

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，19.9%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 25.5%、中學學生 11.6%及專上學生 31.5%。

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 47.5%在調查前 30 天內曾每天吸食毒品，18.1%曾每星期有 2 至 3 天吸毒，6.9%曾每星期吸毒，6.7%曾每兩星期吸毒，而 20.8%只曾吸食毒品一次。

2.2 吸食毒品種類 (圖 2.2 – 2.4 及表 2.1 – 2.4)

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。

在 2023/24 年的調查中，78.1%曾吸毒學生只吸食過一種毒品，2020/21 年調查的數字為 74.9%。

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 19.9% took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration. In particular, the proportions in different education levels were: 25.5% for upper primary, 11.6% for secondary and 31.5% for post-secondary.

Students who reported having taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were asked of their drug-taking frequency. Among them, 47.5% took drugs every day in the preceding 30 days, 18.1% took drugs 2-3 days per week, 6.9% took drugs every week, 6.7% took drugs every two weeks and 20.8% only took drugs once.

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

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.

In the 2023/24 Survey, 78.1% of drug-taking students had taken one type of drugs only, compared with the 74.9% in the 2020/21 Survey.

2023/24 年的調查發現，曾吸食危害精神毒品的學生比例由 2020/21 年調查的 2.4% 上升至 2.7%。吸食海洛英的學生比例為 0.1%，與 2020/21 年調查相同。

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%、3.0% 及 3.2%，而 2020/21 年調查所得的相應比例為 1.5%、2.5% 及 3.3%。高小、中學及專上學生曾吸食海洛英的比例均為 0.1%，而 2020/21 年調查的相應比例為 0.1%、0.1% 及 0.2%。

在所有曾吸食毒品的學生中，最常被吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」，「咳水／咳丸」及「可卡因」。估計曾吸食這三類毒品的學生數目分別為 10 600 人（56.7%），3 600 人（19.4%）及 3 100 人（16.5%）。2020/21 年調查的相應估計數字分別為 12 100 人（69.9%），2 800 人（16.3%）及 2 500 人（14.2%）。

高小學生方面，在曾吸食毒品的學生中，最常被吸食的三類毒品為「咳水／咳丸」、「大麻」和「天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑」。估計曾吸食這三類毒品的學生數目分別為 960 人（37.6%），440 人（17.4%）及 410 人（16.0%）。2020/21 年調查的相應估計數字分別為 820 人（29.9%），460 人（16.8%）及 320 人（11.7%）。

The proportions of students who had ever taken psychotropic substances increased from 2.4% in the 2020/21 Survey to 2.7% in the 2023/24 Survey. The proportions of students who had ever taken heroin was 0.1%, which was the same as that in the 2020/21 Survey.

There were 1.5%, 3.0% and 3.2% of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels respectively who had ever taken psychotropic substances, while the corresponding proportions were 1.5%, 2.5% and 3.3% in the 2020/21 Survey. The proportions of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels who had ever taken heroin were all 0.1%; while the corresponding proportions were 0.1%, 0.1% and 0.2% in the 2020/21 Survey.

Among all lifetime drug-taking students, the three most common types of drugs taken were “cannabis”, “cough medicine” and “cocaine”. The estimated number of students who had ever taken these three drugs were 10 600 (56.7%), 3 600 (19.4%), and 3 100 (16.5%) respectively. The corresponding estimated figures in the 2020/21 Survey were 12 100 (69.9%), 2 800 (16.3%) and 2 500 (14.2%) respectively.

For upper primary students, the three most common types of drugs taken among lifetime drug-taking students were “cough medicine”, “cannabis” and “thinner / glue / other organic solvent”. The estimated number of students who had ever taken these three drugs were 960 (37.6%), 440 (17.4%) and 410 (16.0%) respectively. The corresponding estimated figures in the 2020/21 Survey were 820 (29.9%), 460 (16.8%) and 320 (11.7%) respectively.

