

2014/15

學生服用藥物情況調查 Survey of Drug Use among Students

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> 精確市場研究中心 李式儉先生 及 黃珮琪小姐 進行 Conducted by Mr. Robert LI and Ms. Peggy WONG Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited

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第一部分 引言 Part I.Introduction

1. 調查背景

為收集有關青少年吸食毒品的資料,當局在 1987/88 至 2011/12 年間,進行了八次以學生為對象的大規模統計調查。早期的統計調查主要以中學生為研究對象,而從 2008/09 年的統計調查開始,調查涵蓋範圍擴展至包括所有高小至專上程度的學生。這些調查結果提供了有用的指標,以顯示學生對毒品的認度。

為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,禁毒處在2014/15 年展開第九輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心獲委託進行《2014/15 年學生服用藥物情況調查》(下稱「2014/15 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

2014/15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議題的認識 及態度;
- 四、評估學生接觸毒品的風險;以及

1. Survey background

To collect information on the taking of drugs amongst adolescents, eight large-scale surveys targeting students were conducted during the period of 1987/88 to 2011/12. While the earlier surveys primarily focused on secondary students, the survey from 2008/09 was extended to cover students from upper primary to post-secondary levels. The results of the surveys provided useful indicators on students' knowledge of drugs and attitudes towards drug-taking.

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 conducted the ninth survey in the 2014/15 school year. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter refers to the 2014/15 Survey). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The survey design and survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the 2014/15 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 the drug-taking pattern of student drug-takers and their profiles;
- (c) to assess students' knowledge of and attitude towards the issue of drug-taking;
- (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、行為 及學校有關的因素。 (e) to examine if there are demographic, family, attitudinal, behavioural and school variables associated with drug-taking.

3. 涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

3. Coverage and sample design

2014/15 年 統 計 調 查 在 設 計 上 與 2011/12 年的統計調查 (下稱「2011/12 年調查」)相若;這樣,各項主要調查 結果與以往數據便可作比較。2014/15 年調查涵蓋所有就讀下列全日制教育課程的學生:

The design of the 2014/15 Survey was similar to the survey in 2011/12 (hereafter refers to the 2011/12 Survey) so as to maintain the comparability of key findings. The 2014/15 Survey covered all full-time students of the following education programmes:

- 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);
- (a) Upper primary (i.e. Primary 4 to 6 of Local Primary Schools and Year 5 to 6 of International Primary Schools);
- 二、中學(包括本地中學中一至中六 年級及國際學校中學第七至第十 三年級);及
- (b) Secondary (i.e. Secondary 1 to 6 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools); and
- 三、專上課程(包括全日制學士學位 及副學位課程)¹。
- (c) Post-secondary (covering full-time degree and sub-degree programmes)¹.

專上課程包括(i)由 28 間院校所提供的全日制學士學位課程(包括八間由大學教育資助委員會資助的院校);及(ii)由 31 間院校所提供的經本地評審全日制副學位課程,其中包括副學士學位及證書/文憑/毅進文憑/高級文憑課程等。有關參與本統計調查的專上院校的詳細列表,請參照詞彙。

Post-secondary programmes consist of (i) full-time degree programmes provided by 28 institutions providing full-time degree programmes (including eight institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC)); and (ii) full-time sub-degree programmes, including associate degree and certificate/ diploma/ diploma Yi Jin/ advanced diploma programmes etc., provided by 31 institutions providing full-time locally-accredited sub-degree programmes. For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the Survey, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

研究小組採用了分層系統成羣抽樣法,在本地日間中、小學的學生中進行抽樣:首先以學校分區、種類、學校大小及曾否參與 2011/12 年調查為分層變數;而被隨機抽選的學校的所有小四至中六學生均會被邀請參與統計調查。

另外,所有在國際學校就讀的第五至第 十三年級學生均獲邀參與 2014/15 年的 調查。

所有專上院校均獲邀請參與 2014/15 年的調查;而所有就讀於採用網上問卷作答的專上院校的學生均獲邀參與調查,就讀於採用紙本問卷作答的其他專上院校的學生則被隨機抽選參與調查,而隨機抽選參與研究的學生是以課程種類及學科種類為分層變數的分層系統成羣抽樣法選出。

為配合不同抽樣比例這因素,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 而獲得。 Students in local primary and secondary day schools were sampled using a stratified systematic cluster sampling method: schools were first randomly selected with district, type of school, school size and whether took part in the 2011/12 Survey as the stratifying variables; then all Primary 4 to Secondary 6 students from the randomly selected schools were invited to participate.

Besides, all Year 5 to 13 students from international schools were invited to participate in the 2014/15 Survey.

All post-secondary institutions were invited to participate in the 2014/15 Survey; then all students attending post-secondary institutions that opted for online survey were invited to participate in the Survey, whereas students attending the remaining post-secondary institutions that used paper questionnaires were invited from samples drawn by using a stratified systematic cluster sampling method with type of programme and type of discipline as the stratifying variables.

Appropriate weightings had been applied to cater for the different sampling rates by schools 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.

4. 問卷設計

為確保可以參考以往幾次調查的數據,2014/15年的調查問卷以 2011/12年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本並加以適當修改。2014/15年的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題:

- 一、毒品的非醫療用途;
- 二、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;
- 三、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;
- 四、學生的人口特徵;以及
- 五、有關飲酒和吸煙的問題,但問題 只限於飲酒和吸煙與吸食毒品的 關係。

為了減輕高小學生的負擔,同時亦有助他們理解問卷,2014/15 年調查為他們設計了一份包括 29 條問題的簡化版問卷。中學及專上課程的學生則採用一份包括 35 條問題的完整版本問卷。兩個版本的問卷內容大致相同。

問卷草擬本在 2014 年 7 月(中文版) 及 10 月(英文版)期間進行測試。其 後,問卷的版面及內容,按參與測試學 生的意見適當地作出修改。問卷定稿樣 本(中英對照)載於附錄 IV。

除了採用紙本問卷外,調查亦有採用擁有自動跳問功能的網上問卷。

4. Questionnaire design

In order to make useful reference of data with previous rounds, the 2014/15 Survey largely adopted the design of 2011/12 questionnaire with suitable modifications. The 2014/15 questionnaire covered the followings areas:

- (a) non-medical use of drugs;
- (b) students' knowledge of and attitudes towards drug-taking, self-perception and values;
- (c) students' exposure to risk of drug-taking, awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities;
- (d) students' demographic information; and
- (e) use of alcohol and tobacco, but the number of questions was limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with drug-taking.

To reduce upper primary students' burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaire, comprising 29 questions, was prepared for them in the 2014/15 Survey. A full version of the questionnaire with 35 questions was used for secondary and post-secondary students. The content of the two questionnaires have similar scope of coverage.

The draft questionnaires were pilot-tested in July 2014 (Chinese version) and October 2014 (English version). Subsequently, the layout and contents of the questionnaire were revised taking into account feedbacks from participating students. Specimen in both English and Chinese, are attached in Appendix IV.

In addition to the paper version, an online version with an auto-skip function according to students' response of the questionnaire was deployed.

5. 保密

鑑於題材的敏感性,2014/15 年調查採取了多項措施,確保數據能夠在保密和避免學生身分被披露的情況下收集。這些措施可紓緩學生因提供敏感資料而產生的心理負擔。

首先,為免吸食毒品的學生因為與其他 同學的完成問卷時間不同而被辨識,所 有學生,不論曾否吸食毒品,均須回答 相同數目的問題。

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。只有少數學校強制要 求教職員留守在課室或學校禮堂內,但 他們的職責只限於維持課室秩序。

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。

第四,每位在網上進行統計調查的學生 會收到為其特設的網站連結,以供直接 在網上填寫問卷。填妥的問卷會直接傳 送到研究小組經加密的伺服器中,只有 授權人員才能獲取有關資料。

收集到的數據絕對保密。所有問卷原稿 會由研究小組在調查報告確認後三個 月內徹底銷毀。

本調查只公布整體統計數據,個別學校 或學生的資料絕對保密。

5. Confidentiality

Owing to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, a number of measures were implemented in the 2014/15 Survey to ensure confidentiality and avoid disclosure of students' identity. These measures relieved students' psychological burden when providing sensitive information.

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

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 during fieldwork execution. It was only 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 order of the classrooms only.

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

Fourth, students who joined the online survey were each provided a unique link for access to the questionnaire. The results of the completed questionnaires were directed to the secured server of the research team, where access was restricted to authorised persons only.

Data collected was handled with strict confidence. All raw questionnaires would be completely destroyed by the research team three months upon confirmation of the final report.

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

6. 資料蒐集

2014/15 年調查的實地調查工作在 2014 年 9 月至 2015 年 7 月期間進行。為了配合學校緊密的課程安排,經抽選的學校先會收到邀請信,然後再作出電話跟進。研究小組還採取了其他跟進的措施,例如以靈活的方法安排調查日程,以確保學校能積極參與。個別學校的中六班級可在香港中學文憑考試完成後才參與調查;而因應實際需要,小部分學校亦獲安排使用網上問卷。

除上述特別安排外,所有中、小學校的 學生均採用紙本問卷在校內完成訪問。專上院校學生會因應實際需要,選 用網上或紙本問卷完成統計調查。

經驗豐富的實地調查員會被派往各間學校執行課堂統計調查。他們在事前已接受適當的訓練和指導,並獲發專為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。

在開始填寫問卷前,調查員會先向所有 參與調查的學生簡介調查的目的、為確 保數據保密而採取的措施、以及問卷的 結構。

6. Data collection

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2014/15 Survey conducted from was September 2014 to July 2015. Owing to the tight school schedule, sampled schools were first invited to participate by letters, followed up by phone calls. Other appropriate follow-up actions, for instance, allowing a flexible survey schedule, were adopted to enhance response rate of school participation. Arrangement was also made to enumerate classes of secondary 6 of selected schools after the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, and online approach was used as appropriate to meet practical needs of a small number of schools.

Other than the special arrangements as mentioned in the previous paragraph, classroom survey was conducted among students attending upper primary and secondary schools. Online or classroom survey as deemed appropriate was deployed for students of post-secondary institutions.

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

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.

在確保資料保密及保障學生私隱方面,研究小組在執行網上統計調查時採取了下列管控措施:

- 一、每名已登記的學生均獲設立一個 為其特設的網站連結;
- 二、由獲院校授權的人士直接發出電 郵給學生,邀請學生參與調查和 附上特設的網站連結;
- 三、學生的答案儲存於調查機構的加 密伺服器,只有獲機構授權的人 士才可使用相關數據;以及
- 四、學生的電郵地址與儲存於加密伺服器的問卷回應無從連結,不能 互相參照。

7. 訪問結果

統計調查的目標為 304 601 名學生。扣除 22 008 個因學校基於課程緊迫或認為調查題目較為敏感而不參與以致未能接觸的個案, 131 464 個不回應及4 922 個無效(未能通過正確性測試而作廢的個案)的問卷後,共有 146 207 名學生成功填妥問卷,有關數據會用作分析之用。無效個案主要是專上學生於半途終止回答的網上調查問卷。

To ensure confidentiality and students' privacy, the following control measures had been implemented for the online survey execution:

- (a) a unique hyperlink was created for each registered student;
- (b) the email invitations to students, containing the unique hyperlinks, were sent out directly by the authorised persons of each of the participating institutions;
- (c) students' responses were stored in a secured server of the survey administrator and only authorised person of the survey administrator had access to the database; and
- (d) students' email addresses and responses stored in the secured server could not be linked up, disallowing cross-referencing of databases.

7. Enumeration results

A total of 304 601 students had been targeted in the Survey. After excluding 22 008 non-contact cases as a result of schools' refusal to participate because of tight timetabling of schools, sensitive nature of the Survey etc., 131 464 non-response cases and 4 922 invalid cases (cases failed the data validity test and thus cancelled), a total of 146 207 students had successfully completed the questionnaires and their data were used for analysis. The invalid cases were mainly incomplete half-way on-line drop out questionnaires at post-secondary level.

2014/15 年調查的整體回應率為 48.0%,而 2011/12 年的調查相應數字 為 54.1%。按教育程度細分的回應率概 述如下:

- 一、中學生的回應率最高,有78.1%,而 2011/12 年的調查相應數字為 76.3%;
- 二、鑑於部分小學只允許較高年級 (例如小六年級)的學生參與是 項調查以及部分學生因家長反對 而沒有參與是項調查,高小的回 應率相對地較低,只有 73.9%, 而 2011/12 年的調查相應數字為 63.5%;以及
- 三、由於選用網上問卷的專上院校的數目有所上升,而其他數據收集方法(例如在班房內填問卷的方法)一般較網上統計調查的回應率為高,所以專上學生的回應率相對地更低,只有 23.4%,而2011/12 年的調查相應數字為31.8%。

與統計調查所涵蓋的全部約725000名學生比較,整體的抽樣率為20.2%(2011/12年的調查數字為19.7%)。按教育程度分組的成功個案數目如下:

- 一、116 所日間小學的 30 365 名學 生;
- 二、122 所日間中學的 77 271 名學 生;以及
- 三、36所專上院校提供有關專上課程 的38571名學生。

The overall response rate of the 2014/15 Survey was 48.0%, the corresponding figure in the 2011/12 Survey was 54.1%. The response rate by education level is summarized as follows:

- (a) The response rate was the highest, 78.1%, for secondary students, the corresponding figure in the 2011/12 Survey was 76.3%;
- (b) The response rate for upper primary students was lower at 73.9% as some schools only allowed students of higher levels (e.g. primary 6) to participate in the Survey. Also, some parents did not consent their children to participate in the Survey. The corresponding figure in the 2011/12 Survey was 63.5%; and
- (c) That for post-secondary students was even lower at 23.4% as more post-secondary institutions chose to take part in the Survey using online questionnaires, of which the rate of non-response is normally higher than other means of data collection such as self-completion at class sessions. The corresponding figure in the 2011/12 Survey was 31.8%.

Compared with the population of about 725 000 students covered by the Survey, the overall sampling fraction was 20.2% (the figure for the 2011/12 Survey was 19.7%). A breakdown of successful cases by education level are given below:

- (a) 30 365 cases from 116 Primary Day Schools;
- (b) 77 271 cases from 122 Secondary Day Schools; and
- (c) 38 571 cases from 36 institutions which offered post-secondary programmes.

有關抽樣率及回應率的細節,請參考附錄 II。

按學校的大小(以班別數目計算)分析,有參與及沒有參與調查的學校並無顯著分別,有關概況已載列在附錄 III。

8. 調查限制

2014/15 年調查所用的詞彙,部分與2011/12 年所用的詞彙有少許差異。有關的差異已於附錄 I 所載的相關圖表內註明。

雖然問卷經過測試並作出適當的濃縮和修改,高小學生,尤指本地小學小四及國際學校小學第五級的學生,在填寫時仍有困難。部分學生不明白填選答案的正確方法,只懂圈選預設答案。

鑑於大部分專上學生的課堂安排沒有固定的規律,因此他們主要採用網上問卷。採用網上問卷的缺點是回應率較低。為了取得足夠的回應,所有合資格的學生均獲邀參與以代替隨機抽樣。

9. 技術性建議

下文為技術性建議,以供往後的調查作 參考之用。 For details of the sampling fraction and response rate, please refer to Appendix II.

No obvious difference in school profile in terms of school size (measured by number of classes) of the participating and non-participating schools was noted. The details are summarised in Appendix III.

8. Survey limitations

There were slight differences in some of the terms adopted in the 2014/15 and 2011/12 Survey. Details of the differences were remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

Although the questionnaire was pilot-tested and subsequent shortening and modifications were made, it was observed that some students, particularly those of Primary 4 in local schools and Year 5 in international schools had 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.

In response to the irregularity of class sessions of most post-secondary students, the online survey was mainly used. One drawback of online survey, however, is that it can contribute to a lower response rate. In order to maximize the response rate, all eligible students were invited to participate in the survey instead of using random sampling approach.

9. Technical suggestions

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, 版面設計要簡單,用字要簡淺。 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。假若問卷版面設計為重要因 素,當局則要考慮調查應否涵蓋 小四/第五年級學生。
- 二、研究發現部分學生只完成數條問題就終止了網上調查。假如日後 要繼續採用網上調查作搜集數 據,問卷的篇幅應再縮短。
- 三、可繼續容許學校自行決定資料收 集方法。例如已擁有良好網絡系 統的學校,應准許他們自行選擇 使用網上或紙本的問卷。

10. 鳴謝

研究小組及禁毒處謹此鳴謝所有參與 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。

此外,對禁毒常務委員會,研究諮詢小組,教育局,香港警務處,社會福利署及衞生署在本調查不同層面所提供的寶貴意見及建議,亦深表謝意。

- (a) An even shorter version of questionnaire with simpler format and wordings should be considered for upper primary students. This modification might facilitate better understanding by primary students, particularly those from Primary 4/ Year 5 students. If layout consistency across different groups is a critical factor of consideration, whether Primary 4/ Year 5 students should be included in the survey coverage should be carefully considered.
- (b) It was observed that some students completed only several questions and then discontinued with the online survey. The length of the questionnaire should be shortened if online approach continues to be used.
- (c) Schools should continue to be allowed to determine the appropriate option of data collection. For those schools with proper IT infrastructure, they should be empowered to select their best option of using either online or paper questionnaires.

10. Acknowledgments

The research team and the Narcotics Division would like to express our gratitude to all students, teachers and principals, schools and institutions concerned who had participated in the Survey, for their active participation, time and effort devoted in this important and meaningful research study. Special acknowledgement is also made to all fieldwork enumerators who had assisted in the Survey.

Gratitude is owed also to the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Research Advisory Group, the Education Bureau, the Hong Kong Police, the Social Welfare Department and the Department of Health for their invaluable advice and suggestions on various aspects of the Survey. 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 編性

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。

[&]quot;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。

[&]quot;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。

[&]quot;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-takingmale 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)

以年齡組别劃分,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,分别佔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/ 院校的分布

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 30-day drug-taking proportions of 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.

30-day proportions of 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 drug-taking, tobacco-taking 30-day 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.

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 for most common drugs "cannabis", post-secondary students were "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 1590 (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%)。

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%).

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

⁵ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

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。

值得留意的是,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。

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.

⁶ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

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(1242)、元朗區(1075)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%表示有此情况。

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。

places in The most commonly reported "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) "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%)。

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).

⁷ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

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).

第三章

不曾吸食毒品的學生接 觸毒品的風險和所得的 禁毒資訊

除此之外,2014/15 年的調查亦收集有關學生對禁毒信息的認識和參與禁毒活動的數據。這些資料對籌劃既吸引又能配合大部分學生興趣的宣傳活動,有參考價值。

3.1 接觸毒品的風險

3.1.1 曾否獲提供毒品 (表 3.1)

不曾吸食毒品的學生中,只有 1.8% 曾獲提供毒品。該比例隨教育程度的提升而增加,由高小學生和中學學生 1.7% 至專上學生 2.2%。於 2011/12 年的相應整體比例的較高(2.2%)。

Chapter 3

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

The 2014/15 Survey has been designed in such a way that drug-taking and non-drug-taking students would be filling in 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 youths against the temptation of drugs.

The 2014/15 Survey also collected data on students' awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities. Such information would be useful as a reference in the planning of publicity programmes that could reach out, draw the attention of and match the interests of most students.

3.1 Exposure to risk of drugs

3.1.1 Whether been offered drugs (Table 3.1)

Among the non-drug-taking students, only 1.8% of them had been offered drugs. The percentage increased with education level, from 1.7% for upper primary and secondary to 2.2% for post-secondary. The corresponding overall percentage in the 2011/12 Survey was higher (2.2%).

3.1.2 向學生提供毒品的人 (表 3.1)

不曾吸食毒品但曾獲提供毒品的學生中,首三位最常見的毒品供應者為「朋友」(50.2%)、「同學」(27.5%)及「朋友的朋友」(25.4%)。是項發現,與曾吸食毒品的學生一尤指中學或以上的學生,表示首三位首次向他們供應毒品的人是「朋友」、「同學」及「朋友的朋友」,同出一轍。

然而,不曾吸食毒品的高小學生表示「毒販」(39.3%)、「朋友」(39.1%)及「同學」(23.3%)是較普遍曾經向他們提供毒品的人。

3.1.3 學生曾獲提供毒品的地點(表 3.2)

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中,曾獲提供毒品的表示,提供毒品最常見的地點是「公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公廁」(25.7%),其次是「酒吧」(23.1%)及「朋友/同學/鄰居家中」(20.7%)。上述這些地點亦是曾吸食毒品的學生普遍吸食毒品的地點。

值得留意的是,按不同教育程度而言,「卡拉 OK 房」(24.1%)為不曾吸食毒品的高小學生曾獲提供毒品的其中一個排列前三位的地點。另外,不曾吸食毒品的專上學生亦普遍在「學校(包括宿舍)」(22.8%)獲提供毒品。

3.1.2 Persons who offered drugs to students (Table 3.1)

"Friends" (50.2%), "schoolmates" (27.5%) and "friends of friends" (25.4%) were the top three persons who had offered drugs to the non-drug-taking students. This is consistent with, particularly the drug-taking students in secondary or above levels, that "friends", "schoolmates" and "friends of friends" were the top three suppliers of drugs to them at the first time.

However, for non-drug-taking students in upper primary level, they were more commonly offered drugs by "drug dealers" (39.3%), "friends" (39.1%) and "schoolmates" (23.3%).

3.1.3 Localities where students were offered drugs (Table 3.2)

The most common locality at which non-drugtaking students in different education levels were offered drugs was "public playground/park/public toilet" (25.7%), followed by "bar, pub or club" (23.1%) and "friends'/schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (20.7%). These localities were also the common localities at which drug-taking students took drugs.

By education levels, it is worth noting that "karaoke room" (24.1%) was one of the top three localities as claimed by the non-drug-taking upper primary students. On the other hand, "school (including dormitory)" (22.8%) was a common locality of drug offer to non-drug-taking post-secondary students.

3.1.4 令學生遠離毒品的因素 (表 3.3)

81.5%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示,令他們遠離毒品的因素是他們害怕「吸毒所帶來的後果」,特別是「吸食毒品會損害健康」(70.8%),「藏有毒品是違法的」(54.1%)及「害怕上癮」(45.5%)。其他幫助他們遠離毒品的因素還包括「不喜歡吸毒者的形象」(62.0%)及「有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做」(46.8%)。

少於三成不曾吸食毒品的學生表示,「傳媒/偶像」(22.0%)、「非吸食毒品朋友」(26.2%)及「老師」(27.6%)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 3.4)

近七成不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生會「直接地拒絕」接受毒品(69.0%), 其次是「找藉口拒絕」(19.2%)及「即時離開」(18.9%)。

3.1.6 若得知好友吸食毒品後的反應 (表 3.5)

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中,72.0%表示會「勸吸食毒品的朋友不要吸毒/鼓勵他們戒毒」。他們亦會「直接與他們對話了解情況」(44.9%)和「鼓勵他們向其他人〔如社工〕尋求協助」(44.1%)。另一方面,少於一成不曾吸食毒品的學生表示若得知好友吸食毒品後會選擇「裝作不知道/甚麼也不做」(9.9%)及「不知怎麼做」(9.8%)。

3.1.4 Factors that kept students away from drugs (Table 3.3)

81.5% of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels reported that the factor that kept them away from drugs was their fear of the "consequences of using drugs", specifically, the consequence that "drugs are harmful to health" (70.8%), "possessing drugs is illegal" (54.1%) and "will get addicted to drugs" (45.5%). "do not like the image of drug-takers" (62.0%) and "there are more interesting things to do other than using drugs" (46.8%) were other common reasons that kept them away from drugs.

Less than three-tenths of non-drug-taking students claimed that the "influence of media/ celebrities" (22.0%), the "influence of non-drug-taking friends" (26.2%) and the "influence of teachers" (27.6%) were factors that kept them away from drugs.

3.1.5 Methods used to refuse drugs (Table 3.4)

About 70% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels "refused drugs directly" (69.0%), followed by "refused with an excuse" (19.2%) and "left immediately" (18.9%).

3.1.6 Things to do if realized that close friends were taking drugs (Table 3.5)

72.0% of the non-drug-taking students in different education levels reported that they would "tell their drug-taking friends not to take drugs/ encourage them to quit drugs". They would also "ask them why they are taking drugs" (44.9%) and "tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers)" (44.1%). On the other hand, less than 10% would "pretend I do not know/ do nothing" (9.9%) and "do not know what to do" (9.8%) if their close friends were taking drugs.

值得一提的是不曾吸食毒品的高小學生有較大傾向去尋求其他成年人的幫助,例如「告訴老師」(54.4%)、「告訴吸食毒品的朋友的父母」(52.2%)、「告訴社工」(40.2%)、「告訴自己的父母」(37.2%)及「報警」(28.9%)。

3.1.7 如果有機會,會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因(表 3.6)

70.1%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示,如果有機會,他們會嘗試勸人戒毒。主要原因是他們擔心吸毒者的「健康」(90.3%)、「精神狀況」(69.9%)、「學業及前途」(65.7%)。

3.1.8 如果有機會,不會嘗試勸人戒毒 的原因(表 3.6)

那些不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生不會嘗試勸人戒毒的主要原因是「身邊沒有吸食毒品的人」(68.7%),其次是「不懂得如何去勸吸食毒品的人」(39.0%)及「覺得吸食毒品的人不會理會他們」(31.0%)。

It is worth noting that non-drug-taking upper primary students demonstrated a higher tendency to call on other adults to help, e.g. "tell their teachers" (54.4%), "tell parents of their drug-taking friends" (52.2%), "tell social workers" (40.2%), "tell their parents" (37.2%) and "call the police" (28.9%).

3.1.7 Reasons for trying to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance (Table 3.6)

70.1% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance and the main reasons for attempting to do so was that they were worried about the "health" (90.3%), "mental conditions" (69.9%) and "studies and future" (65.7%) of the drug-takers.

3.1.8 Reasons for not trying to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance (Table 3.6)

For the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels who would not try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance, the major reason was "do not know anyone who uses drugs" (68.7%), followed distantly by "do not know how to persuade them" (39.0%) and "think the drug-takers will ignore them" (31.0%).

3.2 禁毒資訊和活動

3.2.1 對禁毒活動的認識和參與 (表 3.7-3.8)

88.8%不曾吸食毒品的學生對禁毒資訊皆有所聞。禁毒資訊通常來自「禁毒講座」(78.2%)、「電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」(73.2%)、「學校課程」(72.4%)和「禁毒宣傳海報」(59.0%)。這些亦是各教育程度的學生接收禁毒資訊的主要途徑,儘管比例上略有不同。

60.6%不曾吸食毒品的學生曾參與禁毒活動。最普遍曾參與的活動包括「研討會/講座」(79.3%)、「課堂活動(如專題研習)」(45.8%)和「電子或網上遊戲/短片/網劇」(25.4%)。

3.2.2 傳遞禁毒資訊的人物 (表 3.9)

以「曾經吸毒人士」的真實個人經驗分享來傳遞禁毒資訊最為受歡迎,在不曾吸食毒品的學生中佔 43.2%。12.9%的學生選擇會「父母」,尤其是高小學生(33.0%)。少於 10%的不曾吸食毒品的學生喜歡「老師」(8.7%)或「社工」(6.2%)向他們傳遞禁毒資訊。

3.2 Anti-drug messages and activities

3.2.1 Awareness of and participation in anti-drug activities (Tables 3.7 – 3.8)

88.8% of the non-drug-taking students had heard of anti-drug messages. Generally, they received anti-drug messages through "anti-drug talks" (78.2%), "mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc." (73.2%), "school curriculum/materials" (72.4%) and "anti-drug posters" (59.0%). These channels were also top sources reported by students across different education levels despite in different proportions.

60.6% of the non-drug-taking students participated in anti-drug activities. "Seminars/talks" (79.3%), "classroom activities (e.g. project work)" (45.8%) and "video or online games/ video clips/ online drama" (25.4%) were the most common activities participated.

3.2.2 Person to give drug information (Table 3.9)

Real life personal experience recounted by "ex-drug abusers" was cited the most welcomed mode of giving anti-drug messages, as indicated by 43.2% of the non-drug-taking students. "Parents" accounted for 12.9%, particularly among non-drug-taking upper primary students (33.0%). Less than 10% preferred to have "teachers" (8.7%) or "social workers" (6.2%) giving anti-drug messages.

第四章 學生對吸食毒品的態度 及相關因素

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。這通常與其他行為、家庭、人際關係和在校的問題有關。2014/15年的調查收集了學生對吸食毒品的態度、自我形象、在校表現和與家人及朋輩關係等資料。這些資料將有助分析與學生吸毒行為可能相關的特徵,及早找出有較大吸毒風險的學生組別。

4.1.1 是否接受別人吸食毒品(表 4.1)

大部分學生(90.0%)表示「不接受任何人吸食毒品」。不曾吸食毒品的學生中(90.1%),不接受別人吸毒的學生比例明顯較吸食毒品的學生(77.2%)為高。

4.1.2 對毒品禍害的看法 (表 4.2)

關於對吸食毒品禍害的看法,超過 90%的中學或以上的學生同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」(98.2%)及「吸食毒品會令外表變得難看」(95.4%)。此外,90.9%認為「吸食毒品會使學業受到影響」。

Chapter 4 Attitudes towards drugtaking and associated factors among students

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 2014/15 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 Whether it was okay for people to take drugs (Table 4.1)

Majority of students (90.0%) considered "it was not okay for anyone to use drugs". The proportion of non-drug-taking students (90.1%) who said so was substantially higher than that of drug-taking students (77.2%).

4.1.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Table 4.2)

As regards to the perception on harmful effects of drugs, over 90% of all students in secondary or above levels agreed that "using drugs will harm one's health" (98.2%) and that "using drugs will affect their appearance" (95.4%). In addition, 90.9% of them agreed that "using drugs will affect their study".

該比例在不曾吸食毒品的學生中還要高:98.7%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」、96.0%同意「吸食毒品會令外表變得難看」及91.4%同意「吸食毒品會使學業受到影響」。只有分別79.8%、68.7%及66.7%的曾吸食毒品的學生持上述看法。

4.1.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向(表 4.3)

總括來說,絕大部分不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生均持不認同吸食毒品的的態度。當中超過 90%不同意「吸食毒品已受到異性的歡迎」、「吸食食力工力,與食力,與食力,與食力,與食力,與食力,與食力,不同意是或一种。 對較低(佔 67.3%至 80.5%)。

4.2 自我形象 (表 4.4)

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的資料,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,不曾吸食毒品的學生較有自信。舉例說,84.8%相信「如果盡力去做的話,他們總是能解決難題的」(相對75.2%曾吸食毒品的學生),另72.6%認為「總括來說,他們對自己感到滿意」(相對67.7%曾吸食毒品的學生)。

The percentages were even higher among non-drug-taking students: 98.7% agreed that "using drugs will harm one's health", 96.0% for "using drugs will affect their appearance" and 91.4% for "using drugs will affect their study". Only 79.8%, 68.7% and 66.7% of drug-taking students agreed with the above three statements respectively.

4.1.3 Students' inclination to taking drugs (Table 4.3)

On the whole, the large majority of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels held attitudes against taking drug. Over 90% of them disagreed that "using drugs will help them find a date"; "using drugs is cool"; "they will try drugs if there is an opportunity"; "using drugs helps them to get along with friends better" and "if they refuse to use drugs, their friends will make fun of them". On the other hand, a smaller proportion of drug-taking students disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 67.3% to 80.5%).

4.2 Self-perception (Table 4.4)

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 this study.

In general, non-drug-taking students showed higher self-confidence. For instance, 84.8% reported that "they can always manage to solve difficult problems if they try hard enough" (versus 75.2% of drug-taking students) and 72.6% of them reported that "most of the time, they are satisfied with themselves" (versus 67.7% of drug-taking students).

4.3 與家人、校方及朋輩的關係 (表 4.5)

不曾吸食毒品的學生與父母的關係較好,78.5%認為「父母關注他們的感受」, 而曾吸毒的學生中只有 68.6%持相同看 法。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生表示「他們常常不遵守校規」(16.5%相對36.1%的曾吸食毒品的學生)。

4.4 閒暇的運用(表 4.6 - 4.7)

2014/15 年調查還蒐集了學生的消閒活動的資料,尤其是他們在上網時常做的事情。這些資料對籌劃可讓大部分學生參與,既吸引又能配合他們興趣的宣傳活動,有參考價值。

4.4.1 在空閒時常做的事情(表 4.6)

不曾吸食毒品的學生空閒時最常做的活動是「與朋友聊天」(63.2%),其次是「看電視/聽電台節目或音樂」(61.6%)及「上網」(61.2%)。曾吸食毒品的學生會在空閒時「與朋友聊天」(54.6%)、「上網」(45.1%)及「看電影」(41.6%)。

4.3 Relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.5)

Non-drug-taking students indicated a closer relationship with their parents, with 78.5% of them agreed that "their parents care about their feelings", while 68.6% of drug-taking students claimed the same.

Fewer non-drug-taking students reported that "they often break school rules" (16.5% versus 36.1% of drug-taking students).

4.4 Use of free time (Tables 4.6 - 4.7)

Information on what students would do during their free time, and in particular what they would do when surfing the internet, was collected in the 2014/15 Survey. Such information would be useful as reference in the planning of publicity programmes.

4.4.1 Things to do in free time (Table 4.6)

The most popular activities during their free time among non-drug-taking students were "chat with friends" (63.2%), followed by "watch TV/ listen to the radio or music" (61.6%) and "surf the internet" (61.2%). The most popular activities among drug-taking students were "chat with friends" (54.6%), "surf the internet" (45.1%) and "watch movies" (41.6%).

「去卡拉 OK/酒吧」及「到網吧/機舗打機」是兩項明顯地有較多曾吸食毒品的學生參與的閒餘活動(曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 25.1%和 14.4%,不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 9.5%和 4.7%)。

4.4.2 在上網時常做的事情(表 4.7)

所有學生在上網時常做的事情包括「睇YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影」(84.5%)及「與朋友聊天/分享(如發電郵/玩 WhatsApp/玩 WeChat/玩Line/玩 QQ/玩 Facebook/玩Instagram/寫blog」(64.5%)。

除了「網上交友」(曾吸食毒品的學生 13.5%及不曾吸食毒品的學生 6.9%) 外,大部分的網上活動均是不曾吸食毒 品的學生較普遍會常做。

4.5 行為及學業問題 (表 4.8)

在曾吸食毒品的學生中,普遍來說,在調查前六個月內最常見的行為及學業問題是「逃學」(37.2%)、「午夜在街上流連」(36.6%)、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」(27.1%)、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」(26.9%)及「賭博」(26.6%)。然而,「被同學欺負」(40.0%)是曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常見的問題。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生有行為及學業的問題,當中較顯著的包括「被同學欺負」(16.2%)、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」(14.7%)、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」(14.0%)、「逃學」(13.8%)及「午夜在街上流連」(11.5%)。

"Go to karaoke/ bars or clubs" and "play electronic games in cyber cafés/ video game centres" were the two prominent activities that were more common among drug-taking students (25.1% and 14.4% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (9.5% and 4.7% respectively).

