

## 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，23.6%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 24.8%、中學學生 20.7%及專上學生 26.6%。

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 34.0%在調查前 30 天內曾每天吸食毒品，29.2%曾吸食毒品一次，10.7%曾每星期吸毒，16.5%曾每星期有 2 至 3 天吸毒，而 9.4%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)

根據 2020/21 年的調查結果，曾吸食危害精神毒品及海洛英的學生比例分別由 2017/18 年調查的 2.5%和 0.2%，下跌至 2.4%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 23.6% took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration. In particular, the proportions in different education levels were 24.8% for upper primary, 20.7% for secondary and 26.6% for post-secondary.

Students who reported to have taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were asked of their drug-taking frequency. Among them, 34.0% took drugs every day in the preceding 30 days, 29.2% took drugs once, 10.7% took drugs every week, 16.5% took drugs 2-3 days per week and 9.4% took drugs every two weeks.

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

In the 2020/21 Survey, the proportions of students who had ever taken psychotropic substances and heroin decreased to 2.4% and 0.1% respectively from 2.5% and 0.2% in the 2017/18 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 1.5%、2.5%及 3.3%，而 2017/18 年調查所得的相應比例為 0.9%、2.5%及 3.9%。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 0.2%，而 2017/18 年調查的相應比例為 0.1%、0.1%及 0.3%。

對於最常被學生吸食的三類毒品，吸食「大麻」的學生數目由 2017/18 年調查的 13 600 人（76.5%）下跌至 2020/21 年調查的 12 100 人（69.9%），「咳水／咳丸」由 3 500 人（19.9%）下跌至 2 800 人（16.3%），而「可卡因」由 2 600 人（14.7%）下跌至 2 500 人（14.2%）。另一方面，吸食「冰毒」的學生數目由 1 700 人（9.8%）下跌至 1 100 人（6.2%），「氯胺酮」由 1 700 人（9.7%）下跌至 1 500 人（8.7%）。

最常被高小學生吸食的三類毒品為「咳水／咳丸」、「大麻」和「五仔」，與 2017/18 年調查比較，吸食的學生的數目為：「咳水／咳丸」由 620 人（40.0%）上升至 810 人（29.9%），「大麻」由 230 人（14.7%）上升至 460 人（16.8%），「五仔」由 210 人（13.5%）上升至 390 人（14.4%）。

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 2017/18 年調查比較，吸食的學生的數目為：「大麻」由 6 640 人（78.1%）下跌至 5 810 人（71.2%），「咳水／咳丸」由 2 150 人（25.3%）下跌至 1 550 人（19.0%），而「可卡因」由 1 020 人（12.0%）上升至 1 330 人（16.3%）。

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 2017/18 年調查比較，吸食的學生的數目為：「大

There were 1.5%, 2.5% and 3.3% of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels respectively who had ever taken psychotropic substances, while the corresponding proportions were 0.9%, 2.5% and 3.9% in the 2017/18 Survey. The proportions of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels who had ever taken heroin were 0.1%, 0.1% and 0.2% respectively; while the corresponding proportions were 0.1%, 0.1% and 0.3% in the 2017/18 Survey.

For the three most common types of drugs taken by students, the number of takers of “cannabis” decreased from 13 600 (76.5%) in the 2017/18 Survey to 12 100 (69.9%) in the 2020/21 Survey, that of “cough medicine” decreased from 3 500 (19.9%) to 2 800 (16.3%), and that of “cocaine” decreased from 2 600 (14.7%) to 2 500 (14.2%). On the other hand, the number of takers of methamphetamine (“Ice”) decreased from 1 700 (9.8%) to 1 100 (6.2%), and that of “ketamine” decreased from 1 700 (9.7%) to 1 500 (8.7%).

The three most common types of drugs taken by upper primary students were “cough medicine”, “cannabis” and “give-me-five”. The number of drug-takers increased from 620 (40.0%) to 810 (29.9%) for “cough medicine”, from 230 (14.7%) to 460 (16.8%) for “cannabis”, and from 210 (13.5%) to 390 (14.4%) for “give-me-five”, as compared to the 2017/18 Survey.

The three most common types of drugs taken by secondary students were “cannabis”, “cough medicine” and “cocaine”. The number of drug-takers decreased from 6 640 (78.1%) to 5 810 (71.2%) for “cannabis”, and from 2 150 (25.3%) to 1 550 (19.0%) for “cough medicine”, but increased from 1 020 (12.0%) to 1 330 (16.3%) for “cocaine”, as compared to the 2017/18 Survey.

