

第二章 曾吸食毒品的學生的 特徵

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，24.0%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 20.9%、中學學生 19.9%及專上學生 29.1%。

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。當中 35.5%在調查前30天內曾每天吸食毒品，26.0%曾吸食毒品一次，14.2%曾每星期吸毒，13.4%曾每星期有2至3天吸毒，而 10.8%曾每兩星期吸毒。

2.2 吸食毒品種類(圖 2.2 – 2.4 及表 2.1 – 2.4)

2017/18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2014/15年調查的2.0%和0.1%，上升至2.5%和0.2%。

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 24.0% took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration. In particular, the proportions in different education levels were: 20.9% for upper primary, 19.9% for secondary and 29.1% for post-secondary.

Students who reported having taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were asked of their drug-taking frequency. Among them, 35.5% took drugs every day in the preceding 30 days, 26.0% took drugs once, 14.2% took drugs every week, 13.4% took drugs 2-3 days per week and 10.8% took drugs every two weeks.

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

In the 2017/18 Survey, the proportions of students who had ever taken psychotropic drugs and heroin increased to 2.5% and 0.2% respectively from 2.0% and 0.1% in the 2014/15 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 0.9%、2.5% 及 3.9%，而 2014/15 年調查所得的相應比例為 0.7%、2.2% 及 2.5%。曾吸食危害精神毒品的比例有增長，尤其是 21 歲或以上的學生。高小、中學及專上學生曾吸食海洛英的比例分別為 0.1%、0.1% 及 0.3%，而 2014/15 年調查的相應比例為 0.1%、0.1% 及 0.2%。

對於最常被學生吸食的三類毒品，吸食「大麻」的學生數目由 2014/15 年調查的 8 600 人（59.1%）上升至 2017/18 年調查的 13 600 人（76.5%），「咳水／咳丸」由 2 200 人（15.1%）上升至 3 500 人（19.9%），而「可卡因」由 2 200 人（15.1%）上升至 2 600 人（14.7%）。另一方面，吸食「冰毒」的學生數目由 2 100 人（14.1%）下跌至 1 700 人（9.8%），「氯胺酮」由 2 400 人（16.3%）下跌至 1 700 人（9.7%）。

最常被高小學生吸食的三類毒品為「咳水／咳丸」、「搖頭丸」和「可卡因」，與 2014/15 年調查比較，吸食的學生的數目為：「咳水／咳丸」由 400 人（34.3%）上升至 620 人（40.0%），「搖頭丸」由 120 人（10.4%）上升至 270 人（17.6%），「可卡因」由 100 人（8.2%）上升至 250 人（16.3%）。

There were 0.9%, 2.5% and 3.9% of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels respectively who had ever taken psychotropic drugs, while the corresponding proportions were 0.7%, 2.2% and 2.5% in the 2014/15 Survey. Increases were noted in the proportions of lifetime psychotropic drugs takers, especially in students aged 21 years old or above. The proportions of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels who had ever taken heroin were 0.1%, 0.1% and 0.3% respectively; while the corresponding proportions were 0.1%, 0.1% and 0.2% in the 2014/15 Survey.

For the three most common types of drugs taken by students, the number of “cannabis”-takers increased from 8 600 (59.1%) in the 2014/15 Survey to 13 600 (76.5%) in the 2017/18 Survey, that of “cough medicine” increased from 2 200 (15.1%) to 3 500 (19.9%), and that of “cocaine” increased from 2 200 (15.1%) to 2 600 (14.7%). On the other hand, the number of takers of methamphetamine (“Ice”) decreased from 2 100 (14.1%) to 1 700 (9.8%), and that of “ketamine” decreased from 2 400 (16.3%) to 1 700 (9.7%).

The three most common types of drugs taken by upper primary students were “cough medicine”, “ecstasy” and “cocaine”. The number of drug-takers increased from 400 (34.3%) to 620 (40.0%) for “cough medicine”, from 120 (10.4%) to 270 (17.6%) for “ecstasy”, and from 100 (8.2%) to 250 (16.3%) for “cocaine”, as compared to the 2014/15 Survey.

