
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 遍性

本章羅列了曾吸食³、一年內曾吸食⁴及30天內曾吸食⁵各種物質的學生比例。

1.1 曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.1)

2023/24 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 2.7%、7.4% 及 40.4%。於 2020/21 年調查，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例則分別為 2.5%、7.4% 及 47.5%。

估計曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 18 700，與 2020/21 年調查的數字 17 300 比較，增加了 7.7%。

各教育程度組別學生中曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 1.5%、中學學生 3.1% 及專上學生 3.2%。於 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字分別為：高小學生 1.5%、中學學生 2.5% 及專上學生 3.3%。

Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use among students

The proportions of the prevalence of lifetime³, 1-year⁴ and 30-day⁵ substance-taking students are highlighted in this chapter.

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 2.7%, 7.4% and 40.4% respectively in the 2023/24 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 2.5%, 7.4% and 47.5% in the 2020/21 Survey.

The number of lifetime drug-taking students was estimated to be 18 700, which had increased by 7.7% from the corresponding figure of 17 300 in the 2020/21 Survey.

The prevalence rate of lifetime drug-taking students in different education levels were: 1.5% for upper primary, 3.1% for secondary and 3.2% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2020/21 Survey: 1.5% for upper primary, 2.5% for secondary and 3.3% for post-secondary.

³ 「曾吸食毒品/吸煙/飲酒學生」指學生曾經吸食毒品/吸煙/飲酒最少一次。

⁴ 「一年內曾吸食毒品/吸煙/飲酒學生」指學生在調查前一年內曾經吸食毒品/吸煙/飲酒。

⁵ 「30 天內曾吸食毒品/吸煙/飲酒學生」指學生在調查前 30 天內曾經吸食毒品/吸煙/飲酒。

³ “Lifetime drug/tobacco/alcohol-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drug/tobacco/alcohol at least once in their lifetime.

⁴ “1-year drug/tobacco/alcohol-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drug/tobacco/alcohol within one year preceding survey enumeration.

⁵ “30-day drug/tobacco/alcohol-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drug/tobacco/alcohol within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

1.1.1 年齡及性別（表 1.1-1.3）

2023/24 年的調查顯示，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒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 4.4%、20.5%及 80.9%）。2020/21 年調查亦有相似的比例分布。曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒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 5.1%、19.3%及 80.1%）。

2023/24 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 3.1%、7.8%及 39.1%，而女學生的比例則分別為 2.3%、7.0%及 42.0%。2020/21 年調查顯示，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 3.0%、8.1%及 45.6%，而女學生的比例則分別為 1.9%、6.7%及 49.2%。

1.2 一年內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例（圖 1.2）

2023/24 年的調查顯示，在所有涵蓋的學生中，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例分別為 1.0%、4.6%及 27.9%。於 2020/21 年調查，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例分別為 1.0%、4.3%及 32.8%。

估計一年內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 7 000，與 2020/21 年調查的數字 6 800 比較，增加了 3.2%。

在各教育程度組別學生中，一年內曾吸食毒品的比例為：高小學生 0.5%、中學學生 0.7%及專上學生 2.0%。於 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字為：高小學生 0.4%、中學學生 0.8%及專上學生 1.7%。

1.1.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.1-1.3)

In the 2023/24 Survey, the proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (4.4%, 20.5% and 80.9% respectively). Similar patterns were found in the 2020/21 Survey with the proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (5.1%, 19.3% and 80.1% respectively).

The proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 3.1%, 7.8% and 39.1% respectively in the 2023/24 Survey; while the corresponding proportions of female students were 2.3%, 7.0% and 42.0% respectively. The proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students in the 2020/21 Survey were 3.0%, 8.1% and 45.6%. For females, the figures were 1.9%, 6.7% and 49.2% respectively.

1.2 Proportion of 1-year substance users (Chart 1.2)

Among all covered students, the proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students were 1.0%, 4.6% and 27.9% respectively in the 2023/24 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 1.0%, 4.3% and 32.8% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey.

The number of 1-year drug-taking students was estimated to be 7 000, which had increased by 3.2% from the corresponding figure of 6 800 in the 2020/21 Survey.

The prevalence rate of 1-year drug-taking students in different education levels were: 0.5% for upper primary, 0.7% for secondary and 2.0% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2020/21 Survey were: 0.4% for upper primary, 0.8% for secondary and 1.7% for post-secondary.

