

第五章 報告摘要

2017/18 年的調查範圍涵蓋高小至專上學生，就學生吸食毒品的情況提供了非常有用的數據。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 2014/15 年調查)作對比。

5.1 學生吸食毒品比例上升

2017/18 年調查發現，在所有涵蓋的學生中，曾吸食毒品（尤以危害精神毒品）的學生比例有所上升。

曾吸食毒品的學生比例由 2014/15 年調查的 2.0% 上升至 2017/18 年調查的 2.5%；在調查前一年內及 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例則分別上升至 1.1% 和 0.6% (2014/15 年調查的數字分別為 0.7% 和 0.5%)。

估計 2017/18 年調查曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 17 800 人，較 2014/15 年調查上升 22.7%；一年內曾吸食毒品學生為 7 600 人，上升 45.7%；而 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生為 4 300 人，上升 26.7%。

2017/18 年調查顯示，曾表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生中，35.5% 在調查前 30 天內曾每天吸食毒品；另外，26.0% 只曾吸食毒品一次（圖 2.1）。

Chapter 5 Summary of key findings

The 2017/18 Survey had taken samples from upper primary to post-secondary levels and hence provides very useful data about the drug-taking situation among students. Several key observations are highlighted in this chapter. They generally refer to all students covered as illustration and comparisons with the previous survey (the 2014/15 Survey), unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

5.1 Increase in proportion of drug-taking students

Among all students covered, an increase in the prevalence of lifetime drug-taking students, in particular the taking of psychotropic drugs, was noted in the 2017/18 Survey.

The percentage of lifetime drug-taking students increased from 2.0% in the 2014/15 Survey to 2.5% in the 2017/18 Survey; while that of students who took drug within 1 year and 30 days increased to 1.1% and 0.6% respectively (from 0.7% and 0.5% respectively in the 2014/15 Survey).

The estimated number of lifetime drug-taking students in the 2017/18 Survey was 17 800, a 22.7% increase from the last survey in 2014/15. The estimated number of 1-year drug-takers was 7 600, showing a 45.7% increase from the last survey. The number of students who took drugs within 30 days prior to the survey was 4 300, showing a 26.7% increase from the last survey.

Among the reported 30-day drug-taking students in the 2017/18 Survey, 35.5% took drugs every day and 26.0% took drugs once in the preceding 30 days (Chart 2.1).

5.2 吸食危害精神毒品為主

曾吸食毒品的學生大部分吸食危害精神毒品，而曾吸食「大麻」、「咳水／咳丸」和「可卡因」的學生數目均有上升。另一方面，曾吸食「冰毒」和「氯胺酮」的學生數目均有下跌。與此同時，曾吸食「海洛英」的學生比例由 2014/15 年調查的 0.1% 上升至 2017/18 年調查的 0.2%（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」（40.0%）、「搖頭丸」（17.6%）和「可卡因」（16.3%）（表 2.3）。

2017/18 年調查顯示，中學學生最常吸食的三種毒品為「大麻」（78.1%）、「咳水／咳丸」（25.3%）和「可卡因」（12.0%）。就專上學生而言，則是「大麻」（87.0%）、「可卡因」（17.4%）和「搖頭丸」（16.7%）（表 2.3）。

5.3 年少學生吸毒持平

2017/18 年調查顯示，10 歲或以下的涵蓋學生中曾吸食毒品的比例為 1.2%，2014/15 年調查的相應比例為 0.9%（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 歲或以下的百分比由 2014/15 年調查的 10.5% 下跌至 2017/18 年調查的 7.9%。中學或以上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數由 2014/15 年調查的 15.2 歲上升至 2017/18 年調查的 16.1 歲（表 2.10）。

5.2 Psychotropic drugs predominant

Lifetime drug-taking students predominantly took psychotropic drugs and increases in number of drug-takers of “cannabis”, “cough medicine” and “cocaine” were noted. On the other hand, the numbers of “Ice”-takers and “ketamine”-takers decreased. Meanwhile, the lifetime drug-taking rate for “heroin” slightly increased from 0.1% in the 2014/15 Survey to 0.2% in the 2017/18 Survey (Chart 2.2).

The three most common types of drugs taken by drug-taking upper primary students were “cough medicine” (40.0%), “ecstasy” (17.6%) and “cocaine” (16.3%) (Table 2.3).

The three most common types of drugs taken by secondary students in the 2017/18 Survey were “cannabis” (78.1%), “cough medicine” (25.3%) and “cocaine” (12.0%). For post-secondary students, the drugs were “cannabis” (87.0%), “cocaine” (17.4%) and “ecstasy” (16.7%) (Table 2.3).

5.3 Drug-taking at young age remained stable

In the 2017/18 Survey, lifetime drug prevalence among covered students of age 10 or below was 1.2%. The corresponding rate was 0.9% in the 2014/15 Survey (Table 1.1).

The proportion of lifetime drug-taking students at secondary or above levels whose first age of drug-taking was 10 years old or below decreased from 10.5% in the 2014/15 Survey to 7.9% in the 2017/18 Survey. The median age of first drug-taking rose to 16.1 years old in the 2017/18 Survey from 15.2 years old in the 2014/15 Survey 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

2017/18 年調查顯示，吸食毒品的情況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，2017/18 年調查抽選了 97 所小學，其中 82 所有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品。中學方面，在抽選的 99 所中學當中，90 所有學生表示曾吸食毒品。訪問的 37 所提供專上課程的院校中，35 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（9.5%）較不曾吸食毒品學生（4.3%）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 26.2% 及 11.0%（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（15.0%）較不曾吸食毒品的學生（5.1%）的相應比例為高（表 4.10）。

5.4 General prevalence, demographic characteristics and other factors

The 2017/18 Survey reveals that the prevalence of drug-taking has continued to exist across various education levels from upper primary to post-secondary, 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 97 primary schools surveyed in the 2017/18 Survey, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 82 schools. Out of 99 secondary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 90 schools. Of the 37 post-secondary institutions enumerated, 35 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 (9.5%) when compared with their non-drug-taking peers (4.3%). 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 26.2% and 11.0% respectively (Table 4.11).

