

第二章 曾吸食毒品的學生的 特性

本章重點分析曾吸食毒品的學生的概況資料及吸毒行為。

2.1 吸食毒品的頻密程度(圖 2.1)

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，23.2%在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品。各教育程度的學生的比例為：高小學生 17.9%、中學學生 21.0%及專上學生 28.3%。

在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生會被問及其吸毒的頻密程度。44.9%在調查前30天內曾每天吸食毒品，22.8%曾吸食毒品一次，14.5%曾每星期有2至3天吸毒，9.4%曾每星期吸毒，而8.4%曾每兩星期吸毒。

2.2 吸食毒品種類 (圖 2.2 – 2.3 及表 2.1 – 2.4)

2014/15年的調查發現曾吸食危害精神毒品及海洛英的學生比例分別由2011/12年調查的2.2%和0.2%，減少至2.0%和0.1%。

Chapter 2 Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking students

This chapter focuses on analysing the profiles and drug-taking behaviours of lifetime drug-taking students.

2.1 Drug-taking frequency (Chart 2.1)

Among all drug-taking students, about 23.2% took drugs within 30 days before survey enumeration. In particular, the proportions in different education levels were: 17.9% for upper primary, 21.0% for secondary and 28.3% for post-secondary.

Students who reported having taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were asked of their drug-taking frequency. 44.9% took drugs every day in the preceding 30 days, 22.8% took drugs once, 14.5% took drugs 2-3 days per week, 9.4% took drugs every week and 8.4% took drugs every two weeks.

2.2 Types of drugs taken (Charts 2.2 – 2.3 and Tables 2.1–2.4)

In the 2014/15 Survey, the proportions of students who had ever taken psychotropic drugs and heroin respectively decreased to 2.0% and 0.1% from 2.2% and 0.2% in the 2011/12 Survey.

高小、中學及專上學生曾吸食危害精神毒品的比例分別為 0.7%、2.2%及 2.5%，而 2011/12 年調查所得的相應比例為 1.1%、2.2%及 3.3%。他們曾吸食海洛英的比例分別為 0.1%、0.1%及 0.2%，而 2011/12 年調查的相應比例為 0.1%、0.2%及 0.3%。

曾吸食海洛英的比例在不同性別與年齡組別學生中均有下降的趨勢。然而，曾吸食危害精神毒品的比例在年齡 11 - 14 歲的學生中有輕微增長。

2014/15 年的調查發現，除吸食「大麻」的學生數目由 2011/12 年的 8 000 (45.3%) 上升 7.5%至 2014/15 年的 8 600 (59.1%) 外，曾吸食各個危害精神毒品種類的學生數目普遍有下跌的趨勢。具體而言，最常被學生吸食的其他三類毒品的數字為：「氯胺酮」由 2011/12 年的 5 800 (33.3%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 2 400 (16.3%)，「咳水／咳丸」和「可卡因」則分別由 2011/12 年的 3 500 (20.1%) 和 3 300 (18.8%) 同樣下跌至 2014/15 年的 2 200 (15.1%)。

最常被高小學生吸食的三類毒品為「咳水／咳丸」、「冰毒」和「天拿水」，吸食的學生數目的下跌數字為：「咳水／咳丸」由 2011/12 年的 720 (38.3%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 400 (34.3%)，「冰毒」由 2011/12 年的 270 (14.3%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 220 (18.4%)，「天拿水」由 2011/12 年的 300 (15.7%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 170 (14.8%)。

There were 0.7%, 2.2% and 2.5% of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels respectively who had ever taken psychotropic drugs, while the corresponding proportions were 1.1%, 2.2% and 3.3% in the 2011/12 Survey. The proportions of students in these education levels who had ever taken heroin were 0.1%, 0.1% and 0.2%; while the corresponding proportions were 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.3% in the 2011/12 Survey.

A downward trend in lifetime heroin drug-takers was observed in students of both sexes and across different age groups. However, slight increases were noted in the proportions of lifetime psychotropic drugs takers in students aged 11 - 14.