1.2.1 年齡及性別（表 1.4）

2023/24 年的調查發現，一年內曾吸食毒品及曾吸煙的學生比例最高的年齡組別為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 2.7%及 13.2%），而一年內曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別則為 19-20 歲的學生（65.8%）。在 2020/21 年調查，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別均為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 2.5%、12.0%及 64.1%）。

2023/24 年的調查發現，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%、4.9%及 26.6%，而女學生比例則分別為 0.9%、4.3%及 29.4%。在 2020/21 年的調查中，男學生的有關比例分別為 1.2%、4.6%及 30.8%，而女學生的比例分別為 0.8%、4.0%及 34.7%。

1.3 30 天內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例（圖 1.3）

2023/24 年的調查發現，在所涵蓋的學生中，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%、3.2%及 14.3%。2020/21 年調查顯示，曾服用上述三種物質的學生整體比例分別為 0.6%、2.8%及 16.7%。

估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 3 700，與 2020/21 年調查的數字 4 100 比較，減少了 9.1%。

在各教育程度組別學生中，30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例為：高小學生 0.4%、中學學生 0.4%及專上學生 1.0%。於 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字為：高小學生 0.4%、中學學生 0.5%及專上學生 0.9%。

1.2.1 Age and sex (Table 1.4)

In the 2023/24 Survey, 1-year drug-taking and tobacco-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (2.7% and 13.2% respectively), while 1- year alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 19-20 (65.8%). In the 2020/21 Survey, the proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students all peaked at the age of 21 or above (2.5%, 12.0% and 64.1% respectively).

In the 2023/24 Survey, the proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 1.1%, 4.9% and 26.6% respectively; while the corresponding proportions for female students were 0.9%, 4.3% and 29.4% respectively. Such figures in the 2020/21 Survey were 1.2%, 4.6% and 30.8% respectively for male students; and 0.8%, 4.0% and 34.7% respectively for female students.

1.3 Proportion of 30-day substance users (Chart 1.3)

Among all covered students, the proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students were 0.5%, 3.2% and 14.3% respectively in the 2023/24 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 0.6%, 2.8% and 16.7% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey.

The number of 30-day drug-taking students was estimated to be 3 700, which had decreased by 9.1% from the corresponding figure of 4 100 in the 2020/21 Survey.

The prevalence rate of 30-day drug-taking in different education levels were: 0.4% for upper primary, 0.4% for secondary and 1.0% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2020/21 Survey were: 0.4% for upper primary, 0.5% for secondary and 0.9% for post-secondary.

1.3.1 年齡及性別（表 1.5）

30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別均為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 1.1%、9.1% 及 36.5%）。在 2020/21 年的調查中，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒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 1.2%、8.3% 及 36.9%）。

2023/24 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%、3.5% 及 14.1%，而女學生的比例則分別為 0.4%、2.9% 及 14.5%。2020/21 年調查顯示，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%、3.2% 及 16.2%，而女學生的比例則分別為 0.4%、2.5% 及 17.3%。

1.4 吸食毒品學生在參與學校／院校中的分布

在參與 2023/24 年調查的 106 所小學中，88 所（83%）有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 50 所（47%）有高小學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

中學方面，在參與的 100 所中學當中，97 所（97%）有學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 75 所（75%）有學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

在參與的 26 所提供專上課程的院校中，23 所（88%）有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品；20 所（77%）則有學生表示他們曾於調查前 30 天內吸食毒品。

1.3.1 Age and sex (Table 1.5)

The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (1.1%, 9.1% and 36.5% respectively). In the 2020/21 Survey, the proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students also peaked at the age of 21 or above (1.2%, 8.3% and 36.9% respectively).

The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 0.7%, 3.5% and 14.1% respectively in the 2023/24 Survey, while the corresponding proportions of female students were 0.4%, 2.9% and 14.5% respectively. The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students in the 2020/21 Survey were 0.7%, 3.2% and 16.2% respectively; for females, the figures were 0.4%, 2.5% and 17.3% respectively.

1.4 Distribution of drug-taking students in participated schools and institutions

Among the 106 primary schools participated in the 2023/24 Survey, lifetime drug-taking and 30-day drug-taking upper primary students were reported in 88 schools (83%) and 50 schools (47%) respectively.

As for secondary schools, among the 100 schools participated in the survey, lifetime drug-taking students were reported in 97 schools (97%) and 30-day drug-taking students in 75 schools (75%).

Of the 26 post-secondary institutions participated in the survey, 23 (88%) had lifetime drug-taking students and 20 (77%) had 30-day drug-taking students reported.

曾吸食毒品學生的分布只涉及有參與此調查研究的學校，因此不應將之闡釋為香港所有學校的分布。而曾吸食毒品的學生是指曾經吸食毒品最少一次的學生。他們可能在嘗試之後沒有再吸食毒品。

These figures reflected the distribution of ever drug-taking students in the participating schools only and should not be interpreted as the distribution of all schools in Hong Kong. Moreover, ever drug-taking students refer to students who had ever taken drug at least once. They might have stopped taking drugs after some attempts.