最常被中學學生吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「咳水／咳丸」和「可卡因」，與 2014/15 年調查比較，吸食的學生的數目為：「大麻」由 4 870 人（57.9%）上升至 6 640 人（78.1%），「咳水／咳丸」由 1 310 人（15.6%）上升至 2 150 人（25.3%），而「可卡因」由 1 270 人（15.1%）下跌至 1 020 人（12.0%）。

最常被專上學生吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「可卡因」和「搖頭丸」，與 2014/15 年調查比較，吸食的學生的數目為：「大麻」由 3 610 人（73.1%）上升至 6 750 人（87.0%），「可卡因」由 830 人（16.9%）上升至 1 350 人（17.4%），「搖頭丸」由 900 人（18.2%）上升至 1 290 人（16.7%）。

68.8% 曾吸毒學生只吸食過一種毒品。與 2014/15 年調查比較，在曾吸毒的高小學生及中學學生中，曾吸食超過一種毒品的比例均有所上升，而專上學生的有關比例則下降。

在調查中，受訪者在回答曾吸食的毒品種類時可選擇多於一項，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時期下吸食不同毒品。

2.3 購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 2.5)

50.0% 吸食毒品的中學或以上學生⁵表示毒品是「免費」的。「零用錢」（34.5%）及「做合法兼職得來的錢」（17.1%）是購買毒品的第二和第三個主要金錢來源。

The three most common types of drugs taken by secondary students were “cannabis”, “cough medicine” and “cocaine”. The number of drug-takers increased from 4 870 (57.9%) to 6 640 (78.1%) for “cannabis”, and from 1 310 (15.6%) to 2 150 (25.3%) for “cough medicine”, but decreased from 1 270 (15.1%) to 1 020 (12.0%) for “cocaine”, as compared to the 2014/15 Survey.

The three most common types of drugs taken by post-secondary students were “cannabis”, “cocaine” and “ecstasy”. The number of drug-takers increased from 3 610 (73.1%) to 6 750 (87.0%) for “cannabis”, from 830 (16.9%) to 1 350 (17.4%) for “cocaine” and from 900 (18.2%) to 1 290 (16.7%) for “ecstasy”, as compared to the 2014/15 Survey.

68.8% of drug-taking students had taken one type of drugs only. Compared with the 2014/15 Survey, increases were noted in the proportions of drug-taking upper primary and secondary students who had taken more than one type of drugs. The corresponding proportion of post-secondary students decreased.

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 Main sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5)

50.0% 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” (34.5%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (17.1%).

⁵ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

在不同教育程度組別中，「免費」及「零用錢」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〕」（12.7%）和「做合法兼職得來的錢」（24.6%）則分別是曾吸食毒品的中學學生及專上學生第三個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

在 2014/15 年調查中，「免費」取得毒品（47.8%）、「零用錢」（33.9%）和「從非法途徑得來的錢〔如偷竊及出售毒品〕」（17.2%）是曾吸食毒品的中學或以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)

2014/15 年及 2017/18 年調查皆指出，最普遍吸食毒品的三個地點為「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2017/18 年調查為 41.8%；2014/15 年調查為 36.0%）、學生「自己家中」（2017/18 年調查為 29.7%；2014/15 年調查為 25.1%）及「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（2017/18 年調查為 20.1%；2014/15 年調查為 20.2%）。

此外，「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」（18.0%）及「學校〔包括宿舍〕」（16.0%）也分別是中學學生和專上學生吸食毒品的熱點。

2.5 通常取得毒品的地點(表 2.7)

2014/15 年及 2017/18 年調查皆指出，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。

“Free of charge” and “pocket money” 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)” (12.7%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (24.6%) respectively.

In the 2014/15 Survey, “free of charge” (47.8%), “pocket money” (33.9%) and “illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)” (17.2%) were the major sources of money for buying drugs recorded amongst drug-taking students at secondary or above levels.

2.4 Usual localities for taking drugs (Table 2.6)

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (41.8% for the 2017/18 Survey and 36.0% for the 2014/15 Survey), students’ own “home” (29.7% for the 2017/18 Survey and 25.1% for the 2014/15 Survey) and “public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet” (20.1% for the 2017/18 Survey and 20.2% for the 2014/15 Survey) were the top three usual localities for taking drugs in both the 2014/15 and 2017/18 Surveys.