The three most common types of drugs taken by post-secondary students were “cannabis”, “cocaine” and “ecstasy”. The number of drug-

麻」由 6 750 人 (87.0%) 下跌至 5 840 人 (90.6%)，「可卡因」由 1 350 人 (17.4%) 下跌至 760 人 (11.8%)，「搖頭丸」由 1 290 人 (16.7%) 下跌至 710 人 (11.0%)。

74.9% 曾吸毒學生只吸食過一種毒品。與 2017/18 年調查比較，在曾吸毒的高小學生、中學學生及專上學生中，曾吸食超過一種毒品的比例均有所下降。

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)

48.6% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生<sup>6</sup>表示毒品是「免費」的。「零用錢」(34.7%) 及「做合法兼職得來的錢」(24.0%) 是購買毒品的第二和第三個主要金錢來源。

在不同教育程度組別中，「免費」都是最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (中學學生為 48.3% 而專上學生為 48.8%)。而「零用錢」(39.0%) 和「從非法途徑得來的錢 [如偷竊及出售毒品]」(16.2%) 以及「做合法兼職得來的錢」(32.8%) 和「零用錢」(31.9%) 則分別是曾吸食毒品的中學學生及專上學生第二和第三個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

在 2017/18 年調查中，「免費」取得毒品 (50.0%)、「零用錢」(34.5%) 和「做合法兼職得來的錢」(17.1%) 是曾吸食

takers decreased from 6 750 (87.0%) to 5 840 (90.6%) for “cannabis”, from 1 350 (17.4%) to 760 (11.8%) for “cocaine” and from 1 290 (16.7%) to 710 (11.0%) for “ecstasy”, as compared to the 2017/18 Survey.

74.9% of drug-taking students had taken one type of drugs only. Compared with the 2017/18 Survey, decreases were noted in the proportions of drug-taking upper primary, secondary and post-secondary students.

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)

48.6% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels<sup>6</sup> claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. The second and third commonly reported sources of money were “pocket money” (34.7%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (24.0%).

“Free of charge” was observed to be the most common source of money for buying drugs across different education levels (48.3% for secondary and 48.8% for post-secondary). The second and third most commonly reported sources of money among secondary and post-secondary drug takers were “pocket money” (39.0%) and “illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)” (16.2%) as well as “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (32.8%) and “pocket money” (31.9%) respectively.

In the 2017/18 Survey, “free of charge” (50.0%), “pocket money” (34.5%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (17.1%) were the

<sup>6</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

<sup>6</sup> Upper primary students were not asked this question.

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)

2017/18 年及 2020/21 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」（2020/21 年調查為 39.5%；2017/18 年調查為 41.8%）、學生「自己家中」（2020/21 年調查為 33.8%；2017/18 年調查為 29.7%）及「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（2020/21 年調查為 18.8%；2017/18 年調查為 20.1%）。

此外，「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」同樣是中學學生（19.4%）和專上學生（15.5%）吸食毒品的熱點。

#### 2.5 通常取得毒品的地點 (表 2.7)

2017/18 年及 2020/21 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。

高小學生獲取毒品最普遍的三個地點是學生「自己家中」（2020/21 年調查為 24.4%；2017/18 年調查為 25.7%）、「藥房」（2020/21 年調查為 11.8%；2017/18 年調查為 9.2%）和「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2020/21 年調查為 11.0%；2017/18 年調查為 17.0%）。

中學學生獲取毒品最普遍的地點是「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2020/21 年調查為 39.9%；2017/18 年調查為 41.4%）、「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（2020/21 年調查為 19.1%；2017/18 年調查為 21.9%）和「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」（2020/21 年調查為

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” (39.5% for the 2020/21 Survey and 41.8% for the 2017/18 Survey), students’ own “home” (33.8% for the 2020/21 Survey and 29.7% for the 2017/18 Survey) and “public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet” (18.8% for the 2020/21 Survey and 20.1% for the 2017/18 Survey) were the top three usual localities for taking drugs in both the 2017/18 and 2020/21 Surveys.

Apart from the above, “staircase or public area in building/ back alley” was also common localities for secondary school (19.4%) and post-secondary school students (15.5%) in taking drugs.

#### 2.5 Usual localities for obtaining drugs (Table 2.7)

As shown in both the 2017/18 and 2020/21 Surveys, drug-taking students of different education levels obtained drugs from different localities.

For upper primary school drug-takers, the top three localities were students’ own “home” (24.4% for the 2020/21 Survey and 25.7% for the 2017/18 Survey), “pharmacy” (11.8% for the 2020/21 Survey and 9.2% for the 2017/18 Survey) and “friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (11.0% for the 2020/21 Survey and 17.0% for the 2017/18 Survey).

