

第五章 報告摘要

2023/24 年的調查的參與者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 2020/21 年調查）作對比。

5.1 學生吸食毒品比例與 2020/21 年調查比較大致相同或有輕微上升

2023/24 年調查發現，在所有涵蓋的學生中，學生吸食毒品比例與 2020/21 年調查比較大致相同或有輕微上升（表 1.1、表 1.4 及表 1.5）。

曾吸食毒品的學生比例從 2020/21 年調查的 2.5% 輕微上升至 2023/24 年調查的 2.7%；在調查前一年內及 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例則分別為 1.0% 和 0.5%（2020/21 年調查的數字分別為 1.0% 和 0.6%）（表 1.1、表 1.4 及表 1.5）。

2023/24 年調查估計曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 18 700 人，較 2020/21 年調查的 17 300 人上升 7.7%；估計一年內曾吸食毒品學生為 7 000 人，上升 3.2%；而估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生為 3 700 人，下跌 9.1%。

Chapter 5 Summary of key findings

The 2023/24 Survey had participations 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 2020/21 Survey), unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

5.1 Proportion of drug-taking students was similar or slightly increased as compared with the 2020/21 Survey

Among all students covered, the proportion of drug-taking students in the 2023/24 Survey was similar or slightly increased as compared with the 2020/21 Survey (Table 1.1, Table 1.4 and Table 1.5).

The percentage of lifetime drug-taking students slightly increased from 2.5% in the 2020/21 Survey to 2.7% in the 2023/24 Survey; while that of students who took drug within 1 year and 30 days were 1.0% and 0.5% respectively (1.0% and 0.6% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey) (Table 1.1, Table 1.4 and Table 1.5).

The estimated number of lifetime drug-taking students in the 2023/24 Survey was 18 700, a 7.7% increase from 17 300 in the 2020/21 Survey. The estimated number of 1-year drug-takers was 7 000, showing a 3.2% increase from the last survey. The estimated number of students who took drugs within 30 days prior to the survey was 3 700, showing a 9.1% decrease from the last survey.

2023/24 年調查顯示，曾表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生中，47.5% 在調查前 30 天內曾每天吸食毒品；另外，20.8% 只曾吸食毒品一次（圖 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（2020/21 年調查和 2023/24 年調查的曾吸食比例分別為 2.4% 和 2.7%）。曾吸食「海洛英」的學生比例為 0.1%，與 2020/21 年調查相同。（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¹¹」（37.6%）、「大麻」（17.4%）和「天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑」（16.0%）（表 2.3）。

2023/24 年調查顯示，中學學生最常吸食的三種毒品為「大麻」（50.4%）、「咳水／咳丸¹¹」（21.0%）和「可卡因」（20.0%）。就專上學生而言，則是「大麻」（84.0%）、「搖頭丸」（14.4%）和「可卡因」（12.7%）（表 2.3）。

5.3 年少學生吸毒的比例維持不變

高小學生曾吸食毒品的比例在 2023/24 年調查維持不變，和 2020/21 年調查均為 1.5%。另外，10 歲或以下的學生中曾吸食毒品的比例與 2020/21 年調查的相應比例為 2.1%（表 1.1）。

Among the reported 30-day drug-taking students in the 2023/24 Survey, 47.5% took drugs every day and 20.8% took drugs once in the preceding 30 days (Chart 2.1).

5.2 Predominant use of psychotropic substances

Lifetime drug-taking students predominantly took psychotropic substances (the prevalence rate was 2.7% in the 2023/24 Survey compared to 2.4% in the 2020/21 Survey). The lifetime drug-taking rate for “heroin” was 0.1%, which was the same as that in the 2020/21 Survey (Chart 2.2).

The three most common types of drugs taken by drug-taking upper primary students were “cough medicine¹¹” (37.6%), “cannabis” (17.4%) and “thinner / glue / other organic solvent” (16.0%) (Table 2.3).

The three most common types of drugs taken by secondary students in the 2023/24 Survey were “cannabis” (50.4%), “cough medicine¹¹” (21.0%) and “cocaine” (20.0%). For post-secondary students, the drugs were “cannabis” (84.0%), “ecstasy” (14.4%) and “cocaine” (12.7%) (Table 2.3).

5.3 Stable proportion of drug-taking at young age

The proportion of lifetime drug-taking upper primary students remained the same as 1.5% in the 2020/21 Survey and the 2023/24 Survey. In particular, lifetime drug prevalence among students of age 10 or below was 2.1% in both the 2020/21 Survey and the 2023/24 Survey (Table 1.1).

¹¹ 在是次調查中，為避免誤解，新增以下解釋：並非因生病咳嗽而服用，或沒有按照醫生或藥物包裝指示服用。

¹¹ In this survey round, to avoid misunderstanding, an explanation was added as below. Not taking it due to illness or cough, or not following instructions of doctors or on the medicine labels.