As another illustration, a larger proportion of drug-taking students were not living with both of their parents (15.0%) when compared with their non-drug-taking peers (5.1%) (Table 4.10).

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾吸煙者的比例（47.9%），尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例（45.8%），遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例（曾吸煙者5.9%、曾吸煙及飲酒者5.6%）（表4.9）。

「好奇」是高小學生的吸食毒品的主因（44.8%），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73.4%及專上學生61.2%）。中學或以上程度學生在調查前30天內吸食毒品的兩個共同主因為「減輕壓力」（中學學生為39.8%及專上學生為38.6%）及「尋求刺激」（中學學生為41.2%及專上學生為27.8%）。其他主因包括「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（適用於中學學生，比例為30.9%）及「解悶／消磨時間」（適用於專上學生，比例為28.4%）。（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、校方及朋輩的關係（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

約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 (47.9%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (45.8%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking peers (5.9% of smokers, and 5.6% of both smokers and alcohol users) (Table 4.9).

“Curiosity” was the major reason for drug-taking upper primary students (44.8%) and for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels to take drugs for the first time (73.4% for secondary and 61.2% for post-secondary). Two of the most common reasons for 30-day secondary or above drug-takers to take drugs were “to get away from stress” (39.8% for secondary and 38.6% for post-secondary) and “to seek excitement” (41.2% for secondary and 27.8% for post-secondary). Other common reasons included “to get away from depression/anxiety” (30.9%) for secondary students and “feeling bored/ nothing else to do/ killing time” (28.4%) for post-secondary students (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 (Tables 4.6 - 4.7) and behavioural and academic 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

About 90% of non-drug-taking students at secondary or above levels agreed that taking drugs will adversely affect their “health”, “appearance” and “study”. Even for drug-taking students at secondary or above, more than 60% showed the same views (Table 4.2).

84.9%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「他們害怕吸食所帶來的後果」，特別是「吸食毒品會損害健康」(74.4%)（表 3.3）。另一方面，75.4%曾吸食毒品及 65.3%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「他們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訊息，日後仍需要繼續加強這方面的工作。

5.6 青年吸毒的隱蔽性

青年吸毒的隱蔽性在 2017/18 年調查中再一次得到印證。

最普遍吸食毒品的兩個地點其中為「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(41.8%) 及學生「自己家中」(29.7%)（表 2.6）。

22.8%曾吸食毒品的學生表示「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%)（表 2.9）。

84.9% of non-drug-taking students at secondary or above levels 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” (74.4%) (Table 3.3). On the other hand, 75.4% of lifetime and 65.3% 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 did not think they were 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, and 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 2017/18 Survey.

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (41.8%) and students’ own “home” (29.7%) were amongst the top two usual localities for taking drugs (Table 2.6).

22.8% of the drug-taking students stated that they took drugs “alone”, which was higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2014/15 Survey (17.2%) (Table 2.9).

87.8% 曾吸食毒品的學生表示，他們從未向他人求助，較 2014/15 年調查錄得的相應數字為高（80.9%）。曾向他人求助的學生中，「父母」（34.7%）和「朋友」（21.6%）是給予高小學生幫助最大的人；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%）（表 2.14）。

5.7 在香港以外地方吸食毒品

2017/18 年調查顯示，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，而有 62.3% 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生表示有此情況。後者當中，有 46.2% 表示曾在「中國內地／澳門」吸食毒品；而 60.9% 則表示曾在「海外地區」吸食毒品（表 2.13）。

5.8 接觸毒品的途徑

50.0% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生表示他們所吸食的毒品是「免費」，而「零用錢」（34.5%）及「做合法兼職得來的錢」（17.1%）是另外兩個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源（表 2.5）。

有 2.1% 不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生曾獲提供毒品（表 3.1）。

87.8% of drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others, which was higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2014/15 Survey (80.9%). For those who reported having sought help from others, “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 secondary students; and “friends” (32.0%) and “social workers” (17.9%) to post-secondary students (Table 2.14).

5.7 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong

While 39.2% of lifetime drug-takers had taken drugs outside Hong Kong in the 2017/18 Survey, 62.3% of those 30-day drug-takers did so. Among the latter, 46.2% had taken drugs in “Mainland China/ Macao”, whereas 60.9% had taken drugs “Overseas” (Table 2.13).

5.8 Access to drugs

50.0% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. “Pocket money” (34.5%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (17.1%) were the other two commonly reported sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5).

2.1% 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 67.5%，首次吸毒的專上學生 63.2% 及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 48.1%）、「同學」（首次吸毒的中學學生 26.4%，首次吸毒的專上學生 22.9% 及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 27.2%）及「朋友的朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 12.7%，首次吸毒的專上學生 15.0% 及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 22.0%）。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」（31.7%）；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，有較大的比重（中學學生 32.4% 及專上學生 28.1%）（表 2.8 及 3.1）。

The most common drug suppliers were “friends” (67.5% for secondary students' first drug-taking, 63.2% for post-secondary students' first drug-taking and 48.1% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels), followed by “schoolmates” (26.4% for secondary students' first drug-taking, 22.9% for post-secondary students' first drug-taking and 27.2% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels) and “friends of friends” (12.7% for secondary students' first drug-taking, 15.0% for post-secondary students' first drug-taking and 22.0% 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/others” (31.7%) 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 (32.4% for secondary and 28.1% for post-secondary) (Tables 2.8 & 3.1).