒品學生」指學生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.

3 「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 within one year preceding survey enumeration.

4 「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 within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

1.1.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.1-1.3)

2014/15 年的調查顯示，曾吸食毒品及曾吸煙的學生比例最高的年齡組別同為 21 歲或以上的學生 (分別佔 3.0% 及 14.1%)。曾飲酒的學生比例會隨著年齡而增加，從 10 歲或以下學生的 21.9% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 81.7%。2011/12 年調查亦有相似的比例分布。曾吸食毒品及曾吸煙的學生比例最高的年齡組別同為 21 歲或以上的學生 (分別佔 3.5% 及 15.3%)。曾飲酒的學生比例也是隨著年齡而增加，從 10 歲或以下學生的 23.4% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 79.9%。

2014/15 年的調查發現曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 2.6%、8.9% 及 55.8%，而女學生的比例則分別為 1.4%、6.0% 及 56.6%。2011/12 年的調查顯示，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 2.7%、10.0% 及 56.3%，而女學生的比例則分別為 1.6%、7.5% 及 56.0%。

1.2 一年內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.2)

2014/15 年的調查顯示，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例分別為 0.7%、3.8% 及 41.3%。於 2011/12 年，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例分別為 0.7%、4.4% 及 41.0%。

估計一年內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 5 200，與 2011/12 年的數字 5 800 比較，減少了 10.3%。

1.1.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.1-1.3)

In the 2014/15 Survey, both the proportions of lifetime drug-taking and tobacco-taking students peaked at the age of 21 years old or above (3.0% and 14.1% respectively). The proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students increased with age, from 21.9% in those aged 10 or below to 81.7% in those aged 21 or above. Similar patterns were found in the 2011/12 Survey. Both the proportions of lifetime drug-taking and tobacco-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (3.5% and 15.3% respectively). The proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students increased with age, from 23.4% in those aged 10 or below to 79.9% in those aged 21 or above.

The proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 2.6%, 8.9% and 55.8% respectively in the 2014/15 Survey; while the corresponding proportions of female students were 1.4%, 6.0% and 56.6% respectively. The proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students in the 2011/12 Survey were 2.7%, 10.0% and 56.3%; for females, the figures were 1.6%, 7.5% and 56.0% respectively.

1.2 Proportion of 1-year substance users (Chart 1.2)

The proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students were 0.7%, 3.8% and 41.3% respectively in the 2014/15 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 0.7%, 4.4% and 41.0% in the 2011/12 Survey.

The number of 1-year drug-taking students was estimated to be 5 200, which had decreased by 10.3% from the corresponding figure of 5 800 in the 2011/12 Survey.

各教育程度組別學生中一年內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.2%、中學學生 0.7%及專上學生 1.2%。於 2011/12 年錄得的相應數字為：高小學生 0.3%、中學學生 0.8%及專上學生 1.1%。

1.2.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.4)

以年齡組別劃分，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒比例最高的年齡組別為 21 歲或以上的學生，分別佔 1.4%、7.7% 及 69.2%。

一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 1.1%、4.8% 及 41.1%，而女學生比例則分別為 0.4%、2.9% 及 41.6%。

1.3 30 天內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.3)

在 2014/15 年的調查中，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生整體比例分別為 0.5%、2.6% 及 20.2%。2011/12 年的調查顯示，曾服用上述三種物質的學生整體比例分別為 0.5%、0.4% 及 18.4%。

估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 3 400，與 2011/12 年的數字 4 100 比較，減少了 17.1%。

各教育程度組別學生中 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.1%、中學學生 0.5% 及專上學生 0.7%。於 2011/12 年錄得的相應數字為：高小學生 0.2%、中學學生 0.5% 及專上學生 0.8%。

The prevalence rate of 1-year drug-taking in different education levels were: 0.2% for upper primary, 0.7% for secondary and 1.2% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2011/12 Survey: 0.3% for upper primary, 0.8% for secondary and 1.1% for post-secondary.