5.4 吸食毒品的普遍性、人口特徵及其他因素

2023/24 年調查顯示，吸食毒品的情況仍繼續於各教育程度的學生中出現，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，2023/24 年調查訪問了 106 所小學，其中 88 所有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品。中學方面，在訪問的 100 所中學當中，97 所有學生表示曾吸食毒品。訪問的 26 所提供專上課程的院校中，23 所有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品（1.4 節）。

又例如，就家庭總收入而言，8.6% 的曾吸食毒品的學生，每月家庭總收入只有 \$10,000 或以下（相對 4.9% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），而 25.9% 的每月家庭總收入達 \$50,000 或以上（相對 13.0% 的不曾吸食毒品的學生）（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（18.1%）較不曾吸食毒品的學生（8.1%）的相應比例為高（表 4.10）。

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾吸煙者的比例（41.6%），尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例（36.7%），遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例（曾吸煙者 6.4%、曾吸煙及飲酒者 5.7%）（表 4.9）。

5.4 General prevalence, demographic characteristics and other factors

The 2023/24 Survey reveals that the prevalence of drug-taking has continued to exist across various education levels of students, 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 106 primary schools surveyed in the 2023/24 Survey, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 88 schools. Out of 100 secondary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 97 schools. Of the 26 post-secondary institutions enumerated, 23 had lifetime drug-taking students reported (Section 1.4).

As another example, for household income, 8.6% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 4.9% of non-drug-taking students), while 25.9% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 13.0% of non-drug-taking students) (Table 4.11).

As another illustration, a larger proportion of drug-taking students were not living with both of their parents (18.1%) when compared with their non-drug-taking peers (8.1%) (Table 4.10).

The proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (41.6%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (36.7%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking peers (6.4% of smokers, and 5.7% of both smokers and alcohol users) (Table 4.9).

「好奇」是高小學生的吸食毒品的主因（29.4%），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 69.3%及專上學生 67.7%）。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「尋求刺激」（中學學生為 57.0%及專上學生為 36.9%）及「解悶／消磨時間」（中學學生為 52.4%及專上學生為 34.8%）。其他主因包括「減輕壓力」（適用於中學學生，比例為 61.4%）及「逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（適用於專上學生，比例為 25.3%）。（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 70%持相同意見（表 4.2）。

“Curiosity” was the major reason for drug-taking upper primary students (29.4%) and for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels to take drugs for the first time (69.3% for secondary and 67.7% for post-secondary). Two of the most common reasons for 30-day secondary or above drug-takers to take drugs were “to seek excitement” (57.0% for secondary and 36.9% for post-secondary) and “feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time” (52.4% for secondary and 34.8% for post-secondary). Other common reasons included “to get away from stress” (61.4%) for secondary students and “to get away from depression / anxiety” (25.3%) 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).

Taking of drugs amongst adolescents is a complex problem 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 70% showed the same views (Table 4.2).

81.8%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「他們害怕吸毒所帶來的後果」，特別是「吸食毒品會損害健康」（68.3%）（表 3.3）。另一方面，70.0%曾吸食毒品及 72.9%在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上而又從未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的學生表示，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

2023/24 年調查結果再次顯示青少年吸毒的隱蔽性。

最普遍吸食毒品的兩個地點其中為「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（38.8%）及學生「自己家中」（34.6%）（表 2.6）。

31.4%曾吸食毒品的學生表示「自己一個人」吸食毒品，較 2020/21 年調查錄得的相應數字為高（2020/21 年調查為 24.4%）（表 2.9）。

82.8%曾吸食毒品的學生表示，他們從未向他人求助。曾向他人求助的學生中，「同學」（17.6%）和「朋友」（17.0%）是給予高小學生幫助最大的人；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%）（表 2.14）。

81.8% 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” (68.3%) (Table 3.3). On the other hand, 70.0% of lifetime and 72.9% of 30-day drug-taking students at secondary or above who had not attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs reported that 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 again been shown in the results of 2023/24 Survey.

“Friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ home” (38.8%) and students’ own “home” (34.6%) were amongst the top two usual localities for taking drugs (Table 2.6).

31.4% of the drug-taking students stated that they took drugs “alone”, which was higher than the corresponding figure recorded in the 2020/21 Survey (24.4%) (Table 2.9).

82.8% of drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others. For those who reported having sought help from others, “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 secondary students; and “friends” (42.4%) and “social workers” (14.8%) to post-secondary students (Table 2.14).

5.7 在香港以外地方吸食毒品

2023/24 年調查顯示，54.3%曾吸食毒品的學生表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品。當中，有 19.8%表示曾在「中國內地／澳門」吸食毒品；而 60.8%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

42.7%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」的，而「零用錢」（32.7%）及「做合法兼職得來的錢」（22.4%）是另外兩個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源（表 2.5）。

有 1.9%不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生曾獲提供毒品（表 3.1）。

最常見的毒品供應者是「朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 71.8%，首次吸毒的專上學生 57.9%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 44.5%）、「同學」（首次吸毒的中學學生 30.2%，首次吸毒的專上學生 25.1%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 27.5%）及「朋友的朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 33.3%，首次吸毒的專上學生 12.0%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 25.5%）。值得注意的是，最常供應毒品給曾吸食毒品的高小學生為「陌生人／其他人」（38.2%）（表 2.8 及 3.1）。

5.7 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong

54.3% of lifetime drug-takers had taken drugs outside Hong Kong in the 2023/24 Survey. Among them, 19.8% had taken drugs in “Mainland China / Macao”, whereas 60.8% had taken drugs “Overseas” (Table 2.13).

5.8 Access to drugs

42.7% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. “Pocket money” (32.7%) and “earnings from doing legal part-time jobs” (22.4%) were the other two commonly reported sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5).

1.9% of non-drug-taking students of all education levels had been offered drugs (Table 3.1).

The most common drug suppliers were “friends” (71.8% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 57.9% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 44.5% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels), followed by “schoolmates” (30.2% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 25.1% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 27.5% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels) and “friends of friends” (33.3% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 12.0% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 25.5% 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” (38.2%) had supplied them with drugs (Tables 2.8 and 3.1).