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (39.9% for the 2020/21 Survey and 41.4% for the 2017/18 Survey), “public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet” (19.1% for the 2020/21 Survey and 21.9% for the 2017/18 Survey) and “staircase or public area in building/ back alley” (15.3% for the 2020/21 Survey and 13.8% for the

15.3%；2017/18 年調查為 13.8%)。

專上學生則最普遍從「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(2020/21 年調查為 49.3%；2017/18 年調查為 43.4%)、學生「自己家中」(2020/21 年調查為 15.2%；2017/18 年調查為 12.2%)和「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(2020/21 年調查為 12.2%；2017/18 年調查為 9.4%)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%)、學生「自己家中」(16.1%)和「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(14.2%)，與首三位最常吸食毒品的地點一樣，其比例分別為 39.5%、33.8%及 18.8%。

## 2.6 提供毒品的人 (表 2.8)

2020/21 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」(2020/21 年調查為 35.1%；2017/18 年調查為 31.7%)及「朋友」(2020/21 年調查為 23.4%；2017/18 年調查為 26.9%)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。

2017/18 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” (49.3% for the 2020/21 Survey and 43.4% for the 2017/18 Survey), students’ own “home” (15.2% for the 2020/21 Survey and 12.2% for the 2017/18 Survey) and “public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet” (12.2% for the 2020/21 Survey and 9.4% for the 2017/18 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%), students’ own “home” (16.1%) and “public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet” (14.2%) were the same as the top three usual localities for taking drugs with respective proportions of 39.5%, 33.8% and 18.8%.

## 2.6 Suppliers of drugs (Table 2.8)

“Friends” and “schoolmates” were the most common suppliers of drugs reported in the 2020/21 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” (35.1% for the 2020/21 Survey and 31.7% for the 2017/18 Survey) and “friends” (23.4% for the 2020/21 Survey and 26.9% for the 2017/18 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 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 2020/21 年調查，有關比例分別為 64.8%及 18.0%；在 2017/18 年的調查，分別為 67.5%及 26.4%）或專上學生（在 2020/21 年調查，有關比例分別為 73.4%及 21.5%；在 2017/18 年的調查，分別為 63.2%及 22.9%）。「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（2020/21 年調查為 14.9%；2017/18 年調查為 12.7%）和專上學生（2020/21 年調查為 17.2%；2017/18 年調查為 15.0%）的人。

### 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 2020/21 年調查，有關比例分別為 57.8%及 36.4%；在 2017/18 年的調查，分別為 60.3%及 32.4%）或專上學生（在 2020/21 年調查，有關比例分別為 59.7%及 29.6%；在 2017/18 年的調查，分別為 55.9%及 28.1%）。「同學」是第三類最常供應毒品予中學學生（2020/21 年調查為 15.5%；2017/18 年調查為 26.2%）和專上學生（2020/21 年調查為 17.7%；2017/18 年調查為 15.8%）的人。

### 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 (64.8% and 18.0% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey; and 67.5% and 26.4% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey) and post-secondary (73.4% and 21.5% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey; and 63.2% and 22.9% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey) levels. “Friends of friends” came third for students at both secondary (14.9% for the 2020/21 Survey and 12.7% for the 2017/18 Survey) and post-secondary (17.2% for the 2020/21 Survey and 15.0% for the 2017/18 Survey) levels.

### 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 (57.8% and 36.4% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey; and 60.3% and 32.4% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey) and post-secondary (59.7% and 29.6% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey; and 55.9% and 28.1% respectively for the 2017/18 Survey) levels. “Schoolmates” came third for drug-taking students of both secondary (15.5% for the 2020/21 Survey and 26.2% for the 2017/18 Survey) and post-secondary (17.7% for the 2020/21 Survey and 15.8% for the 2017/18 Survey) levels.

**2.7 一起吸食毒品的人 (表 2.9)**

在 2020/21 年調查中，超過七成吸食毒品的中學學生 (74.9%) 及專上學生<sup>7</sup> (78.0%) 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。2017/18 年調查的相應數字分別為中學學生的 72.7% 及專上學生的 73.6%。

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」(2020/21 年調查為 19.6%；2017/18 年調查為 34.5%)。專上學生則表示「自己一個人」吸食毒品 (2020/21 年調查為 28.7%；2017/18 年調查為 24.5%)。

24.4% 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 2017/18 年調查錄得的相應數字為高 (2017/18 年調查為 22.8%)。

**2.8 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 2.10)**

在 2020/21 年調查中，36.5% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上程度學生<sup>7</sup> 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，6.8% 首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下，2017/18 年調查的相應比例為 7.9%。

<sup>7</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

**2.7 Companions of drug-taking (Table 2.9)**

In the 2020/21 Survey, over 70% of the drug-taking students of secondary (74.9%) and post-secondary (78.0%) levels<sup>7</sup> 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 2017/18 Survey were 72.7% for secondary students and 73.6% for post-secondary students.