Apart from the above, “staircase or public area in building/ back alley” (18.0%) and “school (including dormitory)” (16.0%) were also common localities for secondary school and post-secondary school students respectively in taking drugs.

2.5 Usual localities for obtaining drugs (Table 2.7)

As shown in both the 2014/15 and 2017/18 Surveys, drug-taking students of different education levels obtained drugs from different localities.

高小學生獲取毒品最普遍的三個地點是學生「自己家中」(2017/18年調查為25.7%；2014/15年調查為20.6%)、「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2017/18年調查為17.0%；2014/15年調查為10.7%)和「卡拉OK房」(2017/18年調查為16.0%；2014/15年調查為14.8%)。

中學學生獲取毒品最普遍的地點是「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2017/18年調查為41.4%；2014/15年調查為32.1%)、「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(2017/18年調查為21.9%；2014/15年調查為16.8%)和「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」(2017/18年調查為13.8%；2014/15年調查為8.8%)。

專上學生則最普遍從「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2017/18年調查為43.4%；2014/15年調查為42.3%)、「學校〔包括宿舍〕」(2017/18年調查為14.3%；2014/15年調查為13.7%)和學生「自己家中」(2017/18年調查為12.2%；2014/15年調查為12.5%)獲取毒品。

值得注意的是，在所有曾吸食毒品的學生中，首三位最常取得毒品的地點包括「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(40.7%)、「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(14.0%)和學生「自己家中」(13.0%)，與首三位最常吸食毒品的地點一樣，其比例分別為41.8%、20.1%及29.7%。

For upper primary school drug-takers, the top three localities were students' own "home" (25.7% for the 2017/18 Survey and 20.6% for the 2014/15 Survey), "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (17.0% for the 2017/18 Survey and 10.7% for the 2014/15 Survey) and "karaoke room" (16.0% for the 2017/18 Survey and 14.8% for the 2014/15 Survey).

"Friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (41.4% for the 2017/18 Survey and 32.1% for the 2014/15 Survey), "public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet" (21.9% for the 2017/18 Survey and 16.8% for the 2014/15 Survey) and "staircase or public area in building/ back alley" (13.8% for the 2017/18 Survey and 8.8% for the 2014/15 Survey) were common localities to obtain drugs for secondary school drug-takers.

Post-secondary school drug-takers commonly got their drugs at "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (43.4% for the 2017/18 Survey and 42.3% for the 2014/15 Survey), "school (including dormitory)" (14.3% for the 2017/18 Survey and 13.7% for the 2014/15 Survey) and students' own "home" (12.2% for the 2017/18 Survey and 12.5% for the 2014/15 Survey).

It is worthwhile to note that among all drug-taking students, the top three usual localities for obtaining drugs: "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (40.7%), "public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet" (14.0%) and students' own "home" (13.0%) were the same as the top three usual localities for taking drugs with respective proportions of 41.8%, 20.1% and 29.7%.

2.6 提供毒品的人 (表 2.8)

2017/18 年的調查發現，「朋友」及「同學」是首次吸食毒品的中學及專上學生的最普遍毒品供應者；而「朋友」及「毒販」則是在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學及專上學生的最普遍毒品供應者。

就吸食毒品的高小學生而言，「陌生人／其他人」（2017/18 年調查為 31.7%；2014/15 年調查為 43.3%）及「朋友」（2017/18 年調查為 26.9%；2014/15 年調查為 24.5%）最常供應毒品給他們。

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

「朋友」和「同學」是兩類最常供應毒品給首次吸食毒品的學生的人，不論是中學學生（在 2017/18 年調查，有關比例分別為 67.5% 及 26.4%；在 2014/15 年的調查，分別為 54.4% 及 22.8%）或專上學生（在 2017/18 年調查，有關比例分別為 63.2% 及 22.9%；在 2014/15 年的調查，分別為 61.2% 及 25.3%）。「朋友的朋友」是第三類最常供應毒品予首次吸食毒品的中學學生（2017/18 年調查為 12.7%；2014/15 年調查為 16.4%）和專上學生（2017/18 年調查為 15.0%；2014/15 年調查為 11.4%）的人。