4.4.2 Things to do when surfing the internet (Table 4.7)

The most popular things to do when surfing the internet were "watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies" (84.5%) and "chat/ share with friends (e.g. through email/ WhatsApp/ WeChat/ Line/ QQ / Facebook/ Instagram/ blog)" (64.5%).

Most activities on the internet were more common amongst non-drug-taking students except "make friends online" (13.5% for drug-taking students and 6.9% for non-drug-taking students).

4.5 Behavioural and school problems (Tables 4.8)

In the six months preceding survey enumeration, the common behavioural and school problems of the drug-taking students in general were "skipped school" (37.2%), "roamed around at night" (36.6%), "warned by school" (27.1%), "had not seen mother or father for more than a week" (26.9%) and "gambled" (26.6%). However, "bullied by schoolmates" (40.0%) was the most common problem for upper primary drug-takers.

For non-drug-taking students, behavioural and school problems were much less common with the more significant ones being "bullied by schoolmates" (16.2%), "warned by school" (14.7%), "had not seen mother or father for more than a week" (14.0%), "skipped school" (13.8%) and "roamed around at night" (11.5%).

4.6 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係(表 4.9)

在曾吸食毒品的學生中,曾吸煙者的比例(48.4%),尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例(45.4%),遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例(曾吸煙者6.6%、曾吸煙及飲酒者6.1%)。

4.7 人口特徵

4.7.1 是否與父母同住 (表 4.10)

2014/15 年的調查顯示,81.1%不曾吸食毒品的學生與父母同住,而曾吸食毒品的學生與父母同住的比例為 68.4%。4.4%不曾吸食毒品的學生沒有與父母同住,曾吸食毒品的學生的比例則為14.3%。

4.7.2 家庭每月總收入(表 4.11)

2014/15年的調查顯示,與不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生比較,曾吸食毒品的學生較多來自經濟能力偏低或偏高的家庭。12.4%的曾吸食毒品的學生,每月家庭總收入只有\$10,000或以下(相對 6.6%不曾吸食毒品的學生),而 22.5%的每月家庭總收入達\$50,000 或以上(相對 8.9%的不曾吸食毒品的學生)。

2011/12 年調查得出的比例分布亦相若:13.5%曾吸食毒品的學生每月家庭收入\$10,000 或以下(相對 9.4%不曾吸食毒品的學生),17.6%則來自每月家庭收入達\$50,000 或以上的家庭(相對 7.2%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生)。

4.6 Relationship between drugtaking and use of alcohol and tobacco (Table 4.9)

It was observed that the proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (48.4%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (45.4%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (6.6% of smokers, and 6.1% of both smokers and alcohol users).

4.7 Demographic characteristics

4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.10)

In the 2014/15 Survey, 81.1% of non-drugtaking students were living with both parents (versus 68.4% of drug-taking students). 4.4% of non-drug-taking students were not living with both parents (versus 14.3% of drug-taking students).

4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.11)

Compared to non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels, larger proportions of drug-taking students came from families of higher and lower income groups. 12.4% of them came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 6.6% non-drug-taking students), while 22.5% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or 8.9% above (versus of non-drug-taking students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2011/12 Survey: 13.5% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 9.4% from non-drug-taking students) and 17.6% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 7.2% from non-drug-taking students).

4.7.3 在港居住年期(表 4.12)

大部分學生皆是在香港出生或已在港居住七年或以上,分別佔曾吸食毒品學生的 82.3%和不曾吸食毒品學生的 92.3%。

2011/12 年調查顯示,在香港出生或已在港居住七年或以上的學生所佔比例同樣高,分別佔曾吸食毒品學生的82.9%和不曾吸食毒品學生的91.5%。

4.7.4 居住的房屋種頪(表 4.13)

31.0%曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住單位」,另 45.9%住在「私人住宅單位」。 38.3%不曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住單位」及 41.3%住在「私人住宅單位」。 分別有 8.9%和 4.9%曾吸食毒品及不曾吸食毒品的學生表示他們在居住在「其他」房屋類型或「不清楚」他們居住的是甚麼房屋類型。

4.7.3 Length of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.12)

The majority of drug-taking students (82.3%) and non-drug-taking students (92.3%) either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more.

Similarly, high proportions of drug-taking students (82.9%) and non-drug taking students (91.5%) who either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more were noted in the 2011/12 Survey.

4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.13)

31.0% of drug-taking students lived in "public rental housing" and 45.9% of them lived in "private housing", while 38.3% of non-drug-taking students lived in "public rental housing" and 41.3% of them lived in "private housing". 8.9% and 4.9% of drug-taking and non-drug-taking students respectively claimed to be living in "other" housing types or "uncertain" of the housing types that they were living in.

第五章 報告摘要

2014/15 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 2011/12 年調查) 作對比。

5.1 學生吸食毒品比例有下跌的 趨勢

2014/15 年的調查發現,在所有涵蓋的學生中,曾吸食毒品[尤以危害精神毒品]的學生比例有下降的跡象。

曾吸食毒品的學生比例由 2011/12 年的 2.2%回落至 2014/15 年的 2.0%;一年内及 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例則分別保持在 0.7%及 0.5%的水平。

估計 2014/15 年曾吸食毒品的學生數目 14 500,較 2011/12 下跌 17.1%;一年內曾 吸食毒品學生 5 200 人,下跌 10.3%;而 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生 3 400 人,下跌 17.1%。

Chapter 5 Summary of key findings

The 2014/15⁸ 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 2011/12 Survey), unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

5.1 Downward trend of drug-taking among students

Among all covered students, a drop in the prevalence of lifetime drug-taking students, in particular the taking of psychotropic drugs, was noted in the 2014/15 Survey.

The percentage of lifetime drug-taking students dropped from 2.2% in 2011/12 to 2.0% in 2014/15; while that of 1-year and 30-day drug-taking maintained at 0.7% and 0.5% respectively.

The estimated number of lifetime drug-taking students was 14 500, a 17.1% drop from the last survey in 2011/12. The estimated number of 1-year drug-takers was 5 200, a 10.3% drop from the last survey. The number of those who took drugs within 30-day prior to the survey was 3 400, a 17.1% drop from the last survey.

^{8 「}健康校園計劃」於 2011/12 學年開始推行。

Please note that "Healthy School Programme with a drug testing component (HSP(DT))" has been implemented in schools since 2011/12 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 2012 年的 1 624 回落至 2015 年 10 的 665 (圖 2.3 及表 $^{1.1}$ 、 $^{1.4}$ 、 $^{1.5}$)。

2014/15 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,44.9%在調查前30 天內曾每天吸食毒品;另外,22.8%只曾吸食毒品一次(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(除吸食「大麻」的學生數目外)均有下跌。與此同時,曾吸食「海洛英」的比例亦由 2011/12 年的 0.2%下降至2014/15 年的 0.1%(圖 2.2)。

曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常吸食的毒品首三類為「咳水/咳丸」(34.3%)、「冰毒」(18.4%)和「天拿水」(14.8%)(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 1 624 in 2012 to 665 in 2015¹⁰ (Chart 2.3 and Tables 1.1, 1.4, 1.5).

Among the reported 30-day drug-taking students in the 2014/15 Survey, 44.9% took drugs every day and 22.8% 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 drug types (except for the number of "cannabis"-takers) were noted. Meanwhile, the lifetime drug-taking rate for "heroin" also dropped from 0.2% in 2011/12 to 0.1% in 2014/15 (Chart 2.2).

The top three most common types of drugs taken by drug-taking upper primary students were "cough medicines" (34.3%), "ice" (18.4%) and "thinner" (14.8%) (Table 2.3).

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(34.3%)及英國(15.0%)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 (34.3%) and the United Kingdom (15.0%).

吸食「大麻」的中學或以上學生數目有上升趨勢,而吸食其他毒品類別的學生數目則均有下跌。中學或以上學生最常吸食的毒品為「大麻」(中學學生 57.9%;專上學生 73.1%)和「氯胺酮」(中學學生15.1%;專上學生 20.2%)。此外,「咳水/咳丸」(15.6%)和「搖頭丸」(18.2%)亦分別是中學學生和專上學生最常吸食的毒品(表 2.3)。

5.3 年少學生吸毒減少

2014/15 年的調查顯示,10 歲或以下的涵蓋學生中曾吸食毒品的比例為 0.9%,低於 2011/12 年調查的相應比例 1.3% (表 1.1)。

曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下的百分比維持約 11%(2014/15 年佔 10.5%;2011/12 年佔 10.7%),而年齡介乎 11-14 歲的百分比,由 2011/12 年調查的 16.6%下降到2014/15 年調查的 11.1%。中學或以上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數亦由 2011/12 年的 14.4 歲上升至 2014/15 年的 15.2 歲(表 2.10)。

While the number of secondary or above students taking "cannabis" has recorded an increase, there was a general decrease in the number of drug-takers across all other types of drugs. Two of the most common types of drugs among the secondary or above students in the 2014/15 Survey were "cannabis" (57.9% for secondary and 73.1% for post-secondary) and "ketamine" (15.1% for secondary and 20.2% for post-secondary). Other common types of drugs taken by drug-taking secondary and post-secondary students were "cough medicines" (15.6%) and "ecstasy" (18.2%)respectively (Table 2.3).

5.3 Less drug-taking at young age

In the 2014/15 Survey, lifetime drug prevalence among covered students of age 10 or below was 0.9%, lower than the corresponding rate of 1.3% in the 2011/12 Survey (Table 1.1).

Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students at secondary or above levels whose first age of drug-taking was 10 years old or below remained at around 11% (10.5% for 2014/15 and 10.7% for 2011/12) whereas the proportion for those with first age of drug-taking was between 11 and 14 years old dropped from 16.6% in 2011/12 Survey to 11.1% in the 2014/15 Survey. The median age of first drug-taking also rose to 15.2 years old from 14.4 years old in 2011/12 for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels (Table 2.10).

5.4 吸食毒品的普遍性、人口特徵 及其他因素

2014/15 年的調查顯示,吸食毒品的歪風縱使比 2011/12 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 4.10)。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,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。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。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(1.4 節)。

又例如,曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中家庭收入少於\$10,000的比例(12.4%)較不曾吸食毒品學生(6.6%)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22.5%及8.9%(表4.11)。

另一發現是,曾吸食毒品的學生中不與父母同住的比例(14.3%)較不曾吸食毒品的學生(4.4%)的相應比例高(表 4.10)。

5.4 General prevalence, demographic characteristics and other factors

The 2014/15 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 2011/12 Survey), affecting different schools/ institutions (Section 1.4), districts (Table 2.12) and families (Table 4.10). 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 116 primary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 90 schools. Out of 122 secondary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 120 schools. Of the 36 post-secondary institutions enumerated, 32 had lifetime drug-taking students reported (Section 1.4).

As another example, a larger proportion of drug-taking secondary or above students had a family income of less than \$10,000 (12.4%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (6.6%). 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 22.5% and 8.9% respectively (Table 4.11).

As another illustration, a larger proportion of drug-taking students were not living with both of their parents (14.3%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (4.4%) (Table 4.10).

在曾吸食毒品的學生中,曾吸煙者的比例 (48.4%),尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例 (45.4%),遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例(曾吸煙者 6.6%、曾吸煙及飲酒者 6.1%)(表 4.9)。

「好奇」是高小學生的吸食毒品的主因(26.8%),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 58.6%及專上學生 66.8%)。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則有所不同,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%)。(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 4.4),與家人、校方及同輩的關係(表 4.5),消閒活動(表 4.6-4.7),以及行為與學業問題(表 4.8)。

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。

5.5 對吸食毒品的禍害的看法

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 60%持相同意見(表 4.2)。

The proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (48.4%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (45.4%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (6.6% of smokers, and 6.1% of both smokers and alcohol users) (Table 4.9).

"Curiosity" was a major reason for drug-taking upper primary students (26.8%) and for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels to take drugs for the first time (58.6% for secondary and 66.8% for post-secondary). However, the 30-day secondary or above drug-takers took drugs mainly to "to get away from stress" (30.0% for secondary and 37.0% for post-secondary), "to relieve boredom" 25.6% (26.9% for secondary and for seek excitement" post-secondary) and "to for (26.6% secondary and 25.5% for post-secondary) (Table 2.11).

Other factors relating to drug-taking surveyed included self-perception (Table 4.4), relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.5), pastimes (Table 4.6-4.7) and behavioural and school problems (Table 4.8).

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

5.5 Perceived harmfulness of taking drugs

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 60% (Table 4.2).

81.5%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」(70.8%)(表3.3)。另一方面,64.4%曾吸食毒品或56.8%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「不覺得自己已經上癮」(表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 亦需要繼續加强這方面的工作。

5.6 青年吸毒的隱蔽性

青年吸毒的隱蔽性在 2014/15 年的調查中再一次得到印證。

最普遍吸食毒品的兩個地點其中包括「朋友/同學/鄰居家中」(36.0%)及學生「自己家中」(25.1%)(表 2.6)。

17.2% 曾吸食毒品的學生「自己一個人」 吸食毒品,較 2011/12 年調查錄得的相應 數字為低(2011/12 年佔 20.7%)(表 2.9)。 81.5% 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" (70.8%) (Table 3.3). On the other hand, 64.4% of lifetime or 56.8% of 30-day drug-taking students at secondary or above reported that they had not attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs because "they do not think they are addicted" (Table 2.15).

The results 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 Hidden nature of drug-taking among the youth

The hidden nature of drug-taking among the youth has further been substantiated in the 2014/15 Survey.

"Friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' homes" (36.0%) and students' own "homes" (25.1%) were amongst the top two usual localities for taking drugs (Table 2.6).

17.2% of the drug-taking students took drugs "alone", which was slightly lower than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2011/12 Survey (20.7%) (Table 2.9).

80.9%曾吸食毒品的學生表示,他們從未向他人求助,較 2011/12 年調查錄得的相應數字輕微升高(77.6%)。曾向他人求助的高小和中學學生表示,「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%)是給予他們幫助最大的人;而「朋友」(31.4%)和「社工」(17.9%)則是給予專上學生最大幫助的人(表 2.14)。

5.7 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,而有 67.0%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 63.8%表示曾在中國內地/澳門吸食毒品,最普遍的地方為「深圳」(30.8%)和「東莞」(27.6%);而 44.7%則表示曾在海外吸食毒品(表 2.13)。

5.8 接觸毒品的途徑

47.8%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」(33.9%)及「從非法途徑得來的錢(如偷竊及出售毒品)」(17.2%)是另外兩個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源(表 2.5)。

有 1.8%不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生曾獲提供毒品(表 3.1)。

80.9% of drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others, which was slightly higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2011/12 Survey (77.6%). For those who reported having sought help from others, "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%) (Table 2.14).

5.7 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong

While 32.9% of lifetime drug-takers had taken drugs outside Hong Kong in the 2014/15 Survey, 67.0% of those 30-day drug-takers did so. Among the latter, 63.8% had taken drugs in Mainland China/ Macao, with "Shenzhen" (30.8%) and "Dongguan" (27.6%) being the most common places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong; whereas 44.7% had taken drugs overseas (Table 2.13).

5.8 Access to drugs

47.8% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the drugs they took were "free of charge". "Pocket money" (33.9%) and "illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)" (17.2%) were the other two commonly reported sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5).

1.8% 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 54.4%, 首次吸毒的專上學 生 61.2%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度 的學生 50.2%)、「同學」(首次吸毒的 中學學生 22.8%,首次吸毒的專上學生 25.3%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學 生 27.5%)及「朋友的朋友」(首次吸毒 的中學學生 16.4%, 首次吸毒的專上學生 11.4%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學 生 25.4%)。值得留意的是,最常供應毒 品給曾吸食毒品的高小學生為「陌生人/ 其他人」(43.3%);而「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 20.2%及專上學生 20.8%)(表 2.8 及 $3.1) \, \circ$

The most common drug suppliers were "friends" (54.4% for secondary students' first drug-taking, post-secondary students' drug-taking and 50.2% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels), followed by "schoolmates" (22.8% for secondary students' first drug-taking, 25.3% for post-secondary students' first drug-taking and 27.5% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels) and "friends of friends" (16.4% for secondary students' first drug-taking, 11.4% post-secondary students' first drug-taking and 25.4% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels). It is noteworthy that a relatively high proportion of drug-taking upper primary students claimed that "strangers and others" (43.3%) had supplied them with drugs, and "drug dealers" played a more important role in supplying drugs to 30-day drug-takers at secondary or above levels (20.2% for secondary and 20.8% for post-secondary) (Tables 2.8 & 3.1).

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Table 3.6 表 3.6 如果有機會,不曾吸食毒品的學生 Whether would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there 會否嘗試勸人戒毒及其原因(按教 育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 was a chance and the respective 2014/15 年) (中學或以上的學生) non-drug-taking reasons among students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students) Table 3.7 表 3.7 曾否接觸禁毒資訊及禁毒信息的主 Whether ever heard of anti-drug 要資訊來源(按教育程度分組) messages and main sources (2011/12年及2014/15年) anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 Table 3.8 Whether ever participated in anti-drug 表 3.8 曾否參與禁毒活動及曾參與的禁毒 activities and anti-drug activities ever 活動(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 participated among non-drug-taking 年及2014/15年) students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 表 3.9 最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊(按教育 Table 3.9 Most preferred person to give drug 程度分組) (2011/12年及 information among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 2014/15年) and 2014/15 4. 學生對吸食毒品的態度及相 Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors 關因素 表 4.1 是否接受別人吸食毒品(按吸食毒 Table 4.1 Whether it was okay for people to take drugs by drug use status and by 品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 年及2014/15年) 表 4.2 對毒品禍害的看法(按吸食毒品與 Table 4.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs 否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及 by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 2014/15年)(中學或以上的學生) (Secondary or above students) 表 4.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向(按吸食毒品 Table 4.3 Students' inclination to taking drugs by 與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年 drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or 及2014/15年)(中學或以上的學生) above students) 自我形象(按吸食毒品與否及教育 Table 4.4 Self-perception by drug use status and 表 4.4 by education level, 2011/12 and 程 度 分 組) (2011/12 年 及 2014/15 2014/15年) 與家人、校方及同輩的關係(按吸 Table 4.5 Relationship with family, school and 表 4.5 peers by drug use status and by 食毒品與否及教育程度分組) education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (2011/12年及2014/15年) 表 4.6 在空閒時常做的事情(按吸食毒品 Table 4.6 Things to do in free time by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年

及2014/15年)

and 2014/15

- 表 4.7 在上網時常做的事情(按吸食毒品 與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年 及2014/15年)
- 表 4.8 在調查前六個月內曾遇到行為與學 業問題的學生所佔比例(按吸食毒 品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)
- 表 4.9 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係(按 吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組) (2011/12年及2014/15年)
- 表 4.10 是否與父母同住(按吸食毒品與否 及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及 2014/15年)
- 表 4.11 家庭每月總收入(按吸食毒品與否 及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及 2014/15年)(中學或以上的學生)
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- 表 4.13 居住的房屋種類(按吸食毒品與否 及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及 2014/15年)

5. 報告摘要

表 5.1 國際比較

- Table 4.7 Things to do when surfing the internet by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15
- Table 4.8 Behavioural and school problems in the six months preceding survey enumeration by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15
- Table 4.9 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15
- Table 4.10 Whether living with parents by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15
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- Table 4.13 Type of housing by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

5. Summary of key findings

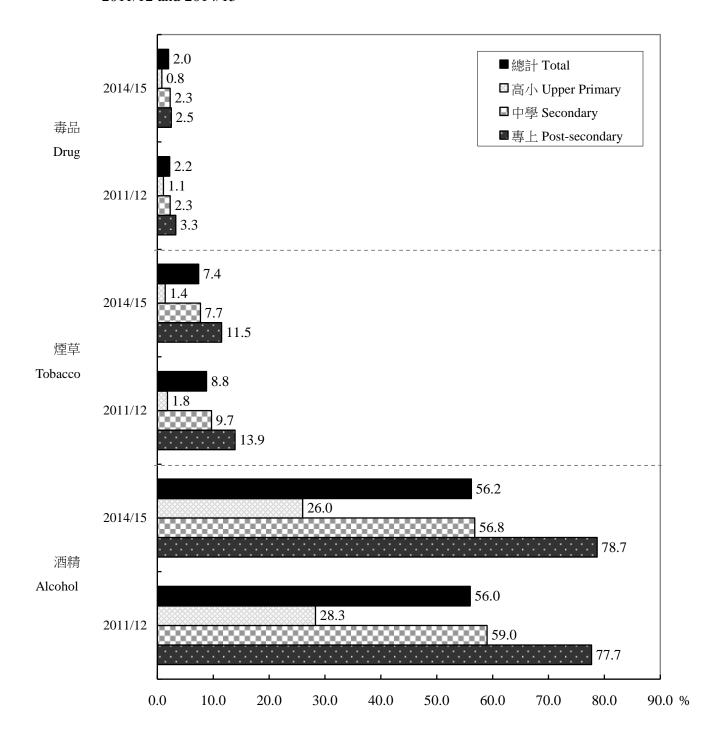
Table 5.1 International Comparison

1. 學生服用各類物質的普遍性

Prevalence of substance use among students

圖1.1 曾吸食毒品、吸煙、飲酒的學生所佔比例(按教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Chart 1.1 Proportion of lifetime drug-, to bacco- or alcohol-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15



註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基 礎而計算。 Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the Survey.

Note:

表1.1 曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15年)

Table 1.1 Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

年齡/性別		總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		上 econdary
Age / Sex	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
年齡								
Age			Ţ		·y			
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2		
11-12	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6				
13-14	1.9	2.1			1.9	2.1	4.1	2.1
15-16	2.5	2.2			2.5	2.1		
17-18	2.7	2.3		***	2.5	2.5		
19-20	2.5	2.2	1.6		2.1	3.3	2.6	2.1
21-22							2.7	2.5
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	3.5	3.0					5.8	4.5
合計 Overall	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.5
性別 Sex								
男 Male	2.7	2.6	1.5	0.9	2.7	3.0	4.5	3.7
女 Female	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7
合計 Overall	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.5

註釋: 1. 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡/性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

2. *** 由於抽樣誤差相對較大,該估計不予 公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有 顯示的數字,在有需要時,另一數字亦同 時不會顯示。 Notes:

- . Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- 2. *** Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表1.2 曾吸煙的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 1.2 Proportion of lifetime to bacco-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

年齡/性別	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
Age / Sex	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
年齡 Age								
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.1	2.3		
11-12	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	5.1			
13-14	6.7	4.7			6.8	4.8	17.6	8.2
15-16	11.4	8.5			11.3	8.3		
17-18	12.6	10.5			12.2	11.6		
19-20	12.0	11.5	5.4	3.9		21.5	11.3	10.6
21-22					14.5		13.2	12.6
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	15.3	14.1					21.9	19.0
合計 Overall	8.8	7.4	1.8	1.4	9.7	7.7	13.9	11.5
性別 Sex								
男 Male	10.0	8.9	2.3	1.8	10.7	9.0	17.4	15.6
女 Female	7.5	6.0	1.2	1.0	8.5	6.3	10.8	8.7
合計 Overall	8.8	7.4	1.8	1.4	9.7	7.7	13.9	11.5

Note:

註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年 齡/性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計 算。 Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表1.3 曾飲酒的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年) Table 1.3 Proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students by age, by sex and by education level,

Table 1.3	Proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students by age, by sex and by education level,	,
	2011/12 and 2014/15	

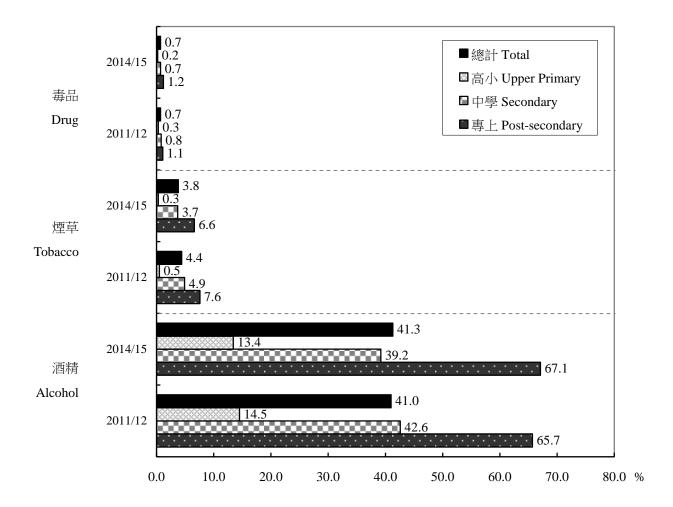
左数 /林中	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
年齡/性別 Age / Sex	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
年齡 Age	(70)	(70)	[(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	23.4	21.9	23.3	21.9	39.6	37.7		
11-12	35.2	33.7	33.1	31.3				
13-14	50.0	48.9			50.4	49.1	72.2	73.6
15-16	62.2	60.4			62.2	60.4	-	
17-18	69.0	69.7		38.3	68.7	68.1		
19-20	75.9	77.9	35.2			73.7	76.8	78.3
21-22					72.6		79.8	81.4
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	79.9	81.7					80.5	82.5
合計 Overall	56.0	56.2	28.3	26.0	59.0	56.8	77.7	78.7
性別 Sex								
男 Male	56.3	55.8	31.5	28.9	59.3	57.3	78.4	78.8
女 Female	56.0	56.6	25.3	22.9	58.7	56.3	77.5	78.6
合計 Overall	56.0	56.2	28.3	26.0	59.0	56.8	77.7	78.7

Note:

註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年 齡/性別組別及教育課程的學生為基礎而計 算。 Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

圖1.2 一年內曾吸食毒品、吸煙、飲酒的學生所佔比例(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)

Chart 1.2 Proportion of 1-year drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15



註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基 礎而計算。 Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the Survey.

表1.4 一年內曾吸食毒品、吸煙、飲酒的學生所佔比例(按年齡及性別分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 1.4 Proportion of 1-year drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by age and by sex, 2011/12 and 2014/15

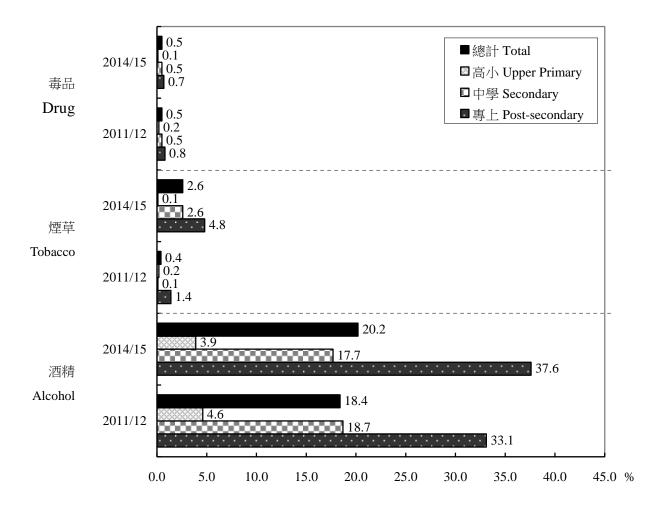
年齡/性別		品 ug		草 acco	酒精 Alcohol		
Age / Sex	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	
年齡 Age							
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	10.9	10.7	
11-12	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	19.5	18.5	
13-14	0.5	0.4	3.6	2.2	33.3	30.9	
15-16	1.1	0.9	6.0	4.2	45.9	42.8	
17-18	0.9	1.0	6.5	5.5	53.6	54.4	
19-20	0.8	1.0	5.9	6.4	62.4	66.1	
21 歲或以上 21 years old or above	1.2	1.4	8.0	7.7	68.0	69.2	
合計 Overall	0.7	0.7	4.4	3.8	41.0	41.3	
性別 Sex							
男 Male	0.9	1.1	5.3	4.8	41.9	41.1	
女 Female	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.9	40.4	41.6	
合計 Overall	0.7	0.7	4.4	3.8	41.0	41.3	

Note:

註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年 齡/性別組別的學生為基礎而計算。 Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided the relevant information.

圖1.3 30 天內曾吸食毒品、吸煙、飲酒的學生所佔比例(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)

Chart 1.3 Proportion of 30-day drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15



註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基 礎而計算。 Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the Survey.

表1.5 30 天內曾吸食毒品、吸煙、飲酒的學生所佔比例(按年齡及性別分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 1.5 Proportion of 30-day drug-, to bacco- or alcohol-taking students by age and by sex, 2011/12 and 2014/15

年齡/性別		· ·ug	煙 Tobs	草 acco	酒精 Alcohol		
Age / Sex	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15	
年齡	:					. ,	
Age 10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.2	3.0	
11-12	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	6.6	5.8	
13-14	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	14.0	12.2	
15-16	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.9	20.1	19.1	
17-18	0.6	0.6	0.1	4.0	24.9	28.1	
19-20	0.6	0.6	0.8	4.7	30.3	36.2	
21 歲或以上 21 years old or above	0.8	0.8	2.0	5.5	35.0	40.4	
合計 Overall	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.6	18.4	20.2	
性別 Sex					-		
男 Male	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.4	20.1	21.2	
女 Female	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	16.9	19.2	
合計 Overall	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.6	18.4	20.2	

Note:

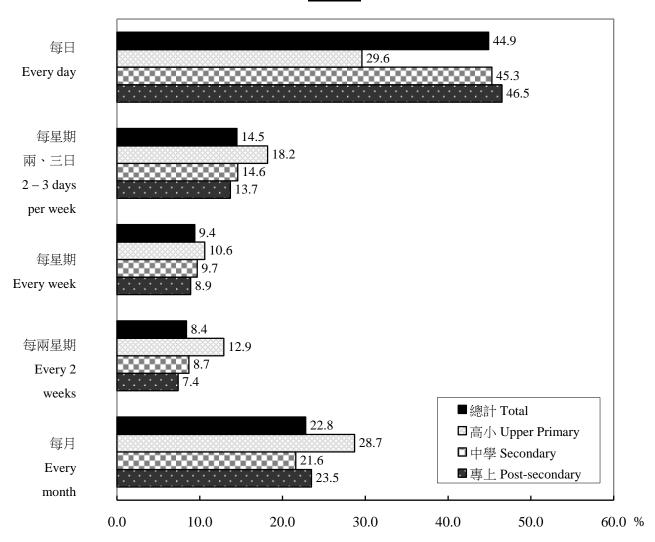
註釋: 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年 齡/性別組別的學生為基礎而計算。 Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided the relevant information.

2. 曾吸食毒品的學生的特性

Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking 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(按教育程度分組)(2014/15年)
- Chart 2.1 Drug-taking frequency of students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration by education level, 2014/15

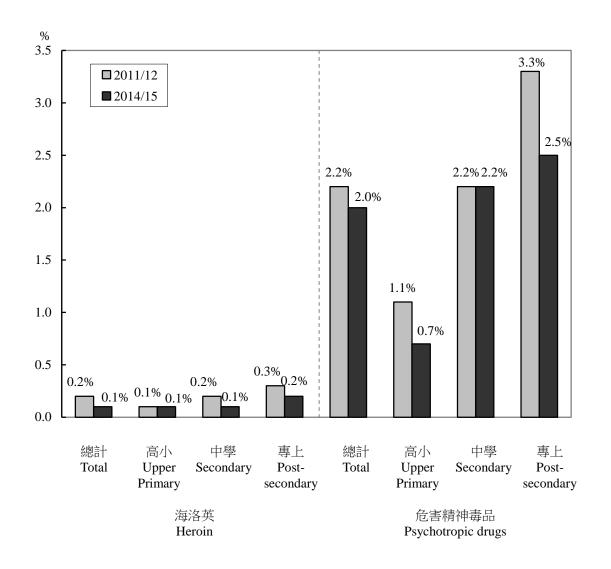
2014/15



註釋: 百分比是以在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品並有 提供相關資料的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計 算。 Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, and had provided relevant information.

圖2.2 曾吸食海洛英/危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)

Chart 2.2 Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15



註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

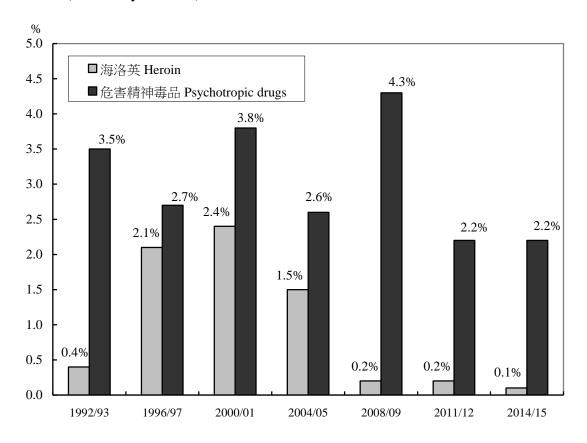
2. 百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生 為基礎而計算。

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

Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the Survey.

圖2.3 曾吸食海洛英/危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例 (1992/93 年至 2014/15 年) (中學學生)

Chart 2.3 Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students, 1992/93 – 2014/15 (Secondary students)



註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學生為基礎而 計算。 Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the Survey.

曾吸食海洛英的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 表2.1 2014/15年)

Proportion of lifetime heroin-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, Table 2.1 2011/12 and 2014/15

	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary			學	專上			
年齡/性別 Age / Sex					Secondary		Post-secondary			
	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
年齡 Age										
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
11-12	0.1	0.1	0.1	#						
13-14	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2		
15-16	0.3	0.2			0.3	0.2				
17-18	0.3	0.2		#	0.3	0.2				
19-20	0.2	0.2	0.4				0.3	0.2		
21-22					0.2		0.2	0.2		
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	0.2	0.2					0.3	0.3		
合計 Overall	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2		
性別 Sex										
男 Male	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4		
女 Female	0.1	0.1	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
合計 Overall	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2		

註釋:

- 1. 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的 各年齡/性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 2. #大於0但少於0.05。

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups and education levels who had provided relevant information.

2. # Greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

表2.2 曾吸食危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年 及 2014/15 年)

Table 2.2 Proportion of lifetime psychotropic drug-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary			□學	專上		
年齡/性別					Secondary		Post-secondary		
Age / Sex	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
年齡 Age									
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.1			
11-12	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	1./				
13-14	1.9	2.1			1.9	.9 2.1	4.1	2.1	
15-16	2.5	2.2			2.4	2.1			
17-18	2.6	2.3			2.5	2.5			
19-20	2.5	2.2	1.6	***	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.1	
21-22							2.7	2.5	
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	3.4	3.0					5.8	4.5	
合計 Overall	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.5	
性別 Sex									
男 Male	2.7	2.6	1.4	0.8	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.6	
女 Female	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7	
合計 Overall	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.5	

註釋: 1. 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡/性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

2. *** 由於抽樣誤差相對較大,該估計不予 公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有 顯示的數字,在有需要時,另一數字亦同 時不會顯示。 Notes:

- Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups and education levels who had provided relevant information.
- 2. *** Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.3 主要被吸食的毒品種類(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 2.3 Major types of drugs taken by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

主要的毒品種類		計 tal		小 Primary	•	□學 ondary		上 econdary
工安切每时僅與 Major type of drugs	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
大麻(草) Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)	45.3	59.1	8.1	8.1	42.9	57.9	64.2	73.1
K 仔(茄/氯胺酮) Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)	33.3	16.3	13.3	8.2	36.1	15.1	35.0	20.2
可卡因 Cocaine	18.8	15.1	11.2	8.2	19.3	15.1	20.5	16.9
咳水/咳丸 Codeine / Cough medicines	20.1	15.1	38.3	34.3	18.1	15.6	17.5	9.7
冰毒 Ice	20.4	14.1	14.3	18.4	22.3	12.1	18.7	16.5
搖頭丸 (忘我/E 仔) Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)	22.1	13.3	14.2	10.4	19.1	10.8	31.1	18.2
天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑 Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent	10.8	11.6	15.7	14.8	11.1	13.8	8.3	7.1
白粉(海洛英) Heroin	9.0	7.4	5.8	8.6	9.5	6.4	9.0	8.8
藍精靈(白瓜子) Halcion (Dormicum)	8.5	6.3	5.5	8.2	8.0	6.5	10.8	5.6
五仔(哈哈笑/Give-me-five) Give-me-five	11.3	5.0	7.4	7.7	9.8	3.8	15.8	6.4
喵喵 Meow Meow	4.4	4.0	7.6	11.1	3.9	4.3	4.0	2.0
K2	4.7	4.0	8.1	7.8	4.0	4.3	4.9	2.6

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的 曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。 Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.4 吸食的毒品種類的數目(按性別及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 2.4 Number of types of drugs taken by sex and education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

	總	計	高	小	Ħ	學	專上	
吸食的毒品種類的數目	To	tal	Upper l	Primary	Secondary		Post-se	condary
Number of types of drugs taken	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Male								
只有一種	57.4	CO 1	71.4	740	57.6	60.7	50.0	CC 1
One only	57.4	68.1	71.4	74.0	57.6	68.7	52.8	66.1
超過一種	42.6	31.9	28.6	26.0	42.4	31.3	47.2	33.9
More than one	42.0	31.9	28.0	20.0	42.4	31.3	47.2	33.9
女								
Female								
只有一種	56.9	67.3	85.6	69.9	55.5	71.0	53.2	63.8
One only	36.9	07.5	83.0	09.9	33.3	/1.0	33.2	05.8
超過一種	43.1	32.7	14.4	30.1	44.5	29.0	46.8	36.2
More than one	43.1	32.1	14.4	30.1	44.3	29.0	40.6	30.2
總計								
Total								
只有一種	57.4	67.8	76.1	72.4	56.8	69.4	53.1	65.2
One only	37.4	07.8	70.1	12.4	30.8	09.4	33.1	03.2
超過一種	12.6	22.2	22.0	27.6	42.2	20.6	46.0	240
More than one	42.6	32.2	23.9	27.6	43.2	30.6	46.9	34.8

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾 吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.5 購買毒品的主要金錢來源(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 2.5 Main sources of money for buying drugs by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

	總	計	Ħ	學	專上 Post-secondary		
主要金錢來源	To	tal	Seco	ondary			
Main sources of money	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
免費	45.2	47.8	45.0	49.1	45.5	46.4	
Free of charge	43.2	47.6	45.0	49.1	43.3	40.4	
零用錢	34.0	33.9	36.3	32.6	30.4	35.4	
Pocket money	34.0	33.9	30.3	32.0	30.4	33.4	
非法途徑	20.9	17.2	19.9	17.7	22.5	16.6	
Illegal sources	20.9	17.2	19.9	17.7	22.3	10.0	
偷竊	11.8	9.9	11.2	9.8	12.9	10.1	
Stealing	11.0	9.9	11.2	9.0	12.9	10.1	
出售毒品	9.9	9.0	10.6	8.7	8.7	9.3	
Sell drugs	9.9	9.0	10.0	0.7	0.7	9.3	
其他非法途徑	9.4	7.4	9.1	8.4	9.9	6.3	
Other illegal sources	2.4	7.7	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.5	
援交	19.0	15.9	17.7	17.2	21.2	14.6	
Compensated dating	19.0	13.9	17.7	17.2	21.2	14.0	
做合法兼職得來的錢	12.4	15.4	9.6	11.0	16.8	20.0	
Earn from doing legal part-time jobs	12.4	13.4	7.0	11.0	10.6	20.0	
向朋友/同學借來的錢	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.3	6.3	
Borrow from friends / schoolmates	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	5.5	0.3	
以上之外的其他財政來源	8.0	4.3	8.6	5.8	7.2	2.8	
Other sources of money except of the above	8.0	4.3	8.0	3.6	1.2	2.8	

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度 的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。 Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.6 通常吸食毒品的地點(按教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 2.6 Usual localities for taking drugs by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

通常吸食毒品的地點		計 otal		引 Primary	1	□學 ondary	1	上 condary
Usual localities for taking drugs	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
自己家中/朋友家中	50.8	50.8	39.6	26.6	50.8	47.2	54.5	57.8
Own homes / homes of friends	30.6	30.6	39.0	20.0	30.6	47.2	34.3	31.0
朋友/同學/鄰居家中								
Friends'/schoolmates'/neighbours'	33.3	36.0	6.6	11.3	34.5	32.4	40.4	43.0
home								
自己家中	26.0	25.1	36.3	20.3	25.3	24.7	23.6	26.2
At home								
公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公廁	18.6	20.2	9.4	23.9	22.9	21.7	14.8	18.1
Public playground / park / public toilet								
酒吧	20.4	15.5	16.2	14.5	20.8	14.5	21.3	16.7
Bar, pub or club								
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷	10.1	12.0		10.5	167	11.5	0.0	144
Staircase or public area in building / back	13.1	12.9	5.8	12.5	16.7	11.5	9.6	14.4
alley								
學校(包括宿舍)	10.8	11.3	10.2	9.1	10.9	8.9	10.9	14.0
School (including dormitory)								
沙灘	8.7	10.2	7.5	10.6	10.4	11.6	6.4	8.7
Beach								
遊艇	6.9	9.1	4.9	9.3	6.8	9.2	7.7	8.9
Yacht								
卡拉 OK 房 ² Karaoke room ²	12.4	8.5	11.8	15.4	13.3	7.8	11.2	8.2
出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租地方	7.1	7.5	4.0	8.4	8.0	6.2	6.7	8.6
Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	7.1	7.3	4.0	0.4	0.0	6.2	0.7	8.0
其他樓上娛樂場所(如樓上咖啡店、書店								
等) 等)								
Other upstairs entertainment venues	9.2	5.9	7.0	12.4	8.7	5.2	10.9	5.8
(e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores etc.)								
其他住宅單位(如空置單位等)								
Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats	7.9	5.9	5.9	***	8.5	5.8	7.5	6.5
etc.)	7.7	3.7	3.7		0.5	3.0	7.5	0.5
商場/商店								
Shopping mall / retail shop	4.7	5.2	8.2	12.9	4.0	3.9	4.7	5.5
網吧								
Internet café / cyber café	8.5	4.8	14.8	14.6	8.8	5.6	5.7	2.6
電子遊戲機中心								
Video game centre	7.1	4.3	9.7	15.1	6.8	3.6	6.6	3.4
態院								• •
Cinema	4.8	4.3	4.8	11.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	2.9
藥房	3.7.4	^ -				~ -		2.1
Pharmacy	N.A.	3.5	N.A.	5.6	N.A.	3.6	N.A.	3.1
其他地點	10.0	140	140	20.2	10.0	1.7.7	0.0	10.0
Other localities	10.3	14.8	14.0	28.2	10.3	15.5	9.0	12.3

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「卡拉 OK」。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度 的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
- 4. N.A. 2011/12 年的調查沒有提供此答案給 學生選擇。
- 5. *** 由於抽樣誤差相對較大,該估計不予 公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有 顯示的數字,在有需要時,另一數字亦同 時不會顯示。

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

- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Karaoke".
- Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- 4. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2011/12 Survey.
- *** Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.7 通常取得毒品的地點(按教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 2.7 Usual localities for obtaining drugs by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

通常獲取毒品的地點		制 otal	1	引 Primary	•	□學 ondary	1	專上 Post-secondary		
Usual localities for obtaining drugs	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)		
自己家中/朋友家中 Own homes / homes of friends	46.2	44.8	30.4	25.6	44.6	42.6	54.0	50.2		
朋友/同學/鄰居家中 Friends'/schoolmates'/neighbours' home	33.6	35.2	4.0	10.7	32.7	32.1	45.0	42.3		
自己家中 At home	15.5	14.0	27.6	20.6	14.8	14.4	12.7	12.5		
公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公廁 Public playground / park / public toilet	14.8	15.3	11.9	12.2	18.3	16.8	10.1	14.3		
酒吧 Bar, pub or club	17.7	13.3	13.9	14.9	18.2	10.6	18.2	15.7		
學校(包括宿舍) School (including dormitory)	9.6	10.9	5.0	14.0	8.4	7.7	13.0	13.7		
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 Staircase or public area in building / back alley	11.2	9.4	6.1	11.5	14.4	8.8	7.6	9.5		
卡拉 OK 房 ² Karaoke room ²	11.3	8.0	14.0	14.8	12.6	8.6	8.2	6.2		
其他住宅單位(如空置單位等) Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc.)	8.6	7.6	8.0	7.6	10.0	6.4	6.4	8.7		
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	10.0	6.5	17.1	10.8	10.2	5.9	7.2	6.4		
其他樓上娛樂場所(如樓上咖啡店、書店等) Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores etc.)	9.9	6.4	7.5	10.2	9.3	5.4	11.6	6.8		
遊艇 Yacht	5.5	6.3	7.4	5.7	5.0	7.0	5.6	5.7		
藥房 Pharmacy	N.A.	5.1	N.A.	7.0	N.A.	6.2	N.A.	3.7		
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	7.5	5.0	10.5	14.2	8.4	4.0	4.9	4.5		
沙灘 Beach	7.0	4.9	8.7	4.5	7.4	5.5	5.7	4.4		
出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	4.3	4.5	5.2	6.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.8		
商場/商店 Shopping mall / retail shop	5.0	4.5	5.8	7.9	5.2	3.4	4.3	5.0		
戲院 Cinema	4.2	4.1	8.8	9.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6		
其他地點 Other localities	12.6	14.7	23.0	25.5	12.5	15.3	9.3	12.3		

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「卡拉 OK」。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度 的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
- 4. N.A. 2011/12 年的調查沒有提供此答案給 學生選擇。

Notes:

- Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Karaoke".
- Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- 4. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2011/12 Survey.

提供毒品的人(按教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年) 表2.8

Suppliers of drugs by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 Table 2.8

		5小 Primary		•	學 ndary				基上 econdary	
提供毒品的人 Suppliers of drugs	2011/12 (%) ³	2014/15 (%) ³		首次 Time 2014/15 (%) ³		30 天 g 30 days 2014/15 (%) ⁴		i 大 t Time 2014/15 (%) ³		ag 30 天 ng 30 days 2014/15 (%) ⁴
朋友 Friends	28.1	24.5	48.3	54.4	38.1	44.9	53.2	61.2	35.2	49.3
朋友 ² Friends ²	16.7	15.0	38.4	47.0	25.4	33.6	42.7	53.1	26.6	37.4
男朋友/女朋友 Boyfriend/ girlfriend	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.0	13.1	12.6	10.4	10.5	10.0	13.4
網友 Online friends	10.2	6.9	6.1	4.7	8.8	4.6	5.6	4.5	7.9	5.9
同學 Schoolmates	16.4	21.0	28.2	22.8	33.8	20.9	27.4	25.3	25.5	21.8
毒販 Drug dealers	15.3	14.9	9.9	9.5	24.3	20.2	7.9	8.2	19.8	20.8
父母 Parents	15.9	13.0	7.6	7.9	13.0	11.6	5.7	7.4	13.4	8.8
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	9.4	9.4	15.1	16.4	13.9	8.1	18.2	11.4	12.6	12.3
鄰居 Neighbours	6.3	9.3	2.6	2.9	5.8	3.6	2.8	3.3	6.7	5.2
親戚 Relatives	7.3	8.8	4.4	4.0	5.3	4.6	2.7	2.6	6.9	3.5
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	4.4	8.6	4.5	3.4	7.0	2.2	3.6	2.1	9.5	4.4
娛樂場所工作人員 Staff of entertainment venues	6.4	5.0	3.0	2.2	9.5	5.9	2.9	1.9	7.8	3.9
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	2.7	3.4	2.1	1.3	4.1	2.5	4.0	2.7	5.2	4.6
藥房職員 Staff of pharmacies	9.2	2.5	4.1	5.2	8.3	4.2	3.7	2.6	11.5	6.6
陌生人/其他人 Strangers / others	35.4	43.3	9.1	12.4	15.1	17.3	6.5	9.5	9.2	11.9

學生可選擇多過一個答案。 註釋: 1.

- 在 2011/12 年的調查中, 選項的字眼為「其 他朋友」。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度 的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料的在調查前30 天內曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基 礎而計算。

- Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
 - In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Other friends".
 - Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
 - Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs within 30 days preceding Survey enumeration, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.9 一起吸食毒品的人(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 2.9 Companions of drug-taking by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

一起吸食毒品的人	1	計 tal		□學 ondary		上 econdary
Companions of drug-taking	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
朋友 Friends	54.7	64.5	53.4	59.7	56.7	69.5
朋友 ² Friends ²	46.8	57.3	45.2	53.5	49.4	61.3
男朋友/女朋友 Boyfriend/girlfriend	12.5	15.0	11.6	12.2	14.1	17.9
網友 Online friends	6.5	3.8	6.9	3.0	6.0	4.8
同學 Schoolmates	28.1	26.0	27.9	25.1	28.4	26.9
自己一個人 Alone	20.7	17.2	19.9	18.3	22.0	16.1
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	16.4	15.6	17.4	14.7	14.9	16.5
毒販 Drug dealers	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.3	9.9	9.0
父母 Parents	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.9	5.8	7.5
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	5.8	5.7	6.3	4.8	5.0	6.7
親戚 Relatives	4.3	4.9	4.5	5.4	4.0	4.4
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.1	5.5	5.4
鄰居 Neighbours	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.3
陌生人/其他人 Strangers / others	8.3	9.6	9.7	11.6	5.9	7.5

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「其他朋友」。

3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度 的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。 Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Other friends".

 Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.10 首次吸食毒品年齡(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 2.10 Age of first drug-taking by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

		計		學		上,
首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first drug-taking	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	Post-se 2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
10 歲或以下 10 or below	10.7	10.5	10.8	9.6	10.7	12.1
11-12	4.1	2.7	5.2	3.4	1.9	1.3
13-14	12.5	8.4	15.0	8.3	7.5	8.6
15-16	13.4	14.5	14.1	16.0	11.9	12.0
17-18	6.3	9.4			14.0	18.6
19-20	3.6	5.2	2.6	4.1	11.0	14.0
21 歲或以上 21 or above	2.3	3.1			7.0	8.3
記不起 Forgot	47.1	46.2	52.5	58.6	36.2	25.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
中位數 Median	14.4	15.2	13.5	14.4	16.5	16.9

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Note:

Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.11 吸食毒品的原因(按教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 2.11 Reasons for taking drugs by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

		小 Primary			中學 ondary				上 condary	
吸食毒品的原因 Reason for taking drugs				 生 Time				∮ 次 ∶Time		30 天 ng 30 days
	2011/12 (%) ³	2014/15 (%) ³	2011/12 (%) ³	2014/15 (%) ³	2011/12 (%) ⁴	2014/15 (%) ⁴	2011/12 (%) ³	2014/15 (%) ³	2011/12 (%) ⁴	2014/15 (%) ⁴
好奇 Curiosity	33.2	26.8	55.5	58.6	22.2	17.6	64.1	66.8	21.3	16.1
減輕壓力 To get away from stress	14.7	15.0	17.6	16.7	28.1	30.0	17.4	18.0	19.1	37.0
受朋輩影響 Friends' influence	17.2	14.8	31.5	24.6	21.0	15.6	33.1	31.0	16.5	15.0
提神 To keep myself awake and focused	11.1	12.2	8.4	6.9	19.3	13.9	9.4	8.7	16.3	17.0
止痛 To kill pain	13.3	11.6	6.6	9.1	17.5	16.1	6.5	4.6	15.3	10.4
逃避不開心或不安的感覺 To get away from depression / anxiety	13.9	11.3	19.8	14.7	24.2	22.6	17.9	15.4	22.9	24.6
解悶 /消磨時間 ² Feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time ²	16.7	10.8	20.4	15.4	30.6	26.9	16.7	16.4	21.9	25.6
避免因沒有服食藥物時而 咸到不適 To avoid discomfort of drugs absence	10.7	9.3	4.3	4.3	15.2	12.6	2.7	3.2	10.7	9.4
減肥 To lose weight	10.9	8.4	7.9	7.2	18.7	12.4	6.4	6.7	16.9	15.4
尋求刺激 To seek excitement	11.4	8.3	27.0	20.2	27.6	26.6	29.8	26.5	24.1	25.5
炫耀 To show off	8.9	6.3	8.8	8.1	16.9	15.1	7.8	8.8	15.8	9.8
跟潮流 To be cool	9.3	4.5	10.4	7.9	16.5	13.6	8.1	11.5	15.3	9.1
其他原因 Other reasons	22.9	30.4	10.9	11.0	16.7	17.5	7.4	7.3	10.1	12.6

註釋:

- 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「解 悶」。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度 的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
- 4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基 礎而計算。

Notes:

- Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Feeling bored / nothing else to do".
- Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- 4. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.12 吸食毒品學生的估計人數和所佔比例(按居住地區及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)

Table 2.12 Estimated number and proportion of drug-taking students by residential district and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

	絲	計	高	小	4	學	專上		
日子村里	To	otal	Upper I	Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-se	econdary	
居住地區	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
Residential district	No.								
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
中西區	805	953	14	33	500	442	290	477	
Central and Western	(3.2)	(4.5)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(3.8)	(4.6)	(5.1)	(6.5)	
灣仔區	321	307	42	19	205	248	73	40	
Wan Chai	(3.1)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(3.4)	(4.6)	(4.1)	(2.0)	
東區	971	884	139	108	448	499	383	277	
Eastern	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(3.4)	(2.0)	
南區	749	355	111	36	481	201	158	119	
Southern	(2.7)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(0.7)	(2.8)	(1.7)	(3.2)	(1.9)	
油尖旺區	543	683	58	38	315	366	170	279	
Yau Tsim Mong	(2.1)	(2.5)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(2.0)	(2.6)	(3.3)	(3.9)	
深水涉區	1 039	740	123	61	745	391	172	288	
Sham Shui Po	(2.4)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(3.0)	
九龍城區	952	727	77	51	517	413	358	264	
Kowloon City	(2.4)	(1.8)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(4.3)	(2.7)	
黄大仙區	785	605	46	29	461	316	278	259	
Wong Tai Sin	(1.7)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(2.8)	(2.0)	
觀塘區	1 341	1 242	106	114	837	761	397	367	
Kwun Tong	(1.9)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(3.1)	(2.0)	
葵青區	1 089	758	77	63	750	480	263	215	
Kwai Tsing	(2.0)	(1.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.5)	
荃灣區	679	617	75	49	413	306	191	263	
Tsuen Wan	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(3.4)	(3.2)	
屯門區	1 261	838	130	38	768	557	363	242	
Tuen Mun	(2.2)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(1.7)	
元朗區	1 556	1 075	200	134	980	567	376	374	
Yuen Long	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(2.9)	(2.2)	
北區	720	588	57	49	457	381	206	158	
Northern	(1.9)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(1.8)	
大埔區	752	490	113	27	396	361	244	102	
Tai Po	(2.5)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.5)	(2.3)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(1.3)	
沙田區	1 413	901	212	110	778	436	424	354	
Sha Tin	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(2.0)	
西貢區	925	874	70	52	537	568	317	254	
Sai Kung	(1.7)	(1.8)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(1.8)	
離島	517	801	40	44	333	496	144	262	
Islands	(2.7)	(4.9)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(2.7)	(5.6)	(5.9)	(6.6)	
全港總計	16 840	13 948	1 839	1 103	10 151	8 138	4 850	4 707	
Overall Hong Kong	(2.1)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(3.2)	(2.4)	
中國內地/澳門1	695	572	50	70	390	270	255	232	
Mainland China/ Macao ¹	(8.9)	(5.8)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(14.2)	(7.9)	(7.7)	(8.0)	

註釋: 1.

- 1. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「中國內地」。
- 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
- 3. 由於部分學生沒有提供他們的住處,因此全港的學生數目不能從所有居住地區相加所得。

Notes:

- 1. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Mainland China".
- Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- As some of the students did not report their area of residence, hence the sum of all residential districts cannot add up to the overall figure of Hong Kong.

表2.13 曾否在香港以外地方吸食毒品及曾在香港以外吸食毒品的地方(按教育程度分組) (2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 2.13 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong and places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

曾否在香港以外地方地吸食毒品 ² /	縨	計	高	小	Ħ	學	專上	
曾在香港以外吸食毒品的地方	To	tal	Upper l	Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-se	condary
Whether took drugs outside Hong	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
Kong ² / Places of drug-taking outside	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Hong Kong								
曾吸食毒品的學生								
Lifetime drug-taking students								
沒有	65.7	67.1	48.3	***	72.7	76.4	54.4	52.6
No	05.7	07.1	40.3		12.1	70.4	J4.4	32.0
有,那些地方 ³ 是	34.3	32.9	51.7	***	27.3	23.6	45.6	47.4
Yes, the places ³ were	0	U=1,	0111			20.0		
中國內地/澳門	63.9	50.3	82.7	***	66.2	60.3	57.1	42.7
Mainland China/ Macao								
深圳	25.1	22.0	20.7	***	260	25.0	242	20.7
Shenzhen	35.1	22.8	28.7	***	36.9	25.8	34.2	20.7
東莞 Donaguan	18.6	17.4	12.3	***	22.4	19.9	15.4	15.7
Dongguan 廣州	18.0	17.4	12.3	4-4-4-	22.4	19.9	15.4	15.7
原川 Guangzhou	19.1	16.2	20.5	***	22.6	20.3	14.6	13.0
珠海	17.1	10.2	20.5		22.0	20.3	14.0	13.0
Zhuhai	15.1	14.9	10.5	***	18.4	17.9	12.2	12.7
澳門	13.1	14.7	10.5		10.4	17.5	12.2	12.7
∞1 Macao	19.2	13.4	18.0	***	20.7	16.7	17.8	11.0
其他中國城市								
Other cities in China	15.9	17.7	24.3	***	18.9	21.4	10.3	14.7
海外地區				***				
Overseas	40.3	54.3	19.6	<u> </u>	40.0	44.9	45.0	61.8
30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生								
30-day drug-taking students								
沒有	247	22.0	27.4	***	267	20.7	20.7	24.0
No	34.7	33.0	27.4	4, 4, 4,	36.7	39.7	32.7	24.8
有,那些地方 ³ 是	65.3	67.0	72.6	***	63.3	60.3	67.3	75.2
Yes, the places ³ were	05.5	07.0	72.0		03.3	00.5	07.3	13.2
中國內地/澳門	71.9	63.8	95.4	***	68.5	69.5	72.0	58.4
Mainland China/ Macao	71.5	05.0	75.1		00.5	07.0	72.0	50.1
深圳		20.0	•••					
Shenzhen	38.4	30.8	28.1	***	40.8	31.1	36.8	30.7
東莞	20.0	27.6	17.0	***	20.2	27.5	26.0	27.0
Dongguan	28.0	27.6	17.3	***	30.2	27.5	26.8	27.8
廣州 Guangzhou	27.7	24.6	33.2	***	28.0	27.6	25.5	21.8
珠海	21.1	24.0	33.2		26.0	27.0	23.3	21.0
环 <i>冯</i> Zhuhai	24.2	24.1	19.6	***	25.3	25.5	23.5	22.9
澳門	27.2	21	17.0		23.3	23.3	23.5	22.7
Macao	28.5	22.1	24.3	***	29.1	23.3	28.5	21.0
其他中國城市								
Other cities in China	19.6	21.2	21.9	***	20.9	25.4	16.5	17.1
海外地區	38.4	44.7	15.9	***	43.3	39.3	35.4	49.8
Overseas	36.4	44./	13.9		43.3	39.3	33.4	49.8

註釋:

- 1. 除了選項「沒有」外,學生可選擇多過一 個答案。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不同吸食毒 品情況及各教育程度的學生為基礎而計
- 百分比是以不同吸食毒品情况及各教育程 度的曾在香港以外的地方吸食毒品並有提 供相關資料的學生為基礎而計算。
- *** 由於抽樣誤差相對較大,該估計不予 公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有 顯示的數字,在有需要時,另一數字亦同 時不會顯示。

- Notes: 1. Except the option "No", students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
 - Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels, and had provided the relevant information.
 - Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs in places outside Hong Kong, and had provided the relevant information.
 - *** Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.14 曾否因為吸食毒品問題而向他人求助及給予最大幫助的人(按教育程度分組) (2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 2.14 Whether sought help from others in dealing with problems resulted from taking drugs and persons who gave the greatest help by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

曾否向他人求助 ² /	絲	計	高	小	Н	學	Í	事 上
給予最大幫助的人	T	otal		Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-se	econdary
Whether sought help from others ² /	2011/12		2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
Persons who gave the greatest help	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
沒有 No	77.6	80.9	39.4	55.8	80.6	83.0	82.1	82.2
有,給予最大幫助的人 ³ 是 Yes, persons who gave the greatest help ³	22.4	19.1	60.6	44.2	19.4	17.0	17.9	17.8
were 朋友 Friends	27.0	27.4	24.2	17.9	30.2	27.7	22.6	31.4
朋友 ¹ Friends ¹	10.7	15.8	5.5	7.2	14.2	17.7	7.8	17.1
男朋友/女朋友 Boyfriend/girlfriend	12.3	9.5	15.1	8.1	11.6	9.0	10.9	11.1
網友 Online friends	4.1	2.0	3.6	2.7	4.4	1.1	3.8	3.2
父母 Parents	13.3	17.4	19.7	38.8	12.0	13.0	10.2	13.9
社工 Social workers	13.9	11.9	***	***	14.4	11.2	22.0	17.9
戒毒機構社工/輔導員 Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations	4.2	4.8	***	***	5.0	4.7	5.4	7.2
學校社工 School social workers	3.8	4.2	***	***	3.8	2.3	7.0	8.3
外展社工/輔導員 Outreaching social workers / counsellors	5.9	3.0	***	***	5.6	4.2	9.6	2.5
同學 Schoolmates	13.3	11.3	17.0	11.3	13.8	10.8	8.7	12.1
神職人員/教牧人員 Clergies/churchmen	7.3	7.6	***	***	7.4	9.2	13.3	8.8
醫生及醫務人員 Doctors and medical staff	2.5	5.1	***	***	1.7	7.0	4.3	3.6
老師 Teachers	2.8	3.9	4.0	10.0	1.2	2.8	5.2	2.6
其他親人(如長輩) Other relatives (e.g. seniors)	2.6	2.2	8.4	***	***	3.5	***	***
警方的學校聯絡主任 Police school Liaison Officer	3.3	1.4	***	***	2.8	2.2	5.2	***
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	1.9	1.3	4.0	***	1.7	***	***	***
其他人 Others	11.9	10.5	12.1	12.8	13.6	12.3	7.9	6.7

註釋:

- 在2011/12年的調查中,選項的字眼為「其他朋友」。
- 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品學生為基礎而計算。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾因為吸食毒品問題而向他人求助的曾吸食毒品學生為基礎而計算。
- 4. *** 由於抽樣誤差相對較大,該估計不予 公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有 顯示的數字,在有需要時,另一數字亦同 時不會顯示。

Notes:

- 1. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Other friends".
- Percentages are calculated based on students under the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on students under the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs and sought help from others in dealing with problems resulted from taking drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- 4. *** Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.15 曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒及其原因(按教育程度及吸食毒品的學生類型分組) (2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 2.15 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs and the respective reasons by type of drug-taking students and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 ² /	總	計	#	學	專上		
其原因	To	tal	Seco	ndary	Post-secondary		
Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs ² /	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
Respective reasons	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
曾吸食毒品的學生							
Lifetime drug-taking students							
未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒,原因 ³ 是	45.7	54.9	45.3	57.4	46.4	51.8	
Never attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons ³ were	43.7	34.7	73.3	37.4	70.7	31.0	
我不覺得自己已經上癮	58.2	64.4	53.1	56.9	66.7	72.7	
I do not think I am addicted	30.2	04.4	33.1	30.7	00.7	72.7	
很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺	33.1	29.2	35.0	30.5	30.0	27.9	
I like the feeling that drugs give me	33.1	27.2	33.0	50.5	50.0	27.7	
我不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害	25.4	25.5	24.4	20.8	26.9	30.6	
I do not think using drugs is harmful to health	23.1	25.5	21.1	20.0	20.7	50.0	
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品	18.4	13.3	19.1	11.3	17.1	15.4	
My friends are still using drugs	10.7	15.5	17.1	11.5	17.1	13.1	
我的家人不知道/沒有阻止我	16.9	13.3	19.1	14.0	13.1	12.6	
My family did not know / stop me	10.5	15.5	17.1	17.0	13.1	12.0	
戒毒很辛苦	15.8	10.2	18.1	9.7	11.9	10.7	
It is hard to give up drugs	13.0	10.2	10.1	2.7	11.7	10.7	
其他原因	23.2	22.5	26.6	28.1	17.4	16.3	
Other reasons	23.2	22.3	20.0	20.1	1/./	10.5	
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品及戒毒,原因 ⁴ 是	54.3	45.1	54.7	42.6	53.6	48.2	
Having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons ⁴ were	5 1.5	15.1	5 1.7	12.0	55.0	10.2	
吸毒影響我的健康	50.9	43.8	52.3	42.9	48.2	44.8	
Using drugs affected my health	20.5		02.0	.=.,	.0.2	70	
吸食毒品是犯法的,我怕被拘捕	27.6	31.1	31.0	33.1	21.5	28.9	
I am afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal		01.1	01.0		-110	20.7	
吸毒影響我的學業	27.7	27.4	30.7	31.1	22.4	23.1	
Using drugs affected my study		=	2017			-0	
吸毒影響我的日常生活	30.4	24.6	32.0	27.0	27.4	21.8	
Using drugs affected my daily life							
吸毒影響我的家庭	22.3	18.9	23.2	20.7	20.5	16.9	
Using drugs affected my family							
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係	18.4	14.6	19.9	20.5	15.5	7.9	
Using drugs affected my relationship with friends							
我沒有足夠金錢	10.6	12.2	10.8	14.2	10.3	9.9	
I do not have enough money							
男朋友/女朋友不喜歡	18.1	11.9	21.4	15.3	12.2	8.1	
My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it							
其他原因	23.4	28.2	19.3	24.3	30.8	32.6	
Other reasons							

一	線	<u></u> 計	ļ ļ		專上		
其原因	1	tal		ndary	1	condary	
Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs ² /	i	2014/15		•	2011/12	•	
Respective reasons	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生	(,,,)	(,,,)	: (,,,)	(,*)	. (, ,	(,,,)	
30-day drug-taking students							
未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒,原因 ³ 是	((0	70.0	C2 1	70.4	715	(7.2	
Never attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons ³ were	66.8	70.0	63.1	72.4	74.5	67.2	
我不覺得自己已經上癮	56.1	56.8	55.0	54.7	58.1	59.4	
I do not think I am addicted	50.1	30.0	33.0	34.7	30.1	39.4	
我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺	45.8	42.9	49.0	42.7	40.2	43.2	
I like the feeling that drugs give me	73.0	72.9	47.0	72.7	70.2	73.2	
我不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害	32.7	35.6	32.8	31.0	32.4	41.5	
I do not think using drugs is harmful to health	32.7	33.0	32.0	31.0	32.1	11.5	
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品	24.4	19.8	26.2	16.8	21.2	23.6	
My friends are still using drugs		17.0	20.2	10.0	21.2	20.0	
我的家人不知道/沒有阻止我	22.4	18.2	26.3	19.0	15.5	17.2	
My family did not know / stop me							
戒毒很辛苦	21.5	13.3	23.5	12.5	18.0	14.3	
It is hard to give up drugs							
其他原因	19.1	21.3	21.5	23.4	14.7	18.7	
Other reasons							
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品及戒毒,原因 ⁴ 是 Having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons ⁴ were	33.2	30.0	36.9	27.6	25.5	32.8	
吸毒影響我的學業 Using drugs affected my study	29.3	36.4	32.4	37.3	20.4	35.6	
吸毒影響我的健康							
火毋於普找印度球 Using drugs affected my health	41.4	34.2	42.7	25.5	37.6	42.8	
吸食毒品是犯法的,我怕被拘捕							
र अस्मान स्थाप के अस्ति है। जिल्ला है अस्ति स्थाप के स्थ	22.9	27.7	25.5	31.1	15.5	24.3	
吸毒影響我的日常生活							
Using drugs affected my daily life	30.7	22.2	34.1	20.1	20.9	24.2	
男朋友/女朋友不喜歡							
My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it	21.2	17.2	26.8	20.0	5.1	14.5	
吸毒影響我的家庭	10.2	7.4	20.2	10.0	160	12.0	
Using drugs affected my family	19.3	16.4	20.2	18.9	16.9	13.9	
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係	17.2	111	20.0	22.6	0.0	5.2	
Using drugs affected my relationship with friends	17.2	14.4	20.0	23.6	9.0	5.3	
我沒有足夠金錢	18.7	15.5	19.5	15.1	16.3	15.8	
I do not have enough money	10.7	13.3	19.3	13.1	10.5	13.0	
其他原因	19.0	20.2	15.9	18.1	27.7	22.2	
Other reasons	19.0	20.2	13.9	10.1	27.7	44.4	

註釋:

- 除了選項「沒有」外,學生可選擇多過一個答案。
- 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不同吸食毒品情况及各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並表示未曾嘗試 停止吸食毒品或戒毒的不同吸食毒品情况及各 教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並表示曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的不同吸食毒品情況及各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1.