Except for a 7.5% increase in the number of “cannabis”-takers from 8 000 (45.3%) to 8 600 (59.1%) as compared to 2011/12, drops in the number of drug-takers across all psychotropic drug types were generally recorded in the 2014/15 Survey. Specifically for the three other most common drugs, the number of takers of “ketamine” decreased from 5 800 (33.3%) to 2 400 (16.3%), that of “cough medicines” and “cocaine” both decreased to 2 200 (15.1%) from 3 500 (20.1%) and 3 300 (18.8%) respectively.

The three most common drugs for upper primary students are “cough medicines”, “ice” and “thinner”. The number of drug-takers decreased from 720 (38.3%) to 400 (34.3%) for “cough medicines”, from 270 (14.3%) to 220 (18.4%) for “ice”, and from 300 (15.7%) to 170 (14.8%) for “thinner” as compared to 2011/12.

最常被中學生吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「咳水／咳丸」和「氯胺酮」，吸食的學生數目的數字為：「大麻」由 2011/12 年的 4 520 (42.9%) 上升至 2014/15 年的 4 870 (57.9%)，「咳水／咳丸」由 2011/12 年的 1 910 (18.1%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 1 310 (15.6%)，「氯胺酮」由 2011/12 年的 3 810 (36.1%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 1 270 (15.1%)。

最常被專上學生吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「氯胺酮」和「搖頭丸」，吸食的學生數目的數字為：「大麻」由 2011/12 年的 3 280 (64.2%) 上升至 2014/15 年的 3 610 (73.1%)，「氯胺酮」由 2011/12 年的 1 790 (35.0%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 1 000 (20.2%)，「搖頭丸」由 2011/12 年的 1 590 (31.1%) 下跌至 2014/15 年的 900 (18.2%)。

67.8% 曾吸毒學生只吸食過一種毒品，其中逾七成 (72.4%) 曾吸食毒品的高小學生只曾吸食一種毒品。與 2011/12 年的調查比較，在曾吸毒學生中曾吸食超過一種毒品的比例，除女性高小學生外，在不同性別與教育程度組別均下降。

在調查中，受訪者在回答曾吸食的毒品種類可選擇多於一項，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毒品。

The three most common drugs for secondary students were “cannabis”, “cough medicines” and “ketamine”. The number of drug-takers increased from 4 520 (42.9%) to 4 870 (57.9%) for “cannabis”, but decreased from 1 910 (18.1%) to 1 310 (15.6%) for “cough medicines” and from 3 810 (36.1%) to 1 270 (15.1%) for “ketamine” as compared to 2011/12.

The three most common drugs for post-secondary students were “cannabis”, “ketamine” and “ecstasy”. The number of drug-takers increased from 3 280 (64.2%) to 3 610 (73.1%) for “cannabis”, but decreased from 1 790 (35.0%) to 1 000 (20.2%) for “ketamine” and from 1 590 (31.1%) to 900 (18.2%) for “ecstasy” as compared to 2011/12.

67.8% of drug-taking students had taken one type of drug only. In particular, over 70% (72.4%) of drug-taking students of upper primary level had taken one single type of drug only. Compared with 2011/12 Survey, except for the female upper primary students, drops in proportions of drug-taking students who had taken more than one type of drugs in both sexes and across different education levels were noted.

In the Survey, respondents could choose more than one type of drugs. However, it should be noted that the results did 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 2.5)

47.8%吸食毒品的中學或以上學生⁵表示毒品是「免費」的。其次，「零用錢」(33.9%)及「從非法途徑得來的錢(如偷竊及出售毒品)」(17.2%)是第二和第三項最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

在不同教育程度組別中，首兩項都是最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。而「從非法途徑得來的錢(如偷竊及出售毒品)」(17.7%)和「做合法兼職得來的錢」(20.0%)則分別是曾吸食毒品的中學學生及專上學生購買毒品的第三項最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

在 2011/12 年的調查中，「免費」取得毒品(45.2%)、「零用錢」(34.0%)和「從非法途徑得來的錢(如偷竊及出售毒品)」(20.9%)則同樣是曾吸食毒品的中學及專上學生購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