2.6 Suppliers of drugs (Table 2.8)

“Friends” and “schoolmates” were the most commonly suppliers of drugs reported in the 2017/18 Survey for secondary and post-secondary students who took drugs for the first time; whereas “friends” and “drug dealers” were so for secondary and post-secondary students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

For drug-taking upper primary students, “strangers/ others” (31.7% for the 2017/18 Survey and 43.3% for the 2014/15 Survey) and “friends” (26.9% for the 2017/18 Survey and 24.5% for the 2014/15 Survey) were the most common 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

“Friends” and “schoolmates” were reported as the top two common suppliers of drugs for students who took drugs for the first time, at both secondary (67.5% and 26.4% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey; and 54.4% and 22.8% respectively for the 2014/15 Survey) and post-secondary (63.2% and 22.9% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey; and 61.2% and 25.3% respectively for the 2014/15 Survey) levels. “Friends of friends” came third for students at both secondary (12.7% for the 2017/18 Survey and 16.4% for the 2014/15 Survey) and post-secondary (15.0% for the 2017/18 Survey and 11.4% for the 2014/15 Survey) levels.

2.6.2 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品

「朋友」和「毒販」是兩類最常供應毒品給在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生的人，不論是中學學生（在 2017/18 年調查，有關比例分別為 60.3% 及 32.4%；在 2014/15 年的調查，分別為 44.9% 及 20.2%）或專上學生（在 2017/18 年調查，有關比例分別為 55.9% 及 28.1%；在 2014/15 年的調查，分別為 49.3% 及 20.8%）。「同學」是第三類最常供應毒品予中學學生（2017/18 年調查為 26.2%；2014/15 年調查為 20.9%）和專上學生（2017/18 年調查為 15.8%；2014/15 年調查為 21.8%）的人。

2.7 一起吸食毒品的人（表 2.9）

在 2017/18 年調查中，超過七成吸食毒品的中學學生（72.7%）及專上學生⁶（73.6%）是與「朋友」一起吸食毒品的。這呼應上文第 2.6 節的調查結果，即「朋友」是主要供應毒品予這些程度學生的人。2014/15 年調查的相應數字分別為中學學生的 59.7% 及專上學生的 69.5%。

除了「朋友」外，通常與吸食毒品的中學及專上學生一起吸食毒品的人還有「同學」（中學學生 34.5% 及專上學生 26.8%）。2014/15 年調查的相應數字分別為中學學生的 25.1% 及專上學生的 26.9%。

22.8% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示「自己一個人」吸食毒品，較 2014/15 年調查錄得的相應數字為高（2014/15 年調查為 17.2%）。

⁶ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

2.6.2 Drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

“Friends” and “drug dealers” were the top two common suppliers of drugs for students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, at both secondary (60.3% and 32.4% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey; and 44.9% and 20.2% respectively for the 2014/15 Survey) and post-secondary (55.9% and 28.1% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey; and 49.3% and 20.8% respectively for the 2014/15 Survey) levels. “Schoolmates” came third for drug-taking students of both secondary (26.2% for the 2017/18 Survey and 20.9% for the 2014/15 Survey) and post-secondary (15.8% for the 2017/18 Survey and 21.8% for the 2014/15 Survey) levels.

2.7 Companions of drug-taking (Table 2.9)

In the 2017/18 Survey, over 70% of the drug-taking students of secondary (72.7%) and post-secondary (73.6%) levels⁶ 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 at these levels. The corresponding figures for the 2014/15 Survey were 59.7% for secondary students and 69.5% for post-secondary students.

Besides “friends”, both secondary and post-secondary drug-taking students commonly took drugs with “schoolmates” (34.5% for secondary and 26.8% for post-secondary students). The corresponding figures for the 2014/15 Survey were 25.1% for secondary students and 26.9% for post-secondary students.

22.8% of the drug-taking students in secondary or above levels stated that they took drugs “alone”, which was higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2014/15 Survey (17.2%).