中學學生方面，在曾吸食毒品的學生中，最常被吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「咳水／咳丸」和「可卡因」。估計曾吸食這三類毒品的學生數目分別為 5 100 人（50.4%），2 100 人（21.0%）及 2 000 人（20.0%）。2020/21 年調查的相應估計數字分別為 5 800 人（71.2%），1 600 人（19.0%）及 1 300 人（16.3%）。

專上學生方面，在曾吸食毒品的學生中，最常被吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「搖頭丸」和「可卡因」。估計曾吸食這三類毒品的學生數目分別為 5 000 人（84.0%），860 人（14.4%）及 760 人（12.7%）。2020/21 年調查的相應估計數字分別為 5 800 人（90.6%），710 人（11.0%）及 760 人（11.8%）。

2.3 購買毒品的主要金錢來源 （表 2.5）

2023/24 年的調查發現，42.7% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生⁶表示毒品是「免費」的。第二和第三個購買毒品的金錢來源分別為「零用錢」（32.7%）及「做合法兼職得來的錢」（22.4%）。這些與 2020/21 年調查中最常用來購買毒品的金錢來源相同（分別為 48.6%、34.7% 和 24.0%）。

For secondary students, the three most common types of drugs taken among lifetime drug-taking students were “cannabis”, “cough medicine” and “cocaine”. The estimated number of students who had ever taken these three drugs were 5 100 (50.4%), 2 100 (21.0%) and 2 000 (20.0%) respectively. The corresponding estimated figures in the 2020/21 Survey were 5 800 (71.2%), 1 600 (19.0%) and 1 300 (16.3%) respectively.

For post-secondary students, the three most common types of drugs taken among lifetime drug-taking were “cannabis”, “ecstasy” and “cocaine”. The estimated number of students who had ever taken these three drugs were 5 000 (84.0%), 860 (14.4%) and 760 (12.7%). The corresponding estimated figures in the 2020/21 Survey were 5 800 (90.6%), 710 (11.0%) and 760 (11.8%) respectively.

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

In the 2023/24 Survey, 42.7% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels⁶ claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. The second and third commonly reported sources of money were “pocket money” (32.7%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (22.4%). These were same as the top three commonly reported sources of money in the 2020/21 Survey (at 48.6%, 34.7% and 24.0% respectively).

⁶ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

⁶ Upper primary students were not asked this question.

在不同教育程度組別中，「免費」是最常取得毒品的方式（中學學生為 38.9%而專上學生為 45.2%）。在曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，第二和第三個最常作為購買毒品的金錢來源是「零用錢」（38.9%）和「從非法途徑得來的錢〔如偷竊及出售毒品〕」（17.6%）。而曾吸食毒品的專上學生的金錢來源分別為「做合法兼職得來的錢」（33.8%）和「零用錢」（28.9%）。

2.4 通常吸食毒品的地點 （表 2.6）

2020/21 年及 2023/24 年調查皆指出，最普遍吸食毒品的兩個地點為「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2023/24 年調查為 38.8%；2020/21 年調查為 39.5%）及學生「自己家中」（2023/24 年調查為 34.6%；2020/21 年調查為 33.8%）。在 2023/24 年調查緊接其後的是「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」（2023/24 年調查為 18.6%；2020/21 年調查為 15.7%）

2.5 通常取得毒品的地點 （表 2.7）

2020/21 年及 2023/24 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」（2023/24 年調查為 25.0%；2020/21 年調查為 24.4%）、「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2023/24 年調查為 15.3%；2020/21 年調查為 11.0%）和「網吧」（2023/24 年調查為 13.8%；2020/21 年調查為 7.6%）。

Across different education levels, “free of charge” was observed to be the most common way of obtaining drugs (38.9% for secondary and 45.2% for post-secondary). Among secondary drug-taking students, the second and third most commonly reported sources of money were “pocket money” (38.9%) and “illegal sources (e.g. stealing and drug-selling)” (17.6%) respectively. Those for post-secondary drug takers were “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (33.8%) and “pocket money” (28.9%) respectively.

2.4 Usual localities for taking drugs (Table 2.6)

“Friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ home” (38.8% for the 2023/24 Survey and 39.5% for the 2020/21 Survey), and students’ own “home” (34.6% for the 2023/24 Survey and 33.8% for the 2020/21 Survey) were the top two usual localities for taking drugs in both the 2020/21 and 2023/24 Surveys. They were followed by “staircase or public area in building / back alley” (18.6% for the 2023/24 Survey and 15.7% for the 2020/21 Survey) in the 2023/24 Survey.

2.5 Usual localities for obtaining drugs (Table 2.7)

As shown in both the 2020/21 and 2023/24 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” (25.0% for the 2023/24 Survey and 24.4% for the 2020/21 Survey), “friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ homes” (15.3% for the 2023/24 Survey and 11.0% for the 2020/21 Survey) and “internet café / cyber café” (13.8% for the 2023/24 Survey and 7.6% for the 2020/21 Survey).