2.4 通常吸食毒品的地點(表 2.6)

2011/12 年及 2014/15 年的調查皆指出，最普遍吸食毒品的兩個地點為「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2014/15 年佔 36.0%；2011/12 年佔 33.3%)及學生「自己家中」(2014/15 年佔 25.1%；2011/12 年佔 26.0%)。在 2014/15 年的調查中佔第三位的是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(20.2%)，而 2011/12 年的調查則是「酒吧」(20.4%)。

此外，「卡拉 OK 房」也是高小學生其中的一個吸食毒品熱點(15.4%)。

⁵ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

2.3 Main sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5)

47.8% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels⁵ claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. The second and third commonly reported sources of money were “pocket money” (33.9%) and “illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)” (17.2%).

The first two items were observed to be the most common sources of money for buying drugs across different education levels. The third most commonly reported sources of money among secondary and post-secondary drug takers were “illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)” (17.7%) and “earnings from legal part-time jobs” (20.0%) respectively.

In the 2011/12 Survey, “free of charge” (45.2%), “pocket money” (34.0%) and “illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)” (20.9%) were the major sources of money for buying drugs recorded amongst drug-taking students of both secondary and post-secondary levels.

2.4 Usual localities for taking drugs (Table 2.6)

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (36.0% for 2014/15 and 33.3% for 2011/12) and students’ own “home” (25.1% for 2014/15 and 26.0% for 2011/12) continued to be the top two usual localities for taking drugs in both the 2011/12 and 2014/15 Surveys. Ranking the third was “public playground/ park/ public toilet” (20.2%) in the 2014/15 Survey, but “bar, pub or club” (20.4%) in the 2011/12 Survey.

Apart from these, “karaoke room” was also a common locality for students in upper primary level to take drugs (15.4%).

2.5 通常獲取毒品的地點(表 2.7)

2011/12 年及 2014/15 年的調查皆指出，各教育程度組別內的曾吸食毒品學生從不同地點獲取毒品。

高小學生獲取毒品最普遍的三個地點是「學生自己家中」(2014/15 年佔 20.6%；2011/12 年佔 27.6%)、「酒吧」(2014/15 年佔 14.9%；2011/12 年佔 13.9%)和「卡拉 OK 房」(2014/15 年佔 14.8%；2011/12 年佔 14.0%)。

中學學生獲取毒品最普遍的地點是「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2014/15 年佔 32.1%；2011/12 年佔 32.7%)、「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(2014/15 年佔 16.8%；2011/12 年佔 18.3%)和「學生自己家中」(2014/15 年佔 14.4%；2011/12 年佔 14.8%)。

專上學生則最普遍從「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2014/15 年佔 42.3%；2011/12 年佔 45.0%)、「酒吧」(2014/15 年佔 15.7%；2011/12 年佔 18.2%)和「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(2014/15 年佔 14.3%；2011/12 年佔 10.1%)獲取毒品。

值得注意的是，在所有曾吸食毒品的學生中，首三位最常取得毒品的地點包括「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(35.2%)、「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(15.3%)和學生「自己家中」(14.0%)，與首三位最常吸食毒品的地點一樣，其比例分別為 36.0%、20.2% 及 25.1%。

2.5 Usual localities for obtaining drugs (Table 2.7)

As shown in both the 2011/12 and 2014/15 Surveys, drug-taking students of different education levels obtained drugs from different localities.

For upper primary drug-takers, the top three localities were students' own "home" (20.6% for 2014/15 and 27.6% for 2011/12), "bar, pub or club" (14.9% for 2014/15 and 13.9% for 2011/12) and "karaoke room" (14.8% for 2014/15 and 14.0% for 2011/12).

"Friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (32.1% for 2014/15 and 32.7% for 2011/12), "public playground/ park/ public toilet" (16.8% for 2014/15 and 18.3% for 2011/12) and students' own "home" (14.4% for 2014/15 and 14.8% for 2011/12) were common localities to obtain drugs for secondary drug-takers.