1.2.1 Age and sex (Table 1.4)

In terms of age, 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above, cited by 1.4%, 7.7% and 69.2% respectively.

The proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were cited by 1.1%, 4.8% and 41.1%; whilst the corresponding proportions for female students were 0.4%, 2.9% and 41.6% respectively.

1.3 Proportion of 30-day substance users (Chart 1.3)

The overall proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students in the 2014/15 Survey were 0.5%, 2.6% and 20.2% respectively, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 0.5%, 0.4% and 18.4% in the 2011/12 Survey.

The number of 30-day drug-taking students was estimated to be 3 400, which had decreased by 17.1% from the corresponding figure of 4 100 in the 2011/12 Survey.

The prevalence rate of 30-day drug-taking in different education levels were: 0.1% for upper primary, 0.5% for secondary and 0.7% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2011/12 Survey: 0.2% for upper primary, 0.5% for secondary and 0.8% for post-secondary.

1.3.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.5)

與第 1.1 節的結果接近，30 天內曾吸食毒品及曾吸煙比例最高的年齡組別均為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 0.8% 及 5.5%），而飲酒學生比例也是隨著年齡而增加，從 10 歲或以下學生的 3.0% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 40.4%。在 2011/12 年的調查中，30 天內曾吸食毒品及曾吸煙比例最高的年齡組別均為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 0.8% 及 2.0%），而 30 天內曾飲酒學生比例也是隨著年齡而增加，從 10 歲或以下學生的 3.2% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 35.0%。

2014/15 年的調查發現，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 0.7%、3.4% 及 21.2%，而女學生的比例則分別為 0.2%、1.9% 及 19.2%。2011/12 年的調查顯示，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 0.7%、0.4% 及 20.1%，而女學生的比例則分別為 0.3%、0.3% 及 16.9%。

1.4 吸食毒品學生在樣本學校／院校的分佈

2014/15 年的調查抽選了 116 所小學，其中 90 所有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 37 所有高小學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

中學方面，在抽選的 122 所中學當中，120 所有學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 91 所有學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

1.3.1 Age and sex (Table 1.5)

Similar to the findings in Section 1.1, the proportions of 30-day drug-taking and tobacco-taking students both peaked at the age of 21 or above (0.8% and 5.5% respectively), whereas the proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking students increased with age, from 3.0% in those aged 10 or below to 40.4% in those aged 21 or above. The proportions of 30-day drug-taking and tobacco-taking students both peaked at the age of 21 or above (0.8% and 2.0% respectively), and the gradual increase of the proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking students with age, from 3.2% in those aged 10 or below to 35.0% in those aged 21 or above, were similarly noted in the 2011/12 Survey.

The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 0.7%, 3.4% and 21.2% respectively in the 2014/15 Survey, whilst the corresponding proportions of female students were 0.2%, 1.9% and 19.2% respectively. The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students in the 2011/12 Survey were 0.7%, 0.4% and 20.1%; for females, the figures were 0.3%, 0.3% and 16.9% respectively.

1.4 Distribution of drug-taking students in sampled schools and institutions

116 primary schools were sampled in the 2014/15 survey. Lifetime drug abusers and 30-day drug abusers amongst upper primary students were reported in 90 schools and 37 schools respectively.

As for secondary schools, 122 schools were sampled. Amongst them, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 120 schools and 30-day drug abusers in 91 schools.

訪問的 36 所提供專上課程的院校中，32 所有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品；30 所則有學生表示他們曾於調查前 30 天內吸食毒品。

學校吸食毒品學生的分布只涉及有參與此調查研究的學校，因此需謹慎作出數據詮釋。

Of the 36 post-secondary institutions enumerated in the survey, 32 had lifetime drug-taking students and 30 had 30-day drug-taking students reported.

These figures reflected the distribution of drug-taking students in the sampled schools only. Interpretation and generalisation should be done with caution.