中學學生獲取毒品最普遍的地點是「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2023/24 年調查為 40.2%；2020/21 年調查為 39.9%）、「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」（2023/24 年調查為 32.8%；2020/21 年調查為 15.3%）和「自己家中」（2023/24 年調查為 18.6%；2020/21 年調查為 14.0%）。

專上學生則最普遍從「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2023/24 年調查為 39.4%；2020/21 年調查為 49.3%）、學生「自己家中」（2023/24 年調查為 16.5%；2020/21 年調查為 15.2%）和「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」（2023/24 年調查為 14.0%；2020/21 年調查為 12.0%）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」（36.7%）、「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷」（18.7%）和學生「自己家中」（18.2%），與首三位最常吸食毒品的地點一樣，其比例分別為 38.8%、18.6% 及 34.6%。

2.6 提供毒品的人（表 2.8）

就吸食毒品的高小學生而言，最常供應毒品給他們的是「陌生人／其他人」（2023/24 年調查為 38.2%；2020/21 年調查為 35.1%）及「朋友」（2023/24 年調查為 21.8%；2020/21 年調查為 23.4%）。

就中學或以上學生而言，以下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。

For secondary school drug-takers, “friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ home” (40.2% for the 2023/24 Survey and 39.9% for the 2020/21 Survey), “staircase or public area in building / back alley” (32.8% for the 2023/24 Survey and 15.3% for the 2020/21 Survey) and students’ own “home” (18.6% for the 2023/24 Survey and 14.0% for the 2020/21 Survey) were common localities to obtain drugs.

Post-secondary school drug-takers commonly got their drugs at “friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ home” (39.4% for the 2023/24 Survey and 49.3% for the 2020/21 Survey), students’ own “home” (16.5% for the 2023/24 Survey and 15.2% for the 2020/21 Survey) and “staircase or public area in building / back alley” (14.0% for the 2023/24 Survey and 12.0% for the 2020/21 Survey).

It is worthwhile to note that among all drug-taking students, the top three usual localities for obtaining drugs: “friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ home” (36.7%), “staircase or public area in building / back alley” (18.7%) and students’ own “home” (18.2%) were the same as the top three usual localities for taking drugs with respective proportions of 38.8%, 18.6% and 34.6%.

2.6 Suppliers of drugs (Table 2.8)

For drug-taking upper primary students, the most common suppliers of drugs were “strangers / others” (38.2% for the 2023/24 Survey and 35.1% for the 2020/21 Survey) and “friends” (21.8% for the 2023/24 Survey and 23.4% for the 2020/21 Survey).

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 in the paragraphs below.

2.6.1 首次吸食毒品

2023/24 年的調查發現，「朋友」和「同學」是兩類最常供應毒品給首次吸食毒品的中學學生（在 2023/24 年調查，有關比例分別為 71.8%及 30.2%；在 2020/21 年的調查，分別為 64.8%及 18.0%）和專上學生（在 2023/24 年調查，有關比例分別為 57.9%及 25.1%；在 2020/21 年的調查，分別為 73.4%及 21.5%）。「朋友的的朋友」是第三類最常供應毒品予首次吸食毒品的中學學生（2023/24 年調查為 33.3%；2020/21 年調查為 14.9%）和專上學生（2023/24 年調查為 12.0%；2020/21 年調查為 17.2%）的人。

2.6.2 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品

「朋友」和「同學」是兩類最常供應毒品給在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生的人（在 2023/24 年調查，有關比例分別為 58.8%及 30.1%；在 2020/21 年的調查，分別為 57.8%及 15.5%）；而「朋友」和「毒販」是兩類最常供應毒品給在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的專上學生的人（在 2023/24 年調查，有關比例分別為 49.9%及 41.3%；在 2020/21 年的調查，分別為 59.7%及 29.6%）。「毒販」和「同學」分別是第三類最常供應毒品予中學學生（2023/24 年調查為 17.8%；2020/21 年調查為 36.4%）和專上學生（2023/24 年調查為 17.6%；2020/21 年調查為 17.7%）的人。

2.6.1 First time drug use

In the 2023/24 Survey, “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 (71.8% and 30.2% respectively for the 2023/24 Survey; and 64.8% and 18.0% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey) and post-secondary (57.9% and 25.1% respectively for the 2023/24 Survey; and 73.4% and 21.5% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey) levels. “Friends of friends” came third for students at both secondary (33.3% for the 2023/24 Survey and 14.9% for the 2020/21 Survey) and post-secondary (12.0% for the 2023/24 Survey and 17.2% for the 2020/21 Survey) levels.