2.8 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 2.10)

在 2017/18 年調查中，36.7% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上程度學生⁷ 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，7.9% 首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下，2014/15 年調查的相應比例為 10.5%。

中學學生和專上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數分別為 14.8 歲和 18.1 歲，較 2014/15 年調查所得的相應數字高：中學學生為 14.4 歲；專上學生為 16.9 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（2017/18 年調查為 44.8% 及 2014/15 年調查為 26.8%）。在 2017/18 年調查中，高小學生吸毒的其他常見原因還包括「受朋輩影響」（19.0%）和「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（16.9%）。

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 天內曾吸食毒品的原因來區分。

2.9.1 首次吸食毒品

在 2017/18 年調查中，「好奇」、「尋求刺激」和「受朋輩影響」仍然是吸食毒品的中學學生（分別是 73.4%、26.0% 和 25.9%）和專上學生（分別是 61.2%、28.4% 和 27.0%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。

⁷ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

2.8 Age of first drug-taking (Table 2.10)

In the 2017/18 Survey, 36.7% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels⁷ claimed that they did not remember their age of first drug-taking. Of all drug-taking students at secondary or above, 7.9% first took drugs at age of 10 or below. The corresponding proportion in the 2014/15 Survey was 10.5%.

The median age of first drug-taking was 14.8 years old for secondary students and 18.1 years old for post-secondary students, which were higher than the corresponding figures in the 2014/15 Survey: 14.4 years old for secondary students and 16.9 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 (44.8% for the 2017/18 Survey and 26.8% for the 2014/15 Survey). Other common reasons for upper primary drug-taking students to take drugs in the 2017/18 Survey were “friends’ influence” (19.0%) and “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (16.9%).

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”, “to seek excitement” and “friends’ influence” again were the top three reasons for drug takers of secondary (73.4%, 26.0% and 25.9% respectively) and post-secondary (61.2%, 28.4% and 27.0% respectively) levels to take drugs for the first time in the 2017/18 Survey.

2.9.2 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品

不同教育程度組別的曾吸食毒品的學生在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的原因有所不同。中學學生在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的主要原因為「尋求刺激」(41.2%)、「減輕壓力」(39.8%)及「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」(30.9%)。專上學生的主要原因則為「減輕壓力」(38.6%)、「解悶／消磨時間」(28.4%)及「尋求刺激」(27.8%)。

2.10 居住地區 (表 2.12)

在 2017/18 年調查中，吸食毒品的學生比例最高的居住地區為灣仔區(7.1%)、南區(6.2%)及中西區(5.0%)。

南區(1 521)、元朗區(1 492)和西貢區(1 239)，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**

39.2%曾吸食毒品的學生表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品，而在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生中有 62.3%表示有此情況。

2.11.2 曾在香港以外吸食毒品的地方

在表示曾於香港以外的地方吸食毒品的學生當中，分別有 70.8%和 30.4%曾吸食毒品的學生曾於「海外地區」和「中國內地／澳門」吸食毒品；而在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生中，曾在該兩地區

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 secondary students took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration mainly “to seek excitement” (41.2%), “to get away from stress” (39.8%) and “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (30.9%). The main reasons for post-secondary students to do so were mainly “to get away from stress” (38.6%), “feeling bored/ nothing else to do/ killing time” (28.4%) and “to seek excitement” (27.8%).

2.10 Residential districts (Table 2.12)

In the 2017/18 Survey, residential districts with the highest proportion of drug-taking students were Wan Chai (7.1%), Southern (6.2%) and Central and Western (5.0%).

Residential districts with the highest number of drug-taking students were Southern (1 521), Yuen Long (1 492) and Sai Kung (1 239).

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

While 39.2% of lifetime drug-taking students claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 62.3% 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, 70.8% and 30.4% of lifetime drug-taking students had taken drugs “Overseas” and in “Mainland China/ Macao” respectively; while the respective proportions of

吸毒的比例分別為 60.9% 和 46.2%。

30-day drug-taking students were 60.9% and 46.2%.

曾吸食毒品或在調查前 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相同，分別為「深圳」（17.2% 和 26.3%）、「廣州」（10.3% 和 17.3%）及「東莞」（9.9% 和 18.2%）。

The most commonly reported places in “Mainland China/ Macao” where the drug-taking students had taken drug were the same for both lifetime and 30-day drug-taking students. They were “Shenzhen” (17.2% and 26.3% respectively), “Guangzhou” (10.3% and 17.3% respectively) and “Dongguan” (9.9% and 18.2% respectively).