Post-secondary drug-takers commonly got their drugs at "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (42.3% for 2014/15 and 45.0% for 2011/12), "bar, pub or club" (15.7% for 2014/15 and 18.2% for 2011/12) and "public playground/ park/ public toilet" (14.3% for 2014/15 and 10.1% for 2011/12).

It is worthwhile to note that among all drug-taking students, the top three usual localities for obtaining drugs: "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (35.2%), "public playground/ park/ public toilet" (15.3%) and students' own "home" (14.0%) were the same as the top three usual localities for taking drugs with respective proportions of 36.0%, 20.2% and 25.1%.

2.6 提供毒品的人 (表 2.8)

2011/12 年及 2014/15 年的調查皆發現，在各教育程度及不論中學及專上學生是第一次或是在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品，「朋友」及「同學」均為最普遍的毒品供應者。

此外，大部分曾吸食毒品的學生表示，「陌生人／其他人」最常供應毒品給他們。當中，「陌生人／其他人」供應毒品給曾吸食毒品的高小學生的比例較高（2014/15 年佔 43.3%；2011/12 年佔 35.4%），高於作為供應者的「朋友」（2014/15 年佔 24.5%；2011/12 年佔 28.1%）。

向中學或以上學生供應毒品的人是以供應他們第一次所吸食的毒品的供應者及在調查前 30 天內所吸食的毒品的供應者來區分。

2.6.1 首次吸食毒品

除了「朋友」和「同學」為兩類最常供應毒品給首次吸食毒品的學生的人外，「朋友的朋友」是第三類最常為首次吸食毒品的中學學生（2014/15 年佔 16.4%；2011/12 年佔 15.1%）和專上學生（2014/15 年佔 11.4%；2011/12 年佔 18.2%）供應毒品。

2.6 Suppliers of drugs (Table 2.8)

“Friends” and “schoolmates” were two of the most commonly reported suppliers of drugs reported in the both 2011/12 and 2014/15 Surveys across different education levels, and irrespective of whether the secondary and post-secondary students took drugs for the first time, or within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

In addition, a relatively high proportion of drug-taking students claiming that “strangers and others” had supplied them with drugs was observed; such proportion (43.3% for 2014/15 and 35.4% for 2011/12) was particularly high for drug-taking students of upper primary level, surpassing that for “friends” (24.5% for 2014/15 and 28.1% for 2011/12) as suppliers of drugs.

For students of secondary or above levels, suppliers who provided drugs to the drug-taking students for first time drug use and drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were differentiated.

2.6.1 First time drug use

Other than “friends” and “schoolmates” that were reported as the top two common suppliers of drugs for the students’ first drug-taking, “friends of friends” came third for the drug-taking students of both secondary (16.4% for 2014/15 and 15.1% for 2011/12) and post-secondary (11.4% for 2014/15 and 18.2% for 2011/12) level.

2.6.2 在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品

與首次吸食毒品所得的結果相似，「朋友」和「同學」是首兩類最常供應毒品予在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生。另外，「毒販」是第三類最常供應毒品予在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生（2014/15 年佔 20.2%；2011/12 年佔 24.3%）及專上學生（2014/15 年佔 20.8%；2011/12 年佔 19.8%）的人。

2.7 一起吸食毒品的人（表 2.9）

在 2014/15 年的調查中，超過半數吸食毒品的中學學生（59.7%）及專上學生（69.5%）是與「朋友」一起吸食毒品的。這與上文第 2.6 節所述「朋友」是吸食毒品的學生的主要供應者的調查結果呼應。

除了「朋友」外，通常與吸食毒品的中學學生一起吸食毒品的人還有「同學」（25.1%）及「自己一個人吸食」（18.3%），而通常與吸食毒品的專上學生一起吸食毒品的人則還有「同學」（26.9%）及「朋友的朋友」（16.5%）。