2.6.2 Drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

“Friends” and “schoolmates” were the top two common suppliers of drugs for secondary students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration (58.8% and 30.1% respectively for the 2023/24 Survey; and 57.8% and 15.5% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey), while “friends” and “drug dealers” were the top two common suppliers of drugs for post-secondary students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, at both secondary (49.9% and 41.3% respectively for the 2023/24 Survey; and 59.7% and 29.6% respectively for the 2020/21 Survey). “Drug dealers” and “schoolmates” came third for drug-taking students of secondary (17.8% for the 2023/24 Survey and 36.4% for the 2020/21 Survey) and post-secondary (17.6% for the 2023/24 Survey and 17.7% for the 2020/21 Survey) levels respectively.

2.7 一起吸食毒品的人（表 2.9）

在 2023/24 年調查中，超過七成吸食毒品的中學學生（71.2%）及專上學生⁷（75.8%）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。2020/21 年調查的相應數字分別為中學學生的 74.9%及專上學生的 78.0%。

除了「朋友」外，通常與吸食毒品的中學或以上學生一起吸食毒品的人還有「同學」（2023/24 年調查為 30.6%；2020/21 年調查為 20.4%）。表示「自己一個人」吸食毒品的學生也佔有一定比例（2023/24 年調查為 31.4%；2020/21 年調查為 24.4%）。

值得注意的是分別有 33.0%和 28.9%曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示和「兄弟姊妹」或「親戚」一起吸食毒品，較 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字為高（分別為 6.7%和 4.0%）。

2.8 首次吸食毒品年齡（表 2.10）

在 2023/24 年調查中，49.6%曾吸食毒品的中學或以上程度學生⁸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，6.5%首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下，2020/21 年調查的相應比例為 6.8%。

⁷ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

⁸ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

2.7 Companions of drug-taking (Table 2.9)

In the 2023/24 Survey, over 70% of the drug-taking students of secondary (71.2%) and post-secondary (75.8%) levels⁷ 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 2020/21 Survey were 74.9% for secondary students and 78.0% for post-secondary students.

Besides “friends”, drug-taking students in secondary or above levels commonly took drugs with “schoolmates” (30.6% for the 2023/24 Survey and 20.4% for the 2020/21 Survey). A proportion of students also stated that they took drugs “alone” (31.4% for the 2023/24 Survey and 24.4% for the 2020/21 Survey).

It is noteworthy that 33.0% and 28.9% of the drug-taking secondary students stated that they took drugs with “brother / sisters” or “relatives”, which were higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2020/21 Survey (6.7% and 4.0% respectively).

2.8 Age of first drug-taking (Table 2.10)

In the 2023/24 Survey, 49.6% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels⁸ claimed that they did not remember their age of first drug-taking. Of all drug-taking students at secondary or above, 6.5% first took drugs at age of 10 or below. The corresponding proportion in the 2020/21 Survey was 6.8%.

⁷ Upper primary students were not asked this question.

⁸ Upper primary students were not asked this question.

中學學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數為 13.2 歲，較 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字（14.6 歲）為低。而專上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數為 18.1 歲，亦較 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字（18.6 歲）為低。

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（29.4%）。在 2023/24 年調查中，高小學生吸毒的其他常見原因還包括「逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（17.0%）和「解悶／消磨時間」（15.8%）。

就中學或以上學生而言，以下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 2023/24 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 69.3%、50.1% 和 25.6%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。「好奇」、「尋求刺激」和「受朋輩影響」則是吸食毒品的專上學生（分別是 67.7%、30.4% 和 28.6%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。

The median age of first drug-taking was 13.2 for secondary students, which was lower than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2020/21 Survey (14.6). While for post-secondary students, the median age of first drug-taking was 18.1, which was also lower than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2020/21 Survey (18.6).

2.9 Reasons for taking drugs (Table 2.11)

“Curiosity” remained as the most common reason for drug-taking by upper primary students (29.4%). Other common reasons for upper primary drug-taking students to take drugs in the 2023/24 Survey were “to get away from depression / anxiety” (17.0%) and “feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time” (15.8%).

For students of secondary or above levels, reasons for first time drug use and drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were differentiated in the paragraphs below.

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 (69.3%, 50.1% and 25.6% respectively) to take drugs for the first time in the 2023/24 Survey. “Curiosity”, “to seek excitement” and “friends’ influence” were the top three reasons for drug takers of post-secondary level (67.7%, 30.4% and 28.6% respectively) to take drugs for the first time in the 2023/24 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「減輕壓力」(61.4%)、「尋求刺激」(57.0%)及「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」(53.9%)。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 2023/24 年調查中，吸食毒品的學生比例最高的居住地區為南區 (5.7%)、中西區 (4.2%) 及離島區 (3.7%)。

沙田區 (2 160)、南區 (1 410) 和九龍城區 (1 250) 則估計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**

54.3%曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生⁹表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品。

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 get away from stress” (61.4%), “to seek excitement” (57.0%) and “to get away from depression / anxiety” (53.9%). The main reasons for post-secondary students to do so were mainly “to get away from stress” (46.0%), “to get away from stress” (32.9%) and “feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time” (31.3%).