2.12 向他人求助的模式（表 2.14）

2.12 Help seeking patterns (Table 2.14)

2.12.1 曾否向他人求助

2.12.1 Whether sought help from others

2017/18 年調查發現，12.2% 吸食毒品的學生曾向他人求助，較 2014/15 年調查的 19.1% 為低。

In the 2017/18 Survey, 12.2% of drug-taking students reported that they had sought help from others, which was lower than the 19.1% in the 2014/15 Survey.

2.12.2 給予最大幫助的人

2.12.2 Person who gave the greatest help

2017/18 年調查發現，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（33.2%），其次是「父母」（17.0%）和「社工」（12.0%），當中包括「戒毒機構社工／輔導員」（5.1%）、「外展社工／輔導員」（5.0%）和「學校社工」（1.9%）。「同學」（11.8%）亦是其他被認為能給予幫助的人。

Among those who reported having sought help from others in the 2017/18 Survey, the persons who gave them the greatest help were reported to be “friends” (33.2%), followed by “parents” (17.0%) and “social workers” (12.0%), including “social workers/ counsellors in drug treatment organisations” (5.1%), “outreaching social workers/ counsellors” (5.0%) and “school social workers” (1.9%). “Schoolmates” (11.8%) was also considered to be another group of helpful persons.

按教育程度分析，「父母」（34.7%）和「朋友」（21.6%）是給予曾吸食毒品的高小學生最大幫助的人；對中學學生而言，是「朋友」（41.5%）和「同學」（15.4%）；對專上學生而言，則是「朋友」（32.0%）和「社工」（17.9%）。

By education levels, “parents” (34.7%) and “friends” (21.6%) were the persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking upper primary students; “friends” (41.5%) and “schoolmates” (15.4%) to drug-taking secondary students; and “friends” (32.0%) and “social workers” (17.9%) to drug-taking post-secondary students.

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 (40.4%) 和專上學生⁸ (44.9%) 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，而少於四分之一在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (23.3%) 和專上學生 (20.8%) 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是「吸毒影響他們的健康」(39.9%)、「吸毒是犯法的，他們怕被拘捕」(30.0%) 及「吸毒影響他們的學業」(25.2%)。

驅使在調查前 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是「吸毒影響他們的健康」(42.0%)、「吸毒影響他們的日常生活」(32.0%) 及「吸毒影響他們的學業」(32.0%)。

值得一提的是曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生較多表示「吸毒是犯法的，他們怕被拘捕」(曾吸食毒品為 30.0%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 26.4%) 是他們嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因。

另外，較多 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是「吸毒影響他們的日常生活」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 32.0%；曾吸食毒品為 23.9%)、「吸毒影響他們的學業」(在調查前 30 天內曾

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 (40.4%) and post-secondary students⁸ (44.9%) had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, less than a quarter of the 30-day drug-taking secondary (23.3%) and post-secondary students (20.8%) 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” (39.9%), “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (30.0%) and “using drugs affected their studies” (25.2%).

The three most common reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs or give up drugs by 30-day drug-takers in secondary or above levels were “using drugs affected their health” (42.0%), “using drugs affected their daily life” (32.0%) and “using drugs affected their studies” (32.0%).

It is noteworthy that more lifetime drug-taking secondary or above students cited “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (30.0% for lifetime and 26.4% for 30-day) as reason 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 daily life” (32.0% for 30-day and 23.9% for lifetime), “using drugs affected their studies” (32.0% for 30-day and

⁸ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked this question.

吸食毒品為 32.0%；曾吸食毒品為 25.2%）及「他們的男朋友／女朋友不喜歡」（在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 17.2%；曾吸食毒品為 11.2%）。

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 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上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」（曾吸食毒品為 75.4%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 65.3%）、「他們很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺」（曾吸食毒品為 33.7%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 52.8%）及「他們不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害」（曾吸食毒品為 27.6%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 37.2%）。

25.2% for lifetime) and “their boyfriend/girlfriend did not like it” (17.2% for 30-day and 11.2% for lifetime).

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

The top three reasons for drug-taking students in secondary or above levels 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 were addicted” (75.4% for lifetime and 65.3% for 30-day), “they liked the feeling that drugs gave them” (33.7% for lifetime and 52.8% for 30-day) and “they did not think using drugs was harmful to health” (27.6% for lifetime and 37.2% for 30-day).