2011/12 年的調查結果亦為相近，即超過半數吸食毒品的中學及專上學生表示是與「朋友」一起吸毒的（中學學生 53.4% 及專上學生 56.7%），其次是「同學」（中學學生 27.9% 及專上學生 28.4%）。

2.6.2 Drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

Similar to the results obtained for the first-time drug-taking, “friends” and “schoolmates” were the top two common suppliers of drugs for the students’ drug-taking within 30 days preceding survey enumeration. “Drug dealers”, on the other hand, were the third most common suppliers of drugs for the drug-taking students of both secondary (20.2% for 2014/15 and 24.3% for 2011/12) and post-secondary (20.8% for 2014/15 and 19.8% for 2011/12) levels within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

2.7 Companions of drug-taking (Table 2.9)

In the 2014/15 Survey, over half of the drug-taking students of secondary (59.7%) and post-secondary (69.5%) levels took drugs with “friends”. This coheres with the results in Section 2.6 which shows that “friends” were the main suppliers of drugs for drug-taking students.

Besides “friends”, the secondary drug-taking students commonly took drugs with “schoolmates” (25.1%) and “alone” (18.3%), whilst the post-secondary drug-takers usually took drugs with “schoolmates” (26.9%) and “friends of friends” (16.5%).

In the 2011/12 Survey, a similar pattern was noted with over half of drug-taking students of secondary and post-secondary levels claimed to take drugs with “friends” (53.4% for secondary and 56.7% for post-secondary), followed by “schoolmates” (27.9% for secondary and 28.4% for post-secondary).

2.8 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 2.10)

在 2014/15 年的調查中，46.2% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上程度學生⁶ 表示他們記不起首次吸食毒品的年齡。在所有曾吸食毒品的中學或以上程度學生中，約一成（10.5%）首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下，與 2011/12 年調查的相應比例 10.7% 相約。

中學學生和專上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數分別為 14.4 歲和 16.9 歲，較 2011/12 年調查所得的相應數字高：中學學生 13.5 歲和專上學生 16.5 歲。

2.9 吸食毒品的原因 (表 2.11)

「好奇」依然是高小學生吸食毒品最普遍的原因（2014/15 年 26.8% 及 2011/12 年 33.2%）。在 2014/15 年的調查中，高小學生吸毒的其他常見原因還包括「減輕壓力」（15.0%）和「受朋輩影響」（14.8%）。

中學或以上學生吸食毒品的原因以他們第一次吸食毒品的原因及在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品的原因來區分。

2.9.1 首次吸食毒品

在 2014/15 年的調查中，「好奇」、「受朋輩影響」和「尋求刺激」仍然是吸食毒品的中學學生（分別是 58.6%，24.6% 和 20.2%）和專上學生（分別是 66.8%，31.0% 和 26.5%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。

⁶ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

2.8 Age of first drug-taking (Table 2.10)

In the 2014/15 Survey, 46.2% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels⁶ claimed that they did not remember their age of first drug-taking. Of all drug-taking students at secondary or above, around one tenth (10.5%) first took drugs at age of 10 or below. The corresponding proportion in the 2011/12 Survey was very close at 10.7%.

The median age of first drug-taking was 14.4 years old for secondary students and 16.9 years old for post-secondary students, which were higher than the corresponding figures in the 2011/12 Survey: 13.5 years old for secondary students and 16.5 years old for post-secondary students.

2.9 Reasons for taking drugs (Table 2.11)

“Curiosity” remained as the most common reason for drug-taking by upper primary students (26.8% for 2014/15 and 33.2% for 2011/12). Other common reasons that upper primary drug-taking students took drugs in the 2014/15 Survey were “to get away from stress” (15.0%) and “friends’ influence” (14.8%).

For students of secondary or above levels, reasons for first time drug use and drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were differentiated.

2.9.1 First time drug use

“Curiosity”, “friends’ influence” and “to seek excitement” again were the top three reasons for drug takers of secondary (58.6%, 24.6% and 20.2% respectively) and post-secondary (66.8%, 31.0% and 26.5% respectively) levels to take drugs for the first time in the 2014/15 Survey.