- Except the option "No", students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels, who had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had not attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

3. 不曾吸食毒品的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 students

表3.1 不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品及毒品提供者(按教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 3.1 Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs and the offering persons by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

曾否獲提供毒品 3/		計		小		□學	專上		
毒品提供者		tal		Primary	1	ndary	1	condary	
Whether been offered drugs ³ /	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
Offering persons	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
沒有 No	97.8	98.2	98.6	98.3	97.8	98.3	97.0	97.8	
有,提供者 ⁴ 是 Yes, the offering persons ⁴ were	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.2	
朋友 Friends	51.5	50.2	32.4	39.1	55.4	53.6	52.8	52.3	
朋友 ² Friends ²	45.4	43.0	20.2	25.2	49.5	48.1	49.4	46.6	
網友 Online friends	8.6	7.9	16.7	17.8	8.4	5.3	4.7	5.5	
男朋友/女朋友 Boyfriend/girlfriend	4.3	5.0	4.8	7.6	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	
同學 Schoolmates	25.6	27.5	15.0	23.3	23.6	25.4	35.7	33.0	
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	28.2	25.4	13.8	16.9	30.9	25.0	29.9	31.1	
毒販 Drug dealers	13.7	18.4	36.5	39.3	11.0	14.5	7.8	11.2	
陌生人/其他人 Strangers / others	11.7	10.1	27.0	14.1	10.0	10.1	7.3	7.7	
娛樂場所工作人員 Staff of entertainment venues	7.5	8.0	9.5	13.0	7.4	5.9	6.7	7.8	
親戚 Relatives	3.0	5.1	5.7	14.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.0	
鄰居 Neighbours	2.9	5.0	7.1	14.1	2.7	2.9	1.3	2.6	
父母 Parents	2.1	4.8	6.5	13.6	1.7	3.4	0.8	1.5	
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	3.7	3.8	4.6	7.5	2.7	2.0	5.5	4.0	
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	1.6	2.9	2.6	8.8	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「其他 朋友」。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品 的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

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

- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Other friends".
- 3. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- 4. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had been offered drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.2 不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品及提供毒品的地點(按教育程度分組) (2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 3.2 Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs and localities of offer by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

曾否獲提供毒品 3/	總	計	高	小	Ħ	1學	專上	
提供毒品予學生的地點	To	tal	Upper l	Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-se	econdary
Whether been offered drugs ³ /	2011/12	2014-15	2011/12	2014-15	2011/12	2014-15	2011/12	2014-15
Localities of offer	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
沒有 No	97.3	98.1	96.9	98.0	97.6	98.3	96.8	97.7
有,提供地點 ⁴ 是 Yes, localities of offer ⁴ were	2.7	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.3
公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公厠 Public playground/park/public toilet	27.9	25.7	32.5	31.1	31.0	28.1	15.6	18.6
酒吧 Bar, pub or club	26.2	23.1	25.5	23.4	22.8	21.3	34.7	25.5
朋友/同學/鄰居家中 Friends'/schoolmates'/neighbours' home	19.4	20.7	10.7	12.4	21.9	21.2	23.4	25.8
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 Staircase or public area in building/ back alley	16.6	15.5	22.2	23.0	16.4	14.9	10.8	11.0
卡拉OK 房 ² Karaoke room ²	18.6	15.1	28.7	24.1	15.7	12.8	13.8	11.7
學校〔包括宿舍〕 School (including dormitory)	11.8	13.5	8.0	6.9	11.0	10.2	17.9	22.8
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	15.6	12.1	26.0	17.4	13.9	11.8	7.9	8.9
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	10.8	9.4	22.0	17.1	7.3	7.5	6.1	6.5
沙 <u>灘</u> Beach	5.8	6.9	7.7	8.2	5.8	8.2	3.7	4.2
其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店、 書店等〕 Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores etc.)	7.8	6.6	11.9	13.1	6.1	4.5	7.1	4.9
自己家中 At home	6.1	6.6	11.0	12.7	4.7	4.1	3.8	5.8
出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租 地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	5.7	6.3	9.6	11.0	4.8	4.4	3.5	5.6
其他住宅單位〔如空置單位等〕 Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc.)	5.3	6.2	6.9	8.5	5.0	5.0	4.4	6.3
遊艇 Yacht	5.0	5.8	8.9	11.7	4.0	4.7	3.0	3.1
商場/ 商店 Shopping mall / retail shop	5.7	5.5	11.8	11.1	4.0	4.0	2.6	3.4
藥房 Pharmacy	N.A	4.4	N.A	9.9	N.A	2.6	N.A	2.9
戲院 Cinema	3.4	4.1	7.4	6.3	2.4	4.4	1.1	2.0
其他地點 Other localities	10.2	7.7	15.5	10.9	8.3	7.5	8.6	5.8

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「卡拉 2.
- OK」。 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- N.A. 2011/12 年的調查沒有提供此答案給學 生選擇。

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

- In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Karaoke".
- Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had been offered drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- 5. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2011/12 Survey.

表3.3 令不曾吸食毒品的學生遠離毒品的因素(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 3.3 Factors that kept non-drug-taking students away from drugs by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

	縨	計	中	學	專上		
令學生遠離毒品的因素	To	otal	Secon	ndary	Post-se	condary	
Factors that kept students away from drugs	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果	81.8	81.5	83.0	85.0	78.2	74.9	
I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs					,		
吸食毒品會損害健康	71.4	70.8	71.7	72.5	70.4	67.6	
Drugs are harmful to health							
藏有毒品是違法的	53.8	54.1	55.1	57.5	49.9	47.5	
Possessing drugs is illegal							
我害怕上癮	49.8	45.5	49.9	47.0	49.7	42.7	
I will get addicted to drugs							
我害怕影響學業	46.6	41.5	48.7	45.4	40.2	34.0	
My study will be affected							
我害怕連累家人	42.9	39.8	44.1	43.6	39.3	32.6	
My family will be implicated							
我害怕影響外表	44.7	39.4	45.6	40.8	41.9	36.6	
My appearance will be affected							
其他後果	8.7	7.7	8.7	8.3	8.7	6.6	
Other consequences							
我不喜歡吸毒者的形象	63.4	62.0	63.7	61.9	62.4	62.2	
I do not like the image of drug-takers							
其他人的影響	53.5	54.4	53.7	53.2	53.0	56.6	
Influence of other							
父母/兄弟姊妹的影響	41.2	42.5	41.0	41.5	42.0	44.4	
Influence of parents / brothers and sisters							
老師的影響	25.6	27.6	26.0	27.7	24.5	27.5	
Influence of teachers							
非吸食毒品朋友的影響	27.5	26.2	27.8	25.6	26.6	27.3	
Influence of non-drug-taking friends							
傳媒/偶像的影響	20.6	22.0	19.9	19.7	22.7	26.4	
Influence of media / celebrities							
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	49.5	46.8	49.5	46.0	49.7	48.2	
我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒							
找有堅独的息芯刀去抵抗吸毋 I have strong will power to resist drugs	49.0	46.7	48.3	45.9	51.3	48.1	
其他因素							
央地四系 Other factors	4.1	2.1	4.1	1.9	4.1	2.5	
Other factors							

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

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

^{2.} 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的中學 或以上程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Percentages are calculated based on the students in the secondary level or above who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.4 不曾吸食毒品的學生拒絕毒品的方法(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 3.4 Methods used to refuse drugs among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

	總	 計	4	'學	專	<u></u>
拒絕毒品的方法	To	tal	Seco	ndary	Post-secondary	
Methods used to refuse drugs	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
我直接地拒絕	72.2	69.0	69.7	68.3	78.1	69.9
I refused directly myself	12.2	07.0	09.7	00.5	70.1	09.9
找藉口拒絕	20.8	19.2	21.8	20.9	18.7	16.7
I refused with an excuse	20.6	19.2	21.0	20.9	10.7	10.7
我即時離開	15.6	18.9	17.1	20.4	12.1	16.9
I left immediately	13.0	10.9	17.1	20.4	12.1	10.9
我裝作聽不到,轉換了話題或提議做其他事 ²						
I pretended that I did not know of the offer and I	12.8	12.4	14.4	14.6	8.9	9.4
changed the topic or suggested doing something else ²						
在場的朋友助我拒絕	13.7	9.9	15.1	11.0	10.5	8.2
My friends helped me to refuse at the scene	13.7	9.9	13.1	11.0	10.5	8.2
我向其他人尋求協助(如報警)	3.4	5.9	4.2	7.6	1.4	3.6
I sought help from others (e.g. called the police)	3.4	3.9	4.2	7.0	1.4	5.0
其他方法	4.0	5 0	57	67	2.0	4.4
By other ways	4.9	5.8	5.7	6.7	3.2	4.4

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並曾獲提供 毒品的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生 為基礎而計算。 Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

 Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had been offered drugs, yet had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

不曾吸食毒品的學生得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 表3.5 年及 2014/15 年)

Things to do if realised that close friends were taking drugs among non-drug-taking Table 3.5 students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情	總	計	禬	小	Ħ	學	專上		
行如好及吸食每四後曾做的事间 Things to do if realized that close		tal		Primary		ondary		econdary	
friends were taking drugs	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
勸他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs	72.9	72.0	78.7	76.6	71.1	69.7	71.7	72.7	
直接與他對話了解情況 Ask them why they are taking drugs	47.9	44.9	39.6	32.6	48.4	44.4	55.4	55.5	
鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers)	44.7	44.1	51.9	46.1	42.3	42.5	43.6	45.8	
告訴社工 Tell social workers	24.8	23.9	46.4	40.2	21.7	23.9	9.7	10.9	
告訴老師 Tell my teachers	23.2	23.8	56.2	54.4	17.0	20.6	5.0	5.5	
告訴他的父母 Tell their parents	17.2	19.3	49.6	52.2	9.2	13.1	4.7	5.1	
疏遠他/絕交 ² Stay away from them / break off relationships ²	17.6	18.2	20.8	22.9	16.9	17.6	15.9	15.5	
告訴我自己的父母 Tell my parents	17.3	17.6	35.3	37.2	13.4	13.9	9.0	9.1	
報警 Call the police	11.5	13.5	28.9	28.9	6.8	10.6	6.0	6.7	
裝作不知道/甚麼也不做 ³ Pretend I do not know / Do nothing ³	13.2	9.9	7.3	6.3	14.8	11.0	15.0	10.8	
不知怎麼做 Do not know what to do	9.0	9.8	5.0	5.3	10.4	11.3	9.2	10.4	
其他 Others	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 在 2011/12 年的調查中, 選項的字眼為「疏遠 他」。
- 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為(一)「裝 作不知道」及(二)「甚麼也不做」。 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的不
- 曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

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

- In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Stay away from them".
- In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Pretend I do not know"; ii) "Do nothing".
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.6 如果有機會,不曾吸食毒品的學生會否嘗試勸人戒毒及其原因(按教育程度分組) (2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 3.6 Whether would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance and the respective reasons among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

會否嘗試勸人戒毒 ² /其原因 Whether would try to persuade		熱計 otal		學 ndary	專上 Post-secondary		
drug-takers to give up drugs ² /	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
Respective reasons	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
不會嘗試勸人戒毒,原因 ³ 是			` '				
Would not try to persuade drug-takers to	29.8	29.9	31.0	32.1	26.1	25.7	
give up drugs, reasons ³ were							
我身邊沒有吸毒的人	60.0	60.7	71.1	71.6	60.2	(1.0	
I do not know anyone who uses drugs	68.8	68.7	71.1	71.6	60.3	61.8	
我不懂得如何勸他	20.0	39.0	37.9	37.6	42.3	42.6	
I do not know how to persuade them	38.9	39.0	37.9	37.0	42.3	42.0	
我覺得他不會理會我	32.0	31.0	32.5	31.1	30.3	30.5	
I think they will ignore me	32.0	31.0	32.3	31.1	30.3	30.3	
我對吸毒沒有認識	19.5	17.4	17.4	16.4	27.0	19.7	
I do not know much about drug use	19.3	17.4	17.4	10.4	27.0	19.7	
其他原因	7.3	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.6	
Other reasons	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.4	/./	0.0	
會嘗試勸人戒毒,原因 4 是							
Would try to persuade drug-takers to give	70.2	70.1	69.0	67.9	73.9	74.3	
up drugs, reasons ⁴ were							
我擔心他的健康	90.3	90.3	90.0	89.6	91.1	91.5	
I am worried about their health	90.3	90.3	90.0	09.0	91.1	91.3	
我擔心他的精神狀況							
I am worried about their mental	70.4	69.9	69.8	70.6	71.9	68.6	
conditions							
我擔心他的學業及前途							
I am worried about their studies and	69.7	65.7	71.4	70.3	64.9	57.9	
future							
其他原因	4.3	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.2	
Other reasons	7.5	5.,		3.7	3.7	5.2	

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的不 曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並表示不會嘗試 勸人戒毒的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生 為基礎而計算。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並表示會嘗試勸 人戒毒的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生為 基礎而計算。

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

- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, had indicated that they would not try to persuade drug-takers to quit drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, had indicated that they would try to persuade drug-takers to quit drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.7 曾否接觸禁毒資訊及禁毒信息的主要資訊來源(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)

Table 3.7 Whether ever heard of anti-drug messages and main sources of anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

曾否接觸禁毒資訊 4/		計		孙		'學	專上	
禁毒信息的主要資訊來源		otal		Primary		ndary	Post-sec	•
Whether ever heard of anti-drug messages ⁴ / Main sources of anti-drug messages	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
沒有	9.9	11.2	14.5	21.3	7.9	8.4	10.8	8.7
No 有,主要的資訊來源 ⁵ 是								
Yes, main sources ⁵ were	90.1	88.8	85.5	78.7	92.1	91.6	89.2	91.3
禁毒講座								
Anti-drug talks	81.9	78.2	77.3	66.1	88.0	86.7	67.4	70.2
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介								
Mass media, such as TV, radio, newspaper,	77.7	73.2	74.0	68.6	76.7	70.9	84.7	80.9
etc.								
學校課程	69.9	72.4	63.4	61.9	72.7	76.2	67.9	72.2
School curriculum / materials	07.7	72.1	03.7	01.7	, 2.,	70.2	07.5	72.2
禁毒宣傳海報	70.8	59.0	70.3	57.7	73.1	62.3	64.2	53.5
Anti-drug posters								
宣傳單張/展板/小冊子2	47.0	44.9	45.2	43.2	48.6	48.7	43.8	39.1
Anti-drug leaflets / billboards / pamphlets ²								
互聯網/智能手機/平板電腦 〔包括應 用程式/電郵/Blog/討論區/								
州在工(/ 电型) / Blog / 高り調配回 / YouTube] ³								
The internet / smartphone / tablet computer	29.2	40.6	22.8	40.3	30.1	42.3	33.5	37.5
(including apps / mail / blog / discussion								
forums / YouTube) ³								
親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕								
Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters /	26.8	27.8	37.4	39.9	26.7	30.0	15.7	15.5
seniors)								
禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕	27.8	25.3	31.6	24.4	27.4	26.7	24.8	23.2
Anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)	27.0	23.3	21.0	2	27	20.7	27.0	20.2
書本	25.8	21.5	34.4	32.8	24.9	22.3	19.1	12.4
Books								
志願青少年機構	14.1	14.4	11.0	11.9	14.6	15.3	15.7	14.3
NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)								
同學/朋友 Schoolmates/friends	13.6	14.3	17.8	19.4	13.3	15.2	10.1	9.3
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地								
自港貨灣首条物頁副人地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug	10.4	11.3	15.7	14.0	10.1	12.5	5.7	7.2
InfoCentre								
其他	0.9	0.4	1 4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Other sources	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中, 選項的字眼為「宣傳 單張/展板」。
- 3. 在 2011/12 年的調查中, 選項的字眼為「互聯網〔包括電郵/Blog/MSN/討論區〕」。
- 4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品 的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並曾接觸禁毒信息的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

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

- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Anti-drug leaflets / billboards".
- 3. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "The internet (including mail / blog / MSN / discussion forums)".
- 4. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had heard of anti-drug messages, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.8 曾否參與禁毒活動及曾參與的禁毒活動(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15年)

Table 3.8 Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities and anti-drug activities ever participated among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

曾否參與禁毒活動 ³ / 曾參與的禁毒活動		計 otal		小 Primary		□學 ondary		上 condary
Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities ³ / Anti-drug activities ever participated	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)						
沒有 No	30.1	39.4	34.5	45.5	25.8	29.9	38.1	52.4
有,曾參與的禁毒活動 ⁴ 是 Yes, anti-drug activities ever participated ⁴ were	69.9	60.6	65.5	54.5	74.2	70.1	61.9	47.6
研討會/講座 Seminars/talks	76.8	79.3	69.2	72.1	80.7	81.8	72.3	79.1
課堂活動〔如專題研習〕 Classroom activities (e.g. project work)	40.9	45.8	36.6	38.9	40.6	46.3	47.6	50.6
電子或網上遊戲/短片/網劇 Video or online games / video clips / online drama	26.4	25.4	31.7	30.4	27.4	27.1	15.8	16.0
比賽〔如音樂、標語創作、話劇〕 ² Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making / Drama) ²	39.1	22.6	39.8	20.6	43.2	24.3	22.8	19.7
嘉年華會 Carnivals	20.1	17.8	24.2	21.0	19.3	16.6	17.7	18.5
電影欣賞 Movies	22.4	16.5	18.6	14.4	24.8	18.2	18.2	13.8
參觀〔如戒毒所〕 Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres)	12.8	12.0	17.1	17.4	12.1	10.6	10.0	10.9
義務工作 Voluntary work	10.0	10.8	9.3	9.8	9.4	9.4	12.8	15.8
戶外活動 Outdoor activities	8.5	9.1	12.2	12.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	9.8
綜藝表演/音樂會 Variety shows/concerts	9.3	7.1	6.4	6.6	10.9	7.3	7.2	6.9
其他 Others	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6		0.3		0.4

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為(一) 「比賽〔如音樂、標語創作〕」及(二)「話劇」。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品 的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並曾參與禁毒 活動的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為 基礎而計算。
- 5. --- 沒有數據。

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

- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making)"; ii) "Drama".
- Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had participated in anti-drug activities, and had provided the relevant information.
- 5. --- Data not available.

表3.9 最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊(按教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 3.9 Most preferred person to give drug information among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊		計		小	Ч	學	負	專上		
Most preferred person to give		tal		Primary		ndary		econdary		
drug information	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
曾經吸毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	47.2	43.2	28.5	24.7	51.1	48.8	55.8	46.6		
父母 Parents	11.2	12.9	27.2	33.0	7.7	9.3	3.8	4.7		
電視/電影明星或流行歌手 TV / movie stars or pop singers	12.1	8.8	9.6	6.0	13.8	9.6	9.9	9.5		
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	6.5	8.8	6.5	9.2	5.4	6.5	9.7	12.8		
老師 Teachers	6.6	8.7	9.8	10.2	5.7	7.7	5.5	9.5		
社工 Social workers	5.1	6.2	5.2	4.7	5.3	6.8	4.5	6.2		
朋友/同學 Friends / schoolmates	4.8	4.4	5.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1		
政府官員 Government officials	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.3		
有名的運動員 Famous athletes	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1		
其他親人〔如兄弟姊妹/長輩〕 Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5		
其他 Others	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.8		

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note:

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

4. 學生對吸食毒品的態度及相關因素

Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors

表4.1 是否接受別人吸食毒品(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 4.1 Whether it was okay for people to take drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

是否接受別人吸食毒品 ¹ Whether it was okay for people to	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary			學 ndary	專上 Post-secondary	
take drugs ¹	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
所有學生								
All students	Y	T	ſ	T.	ſ	T	T	
不接受	93.8	96.1	97.1	98.5	93.1	96.0	92.2	94.5
It was not okay	73.0	70.1	77.1	70.5	73.1	70.0	72.2	74.3
任何人吸食毒品3	93.8	90.0	97.1	93.2	93.1	89.0	92.2	89.3
For anyone ³	93.0	90.0	97.1	93.2	93.1	09.0	92.2	09.3
我的家人/男、女朋友吸食毒品,但我接受其他人有吸食毒品的習慣 For my family members /boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs habitually	N.A.	10.0	N.A.	6.8	N.A.	11.0	N.A.	10.7
接受別人 2								
It was okay for people to ²	6.2	3.9	2.9	1.5	6.9	4.0	7.8	5.5
在某些情況下吸食毒品								
Use drugs in a specific occasion	60.0	52.6	67.5	47.4	60.3	51.5	55.9	55.1
有吸食毒品的習慣	40.0	47.4	32.5	52.6	39.7	48.5	44.1	44.9
Use drugs habitually	70.0	,,,,	32.3	32.0	37.7	70.5	77.1	77.2
所有曾吸食毒品的學生								
All drug-taking students						,		
不接受	59.2	63.0	73.3	80.7	58.8	70.8	54.7	46.9
It was not okay	37.2	03.0	73.3	60.7	36.6	70.0	J4.7	40.7
任何人吸食毒品 ³ For anyone ³	59.2	77.2	73.3	81.0	58.8	80.5	54.7	67.8
我的家人/男、女朋友吸食毒品,但我接受其他人有吸食毒品的習慣 For my family members /boyfriend or girlfriend to use	N.A.	22.8	N.A.	19.0	N.A.	19.5	N.A.	32.2
drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs habitually								
接受別人 ² It was okay for people to ²	40.8	37.0	26.7	19.3	41.2	29.2	45.3	53.1
在某些情況下吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion	54.3	53.9	64.3	60.1	53.4	53.2	53.8	54.0
有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs habitually	45.7	46.1	35.7	39.9	46.6	46.8	46.2	46.0

是否接受別人吸食毒品 ¹ Whether it was okay for people to	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
take drugs ¹	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students								
不接受 It was not okay	94.5	96.7	97.3	98.6	93.8	96.6	93.4	95.7
任何人吸食毒品 ³ For anyone ³	94.5	90.1	97.3	93.2	93.8	89.1	93.4	89.5
我的家人/男、女朋友吸食毒品,但我接受其他人有吸食毒品的習慣 For my family members /boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs habitually	N.A.	9.9	N.A.	6.8	N.A.	10.9	N.A.	10.5
接受別人 ² It was okay for people to ²	5.5	3.3	2.7	1.4	6.2	3.4	6.6	4.3
在某些情況下吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion	60.9	52.3	67.9	46.2	61.3	51.2	56.4	55.4
有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs habitually	39.1	47.7	32.1	53.8	38.7	48.8	43.6	44.6

註釋: 1.

- 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品 與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並接受別人 吸食毒品的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的 學生為基礎而計算。
- 3. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「我 不接受別人吸食毒品」。
- 4. N.A. 2011/12 年的調查沒有提供此答案給 學生選擇。

Notes:

- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who thought it was okay for people to use drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
- 3. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "it was not okay for people to use drugs".
- 4. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2011/12 Survey.

表4.2 對毒品禍害的看法(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 4.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

		計	•	學	1	上
同意下列句子的比例		tal		ndary	1	condary
Proportion agreeing with the following statements	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生						
All students	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	97.6	98.0
"I believe using drugs will harm one's health."	76.2	76.2	70.4	70.4	77.0	76.0
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	94.2	95.4
"I believe using drugs will affect my appearance."	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.4	94.2	93.4
「我相信吸食毒品必定使我的學業受到影響。」	92.3	90.9	93.1	92.0	89.7	88.9
"I believe using drugs will affect my study."	92.3	90.9	95.1	92.0	89.7	88.9
所有曾吸食毒品的學生						
All drug-taking students						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」	82.0	79.8	83.4	82.3	79.1	75.7
"I believe using drugs will harm one's health."	82.0	79.8	83.4	82.3	79.1	13.1
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」	71.7	68.7	74.5	71.9	66.0	63.4
"I believe using drugs will affect my appearance."	/1./	08.7	74.5	/1.9	00.0	03.4
「我相信吸食毒品必定使我的學業受到影響。」	70.5	667	70.6	71.1	662	50.4
"I believe using drugs will affect my study."	70.5	66.7	72.6	71.1	66.3	59.4
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生						
All non-drug taking students						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」	00.6	00.7	00.0	00.7	00.2	00.5
"I believe using drugs will harm one's health."	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.5
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」	05.7	060	05.0	060	05.0	062
"I believe using drugs will affect my appearance."	95.7	96.0	95.9	96.0	95.2	96.2
「我相信吸食毒品必定使我的學業受到影響。」	02.0	01.4	02.6	00.4	00.5	00.5
"I believe using drugs will affect my study."	92.8	91.4	93.6	92.4	90.5	89.6

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否 及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 4.3 Students' inclination to taking drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

	繞	計	Ч	學	專上	
同意下列句子的比例	To	tal	Seco	ndary	Post-se	econdary
Proportion agreeing with the following statements	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生						
All students						
「如果我吸食毒品,我不介意朋友知道。」						
"If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know."	19.3	17.8	20.4	19.8	15.7	14.2
「如果我吸食毒品,我不介意家人知道。」						
"If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know."	13.8	14.2	14.5	16.1	11.4	10.5
「今時今日,吸食毒品與吸煙一樣,只是一種嗜好。」						
"Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays."	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.0	9.8	10.2
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」						
"I believe using drugs brings me more fun."	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.4	13.3	12.8
「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 make fun of						
me."	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.0
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」						
"I believe using drugs helps me to get along with my friends						
better."	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	6.0	5.6
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」						
"I will try drugs if there is an opportunity."	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.5	5.6	5.4
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」						
"I believe using drugs is cool."	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	5.1	4.6
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」						
"I believe using drugs will help me find a date."	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	5.2	4.6
所有曾吸食毒品的學生						
All drug-taking students						
「如果我吸食毒品,我不介意朋友知道。」						
"If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know."	42.5	45.7	42.6	41.4	42.4	53.0
「如果我吸食毒品,我不介意家人知道。」						
"If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know."	26.4	28.2	25.9	26.2	27.5	31.4
「今時今日,吸食毒品與吸煙一樣,只是一種嗜好。」						
"Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays."	34.6	38.7	35.6	34.6	32.6	45.5
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」						
"I believe using drugs brings me more fun."	43.5	45.5	41.8	38.4	46.9	57.2
「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 make fun of						
me."	20.7	19.5	22.0	20.1	18.0	18.6
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」						
"I believe using drugs helps me to get along with my friends		• • •			•	
better."	27.3	26.4	26.5	23.1	28.9	32.0
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」	60.5				00.0	4.0
"I will try drugs if there is an opportunity."	29.5	32.7	27.6	26.7	33.2	42.8
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」				20.4		640
"I believe using drugs is cool."	22.7	22.0	23.1	20.4	21.9	24.8
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」	6.1.0		6.1.0	40.5		22.1
"I believe using drugs will help me find a date."	21.0	20.7	21.8	19.2	19.4	23.1

	繞	計	Ħ	學	有	上
同意下列句子的比例	To	tal	Seco	ndary	Post-se	econdary
Proportion agreeing with the following statements	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生						
All non-drug-taking students						
「如果我吸食毒品,我不介意朋友知道。」						
"If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know."	18.7	17.2	19.9	19.3	14.8	13.2
「如果我吸食毒品,我不介意家人知道。」						
"If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know."	13.4	13.8	14.3	15.8	10.9	10.0
「今時今日,吸食毒品與吸煙一樣,只是一種嗜好。」						
"Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays."	10.7	10.8	11.3	11.5	9.0	9.3
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」						
"I believe using drugs brings me more fun."	10.1	9.8	9.4	8.8	12.2	11.7
「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 make fun of						
me."	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.7
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」						
"I believe using drugs helps me to get along with my friends						
better."	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	5.3	4.9
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」						
"I will try drugs if there is an opportunity."	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.7	4.4
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」						
"I believe using drugs is cool."	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	4.6	4.1
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」						
"I believe using drugs will help me find a date."	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.7	4.1

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否 及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 Note:

Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.4 自我形象(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 4.4 Self-perception by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

同意下列句子的比例		計 tal		小 Primary	1	學 ndary		上 condary
Proportion agreeing with the following statements		2014/15		2014/15	1	-	1	2014/15
1 roportion agreeing with the following statements	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生 All 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."	86.0	84.6	85.3	82.6	86.1	84.7	86.5	86.1
「總括來說,我對自己感到滿意。」 "Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself."	76.0	72.5	72.3	67.1	75.6	71.9	81.4	78.0
「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."	69.7	71.1	68.3	69.2	68.2	69.3	75.8	76.2
「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."	68.1	65.0	65.2	60.6	67.7	64.8	72.5	68.7
「有些時候,我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 "Sometimes I think I am no good at all."	47.4	48.9	39.1	37.6	51.0	53.7	46.0	48.7
「當我遇到困難,我很容易放棄。」 "I give up very easily when I am challenged."	25.3	27.0	18.3	19.8	27.8	30.2	25.7	26.6
所有曾吸食毒品的學生 All drug-taking 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."	75.8	75.2	71.0	60.1	76.2	76.4	76.8	76.7
「總括來說,我對自己感到滿意。」 "Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself."	67.6	67.7	59.6	52.3	66.6	66.7	72.6	73.0
「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."	60.7	62.3	50.3	47.8	58.7	60.9	68.8	68.0
「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."	64.5	67.4	54.0	52.6	63.6	66.6	70.3	72.3
「有些時候,我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 "Sometimes I think I am no good at all."	49.3	48.3	49.7	38.2	49.9	50.3	48.1	47.5
「當我遇到困難,我很容易放棄。」 "I give up very easily when I am challenged."	35.1	32.9	34.6	32.9	35.8	33.5	34.0	31.9
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking 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."	86.2	84.8	85.5	82.8	86.3	84.9	86.8	86.3
「總括來說,我對自己感到滿意。」 "Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself."	76.2	72.6	72.4	67.2	75.8	72.0	81.7	78.1
「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."	69.9	71.3	68.5	69.4	68.4	69.4	76.1	76.4
「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."	68.1	64.9	65.3	60.7	67.8	64.7	72.6	68.6
「有些時候,我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 "Sometimes I think I am no good at all."	47.4	48.9	39.0	37.6	51.0	53.7	45.9	48.7
「當我遇到困難,我很容易放棄。」 "I give up very easily when I am challenged."	25.1	26.9	18.1	19.7	27.6	30.1	25.4	26.5

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否 及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

與家人、校方及同輩的關係(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 表4.5 2014/15年)

Table 4.5 Relationship with family, school and peers by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

同意下列句子的比例		計 stal		小 Primary		·學 ndary	1	上 econdary
Proportion agreeing with the following statements		2014/15		2014/15	1	2014/15		2014/15
所有學生				` '		` '		
All Students								
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 "My parents care about my feelings."	78.4	78.3	79.3	79.3	76.8	76.3	81.9	81.2
「在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。」 "I always have my own idea among my group of friends."	72.3	71.5	66.0	62.8	73.1	72.3	76.6	76.6
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 "My friends do not do anything that breaks the law."	68.8	70.0	83.9	81.7	65.0	66.8	63.6	66.8
「我容易受朋友影響。」 ¹ "I am influenced by my friends easily." ¹	35.6	45.8	23.2	28.7	40.5	51.5	34.4	48.3
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 "I feel I am well-liked in school."	44.6	42.7	37.2	37.1	44.4	41.2	53.3	49.9
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 "I often break school rules."	18.8	16.9	9.8	8.5	21.0	20.0	22.2	17.7
所有曾吸食毒品的學生 All drug-taking students								
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 "My parents care about my feelings."	68.0	68.6	70.4	59.2	65.8	68.1	71.6	71.7
「在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。」 "I always have my own idea among my group of friends."	70.0	68.9	64.0	54.6	69.4	67.8	73.6	74.2
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 "My friends do not do anything that breaks the law."	47.7	44.5	61.7	52.5	46.9	47.5	44.0	37.7
「我容易受朋友影響。」 ¹ "I am influenced by my friends easily." ¹	40.8	42.1	31.9	30.9	42.7	44.0	40.3	41.6
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 "I feel I am well-liked in school."	51.5	54.3	44.9	40.6	51.5	53.1	54.2	59.5
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 "I often break school rules."	39.6	36.1	24.4	27.4	40.0	37.8	44.6	35.4
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students								
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 "My parents care about my feelings."	78.6	78.5	79.4	79.5	77.1	76.5	82.3	81.4
「在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。」 "I always have my own idea among my group of friends."	72.3	71.5	66.0	62.9	73.2	72.4	76.8	76.7
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 "My friends do not do anything that breaks the law."	69.3	70.5	84.1	81.9	65.4	67.2	64.2	67.5
「我容易受朋友影響。」 ¹ "I am influenced by my friends easily." ¹	35.4	45.9	23.1	28.7	40.4	51.7	34.3	48.5
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 "I feel I am well-liked in school."	44.4	42.5	37.1	37.1	44.3	40.9	53.3	49.7
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 "I often break school rules."	18.4	16.5	9.6	8.3	20.6	19.6	21.5	17.3

註釋: 1. 在 2011/12 年的調查中, 選項的字眼為「我非 常容易受朋友影響」。百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與

否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes:

1. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice in Chinese was phrased slightly different.

Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.6 在空閒時常做的事情(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)
Table 4.6 Things to do in free time by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

	總	<u>計</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	小	中	學	專上	
在空閒時常做的事情	1	tal		Primary		ndary	Post-sec	
Things to do in free time	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15		2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
G	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
	. ()	(1.1)	. (**)	(/	. (1.1)	(/	. (1.1)	()
All students								
同朋友聊天	63.1	63.1	50.9	53.0	65.5	63.6	69.4	69.8
Chat with friends	05.1	03.1	30.9	33.0	03.3	03.0	09.4	09.0
睇電視/聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	69.3	61.1	69.9	65.4	71.2	61.0	63.2	58.1
上網	66.7	60.9	62.8	45.7	78.1	63.6	36.4	67.7
Surf the internet	00.7		02.0	73.7	70.1		30.4	07.7
用手機玩電子遊戲	N.A.	52.4	N.A.	56.8	N.A.	55.5	N.A.	43.2
Play games on mobile phones								
在家無所事事/睡覺 Hanging around at home / sleep	41.6	43.6	25.0	25.9	44.9	46.3	50.3	52.3
在家中打機〔包括電視/電腦遊戲機等〕 Play electronic games at home (including video games / computer games)	46.6	42.7	55.4	48.2	46.9	45.0	35.6	34.0
睇電影 Watch movies	41.9	41.2	25.5	26.7	44.0	40.8	54.1	53.3
閱讀 Read books	42.7	40.7	50.9	52.8	39.7	36.2	42.7	39.9
做運動/戶外活動〔如郊遊/遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	34.3	36.9	36.4	40.3	32.6	35.4	37.1	37.2
購物/逛街 Shopping / wandering on streets	40.0	36.1	26.4	25.5	41.5	34.9	50.7	46.5
同屋企人玩/聊天 Chat / play with family	35.6	36.1	43.2	44.7	31.9	31.3	38.4	38.4
玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞/其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / other cultural activities	31.2	30.0	40.7	41.2	30.3	28.6	23.2	24.0
睇漫畫 Read comics	27.3	25.5	39.0	34.2	24.2	23.4	23.4	22.7
参加課外活動〔如童軍/學會活動〕 Participate in extra-curricular activities (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)	18.3	17.2	25.4	25.7	17.0	16.0	14.2	12.8
到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 Play in friends' and relatives' home (e.g. attend parties)	16.3	14.3	21.6	19.3	15.4	13.5	13.0	11.7
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	11.3	10.7	11.0	12.3	10.8	9.7	13.0	11.2
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	11.4	10.6	8.7	8.6	11.2	9.3	14.9	14.6
去卡拉 OK/酒吧 Go to karaoke / bars or clubs	13.8	9.8	2.4	1.9	15.0	9.3	23.2	16.9
到網吧/機舗打機 Play electronic games in cyber cafés / video game centres	6.8	4.9	3.3	2.2	8.4	6.3	5.6	4.3
其他 Others	3.1	2.4	4.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3

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在空閒時常做的事情		otal		Primary		ndary	Post-sec	•
Things to do in free time	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
所有曾吸食毒品的學生	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
All drug-taking students								
同朋友聊天	57.5	54.6	40.2	43.2	59.6	54.1	59.5	58.0
Chat with friends	37.3	34.0	40.2	43.2	39.0	J4.1	39.3	36.0
上網	51.3	45.1	46.9	30.1	58.0	44.9	39.1	48.9
Surf the internet								
睇電影 Watch movies	44.2	41.6	29.0	26.0	43.4	41.1	51.6	46.1
時電視/聽電台節目或音樂	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.5		40.7	44.0	
Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	48.7	40.3	40.0	40.5	52.1	43.7	44.9	34.6
做運動/戶外活動〔如郊遊/遠足〕								
Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing /	32.2	37.9	28.4	29.6	30.1	38.9	37.8	38.3
hiking) 四五機工寿之遊戲								
用手機玩電子遊戲 Play games on mobile phones	N.A.	37.5	N.A.	43.1	N.A.	41.1	N.A.	30.2
在家無所事事/睡覺								
Hanging around at home / sleep	38.4	37.3	25.0	23.0	39.5	36.5	41.0	42.1
在家中打機〔包括電視/電腦遊戲機等〕								
Play electronic games at home (including	37.3	36.9	46.1	38.7	38.8	40.8	30.7	29.8
video games / computer games)								
購物/逛街 Shopping / wandering on streets	38.9	32.9	21.8	26.6	41.2	32.7	40.4	34.8
同屋企人玩/聊天								
Chat / play with family	24.1	26.1	20.2	29.8	24.0	25.2	25.8	26.7
閱讀	25.8	25.8	27.6	21.9	23.4	23.1	30.1	31.2
Read books	23.6	23.0	27.0	21.9	23.4	23.1	30.1	31.2
去卡拉 OK/酒吧	30.8	25.1	11.4	8.7	32.2	21.9	35.1	34.5
Go to karaoke / bars or clubs								
玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞/其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing	22.7	23.4	27.9	30.0	22.9	23.0	20.4	22.5
/ other cultural activities	22.1	23.4	21.7	30.0	22.7	23.0	20.4	22.3
到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕								
Play in friends' and relatives' home	18.3	17.1	16.1	15.1	19.3	18.4	17.2	15.4
(e.g. attend parties)								
睇漫畫 Read comics	17.0	15.8	30.8	24.4	15.1	16.1	16.0	13.3
到網吧/機舗打機								
Play electronic games in cyber cafés / video	18.5	14.4	14.9	10.9	21.2	15.9	14.3	12.6
game centres								
参加課外活動〔如童軍/學會活動〕								
Participate in extra-curricular activities	13.6	11.8	18.3	13.6	13.7	10.9	11.8	13.1
(e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)								
参與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	10.3	11.8	4.5	5.8	9.5	10.1	14.2	16.0
参加教會或宗教活動								
Participate in church / religious activities	11.3	10.6	9.8	8.7	11.1	10.3	12.4	11.3
其他	0 N	0 6	60	0 2	0.5	7.6	7 /	10.3
Others	8.0	8.6	6.9	8.3	8.5	7.0	7.4	10.5

		計		小	-	學	事	
在空閒時常做的事情		tal		Primary		ndary	Post-sec	•
Things to do in free time	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)	(%)	2014/15 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2014/15 (%)
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students		(70)	(/0)	(70)	(70)	(70)	[(/0)	(70)
同朋友聊天 Chat with friends	63.2	63.2	51.0	53.1	65.6	63.9	69.8	70.1
睇電視/聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	69.8	61.6	70.2	65.6	71.6	61.4	63.9	58.7
上網 Surf the internet	67.0	61.2	63.0	45.9	78.5	64.0	36.4	68.2
用手機玩電子遊戲 Play games on mobile phones	N.A.	52.7	N.A.	56.9	N.A.	55.8	N.A.	43.5
在家無所事事/睡覺 Hanging around at home / sleep	41.7	43.7	25.0	25.9	45.0	46.6	50.7	52.5
在家中打機〔包括電視/電腦遊戲機等〕 Play electronic games at home (including video games / computer games)	46.8	42.8	55.5	48.2	47.1	45.1	35.8	34.1
睇電影 Watch movies	41.9	41.2	25.4	26.7	44.0	40.8	54.2	53.5
閱讀 Read books	43.1	41.0	51.1	53.0	40.0	36.5	43.2	40.2
做運動/戶外活動〔如郊遊/遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	34.3	36.9	36.5	40.4	32.6	35.3	37.1	37.1
同屋企人玩/聊天 Chat / play with family	35.9	36.3	43.5	44.8	32.0	31.5	38.9	38.7
購物/逛街 Shopping / wandering on streets	40.0	36.1	26.4	25.5	41.5	35.0	51.1	46.8
玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞/其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / other cultural activities	31.4	30.2	40.9	41.3	30.5	28.8	23.3	24.0
睇漫畫 Read comics	27.5	25.7	39.1	34.3	24.5	23.5	23.6	22.9
參加課外活動〔如童軍/學會活動〕 Participate in extra-curricular activities (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)	18.4	17.3	25.5	25.8	17.1	16.1	14.3	12.8
到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 Play in friends' and relatives' home (e.g. attend parties)	16.2	14.2	21.6	19.4	15.3	13.4	12.8	11.7
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	11.3	10.7	11.0	12.3	10.8	9.7	13.1	11.2
参與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	11.4	10.6	8.8	8.6	11.2	9.3	15.0	14.6
去卡拉 OK/酒吧 Go to karaoke / bars or clubs	13.4	9.5	2.3	1.9	14.6	9.0	22.8	16.4
到網吧/機舖打機 Play electronic games in cyber cafés / video game centres	6.5	4.7	3.2	2.2	8.1	6.1	5.4	4.1
其他 Others	3.0	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與 否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

3. N.A. 2011/12 年的調查沒有提供此答案給學 生選擇。 Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

3. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2011/12 Survey.

表4.7 在上網時常做的事情(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 4.7 Things to do when surfing the internet by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

有否上網的習慣 3/在上網時常做的事情		計		小		學	專上		
Whether had the habit of surfing the		otal		Primary		ndary		condary	
internet ³ /	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
Things to do when surfing the internet	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
所有學生									
All students			Υ		Ť		T		
沒有上網的習慣 No	2.2	2.6	4.0	4.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.0	
有,在上網時常做的事情 ⁴ 是 Yes, things to do when surfing the internet ⁴ were	97.8	97.4	96.0	95.1	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.0	
睇 YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影 Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies	79.3	84.5	67.3	74.9	83.5	87.9	79.6	85.4	
同朋友聊天/分享〔如發電郵/玩WhatsApp/玩WeChat/玩Line/玩QQ/玩Facebook/玩Instagram/寫Blog〕 ² Chat/share with friends (e.g. through email/WhatsApp/WeChat/Line/QQ/Facebook/Instagram/blog) ²	71.7	64.5	55.5	48.6	76.9	70.2	73.1	65.8	
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	50.0	45.6	74.6	57.4	47.3	48.0	31.6	32.3	
<u> </u>	42.7	45.4	37.1	38.9	39.2	40.9	59.2	58.9	
做網上功課 Do homework on the internet	N.A.	42.9	N.A.	55.6	N.A.	33.2	N.A.	51.6	
瀏覽網頁 〔如看報紙/漫畫等〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper/ comics etc.)	46.7	37.8	27.8	20.1	48.4	36.8	61.9	53.0	
下載相片/歌曲等 Download photos / songs etc.	40.3	29.8	24.3	18.3	46.8	34.0	37.9	30.6	
上討論區/聊天室/留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards etc.	29.8	20.0	13.7	8.3	32.9	20.4	37.6	28.1	
網上交友 Make friends online	11.9	7.1	10.0	4.7	13.1	8.4	10.3	6.3	
其他 Others	3.2	1.0	5.6	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.9	1.2	

有否上網的習慣 ³ /在上網時常做的事情	總	計	高	i小	中	學	專	上
Whether had the habit of surfing the	To	tal	Upper l	Primary	Secon	ıdary	Post-sec	condary
internet ³ /	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
Things to do when surfing the internet	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有曾吸食毒品的學生								
All drug-taking students	Y		Y		Y		Y	
沒有上網的習慣 No	5.0	6.3	4.2	6.3	4.0	5.4	7.4	7.7
有,在上網時常做的事情 ⁴ 是 Yes, things to do when surfing the internet ⁴ were	95.0	93.7	95.8	93.7	96.0	94.6	92.6	92.3
睇 YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影 Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies	70.8	73.4	55.7	60.7	73.7	75.7	70.2	72.3
同朋友聊天/分享〔如發電郵/玩WhatsApp/玩WeChat/玩Line/玩QQ/玩Facebook/玩Instagram/寫Blog〕 ² Chat/share with friends (e.g. through email/WhatsApp/WeChat/Line/QQ/Facebook/Instagram/blog) ²	61.1	54.3	34.0	41.4	66.4	57.9	60.0	51.0
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	42.8	41.6	70.5	59.9	42.9	45.9	32.2	29.7
做網上功課 Do homework on the internet	N.A.	34.6	N.A.	39.7	N.A.	31.2	N.A.	39.3
搵資料〔如看維基百科/查地圖/查交 通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	29.9	33.1	19.2	16.4	25.4	29.0	43.7	44.2
瀏覽網頁 〔如看報紙/漫畫等〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper/ comics etc.)	36.3	31.9	19.5	15.7	33.0	27.1	49.9	44.3
下載相片/歌曲等 Download photos / songs etc.	39.9	28.3	21.2	21.7	44.0	28.4	38.2	29.8
上討論區/聊天室/留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards etc.	26.7	18.9	14.3	9.2	26.8	16.7	31.2	25.0
網上交友 Make friends online	20.9	13.5	17.9	15.1	21.9	12.9	20.0	14.3
其他 Others	8.4	4.6	9.5	6.8	8.7	3.9	7.3	5.2

有否上網的習慣 3/在上網時常做的事情		計		小	•	學	專上		
Whether had the habit of surfing the	To	tal		Primary		ndary	Post-sec	condary	
internet ³ /	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
Things to do when surfing the internet	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students									
沒有上網的習慣 No	2.1	2.5	4.0	4.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	
有,在上網時常做的事情 ⁴ 是 Yes, things to do when surfing the internet ⁴	97.9	97.5	96.0	95.1	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.1	
were									
睇 YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影 Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies	79.5	84.8	67.4	75.0	83.7	88.2	79.9	85.7	
同朋友聊天/分享〔如發電郵/玩WhatsApp/玩WeChat/玩Line/玩QQ/玩Facebook/玩Instagram/寫Blog〕 ² Chat/share with friends (e.g. through email/WhatsApp/WeChat/Line/QQ/Facebook/Instagram/blog) ²	71.9	64.7	55.7	48.6	77.2	70.4	73.6	66.2	
超資料 [如看維基百科/査地圖/査交通] Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	42.9	45.7	37.3	39.1	39.5	41.2	59.7	59.2	
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	50.2	45.7	74.6	57.3	47.4	48.0	31.6	32.4	
做網上功課 Do homework on the internet	N.A.	43.0	N.A.	55.7	N.A.	33.3	N.A.	51.9	
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙/漫畫等〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper/ comics etc.)	46.9	37.9	27.9	20.2	48.7	37.0	62.4	53.2	
下載相片/歌曲等 Download photos/songs etc.	40.3	29.9	24.3	18.2	46.9	34.2	37.9	30.6	
上討論區/聊天室/留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards etc.	29.8	20.0	13.7	8.3	33.0	20.5	37.9	28.2	
網上交友 Make friends online	11.7	6.9	9.9	4.6	12.9	8.3	10.0	6.1	
其他 Others	3.0	0.9	5.5	0.8	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	

註釋: 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,選項的字眼為「同朋友聊天/分享〔如發電郵/玩 MSN、QQ/玩 Facebook/寫 Blog 〕」。
- 3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與 否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 百分比是以有提供相關資料,並有上網的習慣的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 5. N.A. 2011/12 年的調查沒有提供此答案給學 生選擇。

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

- In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / MSN / QQ / Facebook / blog)".
- 3. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had the habit of surfing the internet, and had provided the relevant information.
- N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2011/12 Survey.

表4.8 在調查前六個月內曾遇到行為與學業問題的學生所佔比例(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 4.8 Behavioural and school problems in the six months preceding survey enumeration by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

	總	計	高	小	中	學	專	上
行為與學業問題	То	tal	Upper	Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-sec	condary
Behavioural and school problems	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生								
All students			·r					
被同學欺負	16.2	16.3	29.7	30.2	13.7	15.3	8.6	7.2
Bullied by schoolmates	10.2	10.5		50.2	10.,	10.0	0.0	
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	16.1	15.0	8.6	9.7	22.2	22.7	6.3	4.3
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	12.7	14.3	9.9	10.9	11.2	12.9	20.1	19.4
曠課 ²	8.7	14.3	1.2	1.8	5.0	6.3	28.4	39.1
Skipped school ²	8.7	14.3	1.2	1.8	5.0	0.3	28.4	39.1
午夜在街上流連	13.6	12.0	4.3	2.8	15.6	14.1	17.9	15.1
Roamed around at night	13.0	12.0	4.3	2.0	13.0	14.1	17.5	13.1
被陌生人騷擾 ³ Harassed by strangers ³	5.0	10.1	3.9	7.4	5.4	11.1	4.8	10.4
	3.7.4	0.2	3.7.4	1 7	3. 7. A	0.4	N.T. A	10.1
Gambled	N.A.	8.3	N.A.	1.7	N.A.	8.4	N.A.	13.1
傷害自己身體 Committed self-harm	N.A.	5.4	N.A.	4.7	N.A.	6.3	N.A.	4.4
毆打他人 Beat someone	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.6
偷東西								
Stole things	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.9
離家出走	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.1
Run away from home	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
與黑社會來往	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	3.4	2.5	2.8	1.8
Had contact with gangsters / triad members	2.1	1.)	0.0	0.3	J. T	۷.J	۷.0	1.0
援交 Compensated dating	1.8	1.4	N.A.	N.A.	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.6

	繞	計	高	孙	井	學	專	上
行為與學業問題	To	tal	Upper	Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-sec	condary
Behavioural and school problems	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
曾吸食毒品的學生 All drug-taking students								
曠課 ² Skipped school ²	33.4	37.2	13.7	11.7	28.0	28.6	51.8	57.3
午夜在街上流連 Roamed around at night	40.7	36.6	19.1	15.4	44.6	36.6	40.9	41.6
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	33.9	27.1	24.0	24.3	42.8	34.2	19.6	15.9
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	26.3	26.9	21.6	21.0	24.4	22.8	32.0	35.1
賭博 Gambled	N.A.	26.6	N.A.	11.7	N.A.	24.7	N.A.	33.3
被同學欺負 Bullied by schoolmates	23.0	22.6	41.3	40.0	22.0	23.4	18.1	17.2
被陌生人騷擾 ³ Harassed by strangers ³	19.2	20.5	19.0	14.7	19.5	22.2	18.7	19.1
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	25.4	20.3	12.2	9.1	28.4	21.9	24.1	20.4
傷害自己身體 Committed self-harm	N.A.	19.7	N.A.	20.1	N.A.	20.5	N.A.	18.2
毆打他人 Beat someone	22.0	18.7	15.4	16.6	24.0	19.2	20.2	18.2
偷東西 Stole things	19.4	17.2	17.3	13.0	20.4	18.2	18.0	16.4
援交 Compensated dating	17.0	17.0	N.A.	N.A.	16.9	15.4	17.2	19.6
離家出走 Run away from home	17.4	16.0	11.3	11.3	18.6	16.6	17.3	16.1

And May 10th Mile Step Step.		計	1	小	•	學	-	上,
行為與學業問題	1	tal		Primary		ndary		condary
Behavioural and school problems		2014/15	2011/12	2014/15		2014/15		2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students								
被同學欺負 Bullied by schoolmates	16.1	16.2	29.5	30.2	13.6	15.1	8.2	7.0
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	15.8	14.7	8.4	9.6	21.7	22.5	5.8	4.0
和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面 Have not seen mom or dad for more than a	12.4	14.0	9.8	10.8	10.9	12.7	19.7	19.0
week 噴課 ²	12.7	17.0	7.0	10.0	10.5	12.7	17.7	
Skipped school ²	8.2	13.8	1.1	1.7	4.5	5.8	27.7	38.6
午夜在街上流連 Roamed around at night	13.0	11.5	4.2	2.7	14.9	13.6	17.1	14.4
被陌生人騷擾 ³ Harassed by strangers ³	4.6	9.9	3.8	7.4	5.1	10.8	4.4	10.1
賭博 Gambled	N.A.	7.9	N.A.	1.6	N.A.	8.0	N.A.	12.6
傷害自己身體 Committed self-harm	N.A.	5.1	N.A.	4.6	N.A.	6.0	N.A.	4.0
毆打他人 Beat someone	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.2
偷東西 Stole things	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6
離家出走 Run away from home	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.8
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.4
援交 Compensated dating	1.4	1.1	N.A.	N.A.	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.2

註釋:

- 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否 及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
- 2. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,答案選項為「逃學」。
- 3. 在 2011/12 年的調查中,答案選項為「被流氓騷擾」。
- 4. N.A. 學生在相應的調查中沒有被問及此題。

Notes:

- Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- 2. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice in Chinese was phrased slightly different.
- 3. In the 2011/12 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Harassed by gangsters / triad members".
- 4. N.A. Students were not asked this question in the corresponding Survey.

表4.9 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及2014/15 年)

Table 4.9 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

吸食毒品與吸煙和飲酒的關係	總	計	高	小	中	學	專上		
Relationship between	То	tal	Upper l	Primary	Seco	ndary	Post-se	condary	
drug-taking and use of alcohol	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	
and tobacco	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
所有學生									
All students									
不曾吸煙或飲酒者1	43.4	43.3	71.3	72.7	40.3	42.6	21.5	20.8	
Neither tobacco nor alcohol user ¹	43.4	43.3	/1.3	73.7	40.5	42.0	21.3	20.8	
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者	47.9	49.3	27.0	24.9	50.0	49.7	64.6	67.7	
User of alcohol but not tobacco	47.9	49.3	27.0	24.9	30.0	49.7	04.0	07.7	
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	
User of tobacco but not alcohol	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	
曾吸煙及飲酒者	0.2	6.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	7.1	12.2	11.0	
Both tobacco and alcohol user	8.2	6.9	1.4	1.1	9.0	7.1	13.2	11.0	
所有曾吸食毒品的學生									
All drug-taking students									
不曾吸煙或飲酒者1	24.0	29.4	C2 4	66.1	22.0	33.9	12.2	12.9	
Neither tobacco nor alcohol user ¹	24.0	29.4	62.4	00.1	22.8	33.9	12.2	12.9	
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者	23.1	22.3	24.6	18.2	23.6	25.9	21.5	17.1	
User of alcohol but not tobacco	23.1	22.3	24.0	16.2	23.0	23.9	21.3	1 / . 1	
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.6	
User of tobacco but not alcohol	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.8	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.0	
曾吸煙及飲酒者	49.6	45.4	0.0	10.9	50.5	37.2	(2.2	67.4	
Both tobacco and alcohol user	49.0	45.4	9.9	10.9	50.5	37.2	62.3	07.4	
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生									
All non-drug-taking students									
不曾吸煙或飲酒者1	43.7	43.6	71.4	73.8	40.7	42.8	21.7	21.0	
Neither tobacco nor alcohol user ¹	43.7	43.0	/1.4	73.8	40.7	42.0	21.7	21.0	
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者	48.5	49.9	27.0	25.0	50.6	50.2	66.2	69.0	
User of alcohol but not tobacco	46.3	49.9	27.0	23.0	30.0	30.2	00.2	09.0	
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	
User of tobacco but not alcohol	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	
曾吸煙及飲酒者	7.2	6.1	1 2	1.0	0 1	<i>E</i> 1	11.5	0.5	
Both tobacco and alcohol user	7.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	8.1	6.4	11.5	9.5	

註釋:

- 1. 「不曾吸煙或飲酒者」包括未有提供相關資料的學生。
- 2. 百分比是以調查範圍內的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1.

- "Neither tobacco nor alcohol user" includes those who had not provided any relevant information.
- 2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels covered by the Survey.

表4.10 是否與父母同住(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 4.10 Whether living with parents by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

		計		小		學		生.
是否與父母同住 Whether living with parents		otal 2014/15		Primary 2014/15		ndary 2014/15		condary 2014/15
whether hving with parents	(%)	(%)	(%)	2014/15 (%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(/0)	(70)
All students								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	82.7	80.8	84.7	84.4	83.7	81.0	77.4	77.6
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.3
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	10.6	11.3	9.1	9.2	10.8	11.8	11.6	12.0
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with	3.9	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	8.9	8.0
me 所有曾吸食毒品的學生			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
所有胃吸長毋加的学生 All drug-taking students								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	69.8	68.4	74.9	77.8	73.0	72.9	61.3	58.5
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	5.5	5.1	9.2	6.4	5.5	5.5	4.2	4.1
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	12.2	12.2	11.5	11.1	12.5	12.6	12.0	11.7
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with	12.4	14.3	4.5	4.7	9.0	9.0	22.5	25.7
me ビナナメ州 A 孝月 好闘 よ			1					
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 Non-drug-taking students								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	83.0	81.1	84.9	84.5	83.9	81.2	78.0	78.1
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.0	2.3
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	10.5	11.3	9.1	9.2	10.7	11.8	11.6	12.0
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	3.8	4.4	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.3	8.5	7.6

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否 及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 Note:

Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.11 家庭每月總收入(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 4.11 Monthly household income by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15 (Secondary or above students)

家庭每月總收入	1	計 tal	•	¹ 學 ndary	1	上 condary
Monthly household income	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生 All students						
\$10,000 以下 Below \$10,000	9.5	6.7	7.9	4.8	14.3	10.2
\$10,000 - \$19,999	20.7	17.1	18.8	14.7	26.4	21.6
\$20,000 - \$49,999	18.8	22.5	16.6	18.7	25.5	29.6
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	7.5	9.2	7.3	8.7	8.1	10.0
不知道 Didn't know	43.5	44.6	49.4	53.1	25.7	28.6
所有曾吸食毒品的學生 All drug-taking students						
\$10,000 以下 Below \$10,000	13.5	12.4	12.6	10.5	15.5	15.6
\$10,000 - \$19,999	14.9	10.3	13.6	9.6	17.4	11.5
\$20,000 - \$49,999	13.2	17.3	10.5	12.6	18.9	25.1
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	17.6	22.5	17.0	19.6	19.0	27.5
不知道 Didn't know	40.8	37.5	46.3	47.7	29.2	20.3
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生						
All non-drug-taking students \$10,000 以下 Below \$10,000	9.4	6.6	7.8	4.7	14.3	10.1
\$10,000 - \$19,999	20.8	17.3	18.9	14.8	26.7	21.8
\$20,000 - \$49,999	19.0	22.6	16.7	18.8	25.8	29.7
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	7.2	8.9	7.1	8.5	7.7	9.6
不知道 Didn't know	43.6	44.8	49.4	53.2	25.5	28.8

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與 否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 Note:

Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.12 在港居住年期(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12年及2014/15年)

Table 4.12 Length of living in Hong Kong by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

在港居住年期	1	計		i小 ·		學		上
Length of living in Hong	2011/12	otal 2014/15	Upper 1 2011/12	Primary 2014/15	Seco. 2011/12	ndary	Post-se 2011/12	condary 2014/15
Kong	(%)	2014/15 (%)	(%)	2014/15 (%)	(%)	2014/15 (%)	(%)	2014/15 (%)
	. (**)	(1.1)	. (**)	(1.1)	: (**)	(**)	. (**)	(11)
All Students								
7年或以上	01.2	00.1	00.2	01.4	02.0	02.2	01.1	00.0
7 years or above	91.3	92.1	89.3	91.4	92.0	92.3	91.1	92.3
在香港出生	74.6	75.1	79.0	81.9	72.5	72.3	72.4	75.0
Born in Hong Kong	74.0	/3.1	78.9	01.9	73.5	72.3	73.4	75.2
7 年或以上	16.7	17.1	10.4	9.6	18.6	20.0	17.7	17.1
7 years or above	10.7	17.1	10.7	2.0	10.0	20.0	17.7	17.1
4至6年	4.5	3.4	6.5	4.4	4.7	4.0	1.8	1.7
4-6 years	7.5	Э.Т	0.5		7.,	7.0	1.0	1.7
1至3年	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.7	3.3
1-3 years			0.1	V.1			J.,	0.0
少於1年	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	3.4	2.7
Less than 1 year					8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			
所有曾吸食毒品的學生								
All drug-taking students					¥			
7年或以上	82.9	82.3	78.6	81.9	82.4	82.5	85.4	82.0
7 years or above								
在香港出生	62.3	61.0	67.0	58.7	59.6	59.6	66.2	63.8
Born in Hong Kong 7 年或以上								
7 平奥以上 7 years or above	20.6	21.3	11.6	23.2	22.8	23.0	19.3	18.2
4至6年					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
4-6 years	6.3	5.3	11.6	9.2	7.2	6.9	2.7	1.8
1至3年								
1-3 years	6.1	6.4	6.9	5.6	6.2	5.3	5.7	8.3
少於1年								
Less than 1 year	4.7	6.1	2.9	3.3	4.2	5.3	6.2	7.9
All non-drug-taking students								
7年或以上	01.5	00.2	00.4	01.5	00.2	02.5	01.2	02.5
7 years or above	91.5	92.3	89.4	91.5	92.3	92.5	91.3	92.5
在香港出生	74.9	75.3	79.0	82.0	73.8	72.6	73.7	75.1
Born in Hong Kong	74.9	/3.3	79.0	02.0	/3.0	72.0	/3./	75.4
7 年或以上	16.6	17.0	10.4	9.5	18.5	19.9	17.6	17.1
7 years or above	10.0	17.0	10.4	9.3	10.5	19.9	17.0	17.1
4至6年	4.5	3.4	6.5	4.4	4.7	3.9	1.8	1.7
4-6 years	7.5	у.т	0.5	т.т	7./	3.7	1.0	1./
1至3年	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.2
1-3 years		,						
少於1年	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.3	2.6
Less than 1 year								

註釋: 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否 及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note:

Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.13 居住的房屋種類(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2011/12 年及 2014/15 年)

Table 4.13 Type of housing by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 and 2014/15

居住的房屋種類		計 otal	高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
Type of housing	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有學生								
All Students	Y		T					
公營租住單位〔例如:公屋、中轉屋等〕								
Public rental housing (e.g. public housing	39.1	38.1	38.5	37.6	39.6	38.7	38.0	37.4
estates, interim housing)								
資助出售單位〔例如:居屋、自置公屋等〕								
Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership	13.8	12.6	12.1	10.0	13.5	12.2	16.7	15.3
Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase	13.0	12.0	12.1	10.0	13.3	12.2	10.7	15.5
Scheme Housing)								
私人住宅	39.6	41.4	38.6	45.9	40.4	40.0	38.3	40.4
Private housing	37.0	71.7	30.0	73.7	70.7	40.0	30.3	70.7
兩房或以下	15.0	15.5	13.4	14.9	15.0	14.7	16.7	17.5
Two bedrooms or below	15.0	10.0	13.1	11.7	13.0	11.7	10.7	17.3
三房或以上	23.6	24.6	23.7	28.0	24.5	24.3	21.1	22.5
Three bedrooms or above	23.0	27.0	23.7	20.0	27.5	21.5	21.1	22.3
不知道	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5
Unknown no. of bedrooms	1.0	1.3	1.5	5.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5
臨時房屋	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Temporary housing	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
員工宿舍	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.5
Staff quarters	1.4	1.7	1.5	1./	1.2	1./	2.4	2.3
其他/不清楚	5.3	4.9	9.0	3.9	4.5	6.3	3.7	3.2
Others / uncertain	3.3	4.7	9.0	3.9	4.5	0.3	3.1	3.2
所有曾吸食毒品的學生								
All drug-taking students	,						1	
公營租住單位〔例如:公屋、中轉屋等〕								
Public rental housing (e.g. public housing	33.4	31.0	35.8	43.4	34.4	30.5	30.5	28.9
estates, interim housing)								
資助出售單位[例如:居屋、自置公屋等]								
Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership	11.4	8.2	14.9	9.3	9.9	7.6	13.3	9.0
Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase	11.7	0.2	17.7	7.3	7.7	7.0	13.3	7.0
Scheme Housing)								
私人住宅	39.9	45.9	35.2	39.5	40.4	45.8	40.7	47.5
Private housing	37.7	٦٥.)	33.2	37.3	70.7	75.0	40.7	77.5
兩房或以下	11.5	14.0	***	13.0	11.0	13.1	12.5	15.6
Two bedrooms or below	11.5	14.0		15.0	11.0	13.1	12.5	15.0
三房或以上	27.7	31.0	***	22.7	28.6	31.9	27.3	31.6
Three bedrooms or above	27.7	31.0		22.7	20.0	31.9	27.3	31.0
不知道	0.8	0.9	***	3.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3
Unknown no. of bedrooms	0.0	0.9		3.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
臨時房屋	3.9	3.6	***	1.7	3.3	3.2	6.0	4.8
Temporary housing	3.7	3.0	,	1./	3.3	3.4	0.0	4.0
員工宿舍	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.7
Staff quarters	۷.1	2.4	1.0	2.0	∠.4	2.3	1./	2.1
其他/不清楚	9.2	8.9	10.3	3.6	9.7	10.6	7.9	7.1
Others / uncertain	9.2	0.7	10.5	3.0	9.1	10.0	1.9	7.1

居住的房屋種類		計 tal		小 Primary	•	·學 ndary		上 condary
Type of housing	2011/12	2014/15	2011/12	2014/15		2014/15		2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
所有不曾吸食毒品的學生								
All non-drug-taking students								
公營租住單位〔例如:公屋、中轉屋等〕								
Public rental housing (e.g. public housing	39.2	38.3	38.6	37.6	39.7	38.8	38.2	37.7
estates, interim housing)								
資助出售單位〔例如:居屋、自置公屋等〕								
Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership	13.8	12.7	12.1	10.0	13.5	12.3	16.8	15.4
Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase	13.8	12.7	12.1	10.0	13.3	12.5	10.8	13.4
Scheme Housing)								
私人住宅	39.6	41.3	38.6	46.0	40.4	39.9	38.2	40.2
Private housing	39.0	41.3	36.0	40.0	40.4	39.9	36.2	40.2
兩房或以下	15.1	15.5	13.4	14.9	15.1	14.7	16.8	17.5
Two bedrooms or below	13.1	13.3	13.4	14.9	13.1	14./	10.0	17.3
三房或以上	23.6	24.5	23.7	28.1	24.4	24.1	20.9	22.2
Three bedrooms or above	23.0	24.3	23.7	20.1	24.4	24.1	20.9	22.2
不知道	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5
Unknown no. of bedrooms	1.0	1.3	1.3	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3
臨時房屋	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.1
Temporary housing	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1
員工宿舍	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.5
Staff quarters	1.4	1.9	1.3	1./	1.1	1./	2.4	2.5
其他/不清楚	5.2	4.9	9.0	3.9	4.4	6.3	3.5	3.1
Others / uncertain	3.2	4.9	9.0	3.9	4.4	0.3	3.3	3.1

Note:

1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與 否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。 註釋:

> 2. *** 由於抽樣誤差相對較大,該估計不予公 布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字,在有需要時,另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

1. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

*** Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

5. 報告摘要

Summary of key findings

表 5.1 國際比較

Table 5.1 International Comparison

地區	樣本數量	曾吸食毒品的比率
Region	Sample Size	Lifetime Prevalence Rate
香港(2014/15)	約有 77 300 位中學學生 (佔總人口的 20.7%)	2.3% (中學學生)
Hong Kong (2014/15)	About 77 300 secondary students (20.7% of population)	2.3% (secondary students)
美國(2015) ¹	約有 44 900 位 (第八、十及十二年級)學生 (佔總人口的 0.4%)	34.3% (第八、十及十二年級學生)
United States (2015) ¹	About 44 900 (Grade 8, 10 & 12) students (0.4% of population)	34.3% (Grade 8, 10 & 12 students)
英國(2014) ²	約有 6 200 位 (第七至十一年級)學生 (佔總人口的 0.2%)	15.0% (年齡介乎 11 至 15 歲的學生)
United Kingdom (2014) ²	About 6 200 (Year 7 to 11) students (0.2% of population)	15.0% (students aged 11-15)
36 個歐洲國家(2011) ³	在 36 個歐洲國家中 約有 103 000 位 年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生	18% (年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生)
36 European countries (2011) ³	About 103 000 (Aged 15-16) students in 36 countries	18% (students aged 15-16)

- 資料來源: 1. 2015 年美國國家濫用藥物研究院的 "Monitoring the Future – National Results on Adolescent Drug Use"報告。
 - 2. 英國國民保健署信息中心的"Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England - 2014"報告。
 - 3. "The 2011 ESPAD Report Substance Use among Students in 36 European Countries"報告。在每個國家的吸毒比率介乎 5%至 43%。

Sources:

- 1. "Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use", US Department of Health and Human Services, 2015
- "Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England - 2014", NHS Information Centre.
- 3. "The 2011 ESPAD Report Substance Use among Students in 36 European Countries". Prevalence rates of individual countries range from 5-43%.