2.10 Residential districts (Table 2.12)

In the 2023/24 Survey, residential districts with the highest proportion of drug-taking students were Southern (5.7%), Central and Western (4.2%) and Islands (3.7%).

Residential districts with the highest estimated number of drug-taking students were Sha Tin (2 160), Southern (1 410) and Kowloon City (1 250).

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

54.3% of lifetime drug-taking students in secondary or above levels⁹ claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong.

⁹ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

⁹ Upper primary students were not asked this question.

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 60.8%和 19.8%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」（11.0%）、「澳門」（10.2%）及「廣州」（9.8%）。

曾在「海外地區」吸食毒品的專上學生最普遍吸食毒品的地方為「泰國」（50.7%）、「美國」（18.5%）及「加拿大」（12.9%）。

2.12 向他人求助的模式（表 2.14）**2.12.1 曾否向他人求助**

2023/24 年調查發現，17.2%吸食毒品的學生曾向他人求助，較 2020/21 年調查的 14.2%為高。

2.12.2 給予最大幫助的人

2023/24 年調查發現，曾吸食毒品而又曾向他人求助的學生中，「父母」（31.8%）給予他們的幫助最大，其次是「朋友」（24.5%）和「同學」（8.6%）。

按教育程度分析，「同學」（17.6%）和「朋友」（17.0%）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「父母」（59.5%）和「朋友」（18.9%）；對專上學生而言，則是「朋友」（42.4%）和「社工」（14.8%）。

2.11.2 Places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong

Among those who claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 60.8% and 19.8% 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” (11.0%), “Macao” (10.2%) and “Guangzhou” (9.8%).

The most commonly reported places of drug-taking in “overseas” for lifetime drug-taking post-secondary students were “Thailand” (50.7%), “USA” (18.5%) and “Canada” (12.9%).

2.12 Help seeking patterns (Table 2.14)**2.12.1 Whether sought help from others**

In the 2023/24 Survey, 17.2% of drug-taking students reported that they had sought help from others, which was higher than the 14.2% in the 2020/21 Survey.

2.12.2 Person who gave the greatest help

Among those drug-taking students who reported having sought help from others in the 2023/24 Survey, the persons who gave them the greatest help were “parents” (31.8%), followed by “friends” (24.5%) and “schoolmates” (8.6%).

By education level, “schoolmates” (17.6%) and “friends” (17.0%) were the persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking upper primary students; “parents” (59.5%) and “friends” (18.9%) to drug-taking secondary students; and “friends” (42.4%) and “social workers” (14.8%) 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

一半曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (51.9%) 和專上學生¹⁰ (50.3%) 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，而大約兩成至三成在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生 (20.8%) 和專上學生 (36.0%) 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「吸毒影響他們的學業」(28.3%)、「吸毒影響他們的健康」(27.9%) 及「吸毒影響他們的家庭」(24.9%)。

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「吸毒影響他們的日常生活」(43.7%)、「吸毒影響他們的學業」(33.4%) 及「吸毒影響他們的健康」(33.4%)。

值得一提的是較多 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「他們沒有足夠金錢」(在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 28.1%；曾吸食毒品為 10.5%)。

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

Half of the lifetime drug-taking secondary (51.9%) and post-secondary students¹⁰ (50.3%) had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, about two to three tenth of the 30-day drug-taking secondary (20.8%) and post-secondary students (36.0%) 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 studies” (28.3%), “using drugs affected their health” (27.9%) and “using drugs affected their family” (24.9%).

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 daily life” (43.7%), “using drugs affected their studies” (33.4%) and “using drugs affected their health” (33.4%).

It is noteworthy that more 30-day drug-taking secondary or above students cited that they attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs as “they did not have enough money” (28.1% for 30-day and 10.5% for lifetime).

¹⁰ 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

¹⁰ Upper primary students were not asked this question.

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 70.0%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 72.9%)、「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 30.6%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 40.8%)及「他們很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺」(曾吸食毒品為 26.1%；在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品為 43.9%)。

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” (70.0% for lifetime and 72.9% for 30-day), “they did not think using drugs was harmful to health” (30.6% for lifetime and 40.8% for 30-day) and “they liked the feeling that drugs gave them” (26.1% for lifetime and 43.9% for 30-day).