Besides “friends”, secondary drug-taking students commonly took drugs with “schoolmates” (19.6% for the 2020/21 Survey and 34.5% for the 2017/18 Survey). Post-secondary drug-taking students stated that they took drugs “alone” (28.7% for the 2020/21 Survey and 24.5% for the 2017/18 Survey).

24.4% 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 2017/18 Survey (22.8%).

**2.8 Age of first drug-taking (Table 2.10)**

In the 2020/21 Survey, 36.5% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels<sup>7</sup> claimed that they did not remember their age of first drug-taking. Of all drug-taking students at secondary or above, 6.8% first took drugs at age of 10 or below. The corresponding proportion in the 2017/18 Survey was 7.9%.

<sup>7</sup> Upper primary students were not asked this question.

中學學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數為 14.6 歲，較 2017/18 年調查錄得的相應數字（14.8 歲）為低。而專上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數為 18.6 歲，則較 2017/18 年調查錄得的相應數字（18.1 歲）為高。

## 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（2020/21 年調查為 31.3% 及 2017/18 年調查為 44.8%）。在 2020/21 年調查中，高小學生吸毒的其他常見原因還包括「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（15.5%）和「減肥」（11.4%）。

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 2020/21 年調查中，「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 62.3%、29.4% 和 25.7%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。「好奇」、「尋求刺激」和「減輕壓力」則是吸食毒品的專上學生（分別是 65.1%、30.7% 和 30.4%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。

### 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「減輕壓力」（44.9%）、「尋求刺激」（42.5%）及「解

The median age of first drug-taking was 14.6 for secondary students, which was lower than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2017/18 Survey (14.8). While for post-secondary students, the median age of first drug-taking was 18.6, which was higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2017/18 Survey (18.1).

## 2.9 Reasons for taking drugs (Table 2.11)

“Curiosity” remained as the most common reason for drug-taking by upper primary students (31.3% for the 2020/21 Survey and 44.8% for the 2017/18 Survey). Other common reasons for upper primary drug-taking students to take drugs in the 2020/21 Survey were “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (15.5%) and “to lose weight” (11.4%).

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 level (62.3%, 29.4% and 25.7% respectively) to take drugs for the first time in the 2020/21 Survey. “Curiosity”, “to seek excitement” and “to get away from stress” were the top three reasons for drug takers of post-secondary level (65.1%, 30.7% and 30.4% respectively) to take drugs for the first time in the 2020/21 Survey.

### 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



悶／消磨時間」(35.4%)。專上學生的主要原因則為「減輕壓力」(46.0%)、「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」(32.9%)及「解悶／消磨時間」(31.3%)。

## 2.10 居住地區 (表 2.12)

在 2020/21 年調查中，吸食毒品的學生比例最高的居住地區為灣仔區(5.6%)、中西區(4.7%)及南區(4.2%)。

元朗區(1 840)、沙田區(1 520)和觀塘區(1 300)，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

25.0%曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生<sup>8</sup>表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品。

### 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 79.0%和 29.0%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。

曾在「中國內地／澳門」吸食毒品的學生最普遍吸食毒品的地方為「深圳」(19.3%)、「廣州」(12.5%)及「東莞」(12.3%)。值得注意的是近年因應 2019 新冠病毒病情況所實施的旅遊限

enumeration mainly “to get away from stress” (44.9%), “to seek excitement” (42.5%) and “feeling bored/ nothing else to do/ killing time” (35.4%). The main reasons for post-secondary students to do so were mainly “to get away from stress” (46.0%), “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (32.9%) and “feeling bored/ nothing else to do/ killing time” (31.3%).

## 2.10 Residential districts (Table 2.12)

In the 2020/21 Survey, residential districts with the highest proportion of drug-taking students were Wan Chai (5.6%), Central and Western (4.7%) and Southern (4.2%).

Residential districts with the highest number of drug-taking students were Yuen Long (1 840), Sha Tin (1 520) and Kwun Tong (1 300).