抽樣率及回應率 SAMPLING FRACTION & RESPONSE RATE

		高小 Upper Primary	中學 Secondary	專上 Post- secondary	總計 Total
學生人數 No. of	總學生人數 Population	154 387	373 131	197 470	724 988
students	目標人數 ¹ Target ¹	41 072	98 979	164 550	304 601
	有參與的學校/院 校人數 Total students in the schools/institutions participated	32 963	92 013	157 617	282 593
	收回問卷的數目 Total questionnaires returned	30 374	77 318	43 437	151 129
	扣除無效的個案 Less 'Invalid cases'	9	47	4 866	4 922
	有效樣本 Effective Sample	30 365	77 271	38 571	146 207
	抽樣率 ² Sampling fraction ²	19.7%	20.7%	19.5%	20.2%
	回應率 ³ Response rate ³	73.9%	78.1%	23.4%	48.0%

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。

 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 (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).

有參與及沒有參與的高小及中學學校概況 PROFILE OF PARTICIPATING AND NON-PARTICIPATING UPPER PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

學校大小(班別數目) School size (Number of classes)	被揀選的學校 Selected Schools (%)	成功訪問的學校 Enumerated Schools (%)	沒有參與的學校 Schools with Non-response Status (%)
高小			
Upper Primary			
/J\ (≤20)	37	37	41
Small (≤20)			
中 (21-25)	30	33	28
Medium (21-25)			
大 (>25)	33	30	31
Large (>25)			
中學			
Secondary			
/J\ (≤25)	19	15	15
Small (≤25)			
中 (26-30)	22	21	21
Medium (26-30)			
大 (>30)	59	63	64
Large (>30)			

問卷樣本 QUESTIONNAIRE SPECIMEN

P-Chi

二零一四/一五年 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:背景資料

為了	幫助	流計分析・	這個研究需要	了解一些你们	的基本資料	這些資料將會絕對保密	只作整體統計分析之用。
		學校	11700011	LATER A	172	TATE OF A SECOND	

	0	全日制小學	0	上午班小學	3	下午班小學		
Q2.	班級							
	1	小四	0	小五	(5)	小六		
Q3.	年齡							
	0	6 歲或以下	0	8 歳	(5)	10 歲	0	12歳

	0	7歲	•	9歲	(6)	11 歲	(3)	13歲
Q4.	性別							
	0	男	@	女				

		1122517		MI 33						
Q5.	種族	(論選擇一個最能描述你的原屬種族的答案)								
	0	華人	3	孟加拉人	0	泰國人				
	0	菲律賓人	0	斯里蘭卡人	0	越南人				
		Maria and A		Catalogue Control		and the same of				

1	印度人	0	印尼人	0	尼泊爾人
(4)	巴基斯坦人	0	日本人	@	其他亞洲)
		(9)	韓國人	100	英國人

越南人	1	其他歐洲人		澳洲人
尼泊爾人	0	美國人	@	新西蘭人
其他亞洲人	1	加拿大人	0	非洲人
英國人				

14 歲

其他美洲人

15 歲或以上



Q6. 居住地區

香港	島	九龍		新界				内地	
0	中西區	0	油尖旺區	0	葵青區	0	大埔區	.0	深圳
0	灣仔區	(6)	深水埗區	0	圣灣區	1	沙田區	0	其他中國內地城市
3	東區	0	九龍城區	0	屯門區	0	西賣區		
(4)	南區	0	黄大仙區	0	元朗區	@	離島區		
		0	觀塘區	1	北區				

2 其他/不清楚 [請註明街道/搜字名稱]

Q7. 父母是否舆你同住?

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

-	2000									
8.	你是	否在香港出生?								
	0									
		否,我在港居住了					TOTAL VO.			
			(7年或以上 ③ 4至6年	(a)	1至3年 ⑥	少於1年			
).	你现	在居住的房屋類型	是甚為	R ?						
	0	公營租住單位〔例	如:公	屋・中轉屋等) ③ 私人(E宅 (兩房或以下)	⑤ 臨時房屋			
ı	0	資助出售單位〔例	伽:居	屋、自置公屋等) ④ 私人任	主宅[三房或以上)	⑥ 員工宿舍			
	0	其他/不清楚 (請註明	樓手/紐苑名稱)						
	- //- 4.6	八四日不持七年	Monde	/ 子加工學 第 主 7 数 樂 主 红 70 km 从						
U			クス単	(不包括電單車和營業車輛例如的	E) 7					
ŀ	O	否	(2)	AE.						
-	0	2関時,你通常會修 可朋友聊天 同屋企人玩/聊天 勝電影	被甚麼 ? ⑥ ⑥	(可多項選擇) 聯電視/聽電台節目或音樂 在家無所事事/睡覺 做運動/戶外活動(如郊塘/境足)	8 8	上網	/跳舞/其他文化活動 包括電視/電腦遊戲機			
			60	去卡拉 OK / 酒吧	100	到網吧/機舖	到網吧/機舖打機			
1	(a)	購物/逛街	00	A PER ON MET	@					
		脚物/挺街 參與義工服務	0	多加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動)	0		17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 -			
	9				1	參加教會或宗 其他	17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 -			
-	9 1 6 1	參與義工服務	0	参加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動)	0	參加教會或宗	17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 -			
1	(a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	多與義工服務 閱讀 梯漫畫	Ø Ø	多加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動) 到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 用手機玩電子遊戲	0	參加教會或宗 其他	17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 -			
12	の ! ⑥ ! ⑦ !	參與義工服務 閱讀 睇漫畫 :網時,你通常會便	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	多加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動) 到親友家中玩[如参加派對] 用手機玩電子遊戲	0	参加教會或宗 其他 (講註明)	数活動			
12	の ! の ! で !	參與義工服務 閱讀 睇漫畫 網時,你通常會 我沒有上網的習慣	(a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	多加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動) 到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 用手機玩電子遊戲 【可多項選擇】 上討論區/聊天室/留吉板等	0	参加教會或宗 其他 (請註明) 做網上功能	数活動			
12	の (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で)	參與義工服務 閱讀 勝漫畫 網時,你通常會 我沒有上網的習慣 玩網上遊戲	② ③ ③ 数基度? ⑤	參加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動) 到親友家中玩[如參加派對] 用手機玩電子遊戲 (可多項選擇) 上討論區/聊天室/留吉板等 睇 YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影	0	参加教會或宗 其他 (請註明) 做網上功認 瀏覽網頁(股活動 (如看報紙/漫畫等)			
2	の (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で) (で)	參與義工服務 閱讀 睇漫畫 網時,你通常會 我沒有上網的習慣	(a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	多加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動) 到親友家中玩[如參加派對] 用手機玩電子遊戲 (可多項選擇) 上討論區/聊天室/留吉板等 睇 YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影 搵資料(如維基百科/查地圖/查交	0	参加教會或宗 其他 (請註明) 做網上功認 瀏覽網頁(数活動			
2 1 1	9 1 (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	參與義工服務 閱讀 梯漫畫 網時,你通常會 我沒有上網的習慣 玩網上遊戲 網上交友	(2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (6) (7)	參加課外活動(如童軍/學會活動) 到親友家中玩[如參加派對] 用手機玩電子遊戲 (可多項選擇) 上討論區/聊天室/留吉板等 睇 YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影	0	多加教會或宗 其他 (請註明) 做網上功認 瀏覽網頁(下載相片/	及活動 「取曲等其他			

第三部分: 飲酒和吸煙 Q13.你有沒有曾經飲酒? 〔「酒」指各類含酒精飲料,例如白蘭地、威士忌、紅酒、白酒、啤酒、雕尾酒、仙地或含酒精 成份的果汁。〕 沒有 ① ② 有 「沒有」飲酒・只需回答左方問題 「有」飲酒·只需回答右方問題 [別Q14-L] [即Q14-R] Q14-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月飲酒? 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼?(可多項選擇) (0) 沒有 飲酒會損害健康 0 ② 有〔請續答跟進問題〕 -----我未夠年齡飲酒/購買酒 2 如「有」,你曾否在過去三十天飲酒? 我的朋友沒有飲酒 3 ③ 沒有 我的父母不准我飲酒 0 ④ 有 我沒有興趣飲酒 3 我不喜歡飲酒者的形象 我沒有金錢買酒 0 我沒有機會飲酒 (6) 我不喜歡酒的味道/氣味 (1) 我不喜歡飲酒後帶來的不適 其他 〔請註明〕 請前往問題 Q15 請前往問題 Q15 Q15.你有沒有曾經吸煙? 〔「煙」是指各類煙草製品,例如香煙、雪茄或煙斗用煙絲。〕 沒有 ① ② 有 「沒有」吸煙,只需回答左方問題 「有」吸煙・只需回答右方問題 [即Q16-L] 【 】[即Q16-R] Q16-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼? (可多項選擇) Q16-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸煙? 沒有 吸煙會損害健康 (1) ② 有〔請續答跟進問題〕 我未夠年齡吸煙/購買煙 (2) 如「有」,你曾否在過去三十天吸煙? 我的朋友沒有吸煙 3 ③ 沒有 我的父母不准我吸煙 1 我沒有興趣吸煙 **⑥** 有 (3) 我不喜歡吸煙者的形象 6 因為煙草產品越來越貴 0 我沒有機會吸煙 (1) 我不喜歡煙的氣味 (3) 因為越來越多地方不准吸煙 0 其他〔請註明〕 請前往問題 Q17 請前往問題 Q17 頁3 注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

第四部分:吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 Q20-L及 Q20-R 中的任何物質或其他危害精神的物品。常見毒品有海洛英、 氯胺酮、搖頭丸和冰毒等。

Q17.在你認識的人當中, 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... -
- (可多項選擇)
- **③** 同學
- 9 男朋友/女朋友
- ⑤ 網友
- 23W J
 - ⑥ 朋友
 - ② 鄰居
 - ③ 父母
- ② 兄弟姊妹
- 9 親戚
- 事態人 (請註明)

Q18.你是否接受別人吸食毒品?

- ① 我不接受任何人吸食毒品
- ② 我**不接受**我的家人/男·女朋友吸食毒品,但我接受其他人有吸食毒品的**習慣**
- 我接受別人在某些情况下[如在派對裡、不開心時等]吸食毒品
- 我接受别人有吸食毒品的習慣

Q19. 你有沒有曾經吸食毒品? 【所有資料將不記 沒有	名及絕	Tieses.	只作整體統計分析用途〕 有
「沒有」吸食毒品,只需回答左方問題 「即 Q20-L 至 Q26-L 」			「曾經」吸食毒品・只需回答右方問題 「即 Q20-R至 Q26-R」
Q20-L. 你曾經聽聞下列哪種毒品呢? 〔可多項選擇〕		Q20-R.	你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢? 〔可多項選擇〕
白粉〔海洛英〕	1	①	白粉〔海洛英〕
咳水/咳丸(鹽療用生除外)	0	②	咳水/咳丸 [醫療用途除外]
可卡因	3	(3)	可卡因
搖頭丸 〔忘我/E仔〕	(4)	a	搖頭丸(忘我/E仔)
大麻〔草〕	(3)	(3)	大麻 [草]
冰毒	0	0	冰毒
藍精蟹〔白瓜子〕	0	•	藍精難〔白瓜子〕
K 仔 〔茄/紅胺酮〕	0	(1)	K 仔 [茄/ 氣胺酮]
К2	0	9	K2
五仔「哈哈笑/Give-me-five」	60	•	五仔[哈哈笑/Give-me-five]
天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑「正常用上除外」	0	B	天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑。正常用途除外
叫藍叩藍 【 Meow Meow 】	0	0	叫描叫描 [Meow Meow]
以上的毒品均沒有聽聞	0	(3)	其他毒品
			(請註明)

請前柱問題 Q21-L

請前往問題 Q21-R

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁4

「沒有」吸食毒品,只需回答左方問題 (即 Q21-L至 Q26-L) 「曾經」吸食毒品・只需回答右方問題 (即 Q21-R 至 Q26-R)

21-L. 有沒有人曾經嘗試提供毒品給你? 如果「有」,是誰提供給你的呢?		Q21-R.	是誰提供毒品給你呢? [可多項透	73年7			
完全沒有 ①		0	同學				
有〔可多項選擇〕 —		@	男朋友/女朋友				
同學	0	(3)	網友				
男朋友/女朋友	0	(4)	朋友				
網友	a	0	朋友的朋友				
朋友	0	0	父母				
朋友的朋友	6	0	兄弟姊妹				
父母	0	(0)	親戚				
兄弟姊妹	0	(1)	鄉居				
親戚	0	(9)	毒販				
鄰居	0	•	藥房職員				
毒坂	60	0	娛樂場所工作人員				
娛樂場所工作人員	0	0	兼職同事				
兼職同事	0	0	陌生人/其他人				
百生人/其他人 [請註明]	(9)		(請註明)				
22-L. 這些人在甚麼地方嘗試提供毒品給你 〔可多項選擇〕		(a) 取	(b) 你通常會在哪些地方 <u>吸食</u> 毒 得 (l	Contract Contract			
(可多項選擇)		(a) <u>取</u> 毒品的均	曼 (National Control C	b) 吸食品的地方			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我務品	•	毒品的均	を (T)	b) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我毒品 自己家中	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	毒品的均 ① ②	(T)	o) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我務品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄭居家中	0 0	毒品的均 ① ②	(1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	b) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方 ③ ② ③			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我泰品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校[包括宿舍]	0 0 0 0	毒品的均 ① ② ③ ④	使 (1 整方 (可多項選押) 毒 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 (包括宿舍) 其他住宅單位(如空實單位等)	b) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方 ③ ② ③			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我壽品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校[包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位[如空置單位等]	0 0	毒品的均 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	o) 吸食 品的地方 ② ③ ④ ⑤			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我務品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄭居家中 學校[包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位[如空置單位等] 網吧	0 0 0 0	毒品的均 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	b) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我壽品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校[包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位[如空置單位等]	0 0 0 0 0	毒品的均 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	o) 吸食 品的地方 ② ③ ③ ④ ⑤			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我務品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校[包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位[如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心	0 0 0 0 0 0	毒品的均 ① ② ③ ⑤ ⑥	日本方 「可多項選擇」 集 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄭居家中 學校〔包括宿舍〕 其他住宅單位〔如空置單位等〕 類吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所	o) <u>吸食</u> 動地方 ② ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥			
不適用,從沒有人給予我務品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄭居家中 學校〔包括宿舍〕 其他住宅單位〔如空置單位等〕 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	毒品的均 ① ② ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	b) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方 ② ③ ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我壽品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校[包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位[如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	毒品的均少 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ②	图 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	b) <u>吸食</u> 品的地方 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我務品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 要校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 蔣吧	0 9 9 9 9 9 9	毒品的女 ② ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	图 [可多項選擇] 自己家中	b) <u>吸食</u> 合的地方 ② ③ ② ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我務品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 蔣吧 其他樓上娛樂場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	毒品的女 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨ ⑥	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	o) <u>吸食</u> 合的地方 ② ③ ② ⑤ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨ ⑥			
(可多項選擇) 不適用,從沒有人給予我壽品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	毒品的地 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ② ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	o) <u>吸食</u> 合的地方 ② ③ ② ⑤ ⑦ ⑥ ③ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥			
不適用,從沒有人給予我務品自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 蔣吧 其他樓上頻繁場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公爾 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	毒品的女 ② ② ② ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	b) W			
不適用,從沒有人給予我務品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娯繁場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公爾 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	毒品的女 ② ② ② ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	o) <u>吸食</u> 食物 ② ③ ② ③ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ③ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨ ⑤ ◎			
不適用,從沒有人給予我務品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 落吧 其他樓上頻繁場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公爾 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租地方	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	毒品的女 ② ② ② ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ⑨ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	(1) 自己家中 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄭居家中 學校 (包括宿舍) 其他住宅單位 (如空實單位等) 類吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所 【如樓上咖啡店/書店等〕 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公期 大廈輔間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/ 其他出租地方 商場/商店	D) 吸收方面 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)			
不適用,從沒有人給予我務品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公爾 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租地方 商場/商店	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	毒品的女 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《 《	(1) 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄭居家中 題女/同學/鄭居家中 學校 (包括宿舍) 其他住宅單位(如空置單位等) 類吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公期 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡鰕屋/酒店/ 其他出租地方 商場/商店	D) W 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也 也			
不適用,從沒有人給予我壽品 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空置單位等] 網吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公廟 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租地方 商場/商店 藥房	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	毒品的地位 《	(1) 自己家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 題之家中 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 學校 [包括宿舍] 其他住宅單位 [如空實單位等] 類吧 電子遊戲機中心 卡拉 OK 房 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所 [如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 戲院 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公期 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/ 其他出租地方 商場/商店	D) 吸收力 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)			

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁5

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「沒有」吸食毒品,只需回答左方問題 (即 Q23-L至 Q26-L) 「曾經」吸食毒品・只需回答右方問題 (即 Q23-R 至 Q26-R)

	《你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 「怎樣做呢?〔可多項選擇〕		Q23-R.		食毒品的主要原因是甚麼? 多項選擇〕
	裝作不知道/甚麼也不做	0	0	好奇	
	不知怎麼做	0	0	受朋	菲影響
	告訴老師	0	0	得求	刺激
	告部社工	a	•	解問	/消磨時間
	告訴我自己的父母	o	0	逃避	不開心或不安的戲覺
	告訴他的父母	0	•	減輕	壓力
	直接興他對話了解情況 勸他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助		•	炫耀	t
			0	跟潮	流
<u> 58</u>			0	提神	ī
	疏遠他/絶交	0	0	減肥	ł.
	報警	•	•	止痛	Í
其	(他 (講註明)	0	0	避免	因沒有服食藥物而戲到不適
			0	其他	原因
40.0			10-0-0.1490	102 (102 (1)	
	ī沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的 是「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源	CONTRACTOR	Q24-R.	你有:	沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方吸食
		CONTRACTOR	Q24-R.		沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方吸食
	[「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源	CONTRACTOR		品? 沒有	沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方吸引
如果	是「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 ①	CONTRACTOR	0	品? 沒有 有[讀	青續答跟進問題〕 ———
如果	長「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有	?	0	品? 沒有 有[實	青續答跟進問題〕 ———
如果	是「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有	?	0	品? 沒有 有[實	#續答跟進問題〕 ──── 經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品?
如果	展「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 ① 有,從『可多項選擇》 意視,收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 學校課程	?	0	品? 沒有 有[實	計續答跟進問題〕 ────↓ 經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? 可多項選擇〕
如果	是「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從《可多項選擇》 一 一 行,從《可多項選擇》 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	? ② ③	0	品? 沒有 有 (a 你 你 他	精續答跟進問題〕 ──── 經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? 可多項選擇〕 深圳
如果	【「有」、哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 ① 有,從『可多項選擇》 意視,收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 學校課程 禁毒講座 禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕	? ② ③ ④	0	品? 沒有(智 你 ()	計續答跟進問題〕 ───── 經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州
如果	「有」、哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從《可多項選擇》 一 意視,收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 學校課程 禁毒講座 禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕 日子機/平板電腦〔包括應用程式/	? ② ③ ④	0	品? 沒有(常 () ()	請續答跟進問題〕 ──── 「經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州 東莞
如果	常 「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從 「可多項選擇」 一	? ② ③ ③ ⑤	0	品? 沒有(*** ② ④ ⑤	#續答跟進問題〕 一 經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品。 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州 東莞 珠海
如果	是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從《可多項選擇》 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	? ② ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥	0	品? 沒有(*** ② ④ ⑤	計讀答跟進問題〕 一經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品: 可多項連擇〕 深圳 廣州 東莞 珠海 其他中國內地城市
如果	【「有」,哪些是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從【可多項選擇】 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	? 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	品? 沒有(*** ② ④ ⑤	經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州 東莞 珠海 其他中國內地城市
如果	是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從《可多項選擇》 一 一 一 行,從《可多項選擇》 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	? ************************************	0	品? 有 () () () () () () () () () (#據答跟進問題〕 #經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州 東党 珠海 其他中國內地城市
如果	是主要的資訊來源 完全沒有 有,從《可多項選擇》 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	? 4000000000000000000000000000000000000	0	品? 有你 ③ @ ⑤ ⑤	精鍊答跟维問題〕 一個在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州 東莞 珠海 其他中國內地城市 【防註明】
如果	完全沒有 の 完全沒有 の	? ************************************	0	品? 有你 ③ @ ⑤ ⑤	情懷答跟進問題〕 經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品。 可多項選擇〕 深圳 廣州 東 東 現 地 東 現 地 東 現 地 大 大 世 大 大 世 大 大 大 大 大 大 大

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁6

「沒有」吸食毒品,只需回答左方問題 〔即 Q25-L至 Q26-L〕 「曾經」吸食毒品・只需回答右方問題 (即 Q25-R 至 Q26-R)

Q25-L. 你有沒有曾經參加下列 如果「有」,是哪些呢	CARLES CONTRACTOR STORY		Q25-	R. 你们	曾否在過	去十二個月吸食毒品?
ACCOUNT OF THE PROPERTY OF	有 ①		•	沒有		
有〔可多項選擇	and the second		(2)		慶答跟進	問題)一
	研討會/講座	0				110
課堂活動〔	如專題研習〕	(3)	11	你曾否	在過去三	十天吸食毒品?
00245000000	嘉年華會	(3)		3	沒有	
	戶外活動	0	11	(1)	有〔請	續答跟進問題 〕 ——
	義務工作	0	11			
新文章	表演/音樂會	O	11		在過去	三十天內,你吸食毒品有多頻密?
0023	電影欣賞	(8)	Ш		(6)	毎日
電子、網上遊戲	/短片/網劇	0	Ш		(1)	毎星期兩・三日
比賽〔如音樂/標語創作/話劇	/短片製作]	0	Ш		0	毎星期
參觀	[如戒毒所]	•	Ш		(6)	每兩星期
其他 (請註明)		0	Ш		(9)	毎月
			Ш			
			Ш			
Q26-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒	資訊給你呢?		Q26-	R. 你有	沒有曾	經因為吸食毒品問題(除借錢吸
(只遇一項)				1,500,000		而向他人求助?
	10000000000000000000000000000000000000			- 2000	는데 내가가지!	,是誰給你 <u>最大</u> 幫助呢?
	曾經吸毒人士	①		9 完全		
	父母	0	Ш			【幫助的人是… 【只選一項】
其他親人〔如兄弟		(3)	Ш		同學	
	老師	(Ш		男/女	朋友
15	生及醫護人員	(3)	Ш	4	網友	
	社工	0	Ш	(9)	朋友	
	政府官員	0	Ш		父母	
200 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (屋或流行歌手	(1)	Ш		兄弟姊	妹
	有名的運動員	0	Ш	10000	老師	
	用友/同學	0	11	(9)		人〔如長輩〕
其他 (請註明)		(8)	Ш	0		
			11	•		工/輔導員
			Ш	0		醫護人員
0			11	(9)	戒毒機	構社工/輔導員
			Ш	(3)		學校聯絡主任
			11	0		員/教牧人員
			Ш	(9	其他人	(游註明)

請前往問題 Q27

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁7

第五部分:生活經驗和自我形象

227	.在過去的六個月,你有沒有過到以下的情況呢?	沒有	有
i.	被同學欺負	0	0
ii.	被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信	0	2
iii.	被陌生人驅攪	0	0
iv.	和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面	0	0
Q 28	.在過去的六個月,你有沒有做過以下的事情呢?	沒有	有
i.	暖課	1	0
ii.	偷東西	①	0
ш	雌家田走	0	0
iv.	殿打他人	0	2
y,	與黑社會來往	0	0
vi.	午夜在街上流連	0	@
vii.	賭博	0	0
viii.	傷害自己身驗	0	0
229	.你是否同意以下句子?	不同意	同意
i.	我容易受朋友影響。	0	Ø
II.	如果我盡力去做的話,我總是能夠解決難題的。	0	0
III,	總括來說、我對自己該到滿意。	•	0
iv.	我的父母關注我的數學。	0	@
v.	我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。	0	@
vi.	在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。	0	2
vii.	我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。	0	0
viii.	當我遇到困難,我很容易放棄。	0	0
	當我遇到困難,我很容易放棄。 我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。	0	0
ix.			Albert
ix. x.	我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。	0	0
ix. x. xi.	我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。 有些時候,我會覺得自己是一無是處。	0	0

~ 問卷完成,多謝參與 ~

P-Eng

The 2014 / 15 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

Executed by Consumer Search Hong Kong Ltd

SECTION	1:	RA	CKCD	OHND	INFORM	ATION
SECTION				OUND	THE CHAIN	

We would like to collect some background information from you to facilitate statistical analysis.	Data collected will be
treated as strictly confidential and used for statistical analysis only.	

Ų1.	1 1	pe of school Primary School	- Who	le Day	e []	② Pr	imary .	School - AM	1 Ses	sion	(3)	Prim	ary S	chool - PM Session	
Q2.	Lev	el of study													
7	•	Primary 4 (Grad	de 4)			② Pr	imary	mary 5 (Grade 5) O Prin					mary 6 (Grade 6)		
23.	Age														
3	1	6 years old or b	elow	(3)	8 years	old	6 1	0 years old	ld Ø		12 years old		9	14 years old	
	0	7 years old		0	9 years	old	6 1	1 years old	(0 1	3 years o	ld	0	15 years old or abo	
24.	Gen	ıder													
	0	Male		2	Female										
Q 5.	Eth	nicity (Please	choose	one	hat most	describe	s your	ethnic origi	n)						
ì	1	Chinese	0	Bang	ladeshi	1	Thai		9	Port	uguese		0	Other American	
	@	Filipino	0	Sri L	ankan	1	Vietna	amese	6	Othe	er Europe	an	0	Australian	
	0	Indian	0	Indo	nesian	0	Nepal	ese	0	US A	American		#	New Zealander	
	a	Pakistani	0	Japar	nese	0	Other	Asian	•	Canadian			22)	African	
			0	Kore	an	9	Britis	h							
1	0	Others / uncert	ain	(plea	se specify	v)									
24	In a	which district d	la man	live	m?										
Įo.		g Kong Island	io you	Kow			Nev	v Territori	es			90	Mair	ıland	
	0	Central and We	stern	(9)	Yau Tsi	m Mong	0	Kwai Tsi	ing	0	Tai Po		0	Shenzhen	
	2	Wanchai		(6)	Sham S	hui Po	0	Tsuen W	/an	•	Shatin		0	Other cities in	
	(3)	Eastern		0	Kowloo	n City	0	Tuen Mu	ın	0	Sai Ku	ng		mainland China	
	@	Southern		(1)	Wong 7	ai Sin	0	Yuen Lo	ng	(9)	Islands				
				0	Kwun 7	ong	0	Northern	n						
	Œ	Macao													
ı	00	Others / uncert	tain	(plea	se specif	y the nar	ne of s	treet / build	ding)						
			W A	570											
	Are	your parents l	-				-	0.1			in a consta				
27.	-	Hoth my naren	its are	living	with me		0	Only my	moti	ner is	living wit	n me			
27.	0	Both my paren Only my father					(4)	Dath res	mare	unities in a	e not livi		els se		

	Wei	re you born in Hong I Yes, I was born in Hon	20-17						
	~	No, I have lived in Hor	200 m	-					
			0	7 years or above 0 4	- 6 years	@	1 - 3 years	0	Less than 1 yea
. 1	Wha	at type of housing is	your	family living in?					
-	0	Public rental housing	SU THE	0	Private he	200 DIA		G) Ter	nporary housi
	2	(e.g. public housing est. Subsidised sale flat	ates, II	iterim nousing etc)	Private he		or below)	Sta	ff quarters
	W	(e.g. Home Ownership	Schem	U-DANG SERVE COUNTY			ns or above)	THE STREET	a quan tara
ļ		Tenants Purchase	Schem	e Housing etc)					
-	7	Others / uncertain (p	lease s	specify the name of building	/ estate)				
	311	and the second		Market in the second in					
0.	Doy	your parents own a c	ar (e	xcluding motorbikes an	d comme	rcial v	ehicles such	as taxis	17
	1	No	1000	Yes					,
C	TIC	ON 2 : HABITS							
1.	Wha	at do vou do mostly i	n vou	r free time? (multiple ans	wers are all	owed)			
	D	Chat with friends	(8)	Watch TV / listen to the ramusic) P	lay musical ins ancing / other		
	2	Chat / play with family	()	Hanging around at home /	sleep 6) Si	urf the Internet	t	
(3	Watch movies	0	Do sports / outdoor activi (e.g. outing / hiking)	ties 6		lay electronic g deo games / co		
1	1	Shopping / wandering on streets	0	Go to karaoke / bars or clu	bs (lay electronic deo games cen		cyber cafés
	3)	Participate in voluntary work	0	Participate in extra-currice activities (e.g. scouts and g / society activities)		P	articipate in ch	urch / rel	igious activitie
(0	Read books	0	Play in friends' and relativ home (e.g. attend parties)	es' (9 0	thers		
(D	Read comics	(9)	Play games on mobile pho	ne	(t	olease specify)		
2.	Wha	at do you usually do	when	surfing the Internet? (a	ultiple ans	wersu	re allowed)		
(D	I do not have the habit of surfing the Internet	a	Go to discussion forums / rooms / message boards of		D D	o homework o	n the Inte	rnet
(0	Play online games	0	Watch YouTube / video cl TV shows/ movies			rowse website ewspaper / cor		d
1	3)	Make friends online	0	Find information (e.g. thro Wikipedia / map search / search)) D	ownload photo	s / songs	etc
	e	Chat / share with friend	is (e.g	through email / WhatsApp	/ WeChat /	Line,	/ QQ / Faceboo	k / Instag	ram / blog)
(9								

SECTION 3: USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

TO SOUTH THE SOU	No		② Yes
"No", answ	er questions in the LEFT column on (i.e. Q14-L)	ly	If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q14-R)
(mu	Alcohol is harmful to health I am not old enough to drink / buy alcoholic beverages My friends do not drink I am not allow me to drink I am not interested in drinking I do not like the image of drinkers I have no money I have no chance to drink alcohol I do not like the taste of alcohol I do not like having a hangover (please specify)	99000000000000000000000000000000000000	Q14-R. Did you drink in the past 12 months? No Yes (Please answer the following question) If "Yes", did you drink in the past 30 days? No Yes
	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		
("Smoki	No	0	Go to question Q15 ncluding cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco.) Yes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column
("Smoki f"No", ansv	ou ever smoked before? ng" refers to the use of tobacco pi No wer questions in the LEFT column of [i.e. Q16-L] ny don't you smoke? ultiple answers are allowed]	only	Yes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R.) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months
("Smoki if"No", ansv	ou ever smoked before? ng" refers to the use of tobacco pi No ver questions in the LEFT column of (i.e. Q16-L) by don't you smoke?	0	Yes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R)
("Smoki f"No", ansv 216-L. Wh	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products of tobacco produ	© mly	Yes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions)
("Smoki f"No", ansv 216-L. Wh	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products of tobacco produc	① ① ② ②	Yes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days are the past 30 days
("Smoki f"No", ansv 16-L. Wh	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products of the use of the us	① ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Pes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days of the p
f"No", ansy	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products of the use of tobacco products of the use of tobacco products of the use of the	①	Yes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days are the past 30 days
f"No", ansy	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products of the use of tobacco products of the use of tobacco products of the use of th	① ① ② ③ ③ ⑤ ⑦	Pes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days of the p
f"No", ansy	ng" refers to the use of tobacco pure refers to the use of tobacco products. I am not old enough to smoke / buy tobacco products. My friends do not smoke y parents do not allow me to smoke y parents do not allow me to smoke I am not interested in smoking I do not like the image of smokers o products become more expensive I have no chance to smoke	①	Pes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days of the p
f"No", answ 16-L. Wh	ng" refers to the use of tobacco properties to the use of tobacco properties. No wer questions in the LEFT column of the Q16-L.) by don't you smoke? ultiple answers are allowed. Smoking is harmful to health. I am not old enough to smoke / buy tobacco products. My friends do not smoke y parents do not allow me to smoke. I am not interested in smoking. I do not like the image of smokers to products become more expensive. I have no chance to smoke. I do not like the smell of smoking.	①	Pes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days of the p
("Smoki If "No", ansv Q16-L. Wh [m	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products. It is not old enough to smoke / buy tobacco products. My friends do not smoke y parents do not allow me to smoke I am not interested in smoking. I do not like the image of smokers to products become more expensive. I have no chance to smoke. I do not like the smell of smoking ting is banned in more public places.	①	Pes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days of the p
("Smoki If "No", ansv Q16-L. Wh [m]	ng" refers to the use of tobacco property of the use of tobacco products. It is not old enough to smoke / buy tobacco products. My friends do not smoke y parents do not allow me to smoke I am not interested in smoking. I do not like the image of smokers to products become more expensive. I have no chance to smoke. I do not like the smell of smoking ting is banned in more public places.	① ② ① ② ③ ② ② ② ② ②	Pes If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column (i.e. Q16-R) Q16-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months No Yes (Please answer the following questions in the past 30 days of the p

SECTION 4: USE OF DRUGS

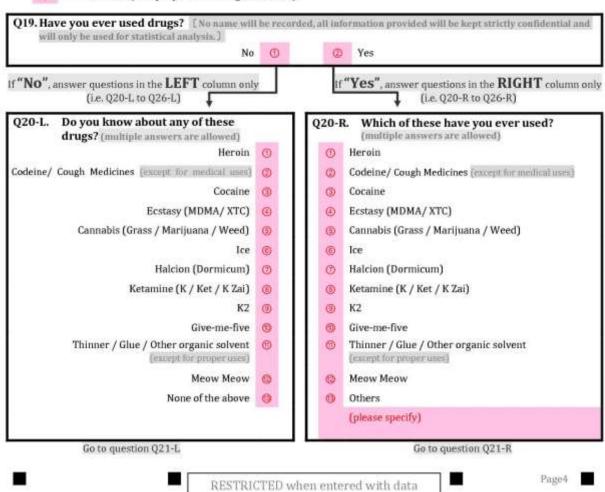
"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions Q20-L and Q20-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, ketamine, ecstasy and ice, etc.

Q17.Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs? If "yes", who?

No					
Yes, they are my [mult	iple answers are allowed)	_	—		
0	schoolmates	0	friends	0	brothers / sisters
0	boyfriend / girlfriend	0	neighbours	0	relatives
0	online friends	0	parents	0	others
					(please specify)
	Yes, they are my [mult	Yes, they are my (multiple answers are allowed) schoolmates boyfriend / girlfriend	Yes, they are my (multiple answers are allowed) 3 schoolmates 4 boyfriend / girlfriend	Yes, they are my (multiple answers are allowed) 3 schoolmates 6 friends boyfriend / girlfriend 7 neighbours	Yes, they are my (multiple answers are allowed) 3 schoolmates 6 friends 9 boyfriend / girlfriend 7 neighbours

Q18. Do you think it is okay for people to use drugs?