2.9.2 在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品

不同教育程度組別內的曾吸食毒品的學生在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品的原因有所不同。中學或以上程度學生在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品的主要原因皆為「減輕壓力」（中學學生 30.0%及專上學生 37.0%）、「解悶」（中學學生 26.9%及專上學生 25.6%）及「尋求刺激」（中學學生 26.6%及專上學生 25.5%）。

2.10 居住地區（表 2.12）

在 2014/15 年的調查中，吸食毒品的學生比例最高的居住地區為離島區（4.9%）、中西區（4.5%）及灣仔區（3.1%）。

觀塘區（1 242）、元朗區（1 075）和中西區（953），有最多吸食毒品的學生居住。

2.11 在香港以外地方吸食毒品（表 2.13）**2.11.1 曾否在香港以外地方吸食毒品**

32.9%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 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生中有 67.0%表示有此情況。

2.11.2 曾在香港以外吸食毒品的地方

在表示曾於香港以外的地方吸食毒品的學生當中，分別有 54.3%和 50.3%曾吸食毒品的學生曾於「海外」和「中國內地／澳門」吸食毒品；而在 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生中，曾在該兩地吸毒的比例分別為 44.7%和 63.8%。

2.9.2 Drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

The reasons for taking drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were different for drug-taking students of different education levels. Drug-taking students of secondary or above level took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration mainly “to get away from stress” (30.0% for secondary and 37.0% for post-secondary), “to relieve boredom” (26.9% for secondary and 25.6% for post-secondary) and “to seek excitement” (26.6% for secondary and 25.5% for post-secondary).

2.10 Residential districts (Table 2.12)

In the 2014/15 Survey, residential districts with the highest proportion of drug-taking students were the Islands (4.9%), Central and Western (4.5%) and Wan Chai (3.1%).

Residential districts with the highest number of drug-taking students were Kwun Tong (1 242), Yuen Long (1 075) and Central and Western (953).

2.11 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong (Table 2.13)**2.11.1 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong**

While 32.9% of lifetime drug-taking claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 67.0% of those 30-day drug-takers did so.

2.11.2 Places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong

Among those who claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 54.3% and 50.3% of lifetime drug-taking students had taken drugs “overseas” and in “Mainland China/ Macao” respectively; while the respective proportions of 30-day drug-taking students were 44.7% and 63.8%.

曾吸食毒品或 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生在「中國內地／澳門」最普遍吸食毒品的地方完全相同，包括「深圳」(22.8%和 30.8%)及「東莞」(17.4%和 27.6%)。

2.12 向他人求助的模式 (表 2.14)

2.12.1 曾否向他人求助

2014/15 年的調查發現，19.1%吸食毒品的學生曾向他人求助，較 2011/12 年的調查結果有輕微下降 (22.4%)。

2.12.2 給予最大幫助的人

2014/15 年的調查發現，曾吸食毒品而又曾向他人求助的學生中，「朋友」給予他們的幫助最大 (27.4%)，其次是「父母」(17.4%)和「社工」(11.9%)，當中包括「戒毒機構社工／輔導員」(4.8%)、「學校社工」(4.2%)和「外展社工／輔導員」(3.0%)。「同學」(11.3%)亦是其他被認為能給予幫助的人。

按教育程度分析，「父母」(高小學生 38.8%和中學學生為 13.0%)和「朋友」(高小學生 17.9%和中學學生為 27.7%)是給予曾吸食毒品的高小學生和中學學生最大幫助的人；而「朋友」(31.4%)和「社工」(17.9%)則是給予專上學生最大幫助的人。

The most commonly reported places in “Mainland China/ Macao”, where the drug-taking students had taken drugs, were identical for both lifetime and 30-day drug-taking students. These were “Shenzhen” (22.8% and 30.8% respectively) and “Dongguan” (17.4% and 27.6% respectively).