## 2.11 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong (Table 2.13)

### 2.11.1 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong

25.0% of lifetime drug-taking students in secondary or above levels<sup>8</sup> claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong.

### 2.11.2 Places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong

Among those who claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 79.0% and 29.0% of lifetime drug-taking students had taken drugs “Overseas” and in “Mainland China/ Macao” respectively.

The most commonly reported places of drug-taking in “Mainland China/ Macao” for lifetime drug-taking students were “Shenzhen” (19.3%), “Guangzhou” (12.5%) and “Dongguan” (12.3%). Please note that the travel restriction arising from

<sup>8</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

<sup>8</sup> Upper primary students were not asked this question.

制，可能令曾吸食毒品的學生不能前往香港以外地方吸食毒品。

## 2.12 向他人求助的模式（表 2.14）

### 2.12.1 曾否向他人求助

2020/21 年調查發現，14.2%吸食毒品的學生曾向他人求助，較 2017/18 年調查的 12.2%為高。

### 2.12.2 給予最大幫助的人

2020/21 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（29.1%），其次是「父母」（15.5%）和「社工」（10.5%），當中包括「學校社工」（4.8%）、「外展社工／輔導員」（3.8%）和「戒毒機構社工／輔導員」（1.9%）。「同學」（10.3%）亦是其他被認為能給予幫助的人。

按教育程度分析，「父母」（23.6%）和「朋友」（19.3%）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」（42.5%）和「社工」（10.0%）；對專上學生而言，則是「社工」（30.1%）和「朋友」（28.3%）。

the COVID-19 situation in recent years may prohibit lifetime drug-taking students to take drugs outside Hong Kong.

## 2.12 Help seeking patterns (Table 2.14)

### 2.12.1 Whether sought help from others

In the 2020/21 Survey, 14.2% of drug-taking students reported that they had sought help from others, which was higher than the 12.2% in the 2017/18 Survey.

### 2.12.2 Person who gave the greatest help

Among those who reported having sought help from others in the 2020/21 Survey, the persons who gave them the greatest help were reported to be “friends” (29.1%), followed by “parents” (15.5%) and “social workers” (10.5%), including “school social workers” (4.8%), “outreaching social workers/ counsellors” (3.8%) and “social workers/ counsellors in drug treatment organisations” (1.9%). “Schoolmates” (10.3%) was also considered to be another group of helpful persons.

By education level, “parents” (23.6%) and “friends” (19.3%) were the persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking upper primary students; “friends” (42.5%) and “social workers” (10.0%) to drug-taking secondary students; and “social workers” (30.1%) and “friends” (28.3%) 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

接近一半曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (48.3%) 和專上學生<sup>9</sup> (48.2%) 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，而大約三成在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (35.4%) 和專上學生 (29.4%) 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」(37.3%)、「吸毒是犯法的，他們怕被拘捕」(28.6%) 及「吸毒影響他們的學業」(21.3%)。

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」(46.7%)、「吸毒影響他們的學業」(30.7%) 及「吸毒是犯法的，他們怕被拘捕」(19.4%)。

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 28.6%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 19.4%) 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「吸毒影響他們的學業」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 30.7%；曾吸食毒品為 21.3%)、「他們沒有足夠金

## 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 nearly half of the lifetime drug-taking secondary (48.3%) and post-secondary students<sup>9</sup> (48.2%) had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, about three-tenth of the 30-day drug-taking secondary (35.4%) and post-secondary students (29.4%) 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” (37.3%), “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (28.6%) and “using drugs affected their studies” (21.3%).

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” (46.7%), “using drugs affected their studies” (30.7%) and “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (19.4%).

It is noteworthy that more lifetime drug-taking secondary or above students cited “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (28.6% for lifetime and 19.4% 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 studies” (30.7% for 30-day and 21.3% for lifetime), “they did not

<sup>9</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

<sup>9</sup> Upper primary students were not asked this question.

錢」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 19.4%；曾吸食毒品為 13.5%)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 16.5%；曾吸食毒品為 11.3%)。

### 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 76.8%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 68.0%)、「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 33.3%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 42.7%)及「他們很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺」(曾吸食毒品為 24.1%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 40.0%)。

have enough money” (19.4% for 30-day and 13.5% for lifetime) and “their boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it” (16.5% for 30-day and 11.3% 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” (76.8% for lifetime and 68.0% for 30-day), “they did not think using drugs was harmful to health” (33.3% for lifetime and 42.7% for 30-day) and “they liked the feeling that drugs gave them” (24.1% for lifetime and 40.0% for 30-day).