- 1 think it is not okay for anyone to use drugs
- I think it is <u>not okay</u> for my family members / boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs <u>habitually</u>
- I think it is okay for people to use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy etc)
- I think it is okay for people to use drugs habitually



If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q21-L to Q26-L)

If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the RIGHT column only (i.e. Q21-R to Q26-R)

Q21-L. Have you ever been offered any dru	gs?	Q21-R.	Who gave drugs t	o you?	
If "yes", who offered you the drugs?		18008000000	(multiple answers as	re allowed)	
No ①		0	Schoolmates		
Yes, (multiple answers are allowed)	_	2	Boyfriend / girlfrier	ıd	
Schoolmates	0	(3)	Online friends		
Boyfriend / girlfriend	a	(3)	Friends		
Online friends	•	(5)	Friends of friends		
Friends	(5)	(6)	Parents		
Friends of friends	•	0	Brothers / sisters		
Parents	1	(3)	Relatives		
Brothers / sisters	(1)	(1)	Neighbours		
Relatives	(9)	0	Drug dealers		
Neighbours	1	0	Staff of pharmacies		
Drug dealers	(1)	0	Staff of entertainme	nt venues	
Staff of entertainment venues	0	•	Part-time colleague	s	
Part-time colleagues	0	9	Strangers/ Others		
Strangers / Others (please specify)	00		(please specify)		
Q22-L. Where were you offered the drugs?		Q22-R.		u usually <u>obtain</u> d	
(multiple answers are allowed)		60) 70		u usually <u>use</u> drug	
		L	COSTO COLL THE PROPERTY OF	lowed) used d	
Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs	1	•	At h		1
At home	@		Friends' / schoolmates		(Z)
Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	3	3	School (includ	(5) (5)	3
: 1274 : 12.11 : 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	0	5-11		475 HOUSE STATE	0
School (including dormitory)		247.4	Other residential flats		
Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)	6	0	Internet café		(6)
Internet café / cyber café	(B)	6	Video gar		(6)
Video game centre	0	0	Karaok		0
Karaoke room	(1)	0	Bar, pub		(1)
Bar, pub or club	9	9	Other upstairs ente (e.g. upstairs cafes		9
Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc)	0	00	Cine	ema	0
Cinema	9	100	Public playground /	park / public toilet	0
Public playground / park / public toilet	0	0	Staircase or public back	area in building /	0
Staircase or public area in building / back alley	0	(3)	Bea	ach	.0
Beach	(9)	0	Holiday rental resort / other re		(9)
Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	0	0	Shopping mal	l / retail shop	0
Shopping mall / retail shop	•	6	Phar	macy	6
Pharmacy	6	6	Ya		6
Yacht	6	@	Other		@
Other places (please specify)	0	9-1	(please specify)	(please specify)	
And the second s	2.55		4	Account described	
		Phrases	check if you have answere	ed both (a) and (b) parts o	rqzz-n

RESTRICTED when entered with data

If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q23-L to Q26-L)

If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the RIGHT column only (i.e. Q23-R to Q26-R)

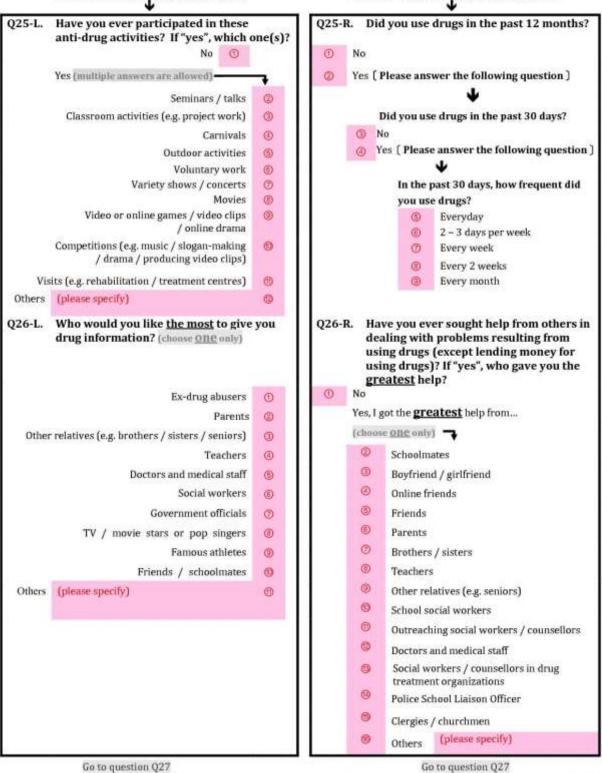
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	hat will you do if you know your cl iends use drugs?	ose	Q23-R.		hy did you use drugs?	
	ultiple answers are allowed)		•	Cu	riosity	
	Pretend I do not know / do nothing	•	0	Fri	ends' influence	
	Do not know what to do	0	(3)	To	seek excitement	
	Tell teachers	0	a	Fee	eling bored / nothing else to do / killing time	
	Tell social workers	④	6	To	get away from depression/ anxiety	
	Tell my parents	3	0	To	get away from stress	
	Tell their parents	®	Ø	То	show off	
	Ask them why they are taking drugs	Ø	®	To be cool		
	Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs	0	9	То	keep myself awake and focused	
	Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers)	(9)	0	To	lose weight	
Stay av	vay from them / break off relationships	0	•	To	kill pain	
	Call the police	(1)	0	To	avoid discomfort of drugs absence	
Others (please specify)		0	0		ner reasons	
				(p	lease specify)	
	(multiple answers are allowed) media such as TV, radio, newspaper etc	• ®	0		[Please answer the following question]	
	school curriculum / materials	(3)			d drugs?	
	anti-drug talks	0			ltiple answers are allowed)	
	anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)	(6)		0	Shenzhen	
	ternet / smartphone / tablet computer	0		(1)	Guangzhou	
(including a	pps / email / blog /discussion forums / YouTube)			(3)	Dongguan	
	NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)	0	1	0	Zhuhai	
	books	(8)	1	0	Other cities in mainland China	
	anti-drug posters	0			(please specify)	
ant	i-drug leaflets / billboards / pamphlets	10				
the I	long Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	•	1	(8)	Macao	
relatives (e.g	, parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)	0		3	Overseas	
	schoolmates / friends	(3)			(please specify)	
Other source	s (please specify)	•				
	Go to question Q25-L				Go to question Q25-R	

RESTRICTED when entered with data

If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q25-L to Q26-L) If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the RIGHT column only (i.e. Q25-R to Q26-R)

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RESTRICTED when entered with data

SECTION 5: EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

Q27.Did you experience the following situations in the past 6 month	is? No	Yes
i. Bullied by schoolmates	0	@
ii. Warned by school	0	2
iii. Harassed by strangers	0	2
iv. Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	0	0
Q28.Did you do the following in the past 6 months?	No	Yes
Skipped school	0	0
ii. Stole things	0	2
iii. Ran away from home	0	0
iv. Attacked someone	1	2
v. Had contact with gangsters / triad members	0	@
vi. Roamed around at night	0	2
vii. Gambled	0	0
vii. Gambled viii. Committed self-harm	0	0
viii. Committed self-harm	8800	(65-0)
viii. Committed self-harm	0	0
viii. Committed self-harm Q29.Do you agree with these sentences?	① Disagree	② Agree
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily.	① Disagree	② Agree
viii. Committed self-harm Q29.Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	① Disagree ① ①	Ø Agree Ø Ø
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough. iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.	① Disagree ① ① ①	Agree
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough. iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself. iv. My parents care about my feelings.	Disagree O O O	Agree ② ② ② ② ② ②
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough. iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself. iv. My parents care about my feelings. v. I feel I am well-liked in school.	Disagree O O O O	Agree 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough, iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself. iv. My parents care about my feelings. v. I feel I am well-liked in school. vi. I always have my own idea among my group of friends.	Disagree O O O O O	Agree 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough. iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself. iv. My parents care about my feelings. v. I feel I am well-liked in school. vi. I always have my own idea among my group of friends. viii. I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	① Disagree ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ①	② Agree ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ②
viii. Committed self-harm Q29.Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough. iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself. iv. My parents care about my feelings. v. I feel I am well-liked in school. vi. I always have my own idea among my group of friends. viii. I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events. viii. I give up very easily when I am challenged.	① Disagree ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ①	② Agree ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ②
viii. Committed self-harm Q29. Do you agree with these sentences? i. I am influenced by my friends easily. ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough, iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself. iv. My parents care about my feelings. v. I feel I am well-liked in school. vi. I always have my own idea among my group of friends. viii. I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events. viii. I give up very easily when I am challenged. ix. My friends do not do anything that breaks the law.	① Disagree ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ①	② Agree ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ②

\sim End of questionnaire. Thank you for your participation. \sim

RESTRICTED when entered with data

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S-Chi

二零一四/一五年 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:背景資料

為了幫助統計分析、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、只作整體統計分析之用。

21.	班級	Ž								
	0	中一/七班	(3)	中五/十一班	0	證書課程 [全	日制〕	6 期待	#土課程[全日制]
	0	中二/八班	0	中六/十二班	0	文憑課程〔全	日制〕	9 學	上課程〔全	日制)
	3	中三/九班	0	中七/十三班	0	高級文憑課程		◎ 其他	也全日制課	桯
						(全日制)		工品	品註明)	
	(3)	中四/十班	(1)	酸進文憑課程	0	副學位先修證	書課程	图 其他	也非全日制	課程
				(全日制)		(全日制)		(ā	龍笙明]	
)2.	年會	•								
	0	10 藏或以下	(3)	13 蔵	0	16 歳	0	19 歳	0	22 歳
	(3)	11 歲	(6)	14 歳	(8)	17 歳	0	20 歳	9	23 歲或以上
	3	12 歲	0	15 歳	((B)	18歳	0	21 歲		
12	性別	d								
	①		0	女						
4.	margar fire	(線選擇一	1152554			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	7220	property (THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE OF
	0	華人	0	孟加拉人	0	泰國人	0	葡萄牙人	09	其他美洲人
	0	菲律賓人	0	斯里蘭卡人	0	越南人	•	其他歐洲人		澳洲人
	0	印度人	0	印尼人	0	尼泊爾人	0	美國人	40	新西蘭人
	4	巴基斯坦人	(8)	日本人	0	其他亞洲人	(9)	加拿大人	- 03	非洲人
			0	44年64	0	光顺风人				
	20	其他/不清楚	0.28	能明〕						
5.	居住	上地區								
	香港	島	九龍		新界				内地	
	0	中西區	(5)	油尖旺區	0	葵青區	0	大埔區	9	深圳
	②.	灣仔區	0	深水埗區	· (1)	荃灣區	0	沙田區	@	其他中國內地城市
	(3)	東區	0	九龍城區	0	屯門區	0	西賈區		
	3	南區	0	黄大仙區	0	元朗區	0	離島區		
			0	觀塘區	0	北區				
	300	ग्रांसिस								
	(E) (2)	澳門 其他/不清楚	1000	注明街道/樓子	Service Co.					

Q6. 父母是否與你同住?

- 父母親都與我同住 0
- 只有父親與我同住 0
- 只有母親與我同住
- 父母親都不是與我同住 (3)

Q7. 你是否在香港出生?

- ① 是,我在香港出生
 - 否・我在港居住了... ▼
 - ② 7年或以上
 - 4至6年
 - @ 1至3年
 - 少於1年

Q8. 以你所知, 你家庭的每月總收入是多少?

- \$6,000以下
- \$6,000 至 \$9,999 0
- \$10,000至 \$19,999
- \$20,000 至 \$49,999
- \$50,000至 \$79,999 (3)
- \$80,000 或以上 (8)
- 不知道 0

Q9. 你現在居住的房屋類型是甚麼?

- 公營租住單位[例如:公屋,中轉屋等]
- 資助出售單位 [例如:居屋、自置公屋等]
- 私人住宅〔兩房或以下〕
- 私人住宅 [三房或以上] (4)
- 臨時房屋 (3)
- 員工宿舍 0
- 其他/不清楚

〔請註明樓字/屋苑名柄〕

第二部分:生活習慣

Q10.在空間時,你通常會做甚麼? [可多項選擇]

- 同朋友聊天
- 睇電視/聽電台節目或音樂
- 同屋企人玩/聊天 0
- 在家無所事事/睡覺 1
- 器電影 3
- (4) 購物/逛街
- 0 去卡拉 OK/酒吧
- 參與義工服務 (0)

戚漫畫

- 参加課外活動[如童軍/學會活動] 0
- 開源 0

0

- 到親友家中玩「如参加派對] 0
- 用手機玩電子遊戲 0

- 玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞/其他文化活動
- 1-38
- 做運動/戶外活動[如郊遊/遠足] 6 在家中打機[包括電視/電腦遊戲機等]
 - 到網吧/機舖打機
 - 参加教育或宗教活動
 - 其他

[請註明]

Q11.在上網時, 你通常會做甚麼? [可多項選擇]

- 我沒有上網的習慣
- 上討論區/聊天室/留言板等
- 做網上功課 (3)

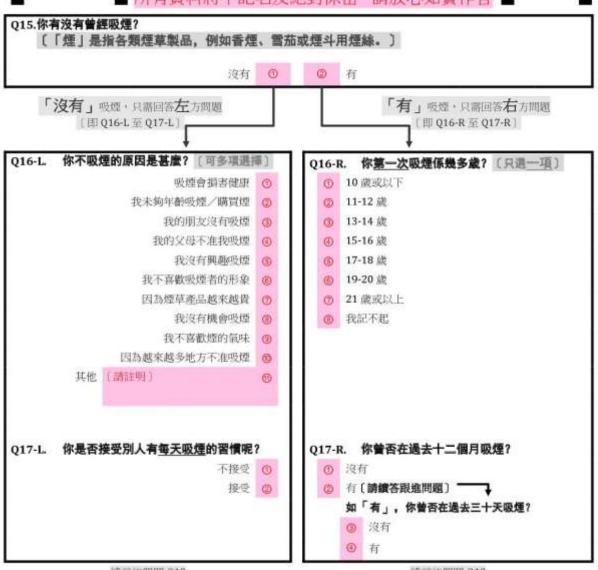
- 玩網上遊戲
- F YouTube/短片/電視節目/電影
- 瀏覽網頁(如看報紙/漫畫等)

- 3
- 個資料(如看維基百科/查地圖/查交通)
- 下載相片/歌曲等
- 同朋友聊天/分享(如發電郵/玩WhatsApp/玩WeChat/玩Line/玩QQ/玩Facebook/玩Instagram/寫blog)
- 其他 〔請註明〕

第三部分: 飲酒和吸煙

		沒有	0	0	有
		」飲酒・只需回答左方問題 即 Q13-L 至 Q14-L)		L	「有」飲酒・只膳回答右方問題 (即 Q13-R至 Q14-R)
13-L.	你不飲	酉的原因是甚麼?〔可多項週	事)	Q13-R.	你第一次飲酒係幾多歲?〔只遇一項〕
		飲酒會損害健康	0	0	10 歲或以下
		我未夠年齡飲酒/購買酒	0	0	11-12 歳
		我的朋友沒有飲酒	0	(3)	13-14 蔵
		我的父母不准我飲酒	(3)	@	15-16 歳
		我沒有興趣飲酒	0	0	17-18 歳
		我不喜歡飲酒者的形象	6	•	19-20 歳
		我沒有金錢買酒	0	0	21 歲或以上
		我沒有機會飲酒	0	(8)	我記不起
		我不喜歡酒的味道/氣味	0		
		我不喜歡飲酒後帶來的不適	0		
	其他	[請註明]	0		
14-L.	你是否接習慣呢?	接受別人有每星期都飲酒的		Q14-R.	你警否在過去十二個月飲酒?
		接受	0	0	没有
		不接受	(2)	(2)	有〔請續答跟進問題〕——

請前往問題 Q15



請前往問題 Q18

請前征問題 Q18

第四部分:吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 Q21-L 及 Q21-R 中的任何物質或其他危害精神的物品。常見毒品有海洛英、 氯胺酮、搖頭丸和冰毒等。

018.在你認識的人當中。有沒有人吸食毒品?如果「有」。是誰呢?

- 完全沒有
- ② 有,他們是我的...

(可多項選擇)

- ⑤ 同學
- 朋友
- ◎ 網戚

⑦ 兄弟姊妹

- 男朋友/女朋友 ⑤ 網友
- 0 鄰居 ② 父母
- 動其他人【請註明】

Q19.你是否接受別人吸食毒品?

- ① 我不接受任何人吸食毒品
- ② 我**不接受**我的家人/男·女朋友吸食毒品,但我接受其他人有吸食毒品的**習慣**
- 3 我接受別人在某些情況下(如在派對裡·不開心時等)吸食毒品
- 我接受別人有吸食毒品的習慣



請前往問題 Q22-L

請前往問題 Q22-R

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

页5

「沒有」吸食毒品・只需回答左方問題 (即 Q22-L 至 Q31-L) Q22-L. 有沒有人曾經嘗試提供毒品給你? 如果 「有」,是誰提供給你的呢? 完全沒有 ① 有〔可多項選擇〕 同學 2 男朋友/女朋友 3 (4) 網友 朋友 (6) 朋友的朋友 (6) 父母 0 兄弟姊妹 (1) 親戚 (9) 鄰居 0 毒販 1 娛樂場所工作人員 兼職同事 陌生人/其他人/ 訴註明 9 Q23-L. 這些人在甚麼地方嘗試提供毒品給你? [可多項遺揮] 不適用·從沒有人給于我毒品 自己家中 (2) 朋友/同學/鄰居家中 0 學校 [包括宿舍] 0 其他住宅單位[如空置單位等] 1 網吧 (1) 電子遊戲機中心 0 卡拉 OK 房 (8) 1 酒吧 其他樓上娛樂場所[如樓上咖啡店/書店等] 1 獻院 0 公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公廟 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後巷 沙灘 出租屋/渡假屋/酒店/其他出租地方 商場/商店 0 務房 0 遊艇 (3)

「曾經」吸食毒品・只需回答右方問題 (即 Q22-R 至 Q31-R)

	0	10 歲或以下	
	0	11-12 蕨	
	3	13-14 滅	
	(1)	15-16 歳	
	(G)	17-18 歳	
	0	19-20 歳	
	0	21 藏或以上	
	0	我記不起	
)23-R.	G	a) 你首次吸霉時,是誰提	# 春
{23-N.	(1	b) 最近三十天又是誰提供	供母の前が死: 豊品給你呢?
(a)首次 毒品	提供的①	(可多項選擇) 同學	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人
(a)首次 毒品	的人	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人
(a)首次 毒品	的人	同學	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人
a)首次 毒品	的①②	同學 男朋友/女朋友	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ①
(a)首次 毒品	的①②③	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ③ ② ③
(a)首次 毒品	的①②③④	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ② ③ ④
(a)首次 毒品	的①②③④⑤	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ③ ② ③ ③ ④ ⑤
(a)首次 毒品	的人 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑤	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友的朋友 父母	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ③ ③ ③ ④ ⑤
(a)首次 考品	的 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友的朋友 父母 兄弟姊妹	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ③ ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤
(a)首次 考品	的 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑤ ⑦ ⑥	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友的朋友 父母 兄弟姊妹 親戚	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ② ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤
(a)首次 考品	約 000000000000000000000000000000000000	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友的朋友 父母 兄弟姊妹 親戚 屬居 霉販	(b)最近三十天 提供毒品的人 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑤ ⑦ ⑥ ③
(a)首次 考品	的 了 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友 朋友 別友的朋友 父母 兄弟姊妹 親戚 應居	(b)最近三十天 提供 ③ ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ③ ⑥ ③
(a)首次 考品	的 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友的朋友 父母 兄弟姊妹 親戚 屬居 霉胺 藥房職員 娛樂場所工作人員	(b)最近三十天 提供 ③ ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ⑦ ⑥ ⑦ ⑥ ② ⑥ ⑥ ② ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥
(a)首次 毒品	的 了 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥	同學 男朋友/女朋友 網友 朋友 朋友 朋友 別友 別方的朋友 父母 兄弟姊妹 親戚 離居 毒販 藥房職員	(b)最近三十天 提供 ③ ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ③ ⑥ ③

請前往問題 Q24-L

其他地方 (請註明)

請前往問題 Q24-R

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 6

「沒有」吸食毒品、只需回答左方問題 〔即 Q24-L至 Q31-L〕 「曾經」吸食毒品,只需回答右方問題 〔即 Q24-R至 Q31-R〕

Q24-L. 你如何拒絕他們所嘗試提供的毒品 〔可多項過擇〕	?	Q2	4-R.	你用來購買毒品的主要金錢來源是甚麼? 〔可多項週擇〕		
不適用,從沒有人給予我毒品	0		0	零用錢		
我直接地拒絕	0	- 1 1	0	向朋友/同學借來的錢		
我即時難開	(3)	- 1 1	3	做合法兼職得來的錢		
在場的朋友助我拒絕	(4)	- 1 1	(4)	出售毒品		
找藉口拒絕	(3)	- 1 1	(3)	偷竊		
我裝作聽不到,轉換了話題或提議做其他事	6	- 11	0	提交		
我向其他人尋求協助(如報警)	0		0	其他非法途徑		
其他方法 【請註明】	(3)	- 1 1	(3)	以上之外的其他財政來源		
		- 1 1		(讀註明)		
			9	免費		
Q25-L. 你有沒有告訴其他人曾經有人當試 向你提供毒品?		(a)	取得	(a) 你通常在哪些地方 <u>取得</u> 毒品? (b) 你通常會在哪些地方 <u>吸食</u> 毒品? (b) 则 的地方 〔可多項選擇〕 毒品的	-	
不適用,從沒有人給予我毒品 ①			(T)	自己家中	0	
沒有,我沒有告訴任何人 ②		- 1 1	2	朋友/同學/鄰居家中	0	
有,我告訴了(可多項選擇)		- 1 1	0	學校〔包括宿舍〕	0	
同學	0	- 1 1	1000	其他住宅單位〔如空置單位等〕		
(2) SA	0		0		0	
男朋友/女朋友	0	- 1 1	0	維吧	0	
網友	(9)	- 1 1	6	電子遊戲機中心	0	
朋友	6	- 1 1	0	卡拉 OK 房	0	
際居	0	- 1 1	(3)	酒吧	0	
交母	0	- 1 1	(3)	其他樓上娛樂場所	0	
兄弟姊妹	0	- 1 1		(如樓上咖啡店/書店等)		
親戚	0		0	数院	0	
醫生及醫護人員	60	- 1 1	0	公眾遊樂場/球場/公園/公廟	0	
老師	(3)	- 1 1	60	大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方/後春	0	
社工	(3)		0	沙灘	0	
戒毒機構	0		8	出租屋/渡假屋/酒店	9	
ACTION AND ADDRESS.		- 11	0	/其他出租地方	NO.	
警方的學校聯絡主任	0	- 1 1	-			
其他人 [請註明]	0	- 1 1	6	商場/商店	9	
		- 1 1	0	藥房	0	
			0	熔艇	0	
		- 1 1	6	其他地方	0	
				(請註明) (請註明)		
		10				

請前住問題 Q26-L

請前往問題 Q26-R

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

页7

「沒有」吸食毒品,只需回答左方問題 「即 Q26-L 至 Q31-L 】 「曾經」吸食毒品,只需回答右方問題 [即 Q26-R 至 Q31-R]

字の (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		(2) [2] / [2] 20 Art 44 60 8 (400)	-
傳媒/偶像的影響 ② 老師的影響 ② 有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做 ③ 我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒 ② 我不喜歡吸毒者的形象 吸食毒品會損害健康 我害怕影響外表 。 我害怕影響外表 。 我害怕影響學業 其他後果 。 其他因素 【請註明】 ② 大害怕影響學業 其他後果 。 其他後果 。 其他後果 。 每 表情的更更 。 每 表情的 。		父母/兄弟姊妹的影響	0
有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做			- 10
有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做			
我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒 我不喜歡吸毒者的形象 吸食毒品會損害健康 我害怕影響外表 就有毒品是違法的 我害怕影響外表 就有毒品是違法的 我害怕影響學業 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果	ter		1
我不喜歡吸毒者的形象	His		
我害怕吸毒 我害怕影響外表 \$			
我害怕是 帶來的後果 帶來的後果 競有毒品是違法的 我害怕影響學業 其他後果 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他他後果 其他他後果 等 其他人 等 等 等 等 等 等 等 等 等 等 等 等 等			
我害怕吸毒 帶來的後果 一般不的後果 一般不知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害怕差累家人 我害他美果 等 是 一个。 是 一。 是 一		The state of the s	
帶來的後果 藏有毒品是違法的 我害怕達累家人 我害怕差響學業 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 等 其他後果 等 其他後果 等 等 事 事 事 要 是 等 等 是 。 是 等 是 。 是 等 是 。 是 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。	我害怕吸毒		200
我害怕連累家人 我害怕影響學業 其他後果 其他後果 其他後果 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴者師 告訴社工 告訴我自己的父母 告訴他的父母 自接與他對話了解情況 動他不要吸毒/鼓勵他或毒 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 疏缩他/絕交 報答	帶來的後果		
我害怕影響學業 其他後果 其他後果 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他因素 其他的好朋友吸食毒品, 你會怎樣做呢? 「可多項選擇」 等作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師 告訴者」 告訴者」 告訴者」 告訴者自己的父母 告訴他的父母 告訴他的父母 宣接與他對話了解情況 動他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 敬勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 疏缩他/絕交 報答			
其他後果 (4) 其他 (5) 其他 (6) 其他 (6) 其他 (7) 其一 (7) 其一 (7) 其一 (8)		我害怕影響學業	
表 1. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品,你會怎樣做呢? [可多項選擇] 一		A. A. C.	
表 1. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品,你會怎樣做呢? [可多項選擇] 一		其他後果	(50)
告訴老師 ⑤ 告訴社工 ⑥ 告訴社工 ⑥ 告訴社工 ⑥ 告訴社工 ⑥ 告訴他的父母 ⑥ 告訴他的父母 ⑥ 直接與他對話了解情況 ⑦ 勸他不要吸毒/鼓勵他欢毒 ⑥ 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 ⑥ 疏缩他/绝交 ⑧	27-L. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品,	
告訴社工 ④ 告訴社工 ④ 告訴社工 ⑤ 告訴社 ⑥ 告訴他的父母 ⑤ 告訴他的父母 ⑥ 直接與他對話了解情況 ⑦ 節他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 ⑥ 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 ⑥ 疏缩他/绝交 ⑥ 報警 ⑥	7-L. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 怎樣做呢? (可多項選擇)	9
告訴我自己的父母 告訴他的父母 直接與他對話了解情況 ① 勸他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 一鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 疏縮他/絕交 報警	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 裝作不知道/甚麼也不做	9
告訴他的父母 直接與他對話了解情況 動他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 疏缩他/絕交 報警	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 愿樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 要作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做	0 0
直接與他對話了解情況 ① 勸他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 ② 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 ③ 疏缩他/絕交 ③ 報警 ①	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 裝作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師	0 0
動他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 ® 鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助 疏搶他/絕交 ® 報警 ®	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 愿樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 裝作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師 告訴社工	6 0 0 0
鼓勵他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 裝作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師 告訴社工 告訴我自己的父母	0 0 0 0
疏缩他/絕交 🔞 報警 📵	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 愿樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 裝作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師 告訴社工 告訴我自己的父母 告訴他的父母	(h) (a) (a) (b) (a) (a) (b) (b) (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b
報警の	7-1. 如果	(語註明) 宋知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 愿樣做呢? (可多項選擇) 要作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師 告訴老師 告訴社工 告訴我自己的父母 直接與他對話了解情況	6 6 6 6
	7-L. 如果 你會:	(語註明) 宋知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? (可多項選擇)	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
其他 《請註明》	7-L. 如果 你會:	(語註明) 宋知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? [可多項選擇] 要作不知道/甚麼也不做 不知怎麼做 告訴老師 告訴社工 告訴我自己的父母 告訴他的父母 直接與他對話了解情況 勸他不要吸毒/鼓勵他戒毒 動他向其他人(如社工)尋求協助	
5-01-17 (AAN) 1440 (AAN)	7-L. 如果 你會: 放	(語註明) 宋知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? [可多項選擇]	
ELTE Lagarian J	27-1. 如果(你會:	(語註明) 宋知道你的好朋友吸食毒品, 思樣做呢? (可多項選擇)	6 6 6 6 6 6

	Ψ	
Q26-R.	你會和哪些人一同吸食毒品呢 〔可多項選擇〕	?
1	通常自己一個人吸食	
0	同學	
(3)	男朋友/女朋友	
(A)	網友	
(3)	朋友	
0	椰居	
0	父母	
0	兄弟姊妹	
•	現就	
0	毒贩	
•	朋友的朋友	
0	兼職同事	
0	陌生人/其他人	
	(諸註明)	
(a)首次吸 毒品的	5700 v market market 1770)最近三十天 食毒品的原因
(3)	好奇	(1)
0	受朋輩影響	@
(3)	尋求刺激	0
0	解悶/消磨時間	•
0	进避不開心或不安的感覺	3
0	減輕壓力	(5)
0	炫耀	0
0	跟潮流	3
(9)	提神	9
0	減肥	0
1	止痛	1
0	避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適	0
0	其他原因	9
	[調註明] [調註明]	
1	適用,我最近三十天沒有吸食毒品	(9)
C003A	臺是否已回答 Q27-R(a)和(b)兩	(A) (A) (A) (A) (A)
5 BW 203	THE PART AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LAST ADD	A SERVICE A MALE TO A MALE

請削往問題 Q28-L

請前往問題 Q28-R

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

II 8

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密,請放心如實作答 ■ 「曾經」吸食毒品・只需回答右方問題 「沒有」吸食毒品・只需回答左方問題 [即 Q28-L 至 Q31-L] [即 Q28-R 至 Q31-R] Q28-R. 你有沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方 Q28-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? 吸食毒品? 沒有 完全沒有 ① 有〔請續答跟進問題〕—— 有·從...〔可多項週擇〕 -0 你曾經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? 灌视,收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 (2) (可多項選擇) 學校課程 (3) 禁毒講座 (1) 3 深圳 禁毒活動「如嘉年華會」 (5) (4) 暖州 互聯網/智能手機/平板電腦[包括應用程式/ 東莞 0 (3) 電郵/Blog/討論區/YouTube] 1 珠海 志願青少年機構 其他中國內地城市 0 毒本 [訓詁] (3) 禁毒宣傳海報 1 澳門 宣傳單張/展板/小冊子 0 (8) 香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 海外地區 60 親人[如父母/兄弟姊妹/長輩] [請註明] 60 同學/朋友 03 其他(諸註明) (9) Q29-L. 你有沒有曾經參加下列的禁毒活動? Q29-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸食毒品? 如果「有」,是哪些呢? 沒有 完全沒有 ① 有〔可多項選擇〕 -◎ 有〔請續答跟進問題〕-研討會/講座 0 你曾否在過去三十天吸食毒品? 課堂活動〔如專題研習〕 (3) 嘉年華會 (3) 沒有 有〔請續答跟進問題〕。 戶外活動 (3) 義務工作 6 综藝表演/音樂會 在過去三十天內, 你吸食毒品有多頻密? (7) 電影欣賞 每日 (1) 電子、網上遊戲/短月/網劇 毎星期兩・三日 0 比賽〔如音樂/標語創作/話劇/ 每星期 60 (7) 短片製作] 每兩星期 (8)

請前往問題 Q30-L

0

參觀(如戒毒所)

[詩註明]

其他

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件 ■ 頁9

毎月

請前往問題 Q30-R

(1)

「沒有」吸食毒品·只需回答左方問題 (即 Q30-L 至 Q31-L)

「曾經」吸食毒品,只需回答右方問題 (即 Q30-R 至 Q31-R)

Q30-L. 你最喜歡 〔只選一	由誰傳遞禁毒資訊給你呢? 項〕		Q30-R.	食毒	沒有曾經因為明 品外〕而向他。 「有」,是誰	人求日
	曾經吸毒人士	0	•	完全		
	父母	@		有,	給我最大幫助的	的人是
其	也親人〔如兄弟姊妹/長輩〕	(3)		•		-
	老師	(0	同學	(E)
	醫生及醫護人員	(3)		3	男/女朋友	C
	社工	6		(4)	網友	(3
	政府官員	Ø		0	朋友	(g
	電視/電影明星或流行歌手	(3)		0	學校社工	
	有名的運動員	1	11	•	外展社工/輔	導員
	朋友/同學	0		0	醫生及醫護人	員
其他 [请註明〕	0		9	戒毒機構社工	/帕
				0	警方的學校聯	絡主
				6	神職人員/教	牧人
				1	其他人 【記	证明
Q31-L. 如果有機	會,你會否當試勸人戒毒?		Q31-R.	你有法	沒有嘗試停止明	及食物
不會	A COMMON TO A COMMON TO		0	有	(請回答(a)部
台	② 〔請回答(b)部分〕		0	沒有	TOWNS AT A SECURITY OF	A Colombia
(a) 我不會有 〔可多項	嘗試動人戒毒的原因是…		(a)		「試停止吸食毒品 5項選擇)	127 1100
	我身邊沒有吸毒的人	(3)		3	吸毒影響我的	學業
	我不懂得如何歡他	0		(4)	吸毒影響我的	家庭
	我覺得他不會理會我	0		(5)	吸毒影響我的	健康
	我對吸毒沒有認識	0		0	吸毒影響我與	朋友
其他原因	(請註明)	0		0	吸毒影響我的	日常
- P20 AT-0410A1				(8)	吸毒是犯法的	• 我
				(男朋友/女朋	友不
				0	我沒有足夠金	15
				1	其他原因	C
(b) 我會嘗 (可多項	试髓人戒毒的原因是… 【選擇】				改沒有嘗試停止 〔可多項選擇〕	吸食
	我擔心他的健康	(8)		0	我不覺得自己	已經
	我搬心他的精神狀況	0		0	我不認為吸食	毒品
	我擔心他的學業及前途	0		(9)	我很喜歡吸食	毒品
其他原因	(請註明)	•		1	我的朋友仍有	吸食
				•	我的家人不知	道/:
				0	戒毒很辛苦	
				1	其他原因	U

毒品問題〔除借錢吸 最大幫助呢? 是…〔只選一項〕 父母 兄弟姊妹 老師 其他親人(如長輩) 導員 Œ 毒品或戒毒? 分〕 分) 发露的原因是… 的關係 生活 怕被拘捕 喜歡 請註明] 毒品或戒毒的原因是… 上框 會對身聽造成嚴重損害 後的感覺 毒品 沒有阻止我

請前往問題 Q32

請前往問題 Q32

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 10

清註明)

第五部分:對毒品的看法

Q32.	.你!	是否同意以下句子?	不同意	同意
i.	我相	目信吸食毒品		
	a.	令我的外表變得難看。	•	0
	b.	會損害健康。	0	0
	C.	可以令我玩得更開心。	0	0
	d.	可以令我受到異性的歡迎。	0	0
	e.	可以令我和朋友更容易相處。	•	0
	f.	是很合潮流的事。	0	0
	g.	必定使我的學業受到影響。	•	0
H.	如身	具有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。	①	0
iii.	如县	R我吸食毒品,我不介意家人知道。	Œ	0
iv.	如县	R我吸食毒品,我不介意朋友知道。	0	0
v.	我相	目信如果我拒絕吸食毒品,朋友會笑我沒膽量。	0	0
vi.	今日	持今日,吸食毒品與吸煙一樣,只是一種嗜好。	①	0

第六部分:生活經驗和自我形象

Q33	.在過去的六個月,你有沒有遇到以下的情況呢?	沒有	有
í.	被同學欺負	0	0
ji.	被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收譽告信	0	0
iii.	被陌生人騙擾	0	@
iv.	和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面	•	0
Q34	在過去的六個月,你有沒有做過以下的事情呢?	沒有	有
i.	職課	0	0
II.	援交	0	0
III.	输束四	0	Ø
iv.	難家出走	•	0
v.	殿打他人	•	@
vi.	與黑社會來往	0	2
vii.	午夜在街上流連	0	0
viii.	賭博	0	0
ix.	傷害自己身體	0	0

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 11

235	.你是否同意以下句子?	不同意	同意
	我容易受朋友影響。	0	0
ii.	如果我盡力去做的話,我總是能夠解決難題的。	0	2
iii.	總括來說,我對自己感到滿意。	0	0
iv.	我的父母關注我的感受。	0	2
v.	我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。	0	0
vi.	在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。	0	0
vii.	我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。	0	0
viii.	當我遇到困難,我很容易放棄。	0	0
ix.	我的朋友不可以做處法或處規的事情。	0	0
х.	有些時候,我會覺得自己是一無是處。	0	Ø
ĸi.	我常常會不遵守权規。	0	0
xii.	與別人爭執時我會以「心平氣和」的態度來解決問題。	•	0

~ 問卷完成,多謝參與 ~

注意:填入資料即成限閱文件

S-Eng

The 2014 / 15 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

Executed by Consumer Search Hong Kong Ltd

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

We would like to collect some background information from you to facilitate statistical analysis. Data collected will be treated as strictly confidential and used for statistical analysis only.