2.12 Help seeking patterns (Table 2.14)

2.12.1 Whether sought help from others

In the 2014/15 Survey, 19.1% of drug-taking students reported that they had sought help from others, which was slightly lower than the results in the 2011/12 Survey (22.4%).

2.12.2 Person who gave the greatest help

Among those who reported having sought help from others in the 2014/15 Survey, the persons who gave them the greatest help were reported to be “friends” (27.4%), followed by “parents” (17.4%) and “social workers” (11.9%), including “social workers/ counsellors in drug treatment organisations” (4.8%) and “school social workers” (4.2%) and “outreaching social workers/ counsellors” (3.0%). “Schoolmates” (11.3%) were also considered to be the other helpful persons.

By education levels, “parents” (38.8% for upper primary and 13.0% for secondary) and “friends” (17.9% for upper primary and 27.7% for secondary) were the persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking students of upper primary and secondary levels; and the top-rated persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking students of post-secondary level were “friends” (31.4%) and “social workers” (17.9%).

2.13 嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 (表 2.15)

2.13.1 曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒

超過四成曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (42.6%) 和專上學生⁷ (48.2%) 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，而少於三分之一 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (27.6%) 和專上學生 (32.8%) 表示曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒。

2.13.2 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因

驅使吸食毒品的中學或以上學生嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的三個最主要原因是「吸毒影響他們的健康」(43.8%)、「吸食毒品是犯法的，他們怕被拘捕」(31.1%) 及「吸毒影響他們的學業」(27.4%)。

這些也是 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的三個最主要原因 (分別是 34.2%，27.7% 及 36.4%)

值得一提的是曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生較多表達「吸毒影響他們的健康」(曾吸食毒品 43.8% 及 30 天內曾吸食毒品 34.2%) 是他們嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的主要原因。

另外，較多 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是「吸毒影響他們的學業」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品 36.4% 及曾吸食毒品 27.4%)、「他們的男朋友／女朋友不喜歡」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品 17.2% 及曾吸食毒品 11.9%)，及「沒有足夠金錢」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品 15.5% 及曾吸食毒品 12.2%)。

⁷ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

2.13 Attempt to stop taking drugs or give up drugs (Table 2.15)

2.13.1 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs

While over 40% of the lifetime drug-taking secondary (42.6%) and post-secondary students⁷ (48.2%) had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, less than one-third of the 30-day drug-taking secondary (27.6%) and post-secondary students (32.8%) had done so.

2.13.2 Reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs

The three most common reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs by lifetime drug-takers in secondary or above levels were “using drugs affected their health” (43.8%), “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (31.1%) and “using drugs affected their studies” (27.4%)

These reasons were also reported by 30-day drug-takers as the top three reasons to stop taking drugs or give up drugs (34.2%, 27.7% and 36.4% respectively).

It is noteworthy that more lifetime drug-taking students cited “using drugs affected their health” (43.8% for lifetime and 34.2% for 30-day) as reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs.

On the other hand, more 30-day drug-taking secondary or above students cited that they attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs as “using drugs affected their studies” (36.4% for 30-day and 27.4% for lifetime), “their boyfriend/ girlfriend did not like it” (17.2% for 30-day and 11.9% for lifetime), and “they did not have enough money” (15.5% for 30-day and 12.2% for lifetime).

2.13.3 未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因

曾吸食毒品和在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的三個最主要原因均是「他們不覺得自己已經上癮」（曾吸食毒品 64.4%及 30 天內曾吸食毒品 56.8%）、「他們很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺」（曾吸食毒品 29.2%及 30 天內曾吸食毒品 42.9%）及「他們不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害」（曾吸食毒品 25.5%及 30 天內曾吸食毒品 35.6%）。

2.13.3 Reasons for not attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs

The top three reasons for drug-taking students not attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs were the same for lifetime and 30-day drug-takers. These reasons were “they did not think they had become addicted” (64.4% for lifetime and 56.8% for 30-day), “they liked the feeling that drugs gave them” (29.2% for lifetime and 42.9% for 30-day) and “they did not think using drugs was harmful to health” (25.5% for lifetime and 35.6% for 30-day).