Q1	Le	vel of study												
	0	Form 1 / Grade 7	(3	F	orm 5 / Gr	ade 11	0	Certifi	icate (F	ull-tim	e) 🔞	Assoc	iate	e degree (Full-time)
	0	Form 2 / Grade 8	Œ	F	orm 6 / Gr	ade 12	6	Diplor	ma (Ful	l-time)	9	Degre	e (I	Full-time)
	(3)	Form 3 / Grade 9	0	F	orm 7 / Gr	ade 13	0	Highe	r diplor	na	9	Other	ful	l-time courses
	(4)	Form 4 / Grade 10	Ø) Y	i-Jin diplo	ma		(Full-	time)			(pleas	se s	pecify)
				(F	full-time)		0	0.0010000000000000000000000000000000000	icate in		al			
								Studie	s (Full-	time)	•			rt-time courses
												(pleas	se s	pecify)
Q2	. Ag	e												
	0	10 years old or be	low	•	13 years	old	0	16 year	s old	0	19 years	old	0	22 years old
	0	11 years old		0	14 years	old	0	17 year	s old	0	20 years	old	9	23 years old or above
	(3)	12 years old		€	15 years	old	0	18 year	s old	0	21 years	old		above
02														
Ų3	. Ge	nder Male		770	Female									
	0	Pierc		0	Telline									
Q4	Etl	hnicity (Please ch	oose	one	that most o	lescribe	s your	ethnic or	igin)					
	0	Chinese	0	Bang	ladeshi	0	Thai		8	Port	iguese	6	3	Other American
	0	Filipino	@		ankan	0	Vietna	imese	(6)		r European			Australian
	(3)	Indian	0	Indo	nesian	0	Nepal	ese	0		merican	4	100	New Zealander
	(4)	Pakistani	0	Japan		0	C-0-0 \$6.00 TO	Asian	60	Cana	dian	4		African
			0	Kore		69	Britis	ñ						
			-		777	1,000	20125							
	23	Others / uncertai	n	(plea	ise specify)								
OF	In	which district do		line i										
Ų3		ig Kong Island	you	Kow			New	Territo	ories			Mai	nla	nd
	①	Central and West	ern	(3)	Yau Tsir	n Mong	pinaled to	Kwai		6	Tai Po	0	110	Shenzhen
	0	Wanchai		(B)	Sham Sh		0	Tsuen		1	Shatin	9	- 10	Other cities in
	3	Eastern		0	Kowloo		6	Tuen		0	Sai Kung		,	mainland China
	(Southern		(8)	Wong Ta		(3	Yuen	11231112-	@	Islands			
	(6)	30umeni		(B)	Kwun Te		(9	North		9	Islanus			
	1.00			(9)	Kwun 1	ong	G	North	ern					
	20	Macao												
	20	Others / uncertai	n	(plea	se specify	the nan	ne of st	reet / bu	ailding)					
_														
					REST	RICTE	D whe	en ente	red w	ith da	ta			Page1

5. /	Are	your parents living w	ith y	ou?	Q7. \	Were you b	orn i	n Hong	g Kong?
(0	Both my parents are living with me				Yes, I wa	as bori	n in Hon	g Kong
5	Only my father is living with me					No, I hav	ve live	d in Hor	ng Kong for
(3	Only my mother is living	with	me				0	7 years or above
6	a	Both my parents are not	living	with me				(3)	4 - 6 years
								(4)	1 - 3 years
								(3)	Less than 1 year
		according to your understanding, what is your monthly household income?				What type	of ho	using i	s your family living in?
(1	Below \$6,000			C				
	2	\$6,000 to \$9,999				(e.g. pul	olic ho	using es	tates, interim housing etc)
(3	\$10,000 to \$19,999			Œ	120110000000000000000000000000000000000			
	a	\$20,000 to \$49,999							Scheme Housing,
	0	\$50,000 to \$79,999				renants	Purch	ase sen	eme Housing etc)
0	6	\$80,000 or above			C) Private	housin	g (Two	bedrooms or below)
(0	Don't know			Œ	Private	housin	g (Thre	e bedrooms or above)
					(3	Tempor	ary ho	using	
					0) Staff qua	arters		
					0	Others /	uncer	tain	
						G0 40 80 80 80	all the same	William Control	
١٥.١	Wha	ON 2 : HABITS at do you do mostly in	you	r free time? [m	ultiple :				me of building / estate)
١٥.١			you (B)	Watch TV / list		answers are		d) Play n	nusical instruments / drawing /
10.1	Wha	at do you do mostly in			en to th	answers are ne radio or	allowe	d) Play n dancir	
(0.1	Wha	at do you do mostly in Chat with friends	(3)	Watch TV / list music	en to th d at hor tdoor a	answers are ne radio or me / sleep	allowe	d) Play m dancir Surf th Play e	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities
(0.1	Wha	at do you do mostly in Chat with friends Chat / play with family	(B)	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou	en to th d at hor tdoor a iking)	answers are ne radio or me / sleep ctivities	allowe ®	Play n dancir Surf th Play e video	nusical instruments / drawing / ng / other cultural activities e Internet ectronic games at home (includi
(0.1	Wha	at do you do mostly in Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering	0 0	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s	en to the d at hor tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu	answers are ne radio or me / sleep ctivities or clubs	allowe	Play m dancir Surf th Play el video Play el video	nusical instruments / drawing / ig / other cultural activities he Internet lectronic games at home (includi games / computer games etc) hectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres pate in church / religious
(()	What ③ ③ ③ ④	at do you do mostly in Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in	0 0 0	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e	en to the d at hore tdoor activing) / bars of extra-custouts a ties) / and ref	answers are ne radio or me / sleep ctivities or clubs urricular and guides	allowe ® ®	Play in dancin Surf th Play el video Play el video Partici activit	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities ne Internet nectronic games at home (includi games / computer games etc) nectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres pate in church / religious ies
(0.10.1	What ① ② ③ ③ ④ ③ ⑤	at do you do mostly in Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in voluntary work	9 9 9 9	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s / society activi Play in friends'	en to the d at hore tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu excouts a ties) / and rel nd part	me radio or me / sleep ctivities or clubs arricular and guides latives' ies)	allowe ® ® ®	Play in dancin Surf th Play el video Play el video Partici activit	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities ne Internet ectronic games at home (includi games / computer games etc) nectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres pate in church / religious ies
(0.1	What (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	chat do you do mostly in Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in voluntary work Read books Read comics	9 9 9 9 9	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s / society activi Play in friends' home (e.g. atte	en to the d at hore tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu excouts a ties) and rel mobile	me radio or me / sleep ctivities or clubs arricular and guides latives' ies)	aflowe	Play m dancin Surf th Play el video Play el video Partici activit Others (pleas	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities ee Internet ectronic games at home (includi games / computer games etc) ectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres pate in church / religious ies e specify)
(0.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10	What (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	Chat with friends Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in voluntary work Read books Read comics at do you usually do w I do not have the habit	9 9 9 9 9	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s / society activi Play in friends' home (e.g. atte Play games on surfing the Int Go to discussion	d at hor tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu scouts a ties) and rei mobile cernet?	me / sleep ctivities or clubs arricular and guides latives' ies) phone	allowe ® ® ® ® answe	Play m dancin Surf th Play el video Play el video Partici activit Others (pleas	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities ee Internet ectronic games at home (includi games / computer games etc) ectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres pate in church / religious ies e specify)
(0.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10	Whatever when the second secon	chat do you do mostly in Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in voluntary work Read books Read comics at do you usually do was	(9) (9) (hen	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s / society activi Play in friends' home (e.g. atte Play games on surfing the Int Go to discussio message board Watch YouTub	d at hor tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu scouts a ties) and rel mobile ernet? n forum s etc e / vide	answers are ne radio or me / sleep ctivities or clubs arricular and guides latives' ies) phone (multiple ns / chat roc	aflower	Play m dancin Surf th Play el video Play el video Partici activit Others (pleas	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities he Internet hectronic games at home (including games / computer games etc) hectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres hate in church / religious he specify) Howed) Do homework on the Internet Browse websites (e.g. read
(0.11.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.	What is a second of the second	Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in voluntary work Read books Read comics at do you usually do w I do not have the habit of surfing the Internet	9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s / society activi Play in friends' home (e.g. atte Play games on surfing the Int Go to discussio message board Watch YouTub shows/ movies Find informati	d at hor tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu scouts a tices) and rel mobile ternet? n forum s etc e / vide s on (e.g.	enswers are the radio or the / sleep ctivities or clubs the ricular and guides latives' ties) phone (multiple the / chat roc the clips / TV	allower is answer of the control of	Play m dancin Surf the Play el video play el video particactivit Others (pleas	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities he Internet hectronic games at home (including games / computer games etc) hectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres hate in church / religious he specify) Howed) Do homework on the Internet
(0.11.1)	What is a second of the second	Chat with friends Chat with friends Chat / play with family Watch movies Shopping / wandering on streets Participate in voluntary work Read books Read comics at do you usually do w I do not have the habit of surfing the Internet Play online games Make friends online	9 9 9 when 9 0 0	Watch TV / list music Hanging aroun Do sports / ou (e.g. outing / h Go to karaoke / Participate in e activities (e.g. s / society activi Play in friends' home (e.g. atte Play games on surfing the Int Go to discussio message board Watch YouTub shows/ movie: Find informati Wikipedia / m	d at hor tdoor a iking) / bars o extra-cu scouts a ties) and rei nd part mobile ernet? n forum s etc e / vide s on (e.g. ap sear	enswers are the radio or the / sleep ctivities or clubs the ricular and guides latives' ties) phone (multiple the / chat roc to clips / TV through ch / route se	allowe allowe answer answer	Play m dancir Surf the Play el video play el video partici activit Others (pleas	nusical instruments / drawing / g / other cultural activities e Internet ectronic games at home (includigames / computer games etc) ectronic games in cyber cafés / games centres pate in church / religious ies especify) Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper / comics etc)

SECTION 3: USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

No	0	② Yes	
f "No", answer questions in the LEFT column o	nly	If "Yes", answer questions in (i.e. Q13-R to	
Q13-L. Why don't you drink alcohol? (multiple answers are allowed)		Q13-R. How old were you w alcohol? (choose One	the land of the la
Alcohol is harmful to health	(3)	10 years old or below	
I am not old enough to drink / buy alcoholic beverages	0	② 11-12 years old	
My friends do not drink	3	3 13-14 years old	
My parents do not allow me to drink	(4)	4 15-16 years old	
I am not interested in drinking	(6)	⑤ 17-18 years old	
I do not like the image of drinkers	0	6 19-20 years old	
I have no money	0	② 21 years old or above	
I have no chance to drink alcohol	•	(a) I can't remember	
I do not like the taste / smell of alcohol	0		
I do not like having a hangover	0		
Others (please specify)	0		
214-L. Do you think it is okay for peo drink alcohol every week?	ple to	Q14-R. Did you drink in the	past 12 months?
Yes	0	① No	
No	2	Yes (Please answer the formula of the formula o	llowing question)
	_	•	
		If "Yes", did you drink in	the past 30 days?
		① No	
	- 1	Yes	

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No	0	0	Yes	
If "No", answer questions in the LEFT column o	nly	16 "5	es",	answer questions in the RIGHT column or (i.e. Q16-R to Q17-R)
Q16-L. Why don't you smoke? (multiple answers are allowed)		Q16-R		ow old were you when you <u>first</u> noked? (choose <u>ORC</u> only)
Smoking is harmful to health	0	O	10 ye	ears old or below
I am not old enough to smoke / buy tobacco products	0	0	11-13	2 years old
My friends do not smoke	3	9	13-1	4 years old
My parents do not allow me to smoke	0	•	15-16	6 years old
I am not interested in smoking	3	(5)	17-1	8 years old
I do not like the image of smokers	@	0	19-20	0 years old
Tobacco products become more expensive	0	Ø	21 ye	ears old or above
I have no chance to smoke	(8)	(3)	I can	't remember
I do not like the smell of smoking	3			
Smoking is banned in more public places	0	П		
Others (please specify)	0			
Q17-L. Do you think it is okay for people to smoke every day?		Q17-R	. Di	id you smoke in the past 12 months?
No	0	0	No	
Yes	2	0	Yes ((Please answer the following question)
			If	"Yes", did you smoke in the past 30 days
			0	No
			@	Yes

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SECTION 4: USE OF DRUGS

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions Q21-L and Q21-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, ketamine, ecstasy and ice, etc.

Q18.Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs? If "yes", who?

- No
 Yes, they are my... (multiple answers are allowed)
 - schoolmates
 benfeland / siglificant
 - boyfriend / girlfriend
 online friends
- neighbours (9 relatives parents (11) others

(please specify)

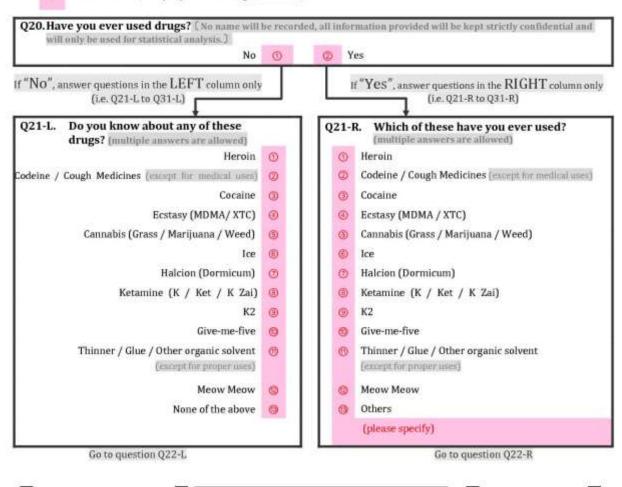
Page5

Q19.Do you think it is okay for people to use drugs?

- 1 think it is not okay for anyone to use drugs
- I think it is not okay for my family members/boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs habitually

0

- I think it is okay for people to use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy etc)
- I think it is okay for people to use drugs habitually



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If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q22-L to Q31-L)

If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the RIGHT column only (i.e. Q22-R to Q31-R)

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•			•	
Q22-L. Have you ever been offered any dr If "yes", who offered you the drugs		Q22-R.	How old were you when you first drugs? (choose One only)	used
No ®	a l	•		
Ver freehold and the second		(2)	Fig. 47 CONSTRUCTOR CONTROL	
Yes, (multiple answers are allowed) Schoolmates	0	3		
Boyfriend / girlfriend	3	(3)		
Online friends	(a)	(8)		
Friends	0	1000		
Friends of friends	©	0	The state of the s	
Parents		(T		
00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00	0	(0)	1 can cremember	
Brothers / sisters	0			
Relatives	0			
Neighbours	0			
Drug dealers	0			
Staff of entertainment venues	0			
Part-time colleagues	0			
Strangers/ Others (please specify)	(9)			
(multiple answers are allowed)		(a) First drug sup		e past 30 suppliers st 30 days
Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs	0	0	Schoolmates	0
At home	@	2	Boyfriend / girlfriend	@
Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	③	(3)	Online friends	0
School (including dormitory)	0	(4)	Friends	0
Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)	(3)	0	Friends of friends	0
Internet café / cyber café	0	0	Parents	0
Video game centre	7	0	Brothers / sisters	0
Karaoke room	(8)	(3)	Relatives	•
Bar, pub or club	@	0	Neighbours	0
Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc)	0	0	Drug dealers	0
		0	Staff of pharmacies	0
Cinema Public playground / park / public tollet	0	0	Staff of entertainment venues	(9)
Staircase or public area in building / back alley	(D)	@ @	Part-time colleagues Strangers / others	(9
Beach	09	0	(please specify) (please specify)	
Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel			(prease specify) (prease specify)	
/ other rental places	1		Not applicable, I did not use drugs	0
Shopping mall / retail shop	1		in the past 30 days	
Pharmacy	0	[Please ch	neck if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts o	(Q23-R.)
Yacht		.5.507,000		
Other places (please specify)	0			
Go to question 024-L			Go to question O24-R	

If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q24-L to Q31-L)

Go to question Q26-L

If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the RIGHT column only (i.e. Q24-R to Q31-R)

Q24-L. How did you refuse the offer? (multiple answers are allowed)		Q24-R.	Where did you get money to buy drug [multiple answers are allowed]	gs?
Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs	1	① P	ocket money	
Trefused directly myself	0	Ø B	Sorrow from friends / schoolmates	
I left immediately	0	③ E	arn from doing legal part-time jobs	
My friends helped me to refuse at the scene	(4)	(a) S	ell drugs	
I refused with an excuse	0	(3) S	tealing	
I pretended that I did not know of the offer	0	@ C	Compensated dating	
and I changed the topic or suggested doing something else		O 0	Other illegal sources	
I sought help from others (e.g. called the police)	0	@ C	Other sources of money except the above	
By other ways (please specify)	(6)	(please specify)	
		② F	ree of charge	
Q25-L. Did you tell anyone that you were offered drugs?		Q25-R. (a) Pla obtained	(b) Where do you usually <u>use</u> drugs:	
Not applicable. I have never been ①		3	At home	0
offered any drugs		② 1	Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	2
No, I did not tell anyone (2)		0	School (including dormitory)	0
Yes, I told (multiple answers are allowed)	7	(4)	Other residential flats(e.g. vacant flats etc)	(4)
Schoolmates	0	②	Internet café / cyber café	6
Boyfriend / girlfriend	④	©	Video game centre	6
Online friends	1	Ø	Karaoke room	0
Friends	(6)	(8)	Bar, pub or club	(3)
Neighbours	0	0	Other upstairs entertainment venues	0
Parents	(6)		(e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc)	
Brothers / sisters	1	•	Cinema	0
Relatives	(1)	00	Public playground / park / public toilet	10
Doctors and medical staff	0	0	Staircase or public area in building / back alley	0
Teachers	0	0	Beach	0
Social workers	0	(9)	Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	9
Drug treatment organisations	0	@	Shopping mall / retail shop	6
Police School Liaison Officer	6	69	Pharmacy	•
Others (please specify)	1	0	Yacht	0
		0	Other places	1
			(please specify) (please specify)	
		[Please	check if you have answered both [a] and (b) parts of	Q25-R.)

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Go to question Q26-R

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions. No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential. If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q26-L to Q31-L) RIGHT column only (i.e. Q26-R to Q31-R) Q26-L. Which factor(s) keep you away from Q26-R. Whom were with you when you used drugs? (multiple answers are allowed) drugs? (multiple answers are allowed) Influence of parents / brothers and sisters I used drugs alone 0 1 Influence of non-drug-taking friends 0 0 Schoolmates Influence of media / celebrities (3) (3) Boyfriend / girlfriend 1 Influence of teachers (1) Online friends (3) 0 There are more interesting things to do other than Friends using drugs 0 Neighbours I have strong will power to resist drugs 0 (6) Parents I do not like the image of drug-takers (7) 0 Brothers / sisters I am afraid of Drugs are harmful to health (3) (3) Relatives I will get addicted to drugs (3) 0 Drug dealers consequences My appearance will be affected 0 8 Friends of friends of using Possessing drugs is illegal 0 0 Part-time colleagues drugs My family will be implicated 0 Strangers / others 0 My study will be affected (please specify) Other consequences 0 Other factors (please specify) (6) What will you do if you know your close Q27-R. (a) Why did you first use drugs? Why did you use drugs in the past friends use drugs? (b) (multiple answers are allowed) 30 days? multiple answers (a) Reasons for (b) Reasons for drug use in the are allowed) first drug use past 30 days Pretend I do not know / do nothing 0 Curiosity Do not know what to do 0 0 Friends' influence (2) (3) (3) (3) Tell teachers To seek excitement Tell social workers (a) (4) Feeling bored / nothing else to do / ((8) Tell my parents killing time Tell their parents (1) (5) To get away from depression/ anxiety 1 Ask them why they are taking drugs 0 6 To get away from stress (6) Tell them not to take drugs / 1 (7) To show off 0 encourage them to quit drugs (B) To be cool (6) Tell them to seek help from others 0 0 To keep myself awake and focused 1 (e.g. social workers) 0 To lose weight 0 0 To kill pain 0 Stay away from them / break off relationships 0 Call the police 0 0 (3) To avoid discomfort of drugs absence Others (please specify) 0 Other reasons 0 (please specify) (please specify)

Not applicable, I did not use drugs in the past 30 days

[Please check if you have answered both [a] and (b) parts of Q27-it.]

Go to question Q28-R

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Go to question Q28-L

If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q28-L to Q31-L)

Q28-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) mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc school curriculum / materials (1) anti-drug talks (4) (3) anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals) the Internet / smartphone / tablet computer (including apps / email / blog / discussion forums / YouTube) NGOs (voluntary youth agencies) 0 0 books anti-drug posters 0 anti-drug leaflets / billboards / pamphlets the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors) schoolmates / friends 0 Other sources (please specify) Have you ever participated in these anti-drug activities? If "yes", which one(s)? Yes (multiple answers are allowed) Seminars / talks (2) Classroom activities (e.g. project work) (3) Carnivals 1 Outdoor activities (5) Voluntary work (6) Variety shows / concerts 0 Movies (1) Video or online games / (2) video clips / online drama Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making / drama / producing video clips) Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres) Others (please specify) 0

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q28-R to Q31-R)

Q28-R. Have you ever used drugs in any places outside Hong Kong?							
		auside Hong Rome.					
0	No	Add NOT TO BE TO SHAPE OF TRUST OF THE SHAPE					
@	Yes	[Please answer the question]					
	Except for Hong Kong, where have you ever used drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)						
	(3)	Shenzhen					
	(4)	Guangzhou					
	0	Dongguan					
	0	Zhuhai					
	0	Other cities in mainland China					
		(please specify)					
	®	Macao					
	0	Overseas					
		(please specify)					
0	No						
20.00		(m					
2	Yes	[Please answer the following question]					
	Did	you use drugs in the past 30 days?					
	(3)	No					
	Yes [Please answer the following question]						
		In the past 30 days, how frequent did you use drugs?					
		⑤ Everyday					
	6 2 – 3 days per week						
	© Every week						
		Every 2 weeks					
	Every month						

Go to question Q30-L

Go to question Q30-R

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If you HAVEN'T used drugs, answer questions in the LEFT column only (i.e. Q30-L to Q31-L)

If you HAVE used drugs, answer questions in the RIGHT column only (i.e. Q30-R to Q31-R)

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Q30-L. Who would you like the most to give you drug information? (choose One only)		Q30-R.	Have you ever sour dealing with probl drugs (except lend drugs)? If "yes", wh help?	ems res	ulting from using ney for using	
	Ex-drug abusers	0	① No			
	Parents	0	Yes	, I got the greatest he	lp from	(choose One only)
Other relative	Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)				_	
	Teachers	0	0	Schoolmates	6	Parents
	Doctors and medical staff	0	0	Boyfriend / girlfriene	d O	Brothers / sisters
	Social workers	0	(4)	Online friends	(8)	Teachers
	Government officials	0	(6)	Friends	0	Other relatives
	TV / movie stars or pop singers	(3)	(3)	School social worker	8	(e.g. seniors)
	Famous athletes	0	(1)	Outreaching social w	orkers /	counsellors
	Friends / schoolmates	0	62	177	1	
Others	(please specify)	0	(3		nsellors	in drug
STATE :	Maria Caraca	0.00		treatment organizati		
			69			
			69	Clergies / churchmer	1	
			@	Others (please:		
Q31-L. Wil	ll you try to persuade drug-ta e up drugs if there is a chance No [please answe	?	Q31-R.	Have you tried to s give up drugs? Yes [please answer p		ng drugs or
	Yes ② [please answer	r part (b)]	0	No [please answer p	art (b)	
(a) I will n	ot try to persuade drug-takers to	give up	(a) I	have tried to stop using	drugs or	give up drugs
	because (multiple answers are al	lowed)	b	ecause (multiple answ		lowed)
	not know anyone who uses drugs	(3)	3			
I do	o not know how to persuade them		•			
	I think they will ignore me		(3)			
	do not know much about drug use		6			
other reason	s (please specify)	0	0			
			(6)	I am afraid of getting a		
			0	my boyfriend / girlfrie		ot like it
			6	I did not have enough to other reasons (pleas		ð
	ry to persuade drug-takers to give because(multiple answers are all	and the Continues of th	70 T.S.	have not tried to stop us ecause (multiple answ	sing drug	s or give up drugs
	I am worried about their health	STATE OF THE PARTY	0	I do not think I am add		
I am worried about their mental conditions (9)			(3	I do not think using drugs is harmful to health		
I am worried about their studies and future 60			0			
other reason	s (please specify)	0	1	my friends are still usi		
			0	my family did not know		
			•	it is hard to give up dr	193	
					se specify	r)
	Go to question Q32			Go to question		

SECTION 5: PERCEPTION ON DRUGS

Q32	2.Do you agree with these sente	nces?	Disagree	Agree
i.	i. I believe using drugs			
	awill affect my appearance.		0	@
	bwill harm one's health.		0	2
	cbrings me more fun.		0	2
	dwill help me find a date.		0	2
	ehelps me to get along with n	y friends better.	0	@
	fis cool.		0	@
	gwill affect my study.		0	@
ii.	I will try drugs if there is an opportu	unity.	0	2
iii.	If I use drugs, I do not mind letting i	ny family know.	(3)	2
iv.	If I use drugs, I do not mind letting r	ny friends know.	0	(2)
v.	I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my	friends will make fun of me.	0	2
vi.	Just like smoking, drug use is a hobb	y nowadays.	0	0

SECTION 6: EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

233	Did you experience the following situations in the past 6 months?	No	Yes
i.	Bullied by schoolmates	0	0
ii.	Warned by school	0	2
iii.	Harassed by strangers	0	0
iv.	Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	0	0
234	.Did you do the following in the past 6 months?	No	Yes
i.	Skipped school	0	0
ii.	Compensated dating	0	2
iii.	Stole things	0	0
īv.	Ran away from home	0	0
v.	Attacked someone	0	②
vi.	Had contact with gangsters / triad members	0	2
vii.	Roamed around at night	0	0
viii.	Gambled	0	@
ix.	Committed self-harm	0	②

235	Do you agree with these sentences?	Disagree	Agree
i.	I am influenced by my friends easily.	0	0
ii.	I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	0	②
iii.	Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.	0	@
ív.	My parents care about my feelings.	0	2
v.	I feel I am well-liked in school.	0	②
vi.	I always have my own idea among my group of friends.	0	0
vii.	I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	0	②
viii.	I give up very easily when I am challenged.	0	0
ix.	My friends do not do anything that breaks the law.	0	0
x.	Sometimes I think I am no good at all.	0	@
xi.	I often break school rules.	0	②
xii.	I handle arguments calmly.	0	0

 \sim End of questionnaire. Thank you for your participation. \sim

詞彙

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

物質

毒品、煙草和酒精的統稱

毒品

海洛英和危害精神毒品的統稱

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

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、行為、 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 VI 所列各項藥物

吸食毒品

吸食海洛英或非為醫療用途而服用危害精 神毒品

曾服用某項物質

在調查前曾至少一次服用某項物質

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

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

吸食毒品的學生

在調查前曾至少一次吸食毒品的學生

不曾濫用藥物的學生

在調查前從未吸食毒品的學生

Substances

A collective term for drugs, tobacco and alcohol

Drugs

A collective term for heroin and psychotropic drugs

Alcohol

Refers to all alcoholic beverages, including shandy, cooler, beer, wine and spirits

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 VI

Taking drugs

Take heroin or non-medical use of psychotropic drugs

Lifetime use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once in the lifetime preceding survey enumeration

1-year use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once within the year preceding survey enumeration

30-day use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

Drug-taking students

Students ever took any drug at least once in their lifetime

Non-drug-taking students

Students never taken any drug in their lifetime

專上院校

專上院校包括提供全日制學士學位課程的院校及提供經本地評審全日制副學位課程院校·副學位課程包括副學士學位及證書/文憑/毅進文憑/高級文憑課程等·調查所包括的院校列表如下:

Post-secondary institutions

Post-secondary institutions cover institutions providing full-time degree programmes and institutions providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes, which include associate degree and certificate/diploma/ diploma Yi Jin/ advanced diploma programmes, etc. The institutions included are listed in the table below.

專上院校 Post-secondary Institutions	提供全日制 學士學位課程 Providing full-time degree programmes	提供經本地評審全日制 副學位課程 Providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes
明愛白英奇專業學校 Caritas Bianchi College of Careers		✓
明愛社區書院 Caritas Community and Higher Education Service		✓
明愛專上學院 Caritas Institute of Higher Education	✓	✓
明德學院 Centennial College	✓	
珠海學院 Chu Hai College of Higher Education	✓	
香港城市大學 City University of Hong Kong	✓	✓
香港城市大學專上學院 City University of Hong Kong - Community College of City University		✓
香港城市大學專業進修學院 City University of Hong Kong - School of Continuing and Professional Education	✓	
恒生管理學院 Hang Seng Management College	✓	✓
香港藝術學院 Hong Kong Art School	✓	✓
香港浸會大學 Hong Kong Baptist University	✓	✓
香港浸會大學持續教育學院 Hong Kong Baptist University - School of Continuing Education	✓	✓
香港浸會大學國際學院 Hong Kong Baptist University - College of International Education		✓
香港能仁專上學院 Hong Kong Nang Yan College of Higher Education	✓	✓
香港專業進修學校 Hong Kong College of Technology	✓	✓
香港科技專上書院 Hong Kong Institute of Technology	✓	√
香港樹仁大學 Hong Kong Shue Yan University	✓	
嶺南大學 Lingnan University	✓	

專上院校 Post-secondary Institutions	提供全日制 學士學位課程 Providing full-time degree programmes	提供經本地評審全日制 副學位課程 Providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes
續南大學社區學院 Lingnan University - The Community College at Lingnan University		✓
嶺南大學持續進修學院 Lingnan University - Lingnan Institute of Further Education		✓
培正專業書院 Pui Ching Academy		✓
薩凡納藝術設計學院 SCAD Foundation (Hong Kong) Limited/ Savannah College of Art and Design, Inc.	✓	
香港中文大學 The Chinese University of Hong Kong	✓	
香港中文大學專業進修學院 The Chinese University of Hong Kong - School of Continuing and Professional Studies		√
香港演藝學院 The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts	✓	✓
香港教育學院 The Hong Kong Institute of Education	✓	✓
香港理工大學 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	✓	✓
香港理工大學 - 香港專上學院 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University - Hong Kong Community College		✓
香港理工大學專業進修學院 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University - School of Professional Education and Executive Development	√	
香港科技大學 The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	✓	
香港公開大學 The Open University of Hong Kong	✓	✓
香港公開大學李嘉誠專業進修學院 The Open University of Hong Kong - Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education	✓	✓
香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	✓	
香港大學專業進修學院保良局何鴻桑社區書院 The University of Hong Kong - HKU SPACE Po Leung Kuk Community College		✓
香港大學附屬學院 The University of Hong Kong - HKU SPACE Community College		1
香港大學專業進修學院 The University of Hong Kong - HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education	4	
東華學院 Tung Wah College	✓	✓
職業訓練局 - 香港專業教育學院 Vocational Training Council - Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (IVE)		✓

專上院校 Post-secondary Institutions	提供全日制 學士學位課程 Providing full-time degree programmes	提供經本地評審全日制 副學位課程 Providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes
職業訓練局 - 青年學院		√
Vocational Training Council - Youth College		·
職業訓練局 - 工商資訊學院		
Vocational Training Council - VTC School of		✓
Business and Information Systems (SBI)		
職業訓練局 - 才晉高等教育學院		
Vocational Training Council - School for Higher and	✓	
Professional Education (SHAPE)		
職業訓練局 - 香港高等教育科技學院		
Vocational Training Council - Technological and	✓	
Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong (THEi)		
耀中社區書院		_
Yew Chung Community College		,
青年會專業書院		_
YMCA College of Careers		,

(硝甲西泮)

[9] 可可精(可卡因)

毒品列表 LIST OF DRUGS

海洛英			Heroin		
危害精神毒品			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/黄豆仔/ 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/黄飛鴻/哈哈笑/Give-me-five [8] Give-me-five (Nimetazepam)

[9] Snow, Crack, Coco (Cocaine)